REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

NINE VOLUMES.

—*(2.)*—

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION; COPYHOLDS;
DARLEY MAIN COLLIERY; DIVISIONS OF PARISHES; FACTORIES;
FINE ARTS; INCLOSURES; LUNACY;
MINING DISTRICTS; MINING INSPECTION (GERMANY);
NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT;
NEW CHURCHES;
SIGNET AND PRIVY SEAL OFFICES;
TITHES.

Session

1 *February*——1 *August* 1849.

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REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1849.

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COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

NINTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

1849.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
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OF THE

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
May 17, 1849.

My Lord,

In obedience to the general instructions under which we act, we have the honour to submit to your Lordship herewith our Annual Report. In preparing this Report, we have adhered to the order in which the several Colonies have been noticed in previous years; but it will be convenient, before entering on the details connected with each, that we should make some general observations in regard to the amount and nature of the emigration now proceeding from this country, as well to the United States as to the British Colonies. The peculiar circumstances of the last two years, and the extent to which emigration has been carried, invest the subject with more than ordinary interest, and have directed to it an unusual degree of public attention.

Observations on amount and nature of Emigration now going on.

In the Report of this Board for the year 1847, it was stated that during the ten years then just ended, the emigration from the United Kingdom to North America, including the United States, had amounted to upwards of 740,000 persons. The numbers who had proceeded in the same period to the Australian Colonies amounted to 100,754, giving an average annual emigration from this country of about 84,000 persons. The largest number of emigrants who up to that time had left the United Kingdom in a single year was 129,851. This occurred in 1846.

The emigration of the year 1847 amounted to 258,270 persons, being very nearly twice as numerous as the emigration of 1846. Of these emigrants 142,154 proceeded to the United States, and 109,680 to British North America. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate the causes which led to this great emigration, or the unfortunate circumstances by which it was accompanied. Those points, as well as the measures adopted in consequence both in this country and in the Colonies, were fully stated in the General Report which we had the honour to submit to your Lordship last year, and are too recent to have been forgotten.

Increase of Emigration since 1846.

The emigration which left the shores of the United Kingdom during the year 1848 has been scarcely less than in 1847, having amounted to 248,089 persons. The total emigration to North America was 219,298, but of these 188,233 proceeded to the United States, and only 31,065 to the British Colonies. We shall notice more particularly the result of emigration to British America in a latter part of this Report.

Of the emigrants to North America, the number who proceeded from Ireland was 59,675, and from Liverpool (the emigrants from which are almost exclusively Irish) was 129,576, making the total Irish emigration to North America 189,251. It has been stated that the Irish emigrants this year were generally of a class superior to those of former years, and that the whole body carried with them considerable capital. This may to some extent have been the case, although the Reports, both of the Emigration Commissioners of the State of New York, and of the Emigration Agent at the Port of Quebec, describe the great mass as being in the same state of poverty as in former years. It is, however, almost impossible to obtain any conclusive information on the subject, as emigrants who have money in their possession are generally very anxious to conceal its amount.

Capital exported by Irish Emigrants.

It has been mentioned in former Reports, that a considerable part of the expense of emigration from Ireland is defrayed by money remitted to Ireland from North America, by parties who have previously emigrated. This is one of the most pleasing features of the emigration, and the most creditable to the Irish character. Here again it is impossible to obtain any very accurate information, but it has been

Money remitted to Ireland from North America by persons who have previously emigrated.

ascertained that the amount paid in the United States for passages, or remitted through houses at Liverpool and in Ireland for intending emigrants, (not including the house of Messrs. Baring Brothers, at Liverpool,) was during the year 1848 upwards of 460,000*l.* It would, under these circumstances, not be unfair to assume that three-fourths of the whole expense of the emigration from Ireland last year was defrayed by those who had emigrated in previous years; and as emigration thus begets emigration, it would seem to follow that the numbers who will annually leave Ireland are likely to increase rather than diminish, until the causes which render emigration desirable shall have ceased to operate.

Act of Congress, 1848, for further regulation of vessels carrying Emigrants to the United States.

In our Report of last year we alluded to the Act which had then been recently passed by Parliament for the amendment of the Passenger Act. The same subject had engaged the attention of the Legislature of the United States, and shortly after the date of our Report we received a copy of an Act passed by Congress for the further regulation of vessels carrying emigrants to that country. The principal amendments in this Act were the enforcement of means of ventilation; the establishment of cooking places in proportion to the number of passengers; and the establishment of a dietary scale.

Healthiness of last year's Emigration as compared with that of 1847.

We have no means of ascertaining the result of the emigration to the United States generally, nor of tracing the course or destiny of the emigrants who seek that country. It may, however, be assumed from the absence of complaint on the subject, that emigration last year was generally unaccompanied by sickness, and that the emigrants have been able to find employment. That this was the case with those who went to New York, we learn from the Report of the Emigration Commissioners of that State, presented to the Legislature on the 1st January last. It appears from this Report that during the year 1848 there arrived at New York from Great Britain 127,538 emigrants; of whom there were

Number of Emigrants who arrived at New York in 1848.

From Ireland . .	98,061
„ England . .	23,062
„ Scotland . .	6,415
Total . .	127,538

It is stated that the personal condition in which the emigrants arrived was very much better than in 1847—that no instance had been discovered of actual insufficiency of provisions on the voyage—and that the cases of death and sickness had been comparatively small. The New York Board attributed beneficial results in these respects to the Imperial Act of March, and the Act of Congress of May, 1848.

Decrease of Emigration to the United States by the way of the St. Lawrence.

We have stated that of the 218,298 persons who emigrated to North America, 31,065 only proceeded by the way of the St. Lawrence. In former years a large proportion of the emigrants to the north-western parts of the United States used to proceed by the St. Lawrence, on account of the superior cheapness of the passage to Quebec, and the assistance afforded by the Canadian Government to indigent persons proceeding up the country. The increase of the Emigrant-tax by the Canadian Legislature in 1848, has no doubt been one principal cause of diverting the stream of emigration from the St. Lawrence to the States; but much may also, we conceive, be due to the additional facilities recently afforded by the shipping of the port of New York for the conveyance of emigrants. We are informed that since the establishment of steam-packets for the conveyance of the richer class of passengers, the old packet ships known as the "liners" have come to depend very much on the conveyance of steerage passengers as their most profitable employment, and that a new and larger class of vessels is now in the course of construction for this service. The competition thus created has much reduced the price of passages, while the size and description of the vessels assures to the emigrants superior accommodation. At one period of the past season, passages from Liverpool to New York were as low as £2 15*s.*; and although this was owing to peculiar and temporary circumstances, it may be expected that passages to New York will hereafter range lower than they have hitherto done. The improvement also of the internal communications of the United States will further tend to attract emigrants to their ports instead of the St. Lawrence.

Its effect in reducing the cost of passage.

There can be little doubt that these results, although disadvantageous to the British shipping trading to the St. Lawrence, are on the whole advantageous to the emigrants. Under any circumstances, it is in the United States that the great

bulk of them must eventually settle, as Canada does not possess a tithe of the capital necessary for their employment; and if so, it is to their advantage to reach their destination by the shortest sea route compatible with a due economy of their resources.

Emigration to the Australian Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope.

But while the unassisted emigration to North America, which must ever be the great outlet forthe superabundant population of this county, has been thus extensive, the emigration carried on under Government superintendence to the Australian colonies and the Cape of Good Hope has exceeded in even a greater proportion that of recent years. It will be convenient, before proceeding to the affairs of the different colonies, to state under a single head the amount to which this emigration has been carried on, and the general modifications which have been introduced into the system on which it has been conducted.

Number of ships despatched since Nov. 1847.

On the first of these points, we have to state that the number of ships despatched by us since the 7th November, 1847, (on which day the first ship of the renewed emigration departed for New South Wales) up to the present time, is 115, and the number of emigrants 28,158. The subjoined table will show the colonies to which these emigrants have been despatched:—

	Ships.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sydney	40*	3,227	3,746	1,420	1,263	9,656
Port Phillip	37	3,103	3,453	1,295	1,225	9,076
Adelaide.	34	2,808	3,164	1,410	1,249	8,631
Cape of Good Hope . . .	4	338	240	106	111	795
Total	115	9,476	10,603	4,231	3,848	28,158

* One of these ships landed 120 emigrants at Port Phillip.

Of these persons the total number despatched during the year 1848 was 18,611, and the importance of this increase to emigration will appear from the statement that the whole number of emigrants who proceeded to the Australian colonies in government vessels or otherwise in the year 1847, when the resumption of the New South Wales emigration had already begun to tell, was less than 5000; in 1846 little more than 2000, and in 1845 only 830.

Increased amount of contribution from this country towards the despatch of Emigrants.

Next to the increased amount of emigration, the most important feature of the proceedings of the present year is to be found in the endeavours which have been made to obtain an increased amount of contributions from this country towards the despatch of emigrants. On this point it will be necessary to offer some remarks, especially as many persons are apt to over-estimate the extent to which such contributions may be obtained. It will be evident that a great part of the following observations, though to avoid confusion we have confined them to the Australian colonies, is applicable *mutatis mutandis*, to the Cape of Good Hope.

Extent to which contributions may be obtained.

It has frequently been observed that the benefits of this emigration are shared by the colonists who are in urgent need of labour—by the parishes of the United Kingdom who are relieved from the pressure of a superabundant population, and by the emigrants themselves who are transplanted from a country in which agricultural wages range from 7*s.* to 12*s.* per week, to the colonies in which, by the latest accounts, an agricultural labourer might secure from £20 to £30 a-year, besides a sufficient lodging and an allowance of food far more ample than he could possibly permit himself in this country. If these several parties contributed to the cost of emigration in proportion to the benefits which they receive from it, a very large amount of this cost would be raised from the United Kingdom. This however is not the case, the cost of the emigrants' passage to Australia, and of the necessary agency and other incidental expenses, are defrayed out of the Land Fund. In this fund the people of the United Kingdom have indeed a peculiar kind of interest, under that section of the Land Sales Act which provides that at least one-half of it shall be expended in carrying to the colony emigrants unable to defray the cost of their own passages: but subject to this limitation, the fund itself is in its nature colonial and is only applicable under the Act "to the public service of the colony." The charges on this fund for the conveyance of emigrants, amount on the average to about 14*l.* per statute adult. The remaining expenses are those of the emigrant's deposit or bed-money, his outfit, and the cost of his conveyance to the port of embarkation. The aggregate of these may be roughly averaged at 5*l.* This sum being about one-third of what is supplied from the Colonial Fund, is the whole payment chargeable on the emigrant, or those who despatch him from the country.

This is obviously a very small proportion of the expense of emigration; and it cannot we think be denied that it would be abstractedly fair, if it were practicable, to increase it.

This, however, is not easily done. The wages of an agricultural labourer, or at least of a labourer who has a family, do not generally admit of his saving money; on the contrary, he is commonly in debt, and the proceeds of the small property which he is able to sell on leaving the country, are apt to be little more than enough to pay what he owes. And this is especially likely to be the case with intending emigrants. It is probably because they are pressed by the difficulty of earning a livelihood in their own country, that the majority of them have made up their minds to leave it. And therefore, though able-bodied and respectable, they cannot be supposed to be the most thriving of their class. With these persons, therefore, the question is not what they ought in fairness to pay, but what they can pay. Labouring men with families, of whom the great mass of the emigration ought to consist, can usually pay little or nothing. Very little assistance therefore (with the exceptions hereafter to be noticed) can be expected from the emigrants themselves, and the next question is what can be obtained from those who are interested in sending them from this country.

The limit of these contributions is of a different kind. When the object is to relieve a parish or neighbourhood of part of the population, this can be done as effectually by sending them to North America as to the Australian Colonies. Now it has long been possible to send an emigrant to Canada or the United States for 6*l.*; at present the cost is not more than 4*l.* 10*s.*, and it is likely to diminish rather than increase. It is therefore already less than the mere preliminary expense of despatching an emigrant to Australia, which we have already stated to be in ordinary cases about 5*l.* per adult. These preliminary expenses, we are informed, are very frequently defrayed by the parish from which he proceeds, and it is obvious that more cannot be expected.* It is indeed true that the prospects of a labouring man are more attractive in Australia than in North America, and that many persons may be disposed from motives of benevolence to incur additional expense in order to secure this advantage for those in whom they are interested. But though it would be very desirable, if possible, to avail ourselves of the assistance derivable to emigration from this source, we obviously could not rely upon it for the conduct of emigration on a large scale, besides that the class of persons who most easily find assistance to leave England are commonly not those who would be most useful in the colony, but those who are most burdensome at home. As a general rule, therefore, it is not easy to obtain, either from the emigrants or from their friends, a contribution towards the cost of emigration much beyond what we at present receive.

From this general rule, however, there are certain exceptions. There are various classes of artizans whose labour is very useful in the colonies; such is usually the case with carpenters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, joiners, and other country mechanics of a rougher kind. Town mechanics are also required occasionally, though in limited numbers. Many able-bodied persons who have not followed, or have but partially followed country occupations in England, are yet able and anxious to do so in the colonies. In each of these classes many persons are to be found who have been in receipt of wages beyond those of an agricultural labourer, and are consequently able to contribute more largely towards the cost of their passages. Under certain circumstances also it becomes worth while for the parochial authorities to contribute more largely than usual towards the emigration of persons who have been in the habitual receipt of parish relief, and who consequently are ineligible under our ordinary regulations for an absolutely free psssage; and sometimes, as we have already implied, benevolent individuals are ready to contribute funds for a similar purpose. Several opportunities of these kinds have occurred, and have induced us. with your Lordship's sanction, so to relax our rules as to obtain some additional funds for carrying on the emigration, without, as we hope, substantially deteriorating its character. We proceed to state the instances in which this has been done

English workmen at Calais assisted to emigrate.

1. In March, 1848, a memorial was presented to the Government on behalf of a number of English workmen domiciled at Calais, who, in consequence of the poli-

* It appears from Mr. Lumley's evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1847, that in the ten years from 1836 to 1846, inclusive, about 14,000 persons emigrated from England and Wales, at the expense of parishes, and at a cost of 80,000*l.* or 90,000*l.* That is to say, the parishes of England found it worth their while during this period to send out about 1400 emigrants annually, at a cost of about 6*l.* a-head. These facts appear to show that however the disposition to assist emigration may have increased during the last few years, parish assistance could not as a rule be relied upon, when an annual emigration of 18,000 persons was in question.

tical state of France, found it impossible any longer to maintain themselves in that city, and prayed that they might be assisted to emigrate to some British colony. Their petition was acceded to, and persons who appeared likely, in point of respectability and otherwise, to prove useful emigrants, received passages to Australia, on furnishing contributions at the rate of 4*l.* for each person over 14, and 2*l.* for each person between 2 and 14 years of age. The sum received for their passages amounted to 1903*l.*, exceeding by about 1405*l.*, the ordinary amount of deposits.

Young girls in the Union Workhouses.

2. In the same month we received your Lordship's permission to ascertain from the Poor Law Authorities whether arrangements could not be made under which young girls in the Union Workhouses, who not having attained the age of 15, had been kept separate from the mass of the adult inmates, might be allowed to emigrate in the Government vessels on payment of 4*l.* above the usual deposit. Terms of this kind have been accepted by the guardians of several Unions, and the result has been that we have despatched to the colony about 71 young women, on behalf of whom we have received about 284*l.* beyond the ordinary deposit. We have ascertained that in all cases these young persons can read and write, and they have received a good character from those in charge of them.

Formation of Colonization Society.

3. In February, 1848, Mr. F. Scott, agent for New South Wales, submitted to your Lordship the plan of a Society for the promotion of emigration to that colony. The object of the Society was to raise, or to induce parochial authorities and others to contribute, funds for the assistance of such persons as were not eligible under our then regulations for free passages, but who might yet be properly accepted as emigrants on payment of part of their passage money, and it was requested that your Lordship should authorize such relaxations of our existing rules as would render it possible to effect this application of the funds which they might raise.

Assisted Emigration.

This proposal was acceded to, and regulations have been framed under which able-bodied persons of the labouring class, though not strictly eligible under our then rules, may be conveyed to Australia in Government vessels, on making certain payments varying according to their ages and occupations. These persons receive what are called assisted passages. The regulations are now embodied in our ordinary table of rules, of which we annex a copy, and similar rules have been framed with respect to the Cape of Good Hope. The number of emigrants embarked under these conditions up to the present time is as follows:—

Appendix No. 4.

To Sydney	667
„ Melbourne	987
„ Adelaide	896
„ Cape of Good Hope	442
Total	2992

And the aggregate sum received in respect to these emigrants, exclusive of the ordinary deposits, is for—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Sydney	2,508	10	0
Melbourne	3,740	0	0
Adelaide	3,318	0	0
Cape of Good Hope	773	10	0
Total	£10,340	0	0

Appendix No. 5.

We place in the Appendix a table from which an idea may be formed of the occupations of the persons despatched under this system of emigration. Although it is evident from this statement that a considerable sum has been gained to the colonies by this modification of our rules, yet it will be necessary to take care that this class of mechanics does not encroach too much on the colonial funds, to the exclusion of the more necessary class of pure agricultural labourers; and that the benefit of these funds is not unduly extended to persons who would otherwise have been content to pay the whole expense for their conveyance to the colony.

We are induced to attach much weight to the last of these considerations, for it is a remarkable circumstance in the emigration of the last year, that during it more than 2500* persons, consisting chiefly of artizans, skilled mechanics, and professional persons, have left the port of London for the Australian Colonies at their own

* Ten private ships left the river with 1221 persons to New South Wales, 18 ships with 1740 emigrants to South Australia; and one ship with 66 emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope. Of these persons, however, 218 were Germans, and some being the nominees of land purchasers, received free passages from Government.

expence; and we learn from a recent report that no less than 4352 persons emigrating at their own expense had arrived in Adelaide between the 1st January, 1847, and the 30th September, 1848. It is obvious that if these persons had obtained aid from the colonial funds, the money received by them would, as regards the colony, have been simply thrown away.

Children from Ragged Schools.

4. The only remaining case of assisted passages is that of 150 scholars from the Ragged Schools of London, whom on the 2nd of August last we were instructed by your Lordship to despatch to the colonies, on the condition that no more than 10*l.* per head should be paid from colonial funds. Nearly the whole number have been despatched accordingly; the pecuniary gain to the colony being about 4*l.* per head, or in all 600*l.*

The subjoined table exhibits with tolerable accuracy the contributions which have been received in the course of the year, under these various systems, over and above the ordinary deposits:—

Contributions under these various systems.

	£
Calais Workmen	1,903
Union Workhouses . . .	284
Ordinary Assisted Emigration . .	9,566
Ragged Schools	568
	£12,321

Religious Instructors and Schoolmasters on board emigrant ships.

It may be in place here to add that the Society before alluded to, which was formed under the name of the "Colonization Society," have raised a fund for improving the position of such instructors as might be appointed on their recommendation to act on board our ships; and that in answer to an offer of the same nature from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, your Lordship has authorized us to give free passages in our ships to clergymen and other persons of a more highly educated class who may be willing to take religious charge of the emigrants, and to superintend their education during the voyage. We trust these steps will be of use in preventing the disorders which the idleness of a long voyage must always encourage, and has occasionally been found to produce among the emigrants. We place in the Appendix extracts from a letter addressed to his employers by the captain of the "Charlotte Jane," which left London for Sydney in June, 1848. The results of the instruction given on board are highly satisfactory, and we think offer much encouragement to those gentlemen who have since shown an anxiety to assist Government in placing this instruction on a more efficient basis. The second extract affords a still more valuable testimony to the care which is taken of the emigrants on their arrival at Sydney.

Appendix No. 6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Land revenue.

The following statement, which has been framed from Returns received from the colony, shows the amount of land sold in 1847.

	SYDNEY DISTRICT.				PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.			
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.	Total Amount of Purchase Money.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.	Total Amount of Purchase Money.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Town lots	322	143 1 0	37 7 10	5,356 8 8	328	161 2 12	147 6 4½	23,602 18 0
Suburban lots . .	59	942 3 9	2 4 11	2,118 3 6	181	8,829 0 19	2 15 7¾	24,567 4 7
Country lots .	13	1,390 3 27	1 0 5½	1,423 15 2	48	16,441 1 0	1 2 1¼	18,179 11 8
Special Country lots . .	5	176 0 0	1 12 2¾	283 16 0	11	641 3 0	1 18 4	1,230 11 0
Total . .	399	2,652 3 36	3 9 2½	9,182 2 4	568	26,073 2 31	2 11 11¾	67,780 5 3

The amount received for leases and licences was 26,807*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* in the Sydney district, and 17,203*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* in the Port Phillip district. The amount received in the same year for quit-rents, in the Sydney district, was 14,727*l.* 3*s.*; and the effect of these payments, together with measures of Sir C. FitzRoy, adverted to in our last year's Report, has been to reduce the amount of arrears from 74,931*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, in 1846, to 56,252*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

Regulations for the occupation of land within the settled districts.

We mentioned in our last year's Report the first steps which had been taken by Sir Charles FitzRoy, for giving effect to Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 9th March, 1847, with respect to the occupation of waste lands in this colony, and that your Lordship had authorized him to proclaim 18 or more new counties, in

order that they might be brought within the intermediate districts. Sir Charles Fitzroy has since established a set of regulations for the occupation of land within the settled districts, which have, we believe, received your Lordship's approval. A copy of these we place in the Appendix. The most important provisions are as follows:— Appendix No. 7

1. All purchasers of Crown lands, or grantees who have commuted their quit-rents, are to have a right of commonage over vacant crown lands in their neighbourhood, until disposed of.

2. Persons holding in fee simple not less than 640 acres of land will be entitled to claim of Government a lease of the adjacent lands, to the extent of three times their own property, at a fixed rent of 10*s.* for each section of 640 acres.

3. Any person may require Government, or the Government may proceed of its own accord, to put up to auction leases of any vacant lands at a minimum upset rent of the same amount.

4. The leases will as a general rule be renewed, unless the land is wanted by Government for sale, or is required under the above provisions by the owner in fee of the adjacent property.

5. The leases are to be annual, and for pastoral purposes only, with a limited right of cutting timber. They are not assignable, and if the land is required for sale it must be surrendered at one month's notice, without any compensation for improvements.

It is anticipated by the Executive Council, that while the right of commonage will be considered of little value, nearly all the available land in the settled districts will before long be taken upon lease under these regulations.

Acts have also been passed, appointing Commissioners to settle disputes respecting the boundaries of runs, and imposing in a reduced form an assessment on stock kept beyond the settled districts, which had been suffered to expire in the year 1846.

An Order in Council has also been made to bring within the settled districts, the country within 10 miles of the towns of Belfast and Warnambool, in the district of Port Phillip.

The Governor also brought under your Lordship's notice the case of certain licensees who, under the letter of the Order in Council, might have been ejected from their land without receiving the value of their improvements; and your Lordship has authorized him to take the necessary steps for securing to such persons an equitable amount of compensation.

Expediency of retaining the present minimum upset prices of land.

An important report has reached this country, drawn up by a Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to examine into the expediency of retaining the present minimum upset price of land. The opinion of the Committee is adverse to the present law. The grounds on which your Lordship has dissented from that opinion will be found in the papers laid before Parliament during the last session. A great number of schemes have also been suggested for the extension of emigration, involving various relaxations of the existing practice, and in some cases of the Land Sales Act. To these, for the most part, it has not been thought expedient to accede. Certain modifications, however, have been made in the mode of carrying on emigration, which we have noticed elsewhere.

Immigration funds.

On the general subject of emigration to New South Wales, we stated in our last year's Report, that the debentures chargeable on the land fund being almost paid off, your Lordship had directed Sir Charles FitzRoy to raise 100,000*l.*, on the security of the land revenue, for purposes of emigration; and had authorized him to consent to any measure for creating a funded debt to the extent of 300,000*l.*, chargeable on the general revenue, and applicable to the same purpose. At the same time we ourselves received your Lordship's directions to begin despatching emigrants to New South Wales, as rapidly as could be done without detriment to the character of the emigration.

Immigration.

In pursuance of these instructions, we had despatched, at the date of our last Report, 14 ships containing 3497 emigrants. Shortly after the date of that Report, we learnt that Sir Charles FitzRoy was in a position to transmit to this country the 100,000*l.* required for the commencement of the emigration, without having recourse to any loan; and we were again instructed to proceed with the despatch of emigrants as rapidly as possible. In consequence of these communications, the emigration which was then proceeding at the rate of four ships a month was somewhat accelerated. The result is shown by tables which we insert in our Appendix, and from which it will be seen that from the reopening of the emigration in November, 1847, to the present date, 76 ships have been despatched to New South Appendix No. 8.

Wales, containing in all 18,682 persons, of whom 9018 are males, and 9664 females.

We learn by the latest accounts from Sydney and Port Phillip that it would not be prudent, with reference to the existing demand for labour, to despatch more than three ships a month to the former, and two ships a month to the latter district. It will be seen by the above-mentioned tables that since the commencement of 1848, we have been despatching ships at the rate of rather more than two a month to each of these districts.

It will be seen by the same table, that 34 ships have already arrived in the colony. We regret to say that in two or three instances the conduct and efficiency of the surgeons have proved less satisfactory than we had hoped, and in one case great evils were permitted by the weakness of the surgeon in charge. The emigrants however, appear almost universally to have arrived in good order, and well satisfied with their treatment. The passage has been uniformly healthy, the mortality having been at the rate of 1·35 per cent., and the selection of emigrants appears to have given satisfaction to the colonists. We insert in the Appendix a letter from the Immigration Agent at Melbourne, which furnishes an answer to the solicitations which we repeatedly receive, to send out families with a large number of children; and from which it appears that the arrivals at Melbourne had already produced an effect on the labour market. In the case of the "Sir Edward Parry," which carried out the children of former emigrants, we had the satisfaction of receiving the thanks of the local Government for our share in the arrangements under which that ship was despatched; and it is due to the surgeon superintendent, Dr. Sullivan, to state that the efficiency of his management is spoken of in the highest terms by the Immigration Agent.

Appendix No. 9.

Arrival of first ship with Irish female orphans.

Advices have also reached us of the arrival of the "Earl Grey," with 219 female Irish orphans on board: no more than two deaths occurred on the voyage, and the ship appears to have arrived in a satisfactory state, although some misconduct occurred among the emigrants from a particular district: 37 girls have been despatched to Moreton Bay, and 12 to Maitland. Of those who remained at Sydney, 110 had already obtained places. We shall hereafter notice the satisfactory manner in which this class of emigrants has been received in Adelaide, in spite of some unfavourable accounts with respect to them which had preceded their arrival.

With regard to assisted emigration to this colony, we have nothing to add to what is comprised in our general statement with respect to emigration.

Emigration remittances.

We mentioned in our last Report that your Lordship had directed Sir C. Fitz-Roy to take measures—first, for enabling colonists to pay money into the military chest, to be applied in this country to furthering the emigration of their friends and relatives; and next, for giving to persons depositing money in the colonial savings banks under the condition that it should be repaid in land, the privilege hitherto confined to depositors in this country, of nominating emigrants for free passages to New South Wales. Your Lordship further proposed that the former class of depositors should receive a limited amount of assistance from the Emigration fund, and the latter class a somewhat increased rate of interest from the savings bank. We place in the Appendix two sets of Regulations, which have been issued by the Governor to carry out these instructions.

Appendix No. 10.

Foreign emigration.

Turning to the subject of foreign emigration, we do not observe that the attempts to introduce labour from other countries than the United Kingdom, have led to any material results. A number of applications have been made to the authorities, by parties resident in the colony, for permission to import vine-dressers, wine-makers, and wine-coopers from Germany, under a bounty, which was lately promised by Government, of 18*l.* per head. As, however, this emigration does not fall under our superintendence, we are unable to state to what extent it has been carried.

The negociations which were commenced last year for conveying 400 Silesian emigrants to Port Phillip, have terminated. Three ships were despatched from Hamburgh with 450 emigrants on board, but as this was done before the emigrants had been approved by this Board, or any definitive arrangements sanctioned by your Lordship; and as, moreover, the persons themselves do not generally appear to belong to the classes required in the colony, it is uncertain what amount of bounty the authorities will be justified in paying on their introduction. Sir Charles Fitz-Roy has, however, received from your Lordship the instructions necessary for his guidance in this respect.

In consequence of the great demand for labourers, a number of Chinese appear to have been despatched from Amoy to Sydney in the beginning of 1848. We

trust, however, that the resumption of emigration from the United Kingdom on a large scale, which has taken place under your Lordship's directions, will put an end to experiments of this kind which are at best doubtful, and which, as far as we are aware, have not led to any satisfactory result. The importation of South Sea Islanders, which was set on foot sometime ago by a gentleman connected with New South Wales, has we learn turned out a failure, and most of them have been already removed from the colony.

A table in the Appendix embodies some statistical facts illustrative of the progress of the colony from 1838 to 1847 inclusive, which have been collected from a valuable return which appears to be annually published in New South Wales. It will be observed that in these ten years the population and the value of the exports have more than doubled, and that the extent of land in cultivation has almost doubled, 1,000 acres being already planted with the grape vine. It further appears that the value of exports of wool have trebled between 1838 and 1847, rising from 405,977*l.* to 1,272,118*l.*; that the exports of tallow have also risen from 9,639*l.* in 1843, to 108,186*l.* in 1847; that the Government receipts on account of pasture lands had more than trebled since the year 1840, in which they first attained a considerable amount, and that the colony contains at present upwards of 10,000,000 sheep, besides a large amount of other live stock. A closer examination will show that the whole increase in the exports since 1838, which amounts to 1,067,278*l.*, is less than the increase on the two items of wool and tallow, which together amount to 1,074,027*l.*

Appendix No. 10. Progress of colony. Population—Exports.

The importance which these facts give to what is called the pastoral interest in New South Wales need hardly be pointed out; but it is extremely satisfactory to remark that, coincidently with this rapid growth of sheep farming, the extent of land in cultivation has increased almost as fast as the population.

Extent of land in cultivation.

It is at first sight startling to observe that the value of the imports generally, as well as of the imports from Great Britain in particular, in 1847, is considerably below the average importations of the years 1838–1842.

Imports.

These anomalies are probably to be accounted for by the great convict expenditure during these earlier years, as well as the large imports of grain which were necessary to provide for the great emigration of that period; and it will be observed that both the general and the British imports have doubled since 1844, in which year they touched their minimum. At present the proportion between the imports from Great Britain, and the population of New South Wales, is rather more than 6*l.* a head.

It may be interesting to mention that on comparing the increase of population and cultivated land in Canada and New South Wales, we find that while the population of Upper Canada has increased 76 per cent. in nine years, that of New South Wales has increased 79 per cent. in eight years; and that while the increase of cultivated land since 1839 is in Upper Canada 69 per cent., that in New South Wales is 72 per cent. during the same period. While, however, the rate of increase is so nearly the same, the proportion of the cultivated land to the population is widely different, being in Canada about 3¼ acres, but in New South Wales no more than ¾ of an acre to each inhabitant.

Comparison between the increase of population and cultivated land in Canada and New South Wales.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The land disposed of in Van Diemen's Land during the year 1847 consisted of 1,636 acres of country land, selling for 1,366*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, and 26 acres of town land, selling for 1,440*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* The total land revenue, however, amounted to 18,187*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; the pasture and timber licences realizing as much as 14,988*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* The receipts of quit-rents amounted to only 390*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

Land Sales.

The expenditure charged on the land fund for the Survey Department was 3,880*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; but the actual surveys appear to have been carried on by private contract, 18,862 acres having been surveyed, in this manner, at a cost of 3½*d.* per acre to the public.

Surveys.

As bearing upon the future prospects and state of labour of the colony, we beg to insert the following extracts from Sir William Denison's report upon the Blue Book of 1847. He says, "The introduction of a system of task-work, as suggested "by your Lordship in your instructions to me, dated 30th September, 1846, has "been productive of the best effects wherever it has been brought into full opera-"tion; the amount of work executed is fully double of what it used to be under "the best system of coerced labour, and the moral effect upon the convicts is also "very remarkable; crime diminished to an extraordinary extent in those gangs

Moral effect of task-work on Convicts.

" after introduction; the convicts, when they were assured that they might by " industry and good conduct reduce the period of their sentence, showed in most " cases an earnest desire to exert themselves; and while the punishment of a certain " period of labour on the roads is now more effective than it was, inasmuch as the " offender cannot now be idle but is compelled to work, it is at the same time of " a more wholesome character, as tending to give him habits and powers which it " is to be hoped may have a partial operation upon him when again let loose upon " society.

" The whole course of proceeding, as regarded the convict gangs during the last " year, led in one direction, that of reducing their numbers gradually, and there is " now not a single gang upon the mainland of the colony. The whole of the pro- " bation gangs are confined to Tasman's Peninsula, and Maria Island. There are " several bodies of men employed upon various public works, by which the Home " Government is relieved from the expense of superintendence, and from the cost " of providing and maintaining the necessary buildings, and the colony is benefited, " inasmuch as the work performed by these men could not be executed, by contract " or other means, for more than three times the sum which it will now cost." In the same report the Governor speaks favourably of the steady increase in the pro-

Exports.

ductiveness of the island. The exports increased from 582,585*l.* in 1846, to 600,876*l.* in 1847. Of these 338,609*l.* were sent to England, and the remainder principally to the colonies in the southern hemisphere. The increase was upon oil and wood. On flour and grain there was a decrease; but the export of timber and bark had increased. Much progress also had been made in ship-building, especially at Hobart Town and on the banks of the Huon. Vessels of every description, from the small river craft of 10 to 20 tons, to vessels for the English trade of 400 tons and upwards, are described as constantly in progress, and the timber is said to be admirably adapted for ship-building. The price for building does not exceed 8*l.* per ton.

Agriculture.

The cultivation of land had not increased; but, on the contrary, had rather fallen off. There were in 1847, 6,339 fewer acres in cultivation than in 1846. The decrease was principally in the wheat land, attributed partly to the low price obtained for the crop of 1846; but as remarked last year, the system of agriculture is slovenly, and the average yield per acre very small. These causes, with low prices, make the wheat crop unremunerative, and Sir William Denison considers that probably less still will be cultivated. On this subject, and sheep-farming, he adds the following interesting remarks.

" I am fully of opinion, however, that with even a moderate amount of attention " to the character of the soil, and to the proper mode of cultivation, the prices given " are amply sufficient to remunerate the careful farmer, even looking to the very " high rate of profit which he has a right to expect.

" In many, indeed in most instances, the land is his own; it is burthened with no " local assessments of any kind, no poor-rates, county or police-rates, no tithes, no " rent; the quality in many instances excellent, the climate most congenial. Steady " industry, well directed, is all that can be required. In some instances this is " given, and the result then is that the crops at the average price amply repay the " farmer for his outlay.

" The tendency, however, is generally to look to the depasturing of sheep as " the most profitable occupation; there is no doubt, I imagine, that at present the " return upon a given amount of capital expended in the purchase of stock, and " the rental of land from the Government, would be larger than if the same " amount were spent upon the purchase of land and its cultivation; but by pur- " chasing the land especially at the present low price, a man has obtained a secure " investment, the return from which is annually increasing. On the other hand, " though his sheep keep increasing annually without much cost or trouble to him- " self, yet he must procure more land to pasture them, and by degrees the multi- " plication of sheep beyond the means which the colony can supply of " feeding them, must lower their price to that which they will yield when boiled " down: by degrees then, as land for pasture becomes difficult to find, men will be " convinced of the necessity of raising food artificially for their sheep, the land will " then come into cultivation, and will be able to maintain ten times the number " which it now does without difficulty."

Regulations for the occupation of Land.

The regulations respecting the sale and occupation of land are now consolidated in the Government Notice of the 3rd July, 1848. We have placed them in our Appendix, and we would suggest that the Despatch covering them and your Lordship's answer should be printed with them.

Appendix No. 11.

In the course of the year, your Lordship communicated to the authorities your views upon the draft of a bill for the construction and maintenance of the Cross Roads. We would beg leave to suggest the printing with our Appendix of your Despatch No. 182, of the 25th November, 1848, relating to this subject. Roads. Appendix No. 12.

The difficult and long unsettled question relating to quit-rents is now likely to be adjusted, by the judicious measures announced by Sir William Denison in the Government Gazette of the 20th July, 1847. Quit-rents.

In our Appendix we insert, for the convenience of reference, the new regulations on this subject, dated 17th July, 1847, and of which the following in an outline. Appendix No. 13.

Articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 provide for confirming certain grants, commonly known as the "Macquarie and Brisbane" grants, supposed to be informal, because made in the name of the Governor and not of the Sovereign. These grants will, by a local enactment, be made to confer the fees to the parties named in them, but only after being enrolled in the Supreme Court; for which enrolment a small fee will be payable.

5, Substitutes for the different forms of grant hitherto in use a simple form, dispensing with a variety of unnecessary reservations, and reducing the quit-rent to a pepper corn; but before a grant in the new form can be issued, the quit-rent, payable formerly, but now at a reduced rate, must be redeemed.

6, 7, 8, Equalize the rate of quit-rents, by reducing all to 2*s.* for every 100 acres,—redeemable at 10 years' purchase, and making a proportionate reduction in the fines for non-improvement and alienation, and in the quit-rents, upon town allotments. No deed can be enrolled until the quit-rent, at the reduced rate due from the 1st January, 1844, the date of the late Governor's notice, be paid, together with the redemption money.

9. Adverts to a technical difficulty upon which your Lordship has intimated to the Lieutenant-Governor your wish that it should be met, if possible, by local legislation, rather than by invoking the authority of Parliament.

We have already shown the small amount, not 400*l.*, received during last year for quit-rents. and we trust that the probable good effect of these regulations has been correctly described by Sir William Denison, and that they will, as he alleges, be found "to have removed an occasion of embittered feeling between the colony and its government."

There has scarcely been any emigration to this colony in the course of the year, but the local authorities, acting on your Lordship's suggestion, have announced a scheme which will enable persons in Van Diemen's Land, who may wish to assist their relatives and friends in this country desirous of joining them, with the means of conveyance to the colony, to take advantage of the agency of this Board, and to claim our assistance in making the necessary arrangements. In order to make this more public, we insert in our Appendix the regulations which have been drawn up, and which we shall be extremely anxious to carry out successfully. Emigration. Appendix No. 14.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The quantity of land disposed of in 1847 was 3380 acres, making the entire quantity of land sold and granted up to the termination of that year 1,318,673. The total payments in money in 1847 (financial year) were 77*l.* 11*s.* The gross quantity of land occupied under lease or licence in the year was 386,821 acres, and the amount of money received for licences was 920*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Land Sales.

From the Despatch of the Governor, transmitting the Blue Book, it appears that the imports and exports in 1846 and 1847 were as follows:— Imports and Exports.

	£.	s.	d.
Imports during 1846 were . . .	25,959	4	4
Ditto 1847	25,463	0	0
Decrease in 1847 .	£496	4	4
Exports in 1846	20,222	15	4
Ditto in 1847	24,535	0	0
Increase in 1847 .	£4,312	4	8

About two-thirds of the wool remained in the colony for want of freight, otherwise the exports would have exceeded the imports.

Sandal-wood.

The exports of sandal-wood have increased from 32 tons in 1846 to 370½ tons in 1847, and the Governor states that the quantity would have been much larger had the colonists possessed the means of conveying the wood which had been felled and prepared for shipment in the country districts to the port. The timber sent from the colony in 1847 to Her Majesty's Dock-yard at Deptford was highly approved as admirably adapted for naval purposes. Samples of this wood, the garrah or mahogany of the colonists (which is besides found so valuable for domestic purposes on account of its indestructibility by the white ant), have also been sent to India, and the Governor states that they seem to have been much approved by the engineers appointed to form the railroad from Calcutta to Delhi, and that an effort is now making to establish a Company in Calcutta for carrying on a trade in this timber by a capitalist, who lately left the colony for that purpose. The Governor has conceded to this gentleman the privilege of cutting timber at the present rate of licence for 10 years, provided the Company commence operations within 18 months, a portion of the shares of the Company being reserved for the settlers.

An exploring expedition was undertaken in the autumn of last year which has led to the discovery of a quantity of good pasture land, estimated at 180,000 acres, on the banks of Bowes River, and also of a clear and well defined vein of lead ore in the bed and on the banks of the Murchison River, about 60 miles from the nearest port. The vein was traced for 320 yards in the bed of the river, and varied from 8 inches to 2 feet in width. A specimen of the ore has been examined by Sir Henry De la Beche, and it will be seen from his Report, which we print in the Appendix, that it is of the kind commonly termed galena, and that it is a good ore.

Discovery of lead ore.

Appendix No. 16.

Boys from Parkhurst Prison.

In conformity with your Lordship's instructions, we engaged passages to this colony for 50 more boys from Parkhurst Prison by the ship "Ameer," which sailed in October last.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Land Sales.

The total amount of Crown lands sold was—

In 1846	. . .	59,842 acres.
In 1847	. . .	38,000 „

By the early transmission of the Blue Book, and the valuable Report accompanying it, which your Lordship has communicated to us, we are in possession of much useful information relating to the state of this colony, which appears to be very satisfactory.

The sum realized for land amounted, in 1846, to 98,594*l.*, and in 1847, 36,336*l.* This diminution in the receipts was owing chiefly to the discontinuance of the sales of special surveys, of 20,000 acres purchased for mining speculations, but partly to the authorities having purposely limited the quantity of land offered for sale by auction, so as not to withdraw too much capital from circulation until the funds already realized by the sales had been expended on emigration, the coin in circulation being estimated at about 40,000*l.* Most of the lands sold in 1847 were put up to sale on the special application of individual settlers.

Mines.

The mines, especially of copper, continue to be very productive; but no fresh workings have been commenced, as the amount of available labour is insufficient to admit of the profitable working of more mines than those already opened. One shipment of emery took place in 1847; and cobalt is reported to have been discovered. The export of copper amounted in 1847 to upwards of 10,000 tons, valued at nearly 200,000*l.*, being an increase in the export of this article, as compared with 1845, of upwards of 90 per cent., the quantity then exported having amounted to only 664 tons, valued at 10,380*l.* The exports generally exhibit a great increase. In 1845 they amounted to 108,981*l.*; in 1847 they had increased to 354,907*l.*; and the increase in four years has been 268 per cent.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is also steadily progressing. By the last accounts the number of acres actually in crop, consisting chiefly of barley and oats, had increased 9 per cent. in the year; and vineyards have extended considerably. The olive and mulberry have also been successfully cultivated. This degree of prosperity has had a sensible effect upon the revenue, which in four years, to 1847 inclusive, has increased 142 per cent., amounting at that date to 67,027*l.*, with an

English population estimated at 31,153 souls. The aborigines in the settled districts are returned at only 3680.

The Survey Department during the year have laid out in sections, of various sizes, for sale by auction, 39,396 acres, at an average cost per acre of about 4½*d*. This is rather a higher rate than in former years; but the increase is satisfactorily explained, and is chiefly owing to the lots being smaller, and the survey parties having had to travel very much over the district in order to accommodate settlers. Surveys.

The settled portion of the province has been divided into 11 counties, the boundaries of which have been proclaimed. These again have been in some cases wholly, in others partially, subdivided into hundreds. Mr. Burr's geological section has been completed, and has been received in this country. No exploring expeditions have been undertaken during 1847, and as yet no general maps, including recent surveys of the province, have been published, owing to the Surveyor-General having to attend so constantly to the public works, and the Survey Establishment not being more than adequate for the discharge of the daily exigencies. The outlay on the main lines of communication has been considerable, and they are only checked by the high price of labour, and the Governor not wishing to interfere, to a mischievous extent, with the labour market of the colony.

The sums available for immigration at the commencement of the last financial year are shown in the Governor's Despatch of the 18th March, 1848. The unexpended balance, free from liabilities, remaining in our hands on the 1st January, 1849, and excluding any funds in the colony, amounted to 54,000*l*. Since that date we have been despatching ships at the same rate as last year, namely, two in each month. Emigration.

In the Appendix will be found returns showing the numbers and description of the emigrants who have been despatched since the 1st January, 1848. The total number amounts to 8382; and since the commencement of 1846, when the population was 22,390 souls, up to the present time we have despatched 13,499 souls, making an addition to the population of upwards of 60 per cent., through the exclusive agency of this Board, which has been further increased by spontaneous immigration from this country and the neighbouring colonies. The emigrants whom we have despatched have made the voyage generally in good health. The mortality during the voyage was under 2 per cent., and of this not less than three-fourths occurred amongst children. In our selections we have endeavoured to meet the wishes of the colonists, and as much as possible to send out only the classes they most desired to have. Appendix No. 15.

In our remarks upon the emigration to New South Wales we have explained the chief features of last year's Australian emigration and the material changes of system which this Board has introduced. The regulations applicable to South Australia are identical, or nearly so, with those in force for New South Wales. We have accordingly, also, selected for South Australia a limited number of single females taken from charitable institutions in Ireland. This emigration, being of a novel character, has occupied our most earnest attention; and some of these young people, previous to embarkation, have been examined by a member of the Board. The result of his examination, as well as that of our officers, who have made special reports upon the eligibility of the Irish orphans, was highly favourable to these emigrants; and we have been much gratified by the intelligence recently received from the colony that, although in the first instance a prejudice had been conceived against them, this feeling had given way before the good conduct of those who were first engaged,—that all the remainder had been immediately taken off, and that the colony would willingly receive more of the same description. In the Appendix we place the Governor's Report of the first vessel that arrived at Adelaide with orphans, and we are glad to perceive that it contains an application that 300 or 400 more young females should be sent out within the year. Irish female orphans. Appendix No. 16.

It is impossible to overrate the boon which this emigration confers upon a class entitled to public sympathy, but not enjoying in this country any prospects of a fair opening to secure an honest and independent livelihood. The success of this experiment is very encouraging; and the local authorities probably could not have taken more effectual means to secure the confidence of Guardians of the poor and benevolent persons in this country than by passing the recent Ordinance, No. 8, of 1848, "for the protection, guardianship, and

" advancement in life of emigrant orphan children, and other poor children " maintained at the public expense."

We may here conveniently remind your Lordship of the remittance which we received in the course of last year in aid of destitute emigrants, being the unexpended balance of a fund liberally provided by the charity and benevolence of the settlers in South Australia for the assistance of the destitute in this country during the privations of 1847.

English Emigrants from France.

The emigration of the English workpeople from France in the course of last year we have already alluded to. The numbers despatched to South Australia amounted to 201½ statute adults, and the sum contributed by the Relief Committee towards their passage was 720*l*. They were inspected on board the " Harpley " by a member of the Board, who was well satisfied with their appearance, and observed that they possessed more than an ordinary degree of intelligence.

Regulations for enabling settlers to obtain for their relatives at home conveyance in the Commissioners' ships.

Appendix No. 17.

An important set of regulations have been framed in the colony, and have since received your Lordship's sanction, affording to settlers facilities for obtaining for their friends here who may wish to join them, passages in ships chartered by this Board. The regulations were published in the Government Gazette of the 6th January, 1848, and for the convenience of reference, we place them in the Appendix. It will be seen that every depositor of 80*l*. will be entitled to nominate for free passages three adults eligible under our rules, and that ineligible nominees may, under certain circumstances, receive assistance according to a scale, or be replaced, at our option, by others who are eligible. The regulations are now in operation, and we are in correspondence with a few nominees respecting their going out. Some few, 86 persons in all, have already embarked. It is, at present, too early to pronounce an opinion as to the beneficial working of the system; but a doubt occurred to us, which we brought under your Lordship's notice, whether great disappointment will not occasionally arise in the colony in cases where we are obliged to reject ineligible nominees. The scheme, however, will receive from us the best attention, and be carried out with every desire for its success. In the same set of regulations, rules are laid down to facilitate remittances through the Colonial Treasury from settlers, not land purchasers, for the purpose of bringing out their friends through the agency of this Board. This arrangement is also in operation, and appears to be working very satisfactorily. Adverting to the provisions recently sanctioned for affording to emigrants improved religious instruction on the voyage, and also to the anxiety so generally felt throughout the country, but especially by the clergy, who have the means of materially influencing the success of emigration, with respect to the spiritual superintendance of emigrants after their arrival, it is very gratifying to us to be able to notice that the same Gazette which publishes the regulations above alluded to also publishes the notarial attestation of the consecration of the first bishop appointed to preside over the province, under the style of " The Lord Bishop " of Adelaide."

NEW ZEALAND.

Final settlement of the Land Claims under the 10*s*. an acre, and 1*d*. an acre Proclamations.

Our correspondence relating to this colony since our last Report does not embrace any question of general interest. It may, however, be proper to notice the final settlement of the claims to land arising under the proclamations of Captain FitzRoy, commonly known as the 10*s*. an acre and 1*d*. an acre Proclamations. It will be remembered that those proclamations had been revoked, and the Governor had been instructed to bring to a speedy adjustment all claims arising under them. It was found by the local authorities that much delay and other inconveniences would arise by subjecting these claims to a rigid legal investigation. Looking, therefore, to the general spirit of his instructions, the Governor has allowed each claimant under the 10*s*. an acre Proclamation, who had complied with the notice of the 15th June, 1846, and whose claim should be favourably reported on, the alternative of receiving a Crown grant, on paying within a month the remainder of the fees, the grants to include the reserved tenths at 1*l*. an acre where the whole quantity does not exceed 200 acres. The same rule is intended to apply to the 1*d*. an acre claimants whose claims do not exceed 500 acres, on their paying 5*s*. an acre; and likewise to larger claimants under this proclamation, within 20 miles of Auckland, to the extent of 500 acres and no more, any title which they may have acquired over a

larger quantity of land remaining in the Crown. These rules, however, were not to extend to any 1*d.* an acre claimant in whose case there seemed a probability that the claim might be justly disputed by adverse native claimants. In less than four months after the first proposal of this scheme, 60 of the land claims, comprising all those of the most pressing kind in the neighbourhood of Auckland, had been disposed of; roads had been projected, and the land required for them, and for other public purposes, had been reserved; the excess of land claimed over the quantity named in the pre-emption certificate, and the tenths in the cases of claims exceeding 200 acres, had been resumed. The claimed lands had been surveyed, and accurately laid down and settled: the claimants had received the usual Crown title, and every precaution had been taken to prevent future litigation. It also appears, from the Governor's Report on this subject, that, generally, the claimants had gladly accepted the terms offered, and that some, to obtain them, had abandoned claims to very large tracts.

Regulations for the sale of Crown Lands.

In the Appendix of our last Annual Report we printed an extract of the Royal Instructions in regard to Crown lands in this colony. Your Lordship has since sanctioned, on the recommendation of the Governor, the following alterations in some of the details:—1. The Governor was prohibited from disposing of any rural allotment of less extent than one-quarter of a square mile. This has been modified so as to allow him, with the advice of his Executive Council, to fix the size of each rural allotment, provided that such allotment should not exceed one square mile. 2. Three calendar months' notice was required before any lands could be sold. Instead of this, the Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council, may fix the time at which the lands should be sold at any period, not being more than three months nor less than one month after the date of the required proclamation. Lastly, land which had been once offered for sale at public auction could only be sold by private contract at the upset price during the period of three months after the auction at which it was offered for sale. This period is extended to a period of two or even three years.

Appendix No. 18.

With respect to the general policy of the Government in the New Zealand land question, we would request permission to publish in the Appendix to our present Report Mr. Merivale's letter of the 13th April, 1848, in reply to a memorial of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee.

Land Sales in the Northern Province.

From a general return of the sale of Crown lands in the province of New Ulster, it appears that, between 1st January and the 31st October, 1848, there were sold 35 town or suburban lots, besides two lots leased. The extent of the largest lot was 37A. 1R., and the whole amount realized was 1869*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

Emigration. Pensioners.

Your Lordship having decided that two additional companies of pensioners should be dispatched to New Zealand, we received your Lordship's instructions towards the close of last year to take measures, in concert with the Secretary-at-War, for their conveyance to the colony. The first of these companies consisting of 88 men, making, with their families, 262 persons, sailed in the "Berhampore," from London, on the 6th March last. The second, comprising about 75 men, making, with their families, 259 persons, sailed in the "Oriental Queen" on the 17th May. These, in addition to the six companies now in New Zealand, will make the whole force to consist of about 643 men.

The expense of sending out these pensioners is to be charged on the land revenue of the colony. They are composed of men who are considered to be capable of useful labour, and, at the same time, to add to the security of the settlers. And the value of this immigration to the colony has been strikingly illustrated by the first sale of land in the neighbourhood of one of the pensioner villages. It appears by a Despatch from the Governor that on that occasion the sum of 272*l.* was realized as the price of a little more than two acres of land, which the Governor states would not a few months previously have realized 5*l.* The Governor adds, that all these villages are so situated as to open up and give a value to large tracts belonging to the Crown, the future sale of which may ultimately repay a considerable portion of the expense of this kind of immigration.

Ships dispatched by the New Zealand Company.

The following is a list of the ships dispatched with passengers by the New Zealand Company since the 24th November, 1847, distinguishing, in so far as can be ascertained, the number of passengers who sailed to each of the Company's settlements:—

Name of Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Number of Passengers.			Sailed for				
		Cabin and Fore-cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Wellington.	Nelson.	New Plymouth	Otago.	Not known.
	1847.								
John Wickliffe . .	24 Nov. ..	41	57	98	19	5	..	68	6
Philip Laing . . .	27 Nov.* ..	13	235	248	..	..	..	248	..
	1848.								
Victory.	5 March .	29	13	33	16	..	4	12	1
Blundell	4 May .	20	131	151	2	1	..	133	15
Bernicia	7 July .	39	119	158	10	76	..	72	..
Ajax.	8 Sept. .	69	135	195	15	22	1	146	11
Mary	2 Nov. .	26	96	122	11	31	..	78	2
		218	786	1005	73	135	5	757	35

* From Greenock.

CANADA.

Emigration.

The total immigration into Canada during the year 1848 was 27,939. This immigration is nearly equal to the average of the 18 years preceding 1847; but, as compared with the immigration of 1847, shows a decrease of 61,515 souls. We extract from Mr. Buchanan's Report, which has been presented to Parliament, the following analysis of the immigrants:—

From England		6,034
,, Ireland		16,582
,, Scotland		3,086
,, Germany		1,395
,, the Lower Ports		842
		27,939
Of these there proceeded—		
To the United States . . .	7,355	
To New Brunswick . . .	56	
		7,411
Remained in Canada—		
East of Kingston . . .	2,534	
West of Kingston . . .	17,994	
		20,528
		27,939

Healthiness of last year's Emigration as compared with that of 1847.

"The emigration of 1848," Mr Buchanan says, "so far as health and condition are concerned, bears a most favourable comparison with that of 1847. "The deaths on the passage, which were 273, amount to a little more than "1 per cent. on the whole number embarked." This satisfactory result is attributable, no doubt, principally to the comparative absence of sickness at the ports of embarkation; but something may fairly be ascribed to the alterations in the Imperial Act, which Mr. Buchanan states to have been generally productive of benefit.

The great falling off of the immigration into Canada Mr. Buchanan attributes to the provisions of the Colonial Act of last year, and to the uncertainty, even more than to the amount, of the taxes imposed by it. He observes that, from the circumstances under which the Act was passed, its object was not correctly understood; and that, although only 1112 out of 28,000 emigrants were subjected to an extra charge for detention in quarantine, and only 4 out of 278 ships were detained for three days, the clauses of the Acts imposing extra rates would, if continued, give rise to misrepresentation. No one has better means of forming an opinion on this point than Mr. Buchanan; and it is, therefore, a subject of congratulation that, in their present Session, the Legislature of Canada have felt justified in reducing the heavy charges imposed by the Act of 1848. By the Act recently passed, the Emigrant Tax is reduced to 7*s.* 6*d.* a-head on adults, and 5*s.* a-head on children from 5 to 15, if embarked under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government and certified by the officer of Customs at the port of embarkation, and to 10*s.* a-head on passengers embarked without

Emigrant Tax.

such sanction. No tax is payable for children under five years of age; but the additional rate of 40*s.* for every passenger not included in the Passengers' List is retained.

In respect to the means of employing emigrants, Mr. Buchanan speaks, we regret to say, discouragingly. Mr. Buchanan, although he states that the agricultural districts are in a healthy and thriving condition, and that the improvement of waste lands proceeds with some spirit, yet adds that, for unskilled labour there is at present little or no demand, and that for artizans and mechanics the prospects of employment are less encouraging than they have been for some years. He therefore declares himself unable to hold out inducement for the immigration of any considerable number of labourers during the present season, although the circumstances are peculiarly favourable to small capitalists who contemplate buying land and settling. These opinions are confirmed by Mr. Hawke, the Chief Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada. Demand for labour.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From a recent Report of the Surveyor-General of New Brunswick upon the present state of the Crown lands, it appears that the whole quantity of land sold during the year 1848, amounted to 26,761½ acres, of which 14,777 acres have been paid for in full, and upon which 1789*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* have been received; leaving 11,984½ acres, which have been sold under the instalment system, and upon which 473*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* have been received. Land Sales.

The timber licences for the past year, and which expired on the 1st instant, cover, it is stated, an area of 2157 square miles, at an average rate of 16*s.* 8½*d.* per mile, producing 1992*l.* 8*s.* The highest rate paid for any one lot was 20*l.* 1*s.* per square mile, being a licence for 9 square miles, situate on the left bank of the River Saint Croix, about 25 miles above Saint Stephen. The quantity of land under licence in 1847 was 5360 square miles, which produced the sum of 3585*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, the highest price paid per square mile being 5*l.*, the whole quantity averaging only 10*s.* 5¾*d.* per square mile. Timber Licences.

The immigration into New Brunswick during the year 1848 amounted to only 4020 persons, being a decrease, as compared with 1847, of 11,249, and as compared with 1846 of 5745 persons. The emigration officer states, that almost all the immigrants, as well as 5000 other inhabitants of the province, had, in the course of the season, departed for the United States. It does not appear, however, on what data his calculation has been made. The number of deaths on the voyage and in quarantine amounted to only 53 or 1⅓ per cent. We regret to perceive that both the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Perley attributed the departures to the United States to the depressed condition of the province, although it may be hoped that the depression is temporary only. The subject had been brought by the Lieutenant-Governor before his Executive Council, and they, in consequence, drew up and submitted to him a Report, of which a copy is, with your Lordship's sanction, printed in the Appendix, describing *seriatim* each county of the province and its natural capabilities. This Report must be interesting to any who contemplate emigrating to British North America, and if the estimate which the Council form of the natural resources of New Brunswick be correct, we cannot doubt that it will hereafter advance rapidly to prosperity. Emigration. Report of the Executive Council on the capabilities of the Province. Appendix No. 19.

NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

The emigration to Nova Scotia and Cape Breton during the last two years was as follows:— Emigration.

1847	2000
1848	140

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In or about the year 1833 the upset price of wilderness land in this island was fixed at 20*s.* per acre, and of town pasture and river lots at from 10*l.* to 30*l.* per acre. A reduction of 10 per cent. on these prices was afterwards sanctioned in certain localities in the year 1837, in compliance with an application from the House of Assembly, and last year the Assembly having Upset price of Land.

petitioned for a still further reduction, the Governor recommended, and your Lordship approved of, the following alterations:—

Situation of Land.	Quantity of Crown Land still Unsold.	Old Upset Price.	Estimated Value.	New Upset Price.
Township, No. 15 . . .	7000 acres.	20*s.* currency.	3*s.* to 10*s.*	5*s.*
Township, No. 55 . . .	2540 acres.	20*s.* currency.	6*s.* to 12*s.*	10*s.*
Third Class of Pasture Lots, 8 acres each, in the Royalty of Georgetown . . .	Not stated.	8*l.* currency.	5*l.*	5*l.*
Town Lots in Prince Town, having a front of 60 feet .	480 lots.	10*l.* first class, 5*l.* second class.	6*l.* or 7*l.* for first class lots.	No price mentioned in the Governor's despatch.

This measure has been coupled with another in favour of squatters, who have been in occupation of Crown lands since previous to the year 1848. It is proposed that they should be allowed to purchase the land occupied by them at the minimum upset price of land in their respective localities, and pay for it by five annual instalments.

Land Sales.

The amount of Crown land sold in the colony in the year 1848 was as follows:— .

Description of Land.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Purchase Money.
		£. s. d.
4 Town Lots . .	1	60 0 0
2 Suburban Lots .	16	52 3 0
6	17	112 3 0

PASSENGERS' ACT.

Prosecutions in this Country.

The following prosecutions have been instituted by the Government Emigration Officers in the United Kingdom since the last general Report:—

Place.	Party Prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution, showing the Money Recovered for Emigrants.
Glasgow .	Robert Neelson . .	Inducing parties to leave home under pretence of a ship being in Glasgow in readiness to receive them.	Convicted, and fined 10*l.* 3*l.* given to the master of the "Canada;" 7*l.* to the master of the "Leelan" to supply food to the most necessitous of the emigrants during the voyage.
Cork . .	John Cholditch . .	For excess of passengers .	Master fined 5*l.*, and 5*l.* to the hospital.

The above table shows the principal sums recovered by legal proceedings, and does not include the following amounts also recovered for passengers by the intervention of the Government Emigration Officers:—At Liverpool, 170*l.* 15*s.*; at Cork, 123*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; at Belfast, 91*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; at Londonderry, 11*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; at Limerick, 1*s.* a-day for certain passengers by the ship "Margaret Poynter," during detention of that vessel for a few days.

MAURITIUS.

Population.

The position of this colony with respect to immigrant labour is exhibited very forcibly by a census of the island which has been lately received, made up to August, 1846. The whole population is 161,089, of which 55,479 are classed as "general population," 49,365 as ex-apprentices (or emancipated slaves), and 56,245 as Indians. Of the ex-apprentices not more than 486 or about 1·7 per cent. are engaged in the cultivation of sugar, and of this small number more than half are employed as clerks. Of the Indians 41,692 or about 70 per cent. are employed on sugar estates. It is estimated that of the latter class about 10,000 belong to the old immigration of 1834 and 1838, and may probably, therefore, be considered as permanently settled in the colony.

By later returns we find that the whole number of Indians imported since the re-opening of the immigration in 1842 is 72,490, of whom 7152 have since died, and 7349 have returned to their country, leaving 57,989 still in the colony. If to this we add the survivors of the former emigration, the present Indian population may be estimated at about 67,000. Emigration since 1842.

A considerable reduction, however, will immediately take place, as the immigrants of 1842 and 1843, who are now entitled to return passages at Government expense, are beginning to leave the colony.

According to the last intelligence no large number of Coolies had applied for their back passage. The number of such applicants during the month of October, 1848, was only 389. But until the sugar crop is gathered in, and the Coolies have recovered the arrears of wages due to them, it will not be known how many more are about to follow their example. Meantime the supply of emigrants from Calcutta, partly owing to a scarcity of shipping, has fallen somewhat in arrear, and the planters, who are naturally anxious to maintain a full supply of labour, have in consequence renewed their request that Madras should be re-opened for immigration, and they estimate that this step far from increasing the cost of the emigration will even diminish it. Your Lordship has accordingly authorized the Governor to enter into the necessary communication with Sir Henry Pottinger to re-open the immigration from Madras, and to appoint an agent at that port, in case he should find it possible to do so without increasing the cost of the immigration. Back passages.

We regret to perceive that the difficulty of finding female emigrants still continues. Scarcity of Female Emigrants.

With regard to the general results and state of this immigration we have to notice several circumstances of a satisfactory nature. It has been already said, that more than two-thirds of the Indians now in the island appear to be actually employed in the sugar cultivation. We have to add, that although no marked difference is perceptible in the returns of absentees, yet no complaints have recently reached us of the prevalence of desertion and vagrancy, and that a gradual fall has occurred in the general rate of wages. By a recent return of rates of wages at which engagements were made in the several months of 1848, we observe that while of the engagements in the first month of the year, 61 per cent. were made at the rate of 14*s.* per month and upwards (exclusive of rations), the proportion of similar engagements in the following December was less than 10 per cent. At 12*s.* per month, the proportion of engagements in January was 30 per cent.; in December 20 per cent. At 10*s.* or less per month, the proportion of engagements in January was about 8 per cent.; in December upwards of 62 per cent. General results. Wages.

It will be seen by a table which we insert in the Appendix that in 1845 the crop rose from 71,000,000 lbs. to 114,000,000 lbs. soon after the re-opening of the immigration, nor has it even since fallen much below that amount. The sugar crop of the present year is described by the Governor as promising to be little inferior to that in 1846, and likely to be much superior to that of preceding periods. We further learn that the disorders which used to prevail in the depôt have disappeared under the judicious management of Mr. Hugon, and that on some other estates the metayer system of cultivation has been introduced with very happy results. Laws for regulating the relations of masters and servants, and the duties and rights of immigrants, which have been the subject of much negociation, have finally received your Lordship's approval, subject to the single condition that immigration shall not be allowed to proceed at Government expense, unless a stamp duty is re-imposed on contracts of service as required by your Lordship's heads of an Ordinance. Sugar crop. Appendix No. 20. Improved management of Immigrants at the Depôt. Laws for regulating the relations of masters and servants.

Finally, your Lordship's Despatch of 24th November, 1848, has put an end to several perplexing questions of finance, by abolishing the distinction which has hither existed between the general revenue and the revenue applicable to emigration. Finance.

In the Appendix will be found, besides the table before referred to, and another table respecting the number of Indian emigrants sent to Mauritius, an extract from a letter of Mr. Hugon, stating his mode of managing the immigrants at the depôt, which appears to us a valuable exemplification of the proper mode of treating such persons; an extract from a Report of Monsieur Regnard, stipendiary magistrate, on the métayer system; a short summary of the principal provisions of the Masters' and Servants' and Immigration Ordi- Appendix No. 21. Appendix No. 22 Appendix No. 23. Appendix No. 24. Appendix No. 25.

nances, and an extract from your Lordship's Despatch, putting an end to the distinction between the immigration and the general revenue.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE WEST INDIES.

From India.

Past Cooly Emigration.

We explained in our last Report that Indian immigration into the West Indies would be brought to a termination after the expiration of the season 1847-48. It only remains, therefore, now to complete the information to that period. For this purpose we place in the Appendix a return of the ships despatched from Calcutta and Madras to British Guiana and Trinidad during the last season, showing the number of emigrants embarked, and the number of deaths in each ship. No ships were sent to Jamaica. It will be seen that the number of immigrants embarked for these two colonies was as follows:—

Appendix No. 26.

British Guiana	3,715
Trinidad	1,024

The above, added to the number sent in the three preceding years, make the total number despatched from the commencement of the immigration in 1844, to its final termination in 1848, as follows:—

Into Jamaica	4,500
Into British Guiana . . .	11,888
Into Trinidad	5,403
	21,791

We regret to perceive that complaints of vagrancy, and consequent misery and destitution among the Madras Coolies continue to be made from Jamaica and British Guiana. In both these colonies the superior character and conduct of the Calcutta Coolies is strongly dwelt upon.

From Africa.

Emigration since the discontinuance of the employment of the "Growler."

In our last Report we mentioned the circumstances under which, after the discontinuance of the employment of Her Majesty's steamer the "Growler," your Lordship had instructed us to to take measures for the despatch of a succession of suitable merchant-vessels from this country, to call, first, at Sierra Leone for any newly-liberated Africans who might be ready to depart from thence; and if none were forthcoming, then to proceed to the Kroo coast with a view of obtaining emigrants from that country. We also mentioned that, in pursuance of this plan, four vessels had been licensed for Jamaica, the same number for British Guiana, and two for Trinidad; and that each of these vessels, with the exception of two, had received a guarantee against the risk of a deficiency of emigrants.

Her Majesty's Government has since decided that the expense of transferring liberated Africans from the African yard to the West Indies, subsequent to the employment of the "Growler," should be defrayed from British funds, at rates of payment not exceeding the bounties hitherto authorized. We have also been instructed to discontinue the giving any guarantee against a failure of emigrants. This arrangement does not of course extend to emigrants already located who may have left the Government yard or to Kroomen. The bounty on these classes of emigrants is left, as before, to be paid by the importing colony. We place in the Appendix a table by which it will be seen, that since the employment of the "Growler" was discontinued, 14 vessels have left Sierra Leone with 3176 emigrants on board, of which—

Appendix No. 27.

Number of Vessels despatched.

5	vessels carrying	1,205	persons proceeded to	Jamaica.
4	„	906	„	British Guiana.
2	„	212	„	Trinidad.
1	„	236	„	St. Vincent.
1	„	250	„	Grenada.
1	„	367	„	St. Lucia.

All these persons except one have been liberated Africans, still under the care of Government.

We are happy to state, that since the adoption of the measures referred to in our last Report, for the preservation of the health of the emigrants during these voyages, the mortality on board has diminished in a very striking manner. In the five ships despatched from Sierra Leone before these changes were made, the mortality was at the rate of nearly 12 per cent. and in one ship no less than 52 persons died. In the ships which have taken emigrants since that time it has fallen below 1½ per cent. We may add, that in all the latter ships the Surgeon Superintendent has, with your Lordship's approval, been appointed by ourselves, as is the case in the Australian emigrant ships, instead of being nominated (as was formerly the case) by the shipowner.

Diminished Mortality on the Passage.

From St. Helena.

During the last half year of 1847, the number of liberated Africans at St. Helena was small, and no emigration took place from the island. We mentioned, however, in our last Report, that instructions had been given to carry prizes captured south of the Line to St. Helena, instead of to Sierra Leone. Since this has been done the number of captured Africans landed in this island has been very large; and at times nearly 900 persons have been at once under the Government charge.

Number of Emigrants.

It will be seen by a return, a copy of which we place in the Appendix, that between April 6, 1847, and June 12, 1848, 2242 Africans had been landed in the island, of whom 1076 had emigrated, 433 had died, 63 had been engaged as servants in the island, and 670 remained under the charge of Government. Since that time the Governor has reported the arrival of 1243 more Africans, and the chartering of three ships in which more than 900 persons have left the island for the West Indies. Three more ships have been engaged by us in this country for the same service. One of them obtained a cargo at Sierra Leone, and proceeded no further; but the two others (the "Tropic" and the "Bathurst") will, we hope, carry about 500 Africans to Jamaica and Trinidad. We gather, from the Governor's Despatches, that in the course of November the number of Africans in the liberated yard must have been reduced to about that number. A table in the Appendix shows the whole amount of shipping, so far as at present known, which has been engaged for the conveyance of Africans from St. Helena, either by this Board or by the Governor of the island, together with the number of Africans embarked in and landed from them.

Appendix No. 28.

Appendix No. 29.

It may be in place here to state, that the owners of the "Tropic" and "Bathurst" received a guarantee to the amount of one-third of the whole freight in case of a failure to obtain emigrants. As, however, we are not authorized by our present instructions to offer any such guarantee, we anticipate that shipowners, instead of contracting any engagement in this country, will prefer sending their ships to St. Helena, where they can obtain the same terms from the Government which this Board is authorized to offer.

We also place in the Appendix a return furnished by the Governor of St. Helena, of the casualties which have occurred in the Liberated African Department prior to location at the three stations of St. Helena, Sierra Leone, and the Cape of Good Hope, so far as it was practicable for him to ascertain those at the two last-named places. We may add, that this return was accompanied by an address from the liberated Africans located in the island since June, 1840, expressive of their gratitude for the blessings which they enjoy as British subjects, and of their feelings of devotion to Her Majesty.

Appendix No. 30.

Casualties in the Liberated African Department at St. Helena, Sierra Leone, and Cape of Good Hope.

From Havana.

The following is a return of Africans emancipated by the Mixed Court of Justice at the Havana, who have emigrated to Jamaica in the last three years:—

Number of Emigrants in the last three years.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1846	87	52	23	162
1847	46	27	8	81
1848	27	11	3	41

From Madeira.

Number of Emigrants in the last three years.

The number of Madeira immigrants into the West Indies in the years 1846 1847, and 1848, according to such returns as we have received, is as follows—

Destination.	1846	1847	1848
British Guiana . .	5,975	3,755	195
Trinidad	379	346	Nil.
St. Vincent . . .	1,302	460	86
Grenada	No return, say 153	438	Nil.
Antigua	Nil.	1,068	7
Dominica . . .	164	..	Nil.
St. Kitts	80	5	Nil.
Nevis	Nil.	427	Nil.

Sums expended for immigration purposes since 1847.

Before concluding the subject of West Indian immigration, it may not be out of place to give the following statement of amounts expended since the year 1837, for immigration purposes in the undermentioned colonies, compiled from returns received from those colonies, in compliance with an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th July last:—

Year.	Jamaica.	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Grenada.	Tobago.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1838	*3,070 17 8	. .	16 13 4	. .	. .
1839	3,748 3 1	. .	2,674 14 0½	. .	. .
1840	9,623 16 11	. .	6,345 13 2	. .	. .
1841	18,340 9 3	54,857 17 8½	5,951 10 4	. .	30 0 0
1842	34,009 11 8	21,304 15 8	12,328 0 10	. .	. .
1843	9,182 4 7	23,954 14 9	12,949 6 10	. .	. .
1844	10,989 4 10	2,211 11 3	12,229 6 9	. .	65 0 0
1845	11,145 12 9	32,707 3 5	11,765 10 0	. .	410 0 0
1846	29,597 18 10	77,264 16 2	48,607 3 2½	334 0 0	2,103 10 0
1847	45,507 17 8	86,971 4 10	34 440 14 7	1,186 0 0	7 0 0
1848	5,037 2 4	61,413 4 7½	474 12 6	. .	. .
	180,252 19 7	360,685 11 1	†147,783 5 7	1,520 0 0	2,615 10 0

WEST INDIES—LANDS.

Regulations for Sale of Lands in Antigua and Dominica.

Regulations for the sale of Crown lands in Antigua and Dominica respectively, have been made in the course of last year by the local government, of which the principal features are, that no smaller quantity may be sold than 40 acres, except in certain localities intended for villages, and that the minimum price shall be at present 1*l.* per acre, to be raised when circumstances shall render it expedient to do so. Precautions are taken to secure a proper notice of the sales and a sufficient description of the lands. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money is to be paid down at once, and the rest within a month; and if the highest bidder fails to comply with these terms, the next best bidder becomes entitled to the grant.

Waste Lands in the Bahamas. Appendix No. 31.

We place in the Appendix a return of the Crown or waste lands and of the land sales effected in the Bahamas, and also a return containing some interesting meteorological information.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We were able to insert, in the Appendix to our last Report, information on the state of the land revenue,—the opening of roads,—the progress of surveys, and of the settlement generally, taken from the Colonial Secretary's Report accompanying the Blue Book for 1846. The Report of 1847 has not

* The annual return for Jamaica appears to be made up from 1st October to 30th September, and the first year commences from 1st October, 1837.

† The amount for Trinidad is stated to be exclusive of 2000*l.* transferred on the 12th November, 1847, and 5247*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* transferred on the 30th May, 1848, by the Colonial Agent to the account of the Commissioners in this country.

been received, and, therefore, this year we are at present without the usual information; but as inquiry about this colony is now so frequent, especially since the resumption of emigration, we framed a set of questions, recently sent out to the colony with a view to elicit from the authorities such information as is likely to be interesting to intending settlers. We may shortly expect to receive answers, and the regular transmission of quarterly returns, showing the rate of wages, the price of provisions, the demand for labour, &c., will probably be henceforth ensured by the recent appointment of an emigration agent at Cape Town, whose duty it will be, besides superintending emigration, to attend to this business. The salary assigned to this officer is 300*l.* per annum.

Appointment of Emigration Agent at Cape Town.

In the course of the year your Lordship has approved of our offering to persons in this country, desirous of purchasing land in the colony, the means of doing so, by depositing money to our credit at the Bank of England, giving them the benefit of sending out, free of expense, a certain number of labourers in proportion to the amount so deposited. The rules approved for the Cape are similar to those applicable to the Australian colonies, with the single exception, that, for the present, seven, instead of five adults, may be nominated for free passages to the Cape by every depositor of 100*l.* This advantage in favour of purchasers at the Cape is owing to the expense of conveyance to that colony being proportionately less than to Australia.

Privileges granted to persons depositing money in this country for the purchase of Land in the Colony.

Your Lordship has also approved a recommendation of Sir Henry Smith's, that the regulations under which, in certain colonies, a remission in the purchase of land is made to naval and military officers should be extended to the Cape. We place in the Appendix the last regulations on this subject issued from the Colonial Office. An application for a lease of any land on the south-eastern coast, which might be found to contain minerals, having been made to your Lordship by Mr. Moyle, that gentleman was informed that encouragement would be given to an enterprise of this description upon the following terms:—

Privileges granted to Military and Naval Officers.

Appendix No. 32.

1. That the Crown would grant a lease of so much of the surface-land as might be necessary to work the mine.

Mines.

2. That the period during which the right to search for minerals is to last must be specified, and that the extent over which it is to be exercised must be defined by the Governor in Council.

3. That the lease must not exceed 14 or 21 years, and be determinable at the expiration of three years from its date, if within that period no mine be opened.

4. That the rent or royalty to be paid by the lessee, as well as the terms on which the lease should be renewable, would be left to the decision of the Local Government. Instructions to this effect were, we understand, issued to the Governor; but Mr. Moyle was expressly warned that he must not expect that in any grants to private individuals the Governor would reserve the minerals with a view to their being worked by other parties than the grantees or their purchasers.

In the arrangements consequent upon the extension of our frontier, some questions have arisen respecting the claims to lands of certain Europeans settled beyond the former boundary line. The decision which your Lordship adopted, in the case of Mr. Stretch, will probably form a precedent for others, and we therefore notice it. In that case it was decided, that provided the Governor was perfectly satisfied with the character of this gentleman's proceedings, as entitling him to the indulgence, he might be allowed either to remain in occupation of so much land, for the improvement or cultivation of which he could prove that he had incurred expense; or else, on giving up the land, that he might be reimbursed by Government the value of his improvements. Your Lordship has intimated to the authorities a decided preference to the latter alternative, considering it highly inexpedient that white settlers should be allowed to extend their occupation of land beyond the former boundary line, unless under such strict regulations as might prevent the creation of pastoral farms which hold out to the natives so strong an inducement to robbery and crime.

Land claims.

Towards the close of last year your Lordship communicated to us a Despatch from the Governor, reporting that the Legislature had voted 16,000*l.* for emigration purposes; and at the same time, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, you authorized us to resume emigration, and to expend on this

Emigration.

service the above sum, in addition to the unexpended balance, about 4000*l.* of the vote of 1848. We despatched the first ship, "The Scindian," with 242 emigrants, in the month of March last, and we shall continue to despatch vessels throughout the remainder of the year at regular intervals of six weeks, —an arrangement which will, we trust, be acceptable to the authorities. The ships will be chartered to proceed to Cape Town only, where a depôt has been established and the emigration agent is stationed. This officer will be able to make arrangements for forwarding labourers to Algoa Bay on better terms for the colony than if the ships were chartered here to proceed to that district direct, or with a portion of the emigrants, after calling at Cape Town.

Regulations for selection of Emigrants.

The regulations for the selection of emigrants are very similar to those in force for the Australian colonies, and availing ourselves of the opportunity afforded by tke prevalent desire to emigrate, we have required from certain classes of emigrants contributions towards their passages, according to a scale inserted, for the first time, in the present regulations, and which, for the convenience of reference, we place in the Appendix. These contributions, exclusive of deposits, in the case of the "Scindian," amounted to 463*l.* 10*s.*, and in the aggregate they will probably enable us to despatch to this colony one, if not two, additional ships.

Appendix No. 33.

Religious Instructors on board Emigrant ships.

The only other detail connected with the emigration which we need notice is the step, judiciously taken by the authorities, to provide for the religious instruction of the emigrants during the voyage. In anticipation of the speedy renewal of emigration your Lordship, approving the views of the Local Government, authorized us last year to allow the sum of 25*l.* towards the cabin passage and expenses of the person entrusted with this important duty. The arrangements for the selection of the instructors were, by your Lordship's permission and the desire of the Local Government, left to the Rev. Mr. Williamson, resident in this country, and acting in concert with the Bishop of Cape Town. A gentleman, recommended by Mr. Williamson, has proceeded in the "Scindian," and similar arrangements will be made for the ships which are to follow. As bearing on this subject we insert in the Appendix a copy of an interesting report from the Rev. Mr. Green, the chaplain on board the "Oriental," and which will be found illustrative of the benefits which may result from the presence in emigrant ships of superior religious instructors.

Appendix No. 34.

DISTRICT OF NATAL.

Cotton.

The reports of the quality of the soil, and its suitableness for the growth of cotton, continue to be most favourable. Public attention has consequently been directed towards this district, and constant inquiries on the subject are addressed to us. In the Appendix we place the present regulations relating to the sale of lands, and showing the steps to be taken by purchasers in this country, who may wish to avail themselves of the privileges of nominating persons for free passages, on account of sums deposited with us for lands. It has been decided, for the present, to allow to every depositor for land in Natal the same number of free passages, seven adults, as to a depositor for land in other districts of the colony.

Appendix No. 35. **Regulations for Sale of Land.**

The attention of the Local Government has been directed to the occupation of public lands, and your Lordship has brought under their notice the regulations* which Sir William Denison has recently issued on this subject in Van Diemen's Land. Their reply has not yet been received. The conditions of the special arrangements entered into with Mr. Byrne, with a view to encourage the emigration to this district of a particular class of emigrants, are summed up in the memorandum, which, for the convenience of reference, we place in the Appendix.

Special arrangements with Mr. Byrne.

Appendix No. 36.

We have recently been in frequent communication with Mr. Byrne, and have afforded him every assistance in our power to facilitate this enterprise, which, if successful, will secure to the colonists a valuable accession to their numbers. In the selection of emigrants for the Natal district, it has been decided that as there are already in that country large bodies of natives whose labour can, it is supposed, be obtained on much cheaper terms than the labour of Europeans, and as therefore the persons principally wanted are rather those who should

* Parliamentary Papers, 1848, page 224.

direct the labour of the natives than those who should labour themselves, the rules relating to the elegibility of emigrants for free passages to Australia should be so far extended as to include, besides agricultural labourers, the following classes, viz.—Mechanics, skilled labourers, and small farmers, accustomed to some manual labour, and intending to work for their subsistence. But it has been decided that in all other respects the regulations concerning emigration and the sale of land should be continued, and that no persons should be authorized to propose emigrants for free passages except by virtue of money deposited previously to our credit at the Bank of England.

Land claims of the Boers.

The unsettled land claims of the Boers, to which they attach so much importance, requires to be noticed. On this subject, the recent policy of the Local Government cannot fail to exercise great influence as regards the permanent interests of the district.

In the early part of last year, Sir Henry Smith having proceeded to Natal in consequence of threatened disturbances, met in crossing the Drachenburg mountains, a considerable number of Dutch farmers with their families, flocks, and herds "treking," or abandoning their farms. In order to check this departure of so large a portion of the population, he assembled between 300 and 400 heads of families. At this interview their grievances were discussed, and this led to his issuing a proclamation, which we place in the Appendix, dated 10th February, 1848, referring, among other things, to their land claims, and appointing a Commission, invested with the fullest powers, to adjudicate on the subject. To this measure your Lordship has expressed a qualified assent, and a desire to be informed of the precautions taken to counteract the tendency to promote an inconvenient dispersion of the settlers, which large grants of land would entail.

Appendix No. 37.

Despatch, 19th June, 1848, Parl. Paper, 1848, page 221.

CEYLON.

Land Sales.

The sale of land fell off during the year 1847; only 367*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* having been received from purchasers, while the total expenses of the Surveyor-General's department amounted to 4743*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* The expenditure on roads was 46,878*l.*, being less than was so expended during the previous year, when the outlay was 61,022*l.*

In the Governor's Report, accompanying the Blue Book for 1847, and presented to Parliament, full information is given, relative to the causes of the falling off of the land revenue, of which the principal appears to have been previous over-speculation. In our last Report we cited several passages from Sir Emerson Tennent's Despatch, accompanying the Blue Book of 1846, which gave a very encouraging account of the prospects of this colony, especially with reference to the growth and export of coffee. Lord Torrington, referring to this Despatch, now states, that "much uncertainty hangs over the questions "of labour and carriage, and the quantity and quality of the produce, and still "greater mystery attaches to the unascertained influence of climate, temper- "ature, aspect, and soil, as well as to the peculiar treatment of the coffee-tree "in peculiar localities, and the probable duration of its productiveness in all.

Prospects of the Colony—Coffee.

"On many, indeed most of these points, speculation is still unsatisfied; the "only well-ascertained fact is, the almost universal failure of estates in the "lower range of hills; and the discovery of this followed by the abandonment "of numerous plantations, or of such portions of them as have proved unremu- "nerative, and, coupled with the depressed value of colonial produce in the "home market, has had the effect of checking enterprise, and restricting the "extension of cultivation generally throughout the island.

"Simultaneously with this, the vicissitudes of credit and the convulsions "affecting capital and commerce universally have seriously prejudiced the "mercantile interests of Ceylon during the past year, though the effect has "been less apparent on the income and revenue of 1847 than it is likely to be on "that of 1848, now in progress of realization.

"The present depression is, however, ascribable to temporary causes; and I "have reasonable grounds for believing that the permanent capabilities of "Ceylon, as a producing colony, and its facilities for trade, are such as will "continue to present a remunerative field for prudent investment and sedulous "industry, though they may prove incommensurate with the calculations of "ardent speculators, or disappoint the hopes of inexperienced adventurers."

Cotton.

As regards the soil of Ceylon, and its adaptation to the growth of cotton,

and other articles of export, Lord Torrington's Despatch, from which we have just quoted, contains information of so much general interest, that we have inserted in our Appendix a further extract from it, as well as a paper by Dr. Gardner, the eminent Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, upon "Rats," and the "Coffee Bug," both of which recently have infested the Ceylon plantations to an alarming extent. Referring to the extract in the Appendix for the views of the Local Government upon the future prospects of coffee cultivation as a profitable investment, we would at the same time observe, that the circumstance which Lord Torrington mentions, that in 1847 the island exported 33,000,000 of pounds, is, at any rate, a satisfactory indication of the peculiar suitableness of its soil to the growth of this article. We observe, in the same Despatch, that the annual consumption of Great Britain is estimated at about 37,000,000 of pounds, being little more than the produce of this single colony.

Appendix No. 38.

Cocoa-nut.

The cultivation of sugar makes but little progress; but cocoa-nut planting continues on the increase; and the value of the oil exported has increased from 7939*l.* in 1846, to 18,341*l.* in 1847. In like manner the export of cinnamon is on the increase. In 1846 its value amounted to 40,162*l.*; in 1847, to 44,736*l.*

An Ordinance had been passed to remove doubts with respect to the validity of certain grants of land, in consequence of their not having been made in strict conformity with the Royal Instructions which authorized the Governor to grant waste lands. The grants in question had either been made in the name of the Governor, instead of Her Majesty's, or Her Majesty's Royal Predecessor; or the land comprised in the grants was not strictly waste lands, having previously been let on lease or partially cultivated. The Ordinance declares such grants valid, notwithstanding the above informalities.

Land Regulations.

In order to afford to the natives greater facilities in the acquisition of land, your Lordship has instructed the Governor that land should be offered for sale in small allotments, especially in the neighbourhood of native villages; that care should be taken to have always land on sale, which parties desirous of purchasing it can obtain at the shortest possible notice; and that, with this view the surveys ought to be kept well in advance of the demand in the districts where land is likely to be purchased; that more land than there is a prospect of selling ought to be offered at the periodical sales, and that which has been once put up to auction, and not bought, should be purchaseable by the first applicant; and also that in each district where land is in demand there should be an office constantly open where land of which the value has been tested, by being put up to auction, may always be obtainable without trouble or delay by persons desiring to purchase it.

No accounts have reached us during the year of the progress of spontaneous immigration from the continent of India, to which we drew attention in our report of last year.

LABUAN.

Coal-mines.

In the course of last year we received instructions to negotiate with Mr. Wise for a 30 years' lease of coal-mines in Labuan. That gentleman had visited the island, in company with the present Governor, by whom his enterprise was recommended to your Lordship's notice.

Appendix No. 39.

In the Appendix we place the agreement which we entered into, and referring to the instrument itself for details, we will here only point out the terms secured to Government for the supply of coal for the navy. By the 3rd Article Mr. Wise is to supply any coal required by the local authorities for the use of the navy, to be delivered at the pit's mouth at a rate not exceeding 11*s.* per ton, Newcastle measure, but free of the royalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, which will, under the agreement, be payable to Government upon other coal. We have reason to believe that these terms were considered satisfactory by the department of Government responsible for supplying the navy.

Since this agreement was entered into Mr. Wise has transferred all his interest to the Eastern Archipelago Company. A mine agent has, we believe, been despatched to fix the site where the workings are to be carried on. The accounts furnished to us by Mr. Wise are very encouraging as to the probable productiveness of the mines, and the small expense of working them, on account of the adequate supply in the neighbourhood of native labour.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

In the course of the year we have received a remittance, amounting to 675*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, from the colony for the value of land sold there up to the present time. A deposit of 100*l.* has been made here for the purchase of land. These sums, in addition to a balance on Mr. Lafone's first instalment, will be available for the introduction of labour. Measures are in progress for settling in the islands a small body of military pensioners, with their families, who will be judiciously selected from districts in Scotland, where their present habits and mode of life are likely to make them a valuable acquisition in this colony. Land Sales.

We place in the Appendix some regulations, framed by the late Governor, relating to the occupation of land. The principle appears to be to allow purchasers, of not less than 160 acres, to depasture stock on the adjoining Crown lands, for a term of 14 years, on paying annually in advance the sum of 10*l.* for the pasture licence. Land Regulations, Appendix No. 40.

We believe that your Lordship has given the present Governor, Mr. Rennie, a discretionary authority to carry out these regulations if he thinks proper to do so.

The Land Regulation Ordinance, No. 4, of 1847, is a measure of considerable importance, which Captain Moody introduced shortly before his departure from the colony.

We have not received any recent intelligence of Mr. Lafone's colonizing operations; and we shall await with some degree of anxiety the Reports of the course which that gentleman is adopting with reference to the enterprize in which he is engaged. Captain Sulivan, R.N., who was so long stationed about the Falklands, has proceeded thither, aided by some friends, who also take an interest in these islands, with a view to form a grazing establishment.

An interesting Report has recently been received from the Governor on the general capabilities and resources of these islands, which, with your Lordship's permission, we print in the Appendix. General capabilities of these Islands, Appendix No. 41.

HONG KONG.

On the first occupation of Hong Kong, which was then expected to become a great commercial entrepôt, it was thought expedient that a considerable portion of the colonial revenue should be raised from the land; and with this view, in the year 1843, it was determined that the land should not be sold outright, but leased at an annual rent for a term not longer than 75 years. It was further determined that, instead of naming a fixed rent, and making a premium or bonus the subject of competition at the public sales, the biddings should be for the annual rent itself, the upset price being fixed by a Committee appointed for the purpose. Considering the obvious reasons against levying any considerable Customs duties in the island, there was much to recommend a system which, if the high expectations of the progress of the colony had been fulfilled, would have secured a permanent revenue from rents, without having recourse to other modes of taxation. It must be confessed, however, that it has been shown by experience to have had great and countervailing disadvantages. Land Regulations.

The sale of property at what may be called a rack-rent is necessarily in the nature of a sale on credit, and it has the consequent disadvantage of enabling speculators to buy land, not according to their actual capital, but according to their anticipations. The natural results are a great immediate stimulus to purchases, a large increase of price (which, however, as the payments are deferred, is often more apparent than real), and a consequent growth of fictitious or speculative sales, for the purpose, not of use, but re-sale, causing in the first instance an additional rise, but ultimately an unnatural depreciation, of the value of land. It is stated, in a Despatch recently received from the Governor, that the sales of 49 lots, at a rental of nearly 1500*l.*, were, in fact, of this fictitious kind, and when a re-sale was found to be impossible, were never completed. It was during the existence of such an unnatural stimulus to land sales that the present scale of prices was fixed by the Land Committee, and an examination of the table furnished by the Governor, which we place in the Appendix, will show the extraordinary rate at which land was accordingly put up for sale and sold. The upset annual rent which in the year 1844 the Appendix No. 42.

Governors were able to fix for marine lots was ultimately no less than 340*l.* per acre, and upwards of 26 acres have been disposed of at nearly that rate, bringing in a rent of 6979*l.* 17*s.* 6½*d.* The other townlands were divided into nine classes, at rents varying from 160*l.* to 2*l.* per acre, and the whole rent obtained by the sale of these and the marine lots amounted to 14,274*l.*

The progress, however, of the colony did not, as we have already intimated, correspond with the anticipations through which these large rents had been obtained, and the consequence was that a large part of the community suddenly found out that they had given too much for their lands. Under these circumstances permission was given them to resign their lands, on condition that they should pay up the arrears of rent which had become due, and 76 lots have been so resigned, involving an annual loss to Government of 2694*l.*, or about one-fifth of the Crown rental for their lands; but as it would have been very inconvenient if parties were allowed to retain their leaseholds for an indefinite period, with a right of throwing up any part of them at any future time when it might suit their own convenience, your Lordship decided that the practice of making these resumptions must be discontinued; approving, however, a suggestion of the Governor that the lessees should be allowed an extension of the term of their leases. A Despatch has since been received from the Governor recommending that, under all these circumstances, a Commission should be instituted to report upon the state of the landed tenure of the colony generally, and on each individual case of hardship; and that on this report such relief as may appear to your Lordship proper should be granted to the present holders, and a new rate fixed for the future. To this proposal we believe that your Lordship has acceded, as well as to a recommendation which we had the honour of submitting, that in any revision of the system of land sale a proportion only of the price should in future be reserved, in the shape of rent, the competition at the public sales being made to turn, not as now on the amount of rent, but on the premium offered for what would, in fact, become a beneficial lease.

Appointment of a Commission to inquire into the state of the landed tenure of the colony.

Appendix No. 1.
Appendix No. 2.

We annex, as in former reports, a general return of the emigration from the various ports of the United Kingdom during the past year; as well as an analytical return, distinguishing cabin from steerage passengers, and subdividing the latter into different classes according to their age and sex.

Appendix No. 3.

In Appendix, No. 3, will be found a return of the emigration from the United Kingdom from 1825 to 1848, showing that during that period 1,985,686 persons have emigrated, giving an average yearly emigration of 82,736.

General view of Emigration during the four last years.

In conclusion, we submit a general view of the emigration from the United Kingdom during the four years ending on the 31st December last.

It will be seen from this return that unprecedented as was the emigration of 1847, that of 1848 was nearly equal to it; and we may add that emigration is now proceeding at even a more rapid rate, so that while the emigration of 1847 and 1848 exceeded that of 1846 by 99 and 91 per cent., respectively, the emigration of the first four months of the present year, from the ports at which we have agents, has exceeded that of the same period of 1847 by 15 per cent., and of 1848 by 40 per cent. The actual numbers we give below.

We have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's
Most obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) T. W. C. MURDOCH.
C. ALEXANDER WOOD.
FREDERIC ROGERS.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

GENERAL VIEW of EMIGRATION during the last Four Years.

Destination.	1845	1846	1847	1848
United States	58,538	82,239	142,154	188,233
Central and South America	496	525	423	866
North American Colonies.				
Canada	23,884	32,242	89,562	25,582
New Brunswick	6,412	9,690	16,589	4,346
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	615	698	2,000	702
Newfoundland	618	523	993	343
Prince Edward Island	242	286	536	59
Davis' Straits	30	..	..	..
Bermuda	2	..	..	..
Vancouver's Island	..	..	..	33
West Indies.				
Jamaica	189	118	81	335
British Guiana	153	125	116	193
Trinidad	62	53	64	21
Other Settlements	541	253	156	306
East Indies	166	109	86	1,180
Hong Kong	56	18	3	92
China	9	4	9	..
Mauritius	17	41	3	56
Western Africa, St. Helena, and Madeira	143	105	100	379
Cape of Good Hope	496	545	445	1,445
South Sea Islands	2	..	..	..
Oahu	..	..	1	..
Falkland Islands	..	..	..	14
Australian Colonies.				
Sydney, District of New South Wales	73	36	726	7,622
Port Phillip, ditto	423	81	387	7,399
South Australia	300	2,154	3,512	7,852
Van Diemen's Land	20	..	8	218
Western Australia	..	..	..	62
New Zealand	14	6	316	751
Grand Total in 1845	93,501	..	..	..
,, 1846	..	129,851	..	..
,, 1847	..	..	258,270	..
,, 1848	..	..	..	248,089

STATEMENT of the Emigration from those Ports of the United Kingdom at which Emigration Offices are stationed, in the First Four Months of 1847, 1848, and 1849.

	Number of Emigrants.
First four months of 1847	90,714
,, 1848	74,929
,, 1849	104,701

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A RETURN of the EMIGRANTS who embarked from the PORTS of the UNITED KINGDOM during the Year ended 31st December, 1848, framed from Statements furnished by the Emigration Officers and Officers of Customs at the several Ports.

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	United States.	Central and South America.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.							WEST INDIES.					East Indies.	Hong Kong.	Mauritius.	Western Africa, St. Helena, and Madeira.	Cape of Good Hope.	Falkland Islands.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.							Grand Total.
			Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.	Vancouver's Island.	Total.	Jamaica.	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Other Settlements.	Total.							New South Wales. Sydney District.	New South Wales. Port Phillip District.	South Australia.	Van Diemen's Land.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.	Total.	
London	12,373	13	1,025	31	20	29	14	33	1,152	270	87	13	211	581	1,139	78	56	219	1,206	2	5,380	4,960	4,548	218	62	751	15,919	32,738
Beaumaris	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Berwick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bideford	..	..	7	..	8	..	5	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Bridgewater	..	..	118	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Bristol	1,304	..	135	..	..	..	22	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	12	1,473
Caernarvon	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Cardiff	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Falmouth	173	..	206	..	..	..	..	..	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379
Hull	48	..	310	..	..	..	..	..	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	358
Liverpool	127,496	832	1,812	97	106	47	18	..	2,080	47	86	..	68	201	..	14	..	157	42	12	80	213	5	..	..	..	298	131,132
Maryport	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Newcastle	69	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Newport	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	54
Padstow	..	..	568	..	..	..	..	..	568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	568
Penzance	570	..	379	..	..	..	..	..	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	949
Plymouth	..	..	996	..	..	..	..	..	996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	..	2,104	2,016	3,194	..	..	..	7,314	8,505
St. Ives	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Southampton	..	..	218	..	..	..	..	..	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
Stockton	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Swansea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	78	78
Truro	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Total, England	142,149	845	5,922	128	140	76	59	33	6,358	317	173	13	285	788	1,139	92	56	376	1,444	14	7,570	7,189	7,832	218	62	751	23,622	176,883

Aberdeen	..	..	304	..	13	..	..	..	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	317
Alloa	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Arbroath	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ayr	..	..	2	19	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Dundee	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Glasgow	5,761	20	1,688	3	378	..	..	..	2,069	5	2	5	10	22	20	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,892
Greenock	1,480	..	264	6	15	102	..	..	887	11	11	3	1	26	10		.	..	..	.	47	193	..	..	..	240	2,143
Irvine	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	3	..	..	3	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Leith	..	1	22	10	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	2	2	..	.	.	..	1	.	5	17	20	..	..	42	78
Port Glasgow	..	..	3	25	..	..	..	..	28	..	4	..	4	8	E. Indies 7 Aden 4	.	.	3	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Wick	..	..	731	..	156	..	..	..	887	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	887
Total, Scotland	7,241	21	3,125	66	562	102	..	..	3,855	16	20	8	17	61	41	.	.	3	1	.	52	210	20	..	..	282	11,505
Ballina	..	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	186
Baltimore	295	..	73	287	..	..	..	..	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	655
Belfast	6,800	..	1,930	..	..	..	..	..	1,930	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,730
Cork	8,600	..	1,838	1,181	..	2	..	..	3,021	2	..	..	4	6	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,627
Donegal	177	..	539	265	..	..	..	..	804	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	981
Drogheda	494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	494
Dublin	7,363	..	317	..	..	..	..	..	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,680
Galway	3,179	..	652	404	..	..	..	..	1,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,235
Killybegs	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Killala	..	..	184	..	..	..	..	..	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	184
Limerick	2,777	..	6,112	511	..	..	..	..	6,623	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,400
Londonderry	5,888	..	342	846	..	..	..	..	1,188	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,076
Newry	1,384	..	384	110	..	..	..	..	494	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,878
New Ross	204	..	1,127	382	..	..	..	..	1,509	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,713
Sligo	569	..	1,204	58	..	..	..	..	1,262	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,831
Tralee	..	..	308	..	..	..	..	..	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	308
Waterford	817	..	659	98	..	163	..	..	920	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,737
Westport	222	..	366	10	..	..	..	..	376	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	598
Wexford	74	..	233	..	..	..	..	..	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	307
Total, Ireland	38,843	..	16,535	4,152	..	165	..	..	20,852	2	..	..	4	6	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,701
Grand Total, United Kingdom	188,233	866	25,582	4,346	702	343	59	33	31,065	885	193	21	306	855	1,180	92	56	379	1,445	14	7,622	7,399	7,852	218	62	751	23,904	248,069

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, May 17, 1848.

S. Walcott, Secretary.

Appendix No. 1.

A Return of the Emigrants who embarked from the Ports of the United Kingdom during the Year ended December 31, 1848.

Appendix No. 2.

Analytical Return of the Emigration from the United Kingdom, during the Year 1848.

	England.					Scotland.					Ireland.					Total United Kingdom.				
	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.			Grand Total.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.			Grand Total.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.			Grand Total.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.			Grand Total
		Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
United States	5,027	78,804	58,318	137,122	142,149	182	4,218	2,841	7,059	7,241	583	20,686	17,624	38,310	38,843	5,742	103,708	78,783	182,491	188,233
Central and South America	220	379	246	625	845	11	6	4	10	21	..	..	..	..	..	231	385	250	635	866
North American Colonies:—																				
Canada	505	3,140	2,277	5,417	5,922	215	1,606	1,304	2,910	3,125	191	8,781	7,563	16,344	16,535	911	13,527	11,144	24,671	25,582
New Brunswick	75	42	11	53	128	30	22	14	36	66	75	2,099	1,978	4,077	4,152	180	2,163	2,003	4,166	4,346
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	87	39	14	53	140	24	259	279	538	562	..	..	..	..	..	111	298	293	591	702
Newfoundland	69	7	..	7	76	81	13	8	21	102	3	82	80	162	165	153	102	88	219	343
Prince Edward Island	56	19	4	23	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	19	4	23	59
Vancouver's Island	3	23	7	30	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	7	30	33
West Indies:—																				
Jamaica	302	12	3	15	317	16	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	2	320	12	3	15	335
British Guiana	167	6	..	6	173	18	2	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	185	8	..	8	193
Trinidad	13	..	..	..	13	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	21
Other Settlements	266	15	4	19	285	14	2	1	3	17	4	..	..	..	4	284	17	5	22	306
East Indies	1,116	12	11	23	1,139	36	5	..	5	41	..	..	..	..	..	1,152	17	11	28	1,180
Hong Kong	92	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	92
Mauritius	56	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	56
Western Africa, St. Helena, and Madeira	266	102	8	110	376	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	269	102	8	110	379
Cape of Good Hope	754	420	270	690	1,444	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	755	420	270	690	1,445
Falkland Islands	2	8	4	12	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	4	12	14
Australian Colonies:—																				
Sydney District of New South Wales	691	3,352	3,527	6,879	7,570	31	14	7	21	52	..	..	..	..	..	722	3,366	3,534	6,900	7,622
Port Phillip District of New South Wales	345	3,608	3,236	6,844	7,189	38	111	61	172	210	..	..	..	..	..	583	3,719	3,297	7,016	7,399
South Australia	366	3,959	3,507	7,466	7,832	2	12	6	18	20	..	..	..	..	..	368	3,971	3,513	7,484	7,852
Western Australia	23	31	8	39	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	31	8	39	62
Van Diemen's Land	182	18	18	36	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	18	18	36	218
New Zealand	177	304	270	574	751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	304	270	574	751
Grand Total	10,840	94,300	71,743	166,043	176,883	710	6,270	4,525	10,795	11,505	808	31,648	2,7245	58,893	59,701	12,358	132,218	103,513	235,731	248,089

N.B.—The sex of 425 steerage passengers from London not having been specified in the quarterly statements from the emigration officer, they have been tabulated as 215 males and 210 females.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 17th May, 1849.

S. Walcott, Secretary.

Appendix No. 3.

Appendix No. 3.

Emigration from the United Kingdom during the 24 Years from 1825 to 1848 inclusive.

Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Twenty-four Years from 1825 to 1848 inclusive.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
Total . .	767,373	1,040,797	153,195	. 24,321	1,985,686

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
17th May, 1849.

S. Walcott, Secretary.

Appendix No. 4.

Appendix No. 4.

Regulations for the selection of Labourers for a Passage to New South Wales and South Australia.

No. 9.—May, 1849.

Government Emigration Office, Park-street, Westminster.

Regulations to be observed in the selection of Labourers for a Passage to New South Wales and South Australia; and also the Conditions on which the Passage, when granted, must be understood to be accepted.

Description of Emigrants.

1. The emigrants must consist principally of married couples, not above 40 years of age. All the adults must be capable of labour, and must be going out to work for wages. The candidates most acceptable are young married couples without children.

2. The separation of husbands and wives, and of parents from children under 16, will in no case be allowed.

3. Except in special cases, single women under 18 are not eligible, unless they are emigrating with their parents, or under the immediate care of some near married relatives.

4. Young men under 18, not accompanying their parents, are admissible only on payment of the sum in third class of the scale in Article 13.

5. No emigrants, whether adults or children, can be accepted unless they have been vaccinated, or have had the small-pox.

6. Persons intending to buy land in the colony, or to invest capital in trade there, are not eligible for a passage.

7. Persons in the habitual receipt of parish relief cannot be taken. Temporary inmates of workhouses, or persons not in the habitual receipt of parish relief, will be charged under the third class.

8. No applicant will be accepted without decisive certificates of good character, and of efficiency in his professed trade or calling.

Application and Approval.

9. Applications must be made in the form annexed, which must be duly filled up and attested, as explained in the form itself, and then forwarded to this office, with certificates of birth and marriage of the applicants. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the filling up of the form confers no claim to a passage; and that the Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept any candidates, though apparently within the regulations, unless they

APPENDIX No. 4.

Regulations for the selection of Labourers for a Passage to New South Wales and South Australia.

are deemed desirable for the colony, and can be accepted consistently with the Board's arrangements, at the time the application is under consideration.

10. If approved of, the emigrants will receive a passage as soon as the arrangements of the Commissioners will admit; *but no preparation must on any account be made by the applicants, either by withdrawing from employment or otherwise, until the decision of the Board has been communicated to them.* Those who fail to attend to this warning will do so at their own risk, and will have no claim whatever on the Commissioners.

11. After the applicants have received their deposit circulars, and made the payments required by Article 13, they will, as soon as practicable, receive notice of the ship in which they are to embark, and of the time and place of joining her. The Selecting Agents of the Board have no authority to promise passages in any case.

12. Should it be found that any of the signatures attached to the certificates are not genuine, or that any other deception is attempted, the application will be rejected; or should any emigrant, on personal examination at the port of embarkation, in depôt, or on board, be discovered to have made any misstatement whatever with regard to age, trade or calling, health, &c., such person will not be allowed to proceed in the ship. To prevent disappointment, therefore, applicants should be very careful to have their trade or calling and ages correctly stated in their Application Form.

Payments towards Passages.

13. Before an embarkation order is issued, the following payments will be required from all persons of 14 years and upwards:—

CLASSES.	SCALE OF PAYMENTS.			
	14 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and upwards.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
I. Agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, and female domestic and farm servants	2	6	11	15
II. Country mechanics, such as blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, miners, wheelwrights, gardeners, and females of the working class, not being domestic or farm servants	5	8	12	15
III. Other persons of the labouring class, if deemed by the Commissioners desirable for the colony . . .	7	10	13	15

All children under 14 will pay 1*l.* each; and if any family contains, at the time of embarkation, more than two children under 10 years of age, for each such child 5*l.* additionalmust be paid.

Wives to pay the same sum as their husbands, in the several classes.

14. Out of the above payments, the bedding and mess utensils, referred to in Article 18, for the use of the emigrants during the voyage, will be provided by the Commissioners.

15. The mode of making these payments to the Commissioners will be pointed out in the Deposit Circular. The Commissioners' Selecting Agents are not employed by the Commissioners to receive money. If, therefore, emigrants should desire to make their payments through the Agents, instead of in the manner pointed out in the Deposit Circular, they must understand that they do so at their own risk.

Subsequent Proceedings.

16. The expense of reaching the port of embarkation must be paid by the emigrants. If, after arrival, they, or any of their family, are found not to be in a fit state of health to embark, or to have any mental or bodily defect likely to impair their usefulness as labourers, they will be refused admission on board the ship, or if embarked, will be landed again without having any claim on the Commissioners.

17. If any emigrants fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation, or to proceed in the ship, they will forfeit out of any money that may have been paid, the sum of 2*l.* for each person of 14 and upwards, and 1*l.* for each child under that age, unless they give to the Commissioners timely notice, and a satisfactory explanation of their inability to proceed. Emigrants thus making default will not be eligible a second time for a passage.

18. Provisions, medical attendance, and cooking utensils will be provided by the Commissioners; also new mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes, canvas bags to contain linen, &c., knives and forks, spoons, metal plates, and drinking mugs, which articles will be given to the emigrants after arrival in the colony, provided they behave well on the voyage.

19. The emigrants must bring their own clothing, which will be inspected at the port by an officer of the Commissioners; and all parties are particularly desired to observe, that they will not be allowed to embark unless they provide themselves with a sufficient supply for the voyage. The lowest quantity that can be admitted for each person is as follows:—

For Males.	*For Females.*
Six shirts.	Six shifts.
Six pairs stockings.	Two flannel petticoats.
Two ditto shoes.	Six pairs stockings.
Two complete suits of exterior clothing.	Two ditto shoes.
	Two gowns.

They must also bring their own sheets and towels, and a supply of soap. As a general rule, it may be stated that the more abundant the stock of clothing, the better for health and

Appendix No. 4.

Regulations for the selection of Labourers for a Passage to New South Wales and South Australia.

comfort during the passage. The usual length of the voyage to the Australian colonies is about four months; and at whatever season of the year it may be made, the emigrants have to pass through very hot and very cold weather, and should therefore be prepared for both.

20. It is desirable that emigrants should take out with them the necessary tools of their trades. Bulky agricultural implements, however, cannot be admitted, on account of their inconvenient size and weight; neither can furniture be received on board. Mattresses and feather beds are especially prohibited.

21. The whole quantity of baggage for each adult emigrant must not measure more than 20 cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton in weight. It must be divided into two or three boxes, the contents of which must be closely packed, so as to save space in the ship. Large packages and extra baggage will not be taken unless paid for, and then only in case there be room in the ship.

22. Each family will be allowed to take only its own luggage. Any violation of this rule will subject the party to a forfeiture of his passage.

23. On arrival in the colony the emigrants will be at perfect liberty to engage themselves to any one willing to employ them, and to make their own bargain for wages. No repayment in service or otherwise is required from them for the passage out. The only return expected is, a strict observance on board of the Regulations framed with a view to their health and comfort during the voyage, and general good conduct and industrious habits in the colony.

24. Letters and applications should be addressed, post-paid, to Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Emigration, No. 9, Park-street, Westminster.

By order of the Board,
Stephen Walcott, Secretary.

Appendix No. 5.

Appendix No. 5.

Classification of Trades of Emigrants who have received assisted Passages.

Classification of Trades of Emigrants who have received Assisted Passages to this date.

1. Workers in Metal—		
Smiths and Brass-workers	29	
Blacksmiths	18	
Tinmen	14	
	—	61
2. Workers in Wood and Stone, &c.—		
Carpenters	128	
Joiners	10	
Sawyers	3	
Wheelwrights	18	
Coopers	7	
Millwrights	3	
Bricklayers	38	
Plasterers	7	
Masons	11	
	—	225
3. Persons employed in Agriculture—		
Farmers	12	
Agricultural labourers	156	
Shepherds	10	
Gardeners	25	
Dairymen	3	
	—	206
4. Servants—		
Domestic Servants—Male	27	
Female	140	
	—	167
5. Clothing—		
Hatters	3	
Boot and Shoemakers	32	
Tailors	36	
	—	71
6. Miscellaneous—		
Painters and Glaziers	30	
Engineers	6	
Labourers and others	9	
Printers	9	
Bakers	27	
Butchers	18	
Harness-makers	15	
	—	109
7. Others of the labouring class difficult to classify		300
Total		1,139

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
May 17, 1849.

S. Walcott, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Extracts from a Letter of the Captain of the "Charlotte Jane."

APPENDIX No. 6.

EXTRACTS from a LETTER addressed to his Employers by the Captain of the "Charlotte Jane," which left England for Sydney, in June, 1848.

"We had the schools strictly attended to; and before they left, all over six years of age could read a chapter in the New Testament, some of which scarcely knew their letters when they came on board; and both old and young were, I trust, none the worse for being on board the 'Charlotte Jane.'"

* * * *

"The Wesleyan minister visited the ship when the emigrants were on board, also two young curates from the English Church, and Dr. M'Gavin, from the Established Church of Scotland; so that you see the emigrants are cared for a little more than they formerly were; no clergymen or minister came near the ship, and any one that thought proper could come on board and engage either male or female as servants, without any one caring whether they are respectable people who wished to engage them, or where they took them to; but this is not the case now,—people are in attendance while they are being engaged to see that the parties applying for servants are proper persons, and those of the females who are not engaged are taken on shore to barracks and engaged from thence."

APPENDIX No. 7.

Regulations for the Occupation of Crown Lands within the Settled Districts.

APPENDIX No. 7.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OCCUPATION of CROWN LANDS within the SETTLED DISTRICTS.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
March 29, 1848.

1. IN pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 9th March, 1847, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to establish, subject to the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following regulations for the occupation of Crown lands within the settled districts of the colony, as they now or may hereafter be defined.

Holders of purchased lands may pasture stock on vacant Crown lands free of charge.

2. The holders of purchased lands within the settled districts will be permitted to pasture their stock, free of charge, on any vacant Crown lands immediately contiguous to their respective properties, provided they do not erect any hut or building thereon, or clear, enclose, or cultivate any portion thereof; but it is to be distinctly understood that such permission will in no way interfere with the right of the Government at any time to dispose of the lands either by sale or by lease.

This permission constitutes only a *commonage* right.

3. The permission to pasture stock on vacant Crown lands, free of charge, will not carry with it any other than a commonage right, to be enjoyed alike by all the holders of adjacent purchased lands. Persons desiring to secure the exclusive right of pasturage over any particular Crown lands, must obtain a lease by purchase in one or other of the modes hereinafter described.

Lands will be let on annual lease, and for pastoral purposes only.

4. Within the settled districts lands will be let for pastoral purposes only, on annual lease, in sections of 640 acres each, as charted in the Surveyor-General's Office, and at a yearly rent not lower than 10*s.* per section.

Size of lots.

5. No portion of land, consisting of less than 640 acres, or one square mile, will be let on lease, except in special cases, which may render expedient a departure from this rule; and in any case where there is a broken section, with water frontage, the section behind it will be added to the lot.

What lands will not be let.

6. No sections lying either in whole or in part within the distance of five miles from either of the cities of Sydney or Melbourne, or within the distance of two miles from any town shown by the last census for the time being to contain more than 1000 inhabitants, nor any lands set apart as the sites of towns or villages, or measured for sale as "special country lots," nor any of the lands comprised within the church and school estates, will be open to lease under these regulations.

Duration of lease.

7. The annual leases issued under these regulations, will be for the calendar year commencing on the 1st day of January; and all leases granted, whether taking effect from the first day of the leasing year, or from any subsequent date, will alike expire on the 31st December.

Lands demised for pastoral purposes only; but with permission to cut timber.

8. The leases will carry with them the exclusive right of occupancy of the land for pastoral purposes only, during the period they shall remain in force; but a clause will be inserted in each lease, permitting the lessee to cut such timber, with the exception of cedar, as may be required for domestic uses, for firebote, fencing stockyards, or other conveniences for the use of the land, for the purposes specified.

Leases not to be assigned.

9. The leases will not be assignable, nor shall any portion of the lands held thereunder be assigned or sub-let, under penalty of absolute forfeiture of the lease.

No compensation for improvements.

10. Lessees of lands under these regulations will not be entitled to any compensation whatsoever for any improvements they may effect on the lands.

Lands open to sale. If sold, lease to be surrendered.

11. The lands included in any lease will be open to purchase under the ordinary regulations, and in the event of their being sold, or required for any public purpose, must be surrendered, as heretofore, by the lessee, upon his receiving one month's notice, but in such case, the balance of the price of the lease for the time it has to run will be refunded to him.

12. Subject to the approval of his Excellency the Governor in each case, the leases held under these regulations may be renewed at the same yearly rent as that paid for the preceding year. Such renewals will be ordinarily sanctioned by the Governor, unless the lands be required for sale, or for any public purpose, or for the satisfaction of any new claims which may arise under the pre-emptive right hereinafter conferred on purchasers of Crown lands. It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that his Excellency reserves to himself the full power of periodically revising and altering the terms on which the leases will be granted or renewed, as the public interests may from time to time appear to him to require.

Leases renewable annually.

Terms subject to revision.

13. Persons desiring to renew their leases under the preceding clause, must make application to the Colonial Secretary, at Sydney, or to the Superintendent of Port Phillip, at Melbourne, if the lands be situated in that district, not later than the 31st August, in the year preceding that for which the leases will have effect; and, if allowed to do so, must pay the rent into the Colonial Treasury, not later than the 30th day of September in the same year.

Period for renewal of leases.

14. All leases for the ensuing year which shall not be renewed by the 30th of September preceding, will, whether applied for or not, be put up to auction, in or about the last week in the month of November in each year, in the manner described in a subsequent part of these regulations.

Leases not renewed will be put up to auction.

15. No lease which has once been advertised for sale can be obtained by any person until it has been submitted to competition.

Leases once advertised, obtained only by competition.

16. The holders in fee-simple of any lands within the settled districts, whether acquired by purchase or grant, will be allowed, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, to obtain leases of any vacant Crown lands adjacent to their respective properties, without competition, at the fixed price of 10*s.* per section of 640 acres, and to the extent of three times their own purchased or granted lands, if there be so much vacant Crown land available. It is, however, to be understood that the rule above laid down, that land will not be let in portions less than 640 acres will not be departed from, in order to make up the exact quantity which an individual may be entitled to claim under this clause; and no person will be deemed entitled to the pre-emptive right hereby conferred who does not hold purchased or granted lands in one block to the extent of at least one section.

Pre-emptive right to holders of land in fee-simple.

Even sections only will be computed.

Less than 640 acres will not confer pre-emptive right.

17. If the holders of land in fee simple desire to lease a greater number of sections than they are entitled to claim under the pre-emptive right conferred by the preceding clause, they can only do so by purchase at auction.

Additional land obtained only at auction.

18. In cases in which the same portions of land may be claimed by more than one party under the pre-emptive right conferred by Clause 16, the Government will, at the expiration of the term allowed for preferring such claims, announce to each claimant the name of his competitors, in order that he may arrange with them respecting the division of the lands in the manner pointed out in the next clause.

As to lands claimed by more than one party.

19. If there be more than two claimants, the division of the lands amongst them may be settled by private arrangement; and on the result of such arrangement being communicated to the Government within the time prescribed in the following clause, in a document signed by all the contending parties, the lands will be apportioned and let accordingly; but if there be only two claimants, the question at issue between them may be determined by arbitration in the manner following: each party shall name an arbitrator, and the two arbitrators shall have power, if necessary, to elect an umpire, and according to the award of such arbitrators or umpire, the land in dispute will be apportioned and let. In considering the respective claims of the contending parties, it is desirable that the arbitrators and umpire should be guided by the extent of purchased or granted land held by each, so as to apportion the vacant Crown land in reference to such extent—by the previous occupation of the land in dispute according to the usage of the colony as part of the run of either of the parties—and the access to water for its beneficial occupation.

Where more than two claimants, claims to be settled by private arrangement.

If only two, claims to be referred to arbitrators.

20. If at the end of one month from the date of the letter announcing to the several claimants the names of their competitors, the Government shall be uninformed of a division of the lands having been made either by agreement or by arbitration, the leases of the lands so circumstanced will be offered for sale by auction, and the public admitted as competitors for the same.

If no division agreed upon, leases will be put up to auction.

21. The holders of granted lands within the settled districts, on which the quit-rent has been redeemed, will, for the purposes of these regulations, be placed on the same footing in all respects as the holders of purchased lands. The holders of granted lands on which the quit-rent has not been redeemed are not considered admissible, under the terms of the Order in Council, to the privilege of pasturing their stock on Crown lands free of charge as above described, but they will be allowed to exercise the pre-emptive right mentioned in Clause 16.

Holders of granted lands to enjoy the same privileges as holders of purchased lands.

22. Lands which have been brought by the Order in Council within the settled class, but which have been hitherto held under squatting licences for pastoral purposes, will be let to the present licensed occupants thereof, on yearly lease, at the fixed rent of 1*l.* per section, so long as they shall not be required for sale or for any public purpose, or be applied for on lease by any holder of purchased lands in the immediate neighbourhood. But whenever any holder of purchased land in the immediate neighbourhood shall either put forward his claim to the number of sections which he may be entitled to rent under the pre-emptive right conferred by Clause 16 of these regulations, or shall make application for a lease of any additional sections to be offered for sale by auction, such sections will not be relet to the previous occupant, but will be withdrawn from his holding, in order that they may be demised to the person claiming the exercise of his pre-emptive right respecting them, or be let by auction, as the case may be. In respect, however, to any section thus taken out of the previous occupant's holding, in order that the leases of them may be offered for sale, such previous occupant will be allowed to continue to use them for pastoral purposes until the day of sale, and in the event of their not being then purchased, to renew his lease for the current year at the rate above mentioned.

As to lands of the settled class under squatting licence.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Lands not charted in sections how to be let.

23. Any lot of land within the meaning of the preceding clause, which may not have been charted in sections in the Surveyor-General's Office, will be let, until so charted, to the present licensed occupant thereof in one block, the amount of rent being determined by the computed number of sections therein contained, according to an estimate to be submitted by the occupant, and approved by the Surveyor-General, or the surveyor in charge at Melbourne, accordingly as the lands may be situated in the Sydney or the Port Phillip district.

Sections containing improvements, let only to previous occupant in certain cases.

24. Of the class of lands referred to in Clause 22, no sections containing valuable improvements, nor any of the sections contiguous thereto, will, for the present, be open to lease under these regulations, to any other persons than the licensed occupants thereof.

Time and mode of claiming exercise of pre-emptive right.

25. Persons desirous of exercising either of the pre-emptive rights conferred by Clauses 16 and 22 of these regulations, will be required to make application accordingly, in the one or other of the forms annexed (A or B), as the lands may be of the one or other of the classes referred to, describing as accurately as possible the sections which they desire to rent, and also specifying the purchased or granted lands, or the licensed runs, in respect of which they claim to exercise the pre-emptive right. These applications must be lodged at the Surveyor-General's Office in Sydney, or at the office of the surveyor in charge at Melbourne, on or before the 31st day of August in the year preceding that for which the desired leases will have effect.

Leases obtained by pre-emption will be notified.

If rent not paid within one month, they will be put up to auction.

26. All leases accorded by the Government under the pre-emptive rights conferred by Clauses 16 and 22 of these regulations, will be notified in the "Government Gazette;" and if, within one month from the date of such notification, the rent for the same shall not have been paid into the treasury, the leases will be offered for sale by auction.

Lands not taken by pre-emption will be let at auction.

27. All lands, to the leases of which no pre-emptive right shall have been exercised within the periods above specified, will be open to lease, and be offered for sale by auction, on the application of any person requiring the same.

Application for sale of leases by auction.

28. Applications for the lease, at auction, of particular portions of Crown lands are to be addressed as heretofore, to the Surveyor-General in Sydney, or to the surveyor in charge at Melbourne, in form annexed, marked C.

General sale in November of each year.

29. In or about the last week in the month of November in each year, there will be a general sale by auction, at which will be put up all leases for the ensuing year which may have been applied for under the preceding clause, or which may have been claimed, but not obtained, under the pre-emptive right, or of which a right of renewal may have been granted, but not exercised, as well as any leases which the Government may think it expedient to bring forward at its own instance.

Special sales on application.

30. Leases applied for under Clause 28, subsequently to the general sale, will be put up at auction as demanded,—the term of the lease in every such case being the unexpired portion of the calendar year, as explained in Clause 7.

One month's notice of each sale.

31. No sale of leases under these regulations will take place without one month's notice thereof having been given by advertisement in the "Government Gazette."

Leases sold at places of petty sessions.

32. The sales will be held at the principal places of petty sessions of the police districts in which the lands may be respectively situated.

Upset price.

33. The upset price of each lot will be 10*s.* per section of 640 acres; or 5*s.*, if half of the current year shall have expired.

Bidding may be refused, or lot withdrawn.

34. The Government reserves to itself the right to refuse the bidding of any one, as well as to withdraw any lot from sale. But this right will never be exercised except for a sufficient and assignable cause.

Full price to be paid down.

35. The full price bid for each lot must be paid down on the day of sale; failing which, the land will be leased on application, as described in Clause 38.

Leases issued from the Treasury.

36. As early as possible after the day of sale, leases will be issued from the Colonial Treasury at Sydney or Melbourne, accordingly as the lands may be situated in the one or other of those districts, to those persons who have duly paid their purchase-money.

Lots not bid for obtained at upset price.

37. Any lot of land, the lease of which may have been offered for sale at auction and not bid for, may be obtained on lease by any person of approved character, on payment at the Colonial Treasury of the upset price of 10*s.* per section, or of half that price if half the current year has expired.

Lots of which price not paid obtained at that price without competition.

38. The foregoing rule will also apply to those lands, the leases of which have been bid for, but the price of which has not been paid on the day of sale. In such case, however, the sum to be paid for the lease will be, not the upset price, or its half, but the highest price bid for the lot at the sale, or its half, if half of the year shall have expired.

Lots not purchased may be again put up.

39. Lots open to purchase under either of the two preceding clauses, but not taken, may be put up again at auction, either on the application of individuals, or at the instance of the Government.

Leases first issued for year commencing 1st January, 1849.

40. The first leases issued under these regulations will be for the year commencing on the 1st January, 1849.

As to lands held under existing licences.

41. All licences now held, in terms of the regulations of the 21st August, 1841, which will expire during the present year, may be renewed for the remainder thereof, on payment of rent at the same rate as that paid for the existing licences, such payment to be made on taking the licences up at the Treasury.

Persons occupying Crown lands contrary to these regulations will be proceeded against.

42. It is distinctly to be understood, that as soon as these regulations shall have been brought into effect, all persons who may be found in occupation of Crown lands within the settled districts, contrary to the plain intent and meaning of these regulations, will be immediately proceeded against under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 104.

Regulations of 1841 annulled.

43. The regulations for the occupation of Crown lands within the boundaries of location, dated 21st August, 1841, are hereby cancelled.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

APPENDIX No. 8.

NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

RETURN of SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched, by Public Funds, to Sydney, New South Wales, in 1847, 1848, and up to the 17th May, 1849.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage. Old Measurement.	Tonnage. New Measurement.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.	Number of Deaths on the Voyage. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.
			1847	1848												
Sir Edward Parry	455	..	5 Oct.	25 Feb.	‡143	J. Sullivan, M.D.	32	22	39	..	93	..	..	..	1	1
Hyderabad	651	..	12 Nov.	19 Feb.	99	J. Gray, R.N.	99	114	37	20	270	..	1	4	2	7
Sobraon	430	..	25 Dec.	12 Apr.	109	Fred. Acret	68	90	24	28	210	1	1	1	1	4
						Total, 1847	199	226	100	48	573	1	2	5	4	12
			1848.	1848.												
Thetis	460	..	6 Feb.	27 May	111	George Cream	74	75	37	41	227	..	..	..	2	2
Canton	506	..	20 Feb.	11 June	111	R. P. Welch	80	86	30	36	232	..	1	..	4	5
Equestrian	659	..	17 Mar.	16 July	121	E. H. Adams, M.D.	96	98	50	30	274	..	1	1	1	3
Royal Saxon	510	..	4 Apr.	19 July	106	George Grant	84	91	32	29	236	1	..	1	1	3
Fairlie	755	..	30 Apr.	7 Aug.	99	Frederick Wilkinson	118	108	37	30	293	..	..	3	1	4
Earl Grey	571	..	3 June	6 Oct.	125	H. E. Douglas, M.D.	4	199	1	1	205	..	..	..	2	2
Agincourt	..	670	12 June	6 Oct.	116	Richard Atkinson	80	72	58	51	261	..	..	..	2	2
Castle Eden	774	..	15 June	9 Oct.	116	Thomas Mackern	112	103	45	39	299	..	1	1	2	4
Charlotte Jane	612	..	26 June	8 Oct.	104	J. C. Jameson	97	77	43	36	253	No deaths.				
Emperor	577	..	24 July	4 Nov.	103	F. O'Neale	102	78	57	46	283	..	..	5	3	8
General Hewett	961	..	11 Aug.	13 Nov.	94	John Harrison, M.D.	118	118	42	52	330	No deaths.				
*Artemesia	490	..	15 Aug.	..	..	G. K. Barton	96	68	45	31	240	..	..	..	..	..
†Bermondsey	445	..	25 Aug.	7 Dec.	104	R. W. Coe	81	65	14	24	184	..	..	1	3	4
Waverley	363	..	3 Sept.	20 Dec.	108	F. J. Barton	62	57	18	21	158	..	..	1	1	2
Walmer Castle	656	..	11 Sept.	30 Dec.	110	J. N. Waugh	110	100	57	30	297	..	..	1	1	2
Thomas Arbuthnot	523	..	3 Oct.	..	..	D. Rock	90	90	47	36	263	..	..	..	..	..
Harbinger	657	..	16 Oct.	..	..	G. F. Barnes	117	84	41	45	287	..	..	..	..	..
Walter Morrice	552	..	25 Oct.	..	..	J. Gardner	84	74	46	54	258	..	..	..	..	..
Inchinnan	..	565	4 Nov.	..	..	W. Ramsay	6	176	1	1	184	..	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent	590	..	13 Nov.	..	..	C. E. Strutt	94	74	46	37	251	..	..	..	..	..
Steadfast	..	535	24 Nov.	..	..	J. H. Read, M.D.	78	76	25	41	220	..	..	..	..	..
Mid Lothian	414	..	3 Dec.	..	..	Wm. Davison	88	66	35	19	208	..	..	..	..	..
Digby	..	787	16 Dec.	..	..	W. Neville, M.D.	11	247	..	..	258	..	..	..	..	..
Tory	402	..	20 Dec.	..	..	Robert Allsop	79	58	32	33	202	..	..	..	..	..
Julindur	449	..	28 Dec.	..	..	Rich. Colthurst, M.D.	79	68	38	26	211	..	..	..	..	..
			1849													
Lady Amherst	446	..	5 Jan.	..	..	F. H. Church	78	59	42	42	221	..	..	..	..	..
						Total, 1848	2,118	2,467	919	831	6,335	..	..	..	..	..
			1849													
James Gibb	696	..	25 Jan.	..	..	G. Leith	114	99	38	45	296	..	..	..	..	..
Emma Eugenia	383	..	4 Feb.	..	..	E. Fletcher	67	74	26	21	188	..	..	..	..	..
Agenoria	..	724	7 Feb.	..	..	T. B. Hopkins	98	89	34	36	257	..	..	..	..	..
Diana	499	..	22 Feb.	..	..	Robert Falder	72	85	38	34	229	..	..	..	..	..
John Bright	514	..	23 Feb.	..	..	J. D. Wylie	95	79	27	33	234	..	..	..	..	..
Emigrant	680	..	9 Mar.	..	..	G. H. Alloway	110	94	56	66	326	..	..	..	..	..
Lady Peel	492	..	14 Mar.	..	..	H. J. Andrews	9	183	2	3	197	..	..	..	..	..
Scotia	657	..	24 Mar.	..	..	S. A. Kirkpatrick	108	98	51	33	290	..	..	..	..	..
Mary Bannatyne	433	..	8 Apr.	..	..	J. M. Swift, M.D.	73	77	36	40	226	..	..	..	..	..
Duke of Roxburghe	430	..	30 Apr.	..	..	R. K. Norris	73	75	37	35	220	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria	554	..	12 May	..	..	R. R. Nuttall, M.D.	91	100	56	38	285	..	..	..	..	..
						Total, January to 17 May, 1849	910	1,053	401	384	2,748	..	..	..	..	..

* The Artemesia was dispatched to Moreton Bay.

† This ship was dispatched to Twofold Bay.

‡ The Sir Edward Parry landed 120 emigrants at Port Phillip.

RETURN of EMIGRANTS nominated by Land Purchasers, and not included in the preceding Return, whose Passages have been Defrayed by Public Funds, in 1848, and up to 17th May, 1849.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	To which portion of District.	Number of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.
	1848						
Chaseley	28 Dec.	Moreton Bay	33	32	20	25	110

Colonial Land and Emgration Office,
May 17, 1849.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Appendix No. 8—*continued.*

New South Wales—Port Phillip.

Return of Ships and Emigrants dispatched by Public Funds to Port Phillip, New South Wales, in 1847, 1848, a up to 17th May, 1849.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage. Old Measurement.	Tonnage. New Measurement.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.	Number of Deaths on the Voyage. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Tot Soul
			1847	1848												
Sir Edward Parry. .	455	..	5 Oct.	31 Jan.	118	J. Sullivan, M.D. .	29	38	26	27	120	..	1	..	..	
Lady Peel . . .	491	..	7 Nov.	7 Feb.	92	W. J. Dease . .	75	74	37	30	216	..	1	2	1	
						Total, 1847 .	104	112	63	57	336	..	2	2	1	
			1848													
William Stewart . .	499	..	25 Jan.	14 May	110	J. Plomley . . .	79	83	33	34	229	..	..	2	1	
Adelaide	639	..	13 Mar.	22 June	101	J. Barlas, M.D. .	92	96	42	41	271	1	1	3	..	
Mahomed Shah . .	514	..	29 Mar.	4 July	97	T. Lumsden . .	79	104	29	32	244	..	1	1	2	
Palmira	602	..	14 Apr.	5 Aug.	113	Alex. Russell .	88	85	42	37	252	..	1	2	1	
Cornwall	872	..	28 Apr.	11 Aug.	105	John Baker . . .	134	107	41	46	328	..	..	1	1	
Cheapside	..	621	21 May	18 Aug.	89	George Mottley .	90	74	36	33	233	..	..	2	3	
Berkshire	..	582	9 June	3 Oct.	116	Samuel B. Shaw .	92	67	42	21	222	1	..	..	1	
Tasman	..	564	16 June	18 Oct.	124	John Ayre, M.D. .	96	73	29	24	222	1	2	2	4	
Blonde	613	..	26 June	15 Oct.	111	J. W. Miller . . .	89	92	30	30	241	1	..	..	1	
Andromache . . .	468	..	17 July	8 Nov.	114	J. M'Kechnie, M.D.	87	69	34	43	233	..	..	..	2	
Nelson	510	..	31 July	11 Nov.	103	J. Denniston . .	96	79	41	34	250	1	..	2	3	
Aurora	425	..	18 Aug.	7 Dec.	110	R. S. Jeffs . . .	91	63	28	20	202	..	..	..	3	
Lady Kennaway . .	583	..	11 Sept.	6 Dec.	86	H. S. Brock, M.D. .	7	203	4	3	217	..	..	..	1	
				1849												
Maitland	648	..	14 Sept.	7 Jan.	115	George Myers . .	102	102	37	44	285	..	..	..	3	
Lysander	476	..	21 Sept.	..	..	T. Hunter . . .	73	80	48	35	236	..	..	..	..	..
Manchester . . .	536	..	28 Sept.	12 Jan.	..	W. Thomson . .	82	88	32	34	236	No deaths.				
Duchess of Northumberland.	541	..	10 Oct.	15 Jan.	97	A. Robertson, M.D..	85	77	56	46	264	..	..	1	3	
Thetis	..	550	19 Oct.	..	..	M. W. Bourne, M.D.	100	69	33	45	247	..	..	..	..	..
Labuan	..	547	8 Nov.	..	..	J. Gurdon . . .	92	67	31	35	225	..	..	..	..	..
Francis Ridly . . .	536	..	9 Nov.	..	..	H. Waterman . .	88	80	41	43	252	..	..	..	..	..
Osprey	746	..	24 Nov.	..	..	George Mitchell .	129	94	40	50	313	..	..	..	..	..
Lord George Bentinck	539	..	17 Dec.	..	..	H. Taylor, M.D. .	97	76	34	36	243	..	..	..	..	..
Mary Shepherd . .	..	625	19 Dec.	..	..	F. T. W. Ford . .	99	86	39	28	252	..	..	..	..	..
General Palmer . .	531	..	21 Dec.	..	..	Edward Kelly, M.D.	106	67	46	36	255	..	..	..	..	..
						Total, 1848 .	2,173	2,081	868	830	5,952	..	..	..	..	..
			1849													
Sir George Seymour .	730	..	9 Jan.	..	..	J. J. M'Gregor . .	113	91	55	50	309	..	..	..	..	..
Pemberton . . .	1067	..	29 Jan.	..	..	John Sullivan, M.D.	11	324	3	1	339	..	..	..	..	..
British Empire . .	..	642	7 Feb.	..	..	R. Kingdon, M.D. .	84	81	36	41	242	..	..	..	..	..
Ann Miln	..	564	9 Feb.	..	..	H. McKevitt. . .	81	78	40	36	235	..	..	..	..	..
Whitby	347	..	15 Feb.	..	..	A. J. Gunning . .	67	49	20	26	162	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline Agnes . .	..	570	26 Feb.	..	..	George Coward . .	85	74	31	38	228	..	..	..	..	..
Hope	377	..	7 Mar.	..	..	James M'Crea, M.D.	74	69	43	27	213	..	..	..	..	..
Saxon	667	..	19 Mar.	..	..	R. T. Spark . . .	115	85	34	49	283	..	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth	450	..	11 Apr.	..	..	E. Edmond . . .	75	87	42	31	235	..	..	..	..	..
New Liverpool . .	587	..	25 Apr.	..	..	J. B. Matthews, M.D.	10	218	2	..	230	..	..	..	..	..
Medway	537	..	27 Apr.	..	..	B. K. Johnson . .	94	82	48	38	262	..	..	..	..	..
Victory	..	..	3 Apr.	..	..	Hunter, M.D .	17	22	10	1	50	..	..	..	..	..
						Total, January to 17th May, 1849	826	1,260	364	338	2,788	..	..	..	..	..

Return of Emigrants nominated by Land Purchasers, and not included in the preceding Return, whose Passages ha been defrayed by Public Funds, in 1848, and up to May 17, 1849.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	To what portion of District.	Number of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.
	1848						
Waterloo . . .	31 Aug.	Port Phillip .	7	5	2	2	16
Stag	25 Oct.	,,	10	12	2	..	24
	1849						
Larpent	27 March	Geelong . .	36	24	14	16	90
		Total . .	53	41	18	18	130

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
May 17, 1849,

S. Walcott, Secretary.

Appendix No. 9.

Letter from J. Patterson, Esq., to C. J. La Trobe, Esq.

New South Wales—Port Phillip.

Sir, Melbourne, May 25, 1848.

I have the honour to report for your information, that the ship "William Stewart" having arrived with immigrants on the 15th instant, the members of the Immigration Board of Inspection assembled on board of her on the day of her arrival, and also on the following day, to perform their usual duties of inspection.

The immigrants in question were sent to the colony by authority of the Colonial Land and Immigration Commissioners. The "William Stewart" sailed from Plymouth on the 25th of January, and arrived here after a favourable passage of 111 days, in a most favourable condition.

The description of the people she has brought, and their general appearance, together with their good conduct on the passage, lead us to draw the conclusion that they are one of the most desirable, and will be one of the most useful importations of the kind that has reached the district. The passengers were remarkably healthy during the entire of the voyage, not having had anything in the form of endemic disease, and very little of those common ailments to which all are liable; one fact certainly deserves to be mentioned, which with others of a similar character and tendency, may in great measure, go to account for the general good health on board. Dr. Cussen and myself got on board only a few hours after the ship coming to anchor. We went down between decks to see how matters there stood, and although one would expect to find a little confusion amongst the luggage, &c., we on the contrary found everything in proper order, and the decks as white and clean as if they had been purposely prepared for inspection. This circumstance goes to explain how safely long voyages may be performed in ships crowded with all ages and descriptions of persons, when proper discipline, cleanliness, ventilation, and dryness between decks are properly understood and enforced. Only three deaths occurred (children) on the passage. We need scarcely add, that it is most evident that every care and attention with reference to the health and comfort of the immigrants have been used, and that the efforts of the Surgeon Superintendent, seconded by the Master, and other officers of the ship, when required, conduced most essentially to the harmony, kind feeling, and general contentment which seems to have prevailed amongst the passengers.

There was not a complaint of any kind made by any of the passengers; indeed, they one and all spoke in the warmest terms of gratitude of the treatment they experienced at the hands of the Surgeon and from the Master and other officers of the ship.

The immigrants consist of 33 families, amounting to the large number of 133 souls, of 46 single male, and 50 single female adults; the families come chiefly from the Midland Counties in England. The single men and women are pretty nearly in equal proportions from the different parts of the United Kingdom.

We cannot on the present occasion refrain from expressing regret that so many families comprising such a large number of children under 14 years of age, should have been selected for the colony. The inhabitants of the town, and the settlers in the interior will not, cannot, afford to saddle themselves with married people having helpless children which must be nursed and attended to; otherwise, on the other hand, it may appear needless to inform your Honour, that the single men and women got situations at once.

I am glad to remark that the present importation has had the effect of slightly reducing the heretofore extravagant rate of wages, and no doubt similar accessions to our population will still further contribute towards the same desirable result. And also to that which is of equal importance, viz. to make servants of every description more commonly civil, more contented and happy, and more careful of the interests and property of their employers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) John Patterson.

Chairman of the Immigration Board of Inspection.

His Honour C. J. La Trobe, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 10.

Emigration Remittances.

New South Wales.—Emigration Remittances.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, December 22, 1848.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct the publication of the following notice, setting fourth the measures which will be adopted in pursuance of instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, for facilitating the remittance of any sums of money which persons settled in the colony may desire to send to their relatives or friends or others in the United Kingdom for the purpose of enabling them to emigrate to this country.

1. In the country districts the clerks of petty sessions throughout the colony will be directed to receive, on every public Court day during the sitting of the Court, but at no other time or place, any sums which residents in the district may desire to remit to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners for the purpose of being applied to the provision of steerage passages to this colony for their friends or relatives or others. In Sydney and Melbourne such sums will be received at the Treasury, where they can be paid in at any time during the usual office hours.

2. The clerks of petty sessions on receiving any sums under this notice, will enter in the

APPENDIX No. 10.

Emigration Remittances.

printed form annexed (Schedule A,) the name and address of the depositor, the name, age, calling, and residence of the person or persons in the United Kingdom for whose benefit the money is to be applied, and the names and residences of such persons of note as the depositor may refer to for the purpose of answering any enquiries which the Land and Emigration Commissioners may have to make; and will write, at the foot of the same, receipts for the amounts paid into their hands. These forms will, in each case, be filled up in triplicate, and the three copies having been certified by one or more of the magistrates present, one of them will be handed to the depositor, another will be forwarded to the Colonial Treasurer, with the list mentioned in the following clause, and the third will be retained as a record in the office of the clerk of petty sessions.

3. The clerks of petty sessions will be required to forward to the Colonial Treasurer, in Sydney, or to the Sub-treasurer, at Melbourne, on the 1st and 16th days of every month, all sums received by them under this notice during the preceding half-month, with a list of the names and addresses of the persons by whom the payments were made, and of those in the United Kingdom for whose benefit the money is to be applied. The amounts thus forwarded will be then paid into the military chest of this colony by order of his Excellency the Governor, who will forward to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State certificates of the payments and copies of the lists.

4. The sums paid into the military chest will be placed by order of the Lords of the Treasury, at the credit of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, who will apply the money in providing passages to the colony for the parties named in the lists.

5. In cases in which it may be expected that the parties intended to emigrate, may be enabled themselves to raise from their own resources, or by the assistance of others, a portion of their passage money, their friends in the colony may not consider it necessary to remit a sum sufficient to pay the whole cost of the passage. In all such instances, it must be understood that the Commissioners will only undertake to apply to the best advantage for the benefit of the parties such sums as may be furnished to them either by remittances from the colony, or by contributions in the mother country, and not to provide passages in cases where the money placed in their hands is insufficient for the purpose.

6. In any case in which the amount remitted may exceed that required for the payment of the intending emigrant's passage, the balance will either be paid to the emigrant or returned to the person who made the remittance, according to the directions which may be given by the latter, but in order to prevent this arrangement being used for the purpose of making remittances unconnected with emigration, it is necessary to state, that the Commissioners will not undertake to make payments of money in England, to any persons but those for whom they have provided passages to this colony.

7. For the information of persons who may desire to make remittances under this regulation, it is hereby notified, that the cost of steerage passages to this colony under the Commissioners' contract, will not be likely to exceed 14*l.* for persons above the age of 14 years. For persons under the age of 14 years half price only is charged. The cost of outfit for the voyage is estimated as follows, in the latest publication of the Commissioners which has reached the Colony.

	£.	s.	d.
For a single man	about 4	10	0
For a single woman.	„ 5	0	0
For a married couple	„ 9	0	0

The cost of an outfit for children varies with their size. Generally speaking, three children under 7, or two between that age and 14, may be clothed for about 5*l.*; but a well-grown girl or boy of 13 years of age will cost nearly as much as an adult.

8. As it must be expected that the limited funds at the disposal of the Government will oblige the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to reject for a time many eligible applicants for free passages to this colony, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has further directed it to be notified, that residents in this country may secure a preference for such of their own relatives or friends as may be in every respect qualified under the Commissioners' General Regulations for free passages, by contributing and remitting, in the manner above provided for, the undermentioned sums, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
For each person of the age of 14 years and upwards . .	8	0	0
For each person between the ages of 1 and 14 years . .	4	0	0

The remainder of the cost of the passage, which will amount to about one-third, will be defrayed by the Government.

The subjoined Notice (Schedule B.) will show the descriptions of persons who are eligible for free passages under the Commissioners' Regulations, and who will be entitled to the benefit of the rule laid down in this clause.

9. The balance of the passage money will also be granted, subject to the conditions below stated, to persons depositing the undermentioned sums towards the payment of the passages to this colony of able-bodied labourers or tradesmen and their families, who, though ineligible for free passages under the General Regulations, may be considered of such a description as to justify a limited contribution from the Land Revenue towards their introduction:—

	£.	s.	d.
For each person of the ages of 14 years and upwards .	10	0	0
For each person between the ages of 1 and 14 years .	5	0	0

But no deposits will be received under this clause without a written authority from the Government to be produced by the depositor at the time of tendering his money, and the allowance of the balance of the passage money will in every instance depend upon the approval of the Colo-

nial Land and Emigration Commissioners, after the inquiry which they will make in each case respecting the persons nominated.

The above Regulations are to take effect at the commencement of the ensuing year.

By his Excellency's command,

E. Deas Thomson.

Land and Immigration Deposits.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, December 22, 1848.

In pursuance of instructions received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to establish the following regulations, under which persons who may deposit in the Colonial Treasury sums intended by them to be invested in the purchase of Crown lands will receive an allowance of interest thereon, with the right of nominating the emigrants on whose introduction the portion of the money which is applicable to immigration purposes shall be expended :—

1. Money intended to be invested in the purchase of Crown lands, under the ordinary regulations of the Government, may be deposited in the Colonial Treasury, at Sydney or Melbourne, in even sums of not less than 5*l.* each, and on all money so deposited, there will be allowed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for any period not exceeding five years from the date of the deposit, during which the money shall remain unapplied to the purchase of Crown lands. On any money which shall have remained unapplied to the purchase of Crown lands for a period exceeding five years, no further interest will be paid.

2. The interest will be payable in cash half-yearly, and may be demanded at the Treasury on or after the 1st January and the 1st July in each year.

3. For all deposits under this notice, a receipt will be given which will be available as cash at any government land sale, or in payment for any Crown land which having been once offered at auction, may be open to selection under the regulations of the 1st March, 1843, Clauses 11 and 12, or for any lands beyond the settled districts which may be purchased under the pre-emptive right conferred by Her Majesty's Order in Council, of the 9th March, 1847; but no sums deposited will be returnable in any other shape than a credit in the purchase of land.

4. If the price of Crown land purchased at any time by a holder of a deposit receipt shall be less than the amount deposited, the difference or balance will still remain at the credit of the holder of the receipt for the purchase of a further portion of land, and the receipt will be returned with an endorsement stating the extent to which it has been used.

5. Receipts for deposits under this notice will be transferable, but they must be transferred by endorsement in the same manner as bills of exchange. The last person to whom any receipt may be endorsed will be considered the holder of it, and it will be received at the Colonial Treasury at Sydney, or Melbourne, from him or his agent only.

6. Every depositor under this notice or the last endorsee of his receipt (should the original depositor and the previous endorsees have failed to avail themselves of the privilege) will be allowed at any time within two years from the date of the deposit, to demand that any portion not exceeding 80 per cent. of the amount deposited shall be applied towards the payment of passages to this colony for such emigrants as he may nominate, provided that such emigrants be eligible in all respects for free passages under the regulations of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

7. Should the persons nominated by depositors, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding clause, prove to be ineligible under the Commissioners' regulations, or should they fail to embark when and where the Commissioners may direct, the selection of other emigrants in their stead will rest with the Commissioners, and no further nomination on the part of the depositors will be admitted.

8. Persons availing themselves of the privilege conferred by Clause 6, will be required to produce their deposit receipts at the office of the Colonial Secretary in Sydney, or at the office of the Superintendent at Port Phillip, in Melbourne, in order that their nomination of emigrants may be noted thereon.

The above regulations are to take effect at the commencement of the ensuing year.

By his Excellency's command,

E. Deas Thomson.

Appendix No. 11.

Table showing the Progress of the Colony of New South Wales from 1838 to 1847, inclusive.

Year.	Population	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Value of Imports from Great Britain.	Land in Cultivation.	Value of Exports of Wool.	Value of Exports of Tallow.	Produce of Land Sales.	Receipts on Account of Pasture Land.
		£.	£.	£.	Acres.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1838	97,912	802,768	1,579,277	1,102,127	92,912	405,977	..	116,324 18 11	4,780 0 0
1839	114,386	948,776	2,236,371	1,251,969	95,312	442,504	..	152,962 16 4	6,345 0 0
1840	129,463	1,399,692	3,014,189	2,200,305	126,116	566,112	..	316,626 7 5	12,735 0 0
1841	149,669	1,023,397	2,527,988	1,837,369	115,130	517,537	..	90,387 16 10	13,300 0 0
1842	159,889	1,067,411	1,455,059	854,774	126,874	595,175	..	14,574 10 4	15,831 4 6
1843	165,541	1,172,320	1,550,544	1,034,942	145,653	685,647	9,639	11,297 8 9	16,185 0 0
1844	173,377	1,128,115	931,260	643,419	144,095	645,344	83,511	7,402 18 6	19,710 15 6
1845	181,556	1,555,986	1,233,854	777,112	163,331	1,009,242	102,746	18,451 5 6	31,790 2 6
1846	196,704	1,481,539	1,630,522	1,119,301	182,533	1,019,985	28,107	27,060 15 7	34,599 0 0
1847	205,909	1,870,046	1,982,023	1,347,241	164,784	1,272,118	108,186	62,801 4 1	40,176 10 0

APPENDIX No. 11.

Table showing the number of Acres planted with the Grape Vine, and the amount of Live Stock in New South Wales.

TABLE showing the Number of Acres planted with the Grape Vine, and the amount of Live Stock, within the Colony of New South Wales.

	Land planted with the Grape Vine.			Live Stock.			
	Acres.	Produce.		Horses.	Horned Cattle	Pigs.	Sheep.
		Brandy.	Wine.				
		Gallons.	Gallons.				
Sydney district, within the boundary	894	1,402	53,965	62,395	391,262	51,220	2,040,239
Beyond the boundaries	5	..	70	27,367	861,391	6,145	3,615,043
Port Phillip district, within the boundary	101	30	1,300	2,867	47,365	3,065	512,641
Beyond the boundaries	..	..	..	11,286	296,896	2,216	3,885,718
Total	1,000	1,432	55,335	103,915	1,596,914	62,646	10,053,641

General Summary of Live Stock.

	Number.	Total.
In Sydney district	7,055,062	
In Port Phillip district	4,762,054	11,817,116
Within boundaries of location	3,111,054	
Beyond boundaries of location	8,706,062	
		11,817,116

APPENDIX No. 12.

Regulations for the Disposal of Waste Lands in Van Diemen's Land.

APPENDIX No. 12.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

No. 66.

Colonial Secretary's Office, July 3, 1848.

REGULATIONS for the DISPOSAL by Sale and Licence of the WASTE LANDS belonging to the CROWN in Van Diemen's Land.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs it to be notified, with reference to the suspension in Van Diemen's Land of the Act of Parliament, 5 and 6 Vic. c. 36, "for regulating the Sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies," and to the several Government Notices which have from time to time been published under that Act for regulating the licensing of the Crown Lands for depasturing purposes, that from and after this date the following Regulations will govern the disposal by sale and license of the waste lands of the Crown in this colony:—

SALE.

1. *Applications to purchase land to be made to the Surveyor-General.*—All persons desirous of purchasing Crown land will make written application to the Surveyor-General, describing as clearly as possible the land they desire to have offered for sale.

2. *No lot to contain more than* 640 *acres, or a larger frontage than one-fourth the depth of the lot.*—No lot will be allowed to contain an area exceeding 640 acres, or to embrace a larger frontage on a river or road than one-fourth the depth of the lot, or as near thereto as may be.

3. *Applicant to deposit cost of survey.*—Should the land applied for be available, the Surveyor-General will call upon the applicant to deposit in his office the cost of survey (should such be required); upon receipt of which, instructions will be issued for the land to be marked off.

4. *Land offered for sale after one month's advertisement in the Hobart Town Gazette.*—Upon receipt of the survey, the land will be described and offered for sale by public auction, after one month's advertisement in the Hobart Town Gazette.

5. *The lands offered for sale to be distingnished into four classes; the upset price of the country lots being* 1*l. per acre.*—The lands offered for sale will be distinguished into the following classes; namely,—

1st. Town lots.
2nd. Suburban lots.
3rd. Country lots. And
4th. Special country lots.

The upset price of the "country lots" will be 1*l.* per acre; and for the other three classes such higher upset price as to the Lieutenant-Governor may seem fit.

6. *A deposit of* 10 *per cent. to be paid at time of sale, and the residue within one calendar month therefrom.*—A deposit of 10 per cent. upon the purchase of the land must be paid at the time of sale, and the residue within one calendar month therefrom; in default of which the deposit money will become forfeited.

7. *Purchaser to receive a grant deed upon completion of the purchase, and by payment of the usual fees.*—Upon the completion of the purchase within the period mentioned in the preceding clause, the purchaser will be entitled to receive a grant deed of the land purchased, upon payment to the collector of internal revenue of the usual fees chargeable thereupon.

8. *Certain lands available for selection after having been once exposed for sale by public auction and not sold.*—Such lands as are comprised within the third and fourth classes, will be available for selection by individuals on application, or by parties holding remission orders (if not held under license), after having been once exposed for sale and not sold at the upset price previously affixed to the same; or if any bidding above that price was made for the land, then at not less than the amount of such bidding, after deducting the amount of any deposit that may have been paid thereon: provided, however, that no land shall be so disposed of unless the full amount of the purchase money be immediately paid. Should the land, however, be held under licence, the lots must be advertised, and submitted to competition at public auction.

9. *A sale of Crown lands to be held once at least in each quarter of a year.*—A sale of Crown lands will be held at the Court of Requests' room, either at Hobart Town or Launceston, at least once in each quarter of the year.

LICENCE FOR DEPASTURING.

10. *Applications to rent Crown land to be made to the Surveyor-General.*.—All persons desirous of occupying Crown lands for depasturing purposes, will make written application to the Surveyor-General, describing as minutely as possible the situation of the land with reference to some known point.

11. *A separate application to be made for each lot.*—Each lot applied for must form the subject of a distinct application.

12. *Where there is sufficient land, no lot to contain less than* 500 *or more than* 5000 *acres.*—No lot will be allowed to contain less than 500 nor more than 5000 acres, unless there be not sufficient land in the situation applied for to make up a lot of the minimum area.

13. *The licence fee to be* 1*l. per* 100 *acres.*—The licence fee on each lot will be charged at the rate of 1*l.* per 100 acres.

14. *First year's licence fee to be paid in advance; and licence to date from the first of the month succeeding that on which the party is acquainted with the approval of his application.*—Provided the land applied for be available for licence, the applicant, if known to the department (or if not known, after a satisfactory reference to the police magistrate of the district in which he may reside), will be called upon by the Surveyor-General to deposit in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue within three weeks from the date of the notice the amount of the first year's licence fee in advance, upon receipt of which a licence of occupation for 12 calendar months will be immediately issued from the Surveyor-General's Office, and which will bear date from the first of the month succeeding that on which the party is made aware of the approval of his application; but if payment of the fee be not made within the time specified, the land will be licensed to the next applicant.

15. *A Board to settle all matters arising out of conflicting claims.*—Should, however, two or more applications for the same land be received upon the same day, the claims of the contending parties will be referred to a Board, to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, who will decide upon the appropriation of the land. The Board will also investigate and settle all other cases of conflicting claims other than those arising from simultaneous application.

16. *Licences renewable from year to year for ten years on certain conditions.*—Holders of licences will be allowed the privilege of renewing them from year to year for 10 years; subject, however, to the payment of an additional fee of 10 per cent. after the expiration of the first five years, and provided that each year's licence fee be paid into the Internal Revenue Office two months before the expiration of the current licence.

17. *Land to be resumed if required for sale or for any public purpose, the licensee being assured the value of his improvements.*—In the event, however, of the land being required for sale, or for any public purpose, the Government reserves to itself the right of resuming at the end of each year for which the licence may be granted the whole or any portion of the land occupied; subject, however, to three months' notice being given to the licensee of such intention on the part of the Government, and subject also to his being assured the value of the improvements (consisting of buildings and fences) he may have effected upon the land so resumed.

18. *If only a portion of a lot be resumed, the licensee to be allowed the option of occupying the remainder of the land.*—Should only a portion of a lot be resumed by the Government, the licensee will be allowed the option of continuing in the occupation of the remainder of the land for the unexpired term of the licence at a proportionate reduction of the licence fee.

19. *Mode of valuing the improvements.*—In order to value the improvements when necessary, the occupier and the Surveyor-General will each name an arbitrator, with power to choose, if requisite, an umpire: but if they cannot agree in the choice of an umpire, he will be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The value, however, of the improvements is in no case to exceed the amount of the actual outlay made by the licensee.

20. *If the land be sold, the value of the improvements to be paid to the licensee; but if not disposed of, the licensee to be allowed the privilege of renewing his licence.*—The upset price of the land for sale will then consist of the joint value of the land and the improvements; and if the land be sold, the latter amount will be paid over to the licensee, unless he (the licensee) becomes the purchaser, in which case the value of the improvements will not be demanded. Should the land, however, not be disposed of, the licensee will be allowed the privilege of renewing his licence for the unexpired period of the 10 years referred to in clause No. 16 upon

APPENDIX No. 12.

Regulations for the Disposal of Waste Lands in Van Diemen's Land.

the same terms as before. In case the land is required for any public purpose, the value of the improvements will be paid by the Government to the licensee.

21. *Licences not renewed to be available to the first applicant.*—Should a licence of occupation not be renewed in the manner provided for in clause No. 16, the land will become available for licence to the first applicant.

22. *Lands occupied under these regulations to be subject to timber licences.*—The Government reserves to itself the right of granting to men of good character licences to cut timber upon all lands which may hereafter be occupied under these regulations, whether by application or tender; an indulgence, however, which will not be continued to those persons who do not strictly conform to the terms of the licence, and obtain the recommendation of the police magistrate of the district in which they may reside.

23. *Licences issued under Government Notices, Nos.* 240 *and* 68, *to be renewable from year to year for* 10 *years from* 1*st August*, 1847, *upon certain conditions. If licence be not renewed, the land to be offered for tender.*—The licences which have been issued under the Government Notices, Nos. 240 and 68, of the 28th September, 1843, and 14th June, 1847, will be renewed from year to year for 10 years, from the 1st of August, 1847; the licensees paying after the first five years from that date 10 per cent., in addition to the present amount of licence fee, and conforming to the rule laid down in Clause No. 16, respecting the payment of the fee,—failing in which the land will, in the month of June in each year, be advertised as open to tender.

24. *Course to be adopted in the event of two or more tenders being received of the same amount.* In the event of two or more tenders being received of the same amount, the parties whose tenders are equal will be called upon by the Surveyor-General to submit fresh tenders within 14 days from the date of the notice; failing in which, the Board referred to in Clause No. 15, will investigate and decide on the claims of the contending parties.

25. *All lands licensed by tender to be subject to the conditions specified in Clauses Nos.* 16, 17, 18, 19, *and* 20.—All lots which have been or may hereafter be licensed by tender will be subject to the conditions specified in Clauses Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

26. *Lands licensed under Government Notice No.* 69, *will not be resumed before the expiration of the* 10 *years referred to in Notice No.* 71, *unless required for public purposes.*—The lands licensed under the Government Notice, No. 69, of the 14th June, 1847, will not be resumed by the Government before the expiration of the 10 years referred to in Notice No. 71, of the 21st June, 1847, unless required for public purposes; among which must be taken to be the construction of roads for the use of the public, or for obtaining access to Crown lands.

27. *With reference to the payment of the fee for such lands as have been licensed and applied for under Notices* 69 *and* 71.—The fees, however, for such lands as have been licensed and applied for under the notices referred to in the preceding clause must be paid in the manner prescribed in Clauses Nos. 14 and 16 of these Regulations; otherwise the lands will become available for license to the next applicant in the way pointed out in those clauses, and will thenceforth be licensed upon the same conditions as those lands which are now open for license.

28. *The frontage of a lot to be in proportion to the depth in the ratio of* 1 *to* 4.—A limitation will be made in reference to the proportion of water frontage to be given to a lot. Looking at the necessity of obtaining water for pastoral purposes the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the frontage shall be to the depth of the lot in the proportion of 1 to 4, or as near thereto as may be.

29. *The Lieutenant-Governor reserves the power of rejecting any application to purchase land held under license.*—The Lieutenant-Governor reserves to himself the power of rejecting any application which may be made to purchase Crown land held under license, notwithstanding the right reserved in Clause No. 17.

30. *The Licensee not to transfer his licence of the land unless with the consent of the Surveyor-General.*—The licences which may hereafter be granted under these regulations will be subject to forfeiture in the event of the licensee transferring to another his licence of occupation for the whole or any portion of the land licensed to him, unless done with the previous written consent of the Surveyor-General.

31. *Lands cultivated or depastured by the Crown exempted from these regulations.*—Any lands which have been or may hereafter be cultivated or depastured by the Crown will not come under the operation of the foregoing regulations.

32. *Persons occupying Crown land without paying licence fee to be treated as trespassers.*—Any persons occupying Crown lands for the purpose of depasturing sheep or cattle without having paid the usual licence fee for the same will be treated as trespassers.

33. *Annulling former regulations.*—The regulations hitherto promulgated for the disposal of the Crown lands are hereby cancelled.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) J. E. BICHENO.

APPENDIX No. 13.

APPENDIX No. 13.

Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir W. Denison, dated Nov. 25, 1848.

(No. 182.)

SIR, Downing-street, November 25, 1848.

I HAVE had under my consideration your Despatch, No. 97, of the 12th May last, enclosing the draft of a Bill which had been introduced for the purpose of providing for the construction and maintenance of the cross roads of Van Diemen's Land, but which had been

rejected by the Council; and you ask for instructions on some of the points raised in it, in the event of a similar enactment being brought forward on a future occasion.

APPENDIX No. 13.

Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir W. Denison, dated Nov. 25, 1848.

The distinguishing feature of this Bill is the power with which it invests certain Commissioners to make and repair the roads in question by means of a tax to be levied on the adjacent lands, and in the principle which is thereby involved, namely, that of leaving the cost and management of all except the great lines of communication in the colony to be thrown upon the district, instead of allowing both one and the other to fall upon the general colonial revenue, I cannot hesitate to express my entire concurrence.

The clauses which you propose to insert relative to the assessment of the Crown lands appear to be free from objection, and I am of opinion that if any such local authority is established as that to which you refer, for this purpose, a moiety of the net produce of land sales within the district should be placed at their disposal for the same object, while the remaining half should be reserved for emigration. I consider that the policy of maintaining the system of selling land entirely depends upon the purchaser obtaining equivalent advantages in return for the price of the land bought; and there are certainly no advantages so important in a new country as good roads.

Such are my views in regard to the general spirit and tendency of the Bill you have brought under my notice: but whether its re-introduction to the Legislative Council at some future period would or would not be expedient, or whether it would be better to accede to the applications which you inform me you have received, and may probably receive from time to time, for local Acts, enabling the different districts to carry into effect the main provisions of the Bill now before me, and thus allowing the system, which it is sought to establish, to grow up under more popular auspices, are questions of which the solution so greatly depends upon the state of public opinion at the time in Van Diemen's Land, that it is impossible for me, with any degree of confidence, to form a sound judgment in the matter. Under all the circumstances, however, I am inclined to give a preference to the last-mentioned course of proceeding.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Denison,
&c. &c. &c.
Van Diemen's Land.

APPENDIX No. 14.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Government Notice —Revision of Quit-rents.

(No. 83.) VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, July 17, 1847.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has had under his consideration the various regulations under which waste lands have been located in this colony subject to quit-rent; the delays which have taken place in the conversion of such locations into grants in fee; the obstacles which have presented themselves to a general collection of the quit-rents; and the varying and unequal character of the conditions attached to the several classes of locations.

His Excellency, upon a full review of the subject, has arrived at the conclusion, that public as well as private interests would be promoted by confirming the old grants; by a revision of the quit-rents; and by expunging from the deeds of grant the reservations and exceptions by which they are at present encumbered.

Acting, therefore, under the special discretion which has been confided to him in this matter, His Excellency directs it to be notified—

1st. That it is his intention to propose to the Legislative Council a Bill to the effect that the instruments commonly known as the Macquarie and Brisbane grants shall be deemed and taken to be, and to have been, effectual to convey the fee to the parties named therein respectively, their heirs or assigns, as the case may be, but only after being enrolled in the Supreme Court.

2nd. That the Registrar of the Supreme Court shall, on payment of the usual fee of 5*s*., be, by the same Bill, authorized to enrol all such grant deeds upon which shall be endorsed the receipt of the Collector of Internal Revenue, showing that the quit-rents due on or before the 31st December preceding the application for enrolment have been duly paid.

3rd. That the above proposed enrolments shall not extend to authorize the enrolment of any Macquarie or Brisbane grants of any lands for which a new grant shall have been issued, unless such new grant shall have been previously released to the Crown.

4th. That no such enrolment shall enable any person to maintain ejectment for any lands which shall not have been possessed continuously since the issuing of the grant deed so enrolled as part of the allotment intended to be conveyed by such grant deed; anything in the description contained in such deed to the contrary notwithstanding.

5th. That the various forms heretofore used in issuing new grants shall be discontinued; and that all grant deeds for quit-rent locations shall henceforth be made according to the annexed form, reserving a peppercorn-rent.

6th. That, previously to the enrolment of any such grant, there shall be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue the arrears due thereon from 1st January, 1844, at the equalized rate in all cases of 2*s*. only for every 100 acres, together with the sum of 20*s*. in redemption of such quit-rent at 10 years' purchase.

7th. That the fine for non-improvement or alienation shall be reduced in the same proportion with the quit-rent, viz., to 6*s*. for every 100 acres.

8th. That the quit-rents upon town allotments in Hobart Town and Launceston shall

APPENDIX No. 14.

Government Notice —Revision of Quit-rents.

henceforth be charged at the rate of 1*d.* upon every rod, and in all other townships at half that rate, and shall be redeemed at 10 years' purchase previously to the enrolment of the deed of grant; and that the fine for non-improvement or alienation, and the payment for the conversion of a lease into a grant in fee, shall be reduced to 3*d.* on every rod in Hobart Town and Launceston, and to half that amount elsewhere.

9th. That his Excellency has it now under consideration to propose to the Legislative Council some enactment to the effect that, in all cases (not being what are commonly called Boundary Cases) heard before the Caveat Board, all persons feeling themselves aggrieved may make the same appeal to the judges of the Supreme Court against the unanimous opinion of the Commissioners which may now be made in cases in which the Commissioners are not unanimous; and the deeds of grant when once issued shall in every case be valid and effectual to vest the subject in possession, any law now in force to the contrary notwithstanding, unless repealed by prosecution upon *scire facias*, brought, if by any person resident in the colony at the time of the issuing of the grant, within 12 months from the date of such grant, or if by any person resident elsewhere, then within two years after such date.

10th. That all grantees who, before the publication of this notice, shall on the issuing of their deeds have paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue as quit-rent any sums not less than the amounts which would be required under the articles of this notice to redeem the quit-rent upon the lands in respect to which such amounts shall appear to have been paid, shall be taken to have redeemed their quit-rents.

11th. That any grantee who may be desirous of exchanging the deed of grant under which he now holds his lands will, upon releasing the same to the Crown, be entitled to receive a grant according to the new form, in the same manner as the Brisbane grants may now, when the holders of them desire it, be exchanged for deeds running in the name of Her Majesty.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) J. E. BICHENO.

Form of Proposed New Grant.

VICTORIA by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith To all to whom these presents shall come greeting Know ye that we of our especial grace and favour have thought fit to give and grant and do by these presents for ourself our heirs and successors give and grant unto and h heirs all those of land situate and being in our island of Van Diemen's Land and bounded as follows (that is to say) together with the appurtenances To have and to hold the said of land with their appurtenances, unto and to the use of the said h heirs and assigns for ever the same in free and common soccage tenure of us our heirs and successors to be holden Yielding and paying therefore yearly unto us our heirs and successors the quit-rent of one peppercorn if the same shall be demanded In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the seal of our said island of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies to be hereunto affixed Witness our trusty and well-beloved of the island of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies at Hobart Town in the said island the day of in the year of our reign.

By his Excellency's command,
Colonial-Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Government Notice —Remittances for Passages of Relatives and Friends of Colonists.

APPENDIX No. 15.

(No. 54.) VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 22, 1848.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs it to be notified that he has been honoured by the receipt of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, intimating that, with the view of encouraging an emigration of the most healthy class, his Lordship has made arrangements for facilitating the application of such sums as parties in the colony may wish to contribute, with the view of enabling their relatives or friends to join them here; and that the Lords of the Treasury have accordingly authorized the Deputy Commissary-General to receive into the chest under his charge all such sums, and to grant certificates for the same, in order that the amounts may be placed without delay at the disposal of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, requests that parties disposed to avail themselves of the proposed arrangement will pay into the office of the police magistrate of the district in which they may respectively reside any sums which they are desirous of so applying, accompanied by a statement of the names and addresses of the persons at home towards whose emigration the money is to be expended.

The sums so received by the police magistrates are to be forwarded by them monthly to the Collector of Internal Revenue, together with a list of the names and addresses of the parties by whom the payments have been made, and of those in the United Kingdom for whose benefit the money is to be applied.

His Excellency will then direct the whole amount of such receipts to be paid into the military chest; and will forward to the Secretary of State certificates of the payments so made, together with copies of the lists.

When the documents so forwarded shall have been received in England, the Lords Com-

missioners of the Treasury will place to the credit of the Land and Emigration Commissioners a sum equal to that paid into the military chest.

The Land and Emigration Commissioners will then be directed to apply the funds so placed at their disposal in providing passages to this colony for the parties described in the lists.

Any balance which may remain, after defraying the cost of the passages, will either be paid to the intended emigrants, or returned to those who have made the remittances, according to the directions which may be given by the latter.

Appendix No. 15. Government Notice—Remittances for Passages of Relatives and Friends of Colonists.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) J. E. Bicheno.

Appendix No. 16.

Appendix No. 16.

Western Australia.

Museum of Practical Geology,
May 22, 1849.

Sir,

The specimen of lead ore from the Murchison river, Western Australia forwarded, with your letter of the 14th instant to this establishment for examination, having been analysed in our laboratory, I am enabled to state, for the information of Earl Grey, that it is of the kind commonly termed galena or sulphuret of lead, and that it contains 65 per cent. of lead. It is therefore a good ore. Silver was found in it, in the proportion of an ounce and a half of that metal to the ton of lead,—a quantity too small for profitable extraction. Should galena of this good quality be found in any abundance in the locality noticed, it would be very valuable for the colony.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. De la Beche.

B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.,
&c. &c.

Appendix No. 17.

Appendix No. 17.

South Australia.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched, by Public Funds, to South Australia in 1848, and up to the 17th May, 1849.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage. Old Measurement.	Tonnage. New Measurement.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.	Number of Deaths on the Voyage. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.
			1848	1848												
lton	541	..	11 Jan.	15 Apr.	95	H. Scott	103	83	40	38	264	1	2	2	2	7
incess Royal	462	..	3 Mar.	14 June	103	A. Chalmers, M.D.	78	82	44	37	241	No deaths.				
estminster	..	610	20 Mar.	5 July	107	H. H. Harvey	82	84	48	37	251	..	2	2	6	10
ella	618	..	6 Apr.	16 July	101	Edward Gregory	92	96	52	45	285	2	..	4	5	11
rfarshire	510	..	27 Apr.	1 Aug.	96	F. S. Hodges	93	87	27	21	228	..	1	..	..	1
rpley	477	..	12 May	2 Sept.	113	C. Spencer	70	72	60	52	254	..	..	..	1	1
nstance	485	..	25 May	25 Aug.	92	J. A. A. Robertson	87	76	33	21	217	..	..	3	..	3
ntipore	436	..	16 June	16 Oct.	122	Frederick Gibson	71	77	46	35	229	..	1	4	..	5
ssorah Merchant	530	..	10 July	11 Nov.	124	James Byrne	83	90	40	36	249	1	1	1	..	3
ictiers	..	756	24 July	13 Nov.	112	Joseph Burgon	91	98	43	40	272	No deaths.				
man Emperor	671	..	24 July	23 Oct.	91	Richard Eades	8	230	2	6	246	No deaths.				
ke of Bedford	720	..	19 Aug.	5 Dec.	107	R. Ward	106	106	52	56	320	1	1	2	5	9
boo	424	..	24 Aug.	5 Dec. 1849	102	T. Hunt	72	81	31	25	209	..	..	1	..	1
jah	352	..	9 Sept.	7 Jan.	120	John Day	63	68	25	26	182	1	1	..	1	3
lliam Money	834	..	19 Sept.	..	..	A. C. Kemball	116	117	76	69	378	..	..	..	..	..
muel Boddington	523	..	8 Oct.	..	..	J. Phillips	81	81	39	31	232	..	..	..	..	..
falgar	635	..	16 Oct.	..	..	J. Tweeddale, M.D.	82	94	59	40	275	..	..	..	..	..
rion	..	684	8 Nov.	..	..	D. M'Cosh, M.D.	102	111	51	31	295	..	..	..	..	..
lphurnia	648	..	1 Dec.	..	..	Samuel Kennedy	112	93	43	40	288	..	..	..	..	..
milies	635	..	10 Dec.	..	..	J. Trimble	90	108	44	40	282	..	..	..	..	..
kenham	555	..	16 Dec.	..	..	Edward Kearney	94	92	50	39	275	..	..	..	..	..
ry Ann	394	..	27 Dec. 1849	..	..	J. C. Foulkes	61	68	45	40	214	..	..	..	..	..
vid Malcolm	495	..	4 Jan.	..	..	C. Meymott	76	85	38	37	236	..	..	..	..	..
						Total, 1848	1913	2179	988	842	5922					
bonheath	926	..	31 Jan.	..	..	J. J. Evans	134	118	53	53	358	..	..	..	..	..
sannah	444	..	7 Feb.	..	..	R. G. Jay	77	67	43	29	216	..	..	..	..	..
constant	..	601	15 Feb.	..	..	C. Watkins	3	200	3	5	211	..	..	..	..	..
rentia	453	..	9 Mar.	..	..	Thomas Parr	68	87	39	39	233	..	..	..	..	..
Edward Parry	455	..	15 Mar.	..	..	M'Connel Reid, M.D.	102	62	38	29	231	..	..	..	..	..
ankenmoor	..	402	22 Mar.	..	..	T. W. Boswood	56	50	21	28	155	..	..	..	..	..
ince Regent	527	..	8 Apr.	..	..	Sinclair Blue	96	82	56	46	280	..	..	..	..	..
dian	..	591	10 Apr.	..	..	Edward Sandford	82	73	30	33	218	..	..	..	..	..
nily	580	..	3 May	..	..	W. Moir, M.D.	86	69	34	39	228	..	..	..	..	..
isa	783	..	11 May	..	..	J. Carr, M.D.	106	108	59	57	330	..	..	..	..	..
						Total, January to 17th May, 1849	810	916	376	358	2460					

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, May 17, 1849.

S. Walcott, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 18.

Disposal of Irish Orphan Emigrant Girls.

APPENDIX No. 18.

(No. 52.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MY LORD, Adelaide, November 29, 1848.

IN my Despatch, No. 34. of the 24th October, 1848, I had the honour to report the arrival of the ship "Roman Emperor," with Irish orphan emigrant girls, without the occurrence of any death during the voyage of 91 days.

I have now to transmit a report from the "Children Apprenticeship Board," under Ordinance No. 8 of 1848, to whose protection and guardianship the Irish emigrant orphans were confided.

In the absence of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Adelaide in Western Australia, the report is signed by the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, the Roman Catholic Bishop, who at present officiates as Chairman of the Board.

The report states, that at the end of 14 days from the date of arrival, which is the period allowed by the charter party to emigrants to remain on board at the expense of the ship, not one orphan fit for service was unemployed; 70 applicants could not be supplied; and 200 more girls would then have readily met with situations.

The Board recommend that 300 or 400 young females should be sent to the colony during the year to ensue from this date, but they reiterate their opinion as communicated in my Despatch, No. 15, of the 10th September last, that English and Scotch girls should form a due proportion of this emigration.

The Board also report that the early and satisfactory disposal of the Irish orphan girls is the more gratifying, as that desirable result was endangered by unfair reports of the character and description of these emigrants, which reports came from England, and preceded their arrival in the colony, and at first prevented the colonists from engaging the girls until the first 20 who entered into service conducted themselves so creditably as to create a feeling as much in favour of the emigrants as it had been before adverse.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

APPENDIX No. 19.

Regulations for the Emigration of Relatives and Friends of Colonists.

APPENDIX No. 19.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Adelaide, January 5, 1848.

HER MAJESTY'S Government being desirous of affording settlers in the Australian Colonies facilities for obtaining for their relatives and friends at home, who may wish to join them, passages in the vessels chartered by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners:

The Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to establish the following regulations for that purpose.

By His Excellency's command,
(Signed) A. M. MUNDY, Colonial Secretary.

1. Every purchaser of waste lands of the Crown may, at the time of payment of his purchase money, nominate for free passage in the emigrant ships, three statute emigrants for every 80*l.* so paid, reckoning two children under 14 years of age as one statute emigrant. Provided that the persons so named shall be eligible, in all respects, for free passage under the regulations of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; and provided that if such nominees be ineligible, unable, or unwilling to embark when and where the Commissioners may direct, the appointment of others in their stead shall rest with the Commissioners. For the form of nomination, *vide* Schedule A, hereunto annexed.

2. Settlers who, without being purchasers of land, may desire to aid their relatives and friends at home in procuring passage to South Australia, may remit sums of money for that purpose, by depositing them in the Colonial Treasury. But as it is not intended to extend this privilege to remittances for other purposes than emigration to this province, all such sums must be placed under the control of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; and if the parties for whose benefit the remittances are made are, from character or otherwise, ineligible for passages in the vessels chartered by the Government, or are unable or unwilling to embark, the money will be returned to the depositor in this province. For the form of application to make deposits, see Schedule B.

3. As an encouragement to settlers who wish to apply their savings towards bringing out their relations and friends to this colony, the Government will defray part of their passage money, even though those friends may, from age or from extent of family, be ineligible for free passages under the regulations of the Emigration Commissioners. The amount of assistance cannot be fixed once for all, as it must be governed by the state of the funds at the disposal of the Government, the contract prices of the passages of emigrants, and the amount of profitable labour reasonably to be expected from those who are to be assisted.

4. Under present circumstances, the cost of the passage of each statute emigrant being about 13*l.*, the amounts to be deposited for the passage of emigrants will be as follows, the Government paying the rest from the Land Fund:—

Age of the Emigrant.	Sum to be paid by Depositor.
	£. s.
Under 1 year, accompanying the mother . .	Nil.
Above 1 and under 14 years of age . . .	3 10
Above 14 and under 40	7 0
Above 40 and under 50	9 0
Above 50 and under 60	11 0
Above 60, the full cost of passage, whatever may be the rate of the contract of the particular vessel.	..

5. The above-mentioned sums need not be wholly deposited in the Colonial Treasury, but may be paid partly in the colony, and partly at home by the persons proposing to emigrate; but, in such case, the balance must be paid up to the Emigration Commissioners before the emigration order is issued by them.

6. Should the amount of deposit, required by Rule 4, exceed the cost of the passage of the emigrant for whose benefit it has been made, the balance will be returned to the depositor.

7. Depositors will receive from the Colonial Treasurer certificates of receipt for their deposits, which certificates must be returned to him on claiming repayment of any unexpended balance of the sums deposited.

8. For the convenience of those settlers who may have money in the Government savings' bank, the Colonial Treasurer will be instructed to receive, as deposits for emigration purposes, orders on the trustees of the savings' bank according to the form in Schedule C, in order to obviate the necessity of settlers resorting to Adelaide to effect the transfer of their money.

APPENDIX No. 20.

NEW ZEALAND.

SIR, Downing-street, April 13, 1848.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge your letter of 24th February, 1848, together with the memorial of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, bearing date of the preceding day, which accompanied it. His Lordship has given to the contents of that memorial his earnest attention. He has felt this to be due, not only to the importance of the document, but to the character of the body from which he has received it. He fully recognizes the claims which that body possesses upon Her Majesty's Government in relation to New Zealand, from the important duties which were cast upon its missionaries on the occasion of those negociations with the natives on which the present settlement of the islands is based, from the fact on which the Committee justly lay stress,—that their missionaries stand in the position of disinterested and impartial witnesses, owing to their abstinence from dealings in land with the natives, and more than all, from their meritorious and successful exertions in reclaiming New Zealand from heathenism and disseminating among its people the principles of civil as well as religious instruction. And it is in deference to such claims as these that his Lordship proposes, on the present occasion, to enter a little more fully into the past and present policy of the Government in the New Zealand land question, than is perhaps absolutely required by the memorialists themselves.

I am directed, in the first place, to assure you that the Committee do Her Majesty's Government no more than justice in believing that they intend, and have always intended, to recognize the Treaty of Waitangi. They recognize it, as Lord Grey believes, in the same sense which the memorialists themselves attach to it. They recognize it in both its essential stipulations; the one, securing to those native tribes of which the chiefs have signed the treaty, a title to those lands which they possessed according to native usage (whether cultivated or not), at the time of the treaty; the other, securing to the Crown the exclusive right of extinguishing such title by purchase. And I am directed once more to refer to Lord Grey's Despatches of December 23, 1846, and November 30, 1847, as showing that Governor Grey has been throughout directed to proceed with the utmost caution in acting upon the principles of his land instructions of December 28, 1846, and to respect all rights which have been secured under the stipulations of the treaty.

Nor can his Lordship agree with the memorialists that there is anything in those instructions which is either inconsistent with the treaty, or calculated to excite anything like a reasonable alarm in those who may be interested in maintaining it. The Protector of the Aborigines is required to transmit to the Registrar a statement of the extent of all claims to native lands, whether by tribes or individuals, in his district, for provisional registration. But no native claim can be finally registered unless it be established that the right has been acknowledged by some act of the Executive, or some judgment of a Court; or that the land has been occupied in the manner which the instructions go on to specify. Now the Treaty of Waitangi is unquestionably an act of the Executive Government, and it appears to Lord Grey that the reasonable construction of these words would be that, wherever a claim had been made to land on behalf of a tribe which had been a party to the treaty, and it was established that the land so claimed had belonged to the tribe at the date of the treaty, the claim would be secured by final registration. But clear as this may be thought, his Lordship is so anxious that there should be no possibility of any

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misapprehension on this subject, that he will specially direct the attention of the Governor, and through him of the local authorities, to this, as the true meaning of the instructions.

Having, as he hopes, expressed himself distinctly on this point, his Lordship directs me further to observe, that even if that treaty had never been concluded, an adherence to the policy which has been prescribed to the Governor would secure to the native inhabitants of New Zealand all that is really advantageous to them in its provisions. It is true that in the absence of any such stipulations as those contained in the treaty, the right to all the waste lands in New Zealand would have been claimed for the Crown, from the moment British sovereignty was established; but it is only as trustee for the whole community that the Crown would have claimed this right, and acting in that capacity it would have been the first duty of the Governor, as the Crown's representative, to take care that the native inhabitants of New Zealand were secured in the enjoyment of an ample extent of land to meet all their real wants. In taking measures for this purpose their habits would have been considered; and though it certainly would not have been held that the cultivation and appropriation of tracts of land, capable of supporting a large population, must be forborne because an inconsiderable number of natives had been accustomed to derive some part of their subsistence from hunting and fishing on them, on the other hand, the settlement of such lands would not have been allowed to deprive the natives even of these resources, without providing for them, in some other way, advantages fully equal to those which they might lose. But after making the most ample allowance for all their wants, there would have remained in New Zealand land fully sufficient for the purposes of colonization, which it would have been the object of the Government to distribute to the settlers in such a manner as to ensure as far as possible it being obtained by those who would have turned it to the best account. With this view it would have been sold at a price sufficient to prevent its being acquired by those who did not intend to make use of it, the whole proceeds of the sale being applied for the general benefit of the community, and more especially to objects, such as emigration and the construction of roads, which would have tended to increase the value of land sold.

Such, under the instructions transmitted to him by Lord Grey, would have been the policy with regard to the appropriation of land, which it would have been the duty of the Governor to adopt, had the Treaty of Waitangi never been concluded, and had the colonization of New Zealand been only now beginning; and I have to point out to you that under that treaty, had it been properly executed, there would have been no practical difference in the course pursued. I need hardly remind you that while the Treaty of Waitangi recognized the right of the native chiefs to their lands, it no less distinctly recognized the right of the Crown (which existed independently of that treaty) to be the sole purchaser of these lands; but as there is abundant evidence that the natives did not wish to prevent, but on the contrary, to promote the settlement of Europeans among them, and were only too ready to part inconsiderately with their right to land which they did not actually occupy, the Crown, in the absence of all competition, would easily have been put in possession by purchases, at little more than a nominal price, of all the land that could be required for settlers. Nor would there have been any injustice in taking advantage of the exclusive right of purchase vested in the Crown to obtain land on such terms from the natives, the object of the Crown in acquiring the land being to turn it to the best account for the whole community; the price to be paid for it to the natives would properly have been measured, not by the value the lands they sold were capable of acquiring in the hands of civilized men, but by the amount of benefit they had themselves previously derived from that which they thus surrendered, it is hardly necessary to observe that, so estimated, the value of unoccupied land would have been next to nothing.

It results from these observations, that the conclusion of the Treaty of Waitangi need not have opposed any practical obstacle to the adoption of that policy with regard to land which has been prescribed to the Governor of New Zealand, in the Royal Instructions, and in Lord Grey's Despatch.

Independently, however, of any question as to the true construction of the Treaty of Waitangi, it appears from your letter that the Wesleyan Missionary Committee are of opinion that the principles with regard to property in land, which Lord Grey has laid down in his Despatches to the Governor of New Zealand, would involve, in their practical application, great injustice to the native inhabitants of those islands. Upon this I am directed to remark, that it is more especially for the sake of the natives themselves that a strict adherence to those principles is regarded by Lord Grey as so important. I have already pointed out that if the exclusive right of the Crown to purchase land from the natives is enforced, it is of little practical importance whether the title to unoccupied land is considered to reside in the natives or in the Crown, since admitting it to belong to the former the surrender of their rights can easily be obtained for a mere nominal consideration, and if the Crown is regarded as the proprietor, it is so merely in the character of guardian of the interest of its subjects, and especially of those of the native race, whose want of knowledge causes them to stand peculiarly in want of protection. The view, therefore, of this question, which is to be contrasted with that adopted by Lord Grey, is the one which recognizes in uncivilized tribes an absolute right of property in the lands over which they have, according to their own customs, claimed dominion. But an absolute right of property involves the right of alienation; that individuals, or tribes, are to be recognized as absolute proprietors of the soil, but at the same time as not having power to sell it to whom they please, is a rule which might be established by treaty and by mutual concession, but which cannot exist independently of some express stipulation by virtue of any recognized principle of law.

The question, therefore, to be considered, is whether the natives of New Zealand ought to be regarded as the absolute proprietors of the lands they claim, with the unrestricted power of alienating them at their pleasure; or whether, on the contrary, the Crown should be held to be the general owner of the soil, as trustee, for the public good, and more particularly as guardian of the native races. Upon this question I am, in the first place, to observe, that the last is the rule to which the general consent of all civilized nations, for at least three centuries, has given the authority of a recognized principle of national law. Whether by recognizing this right, as originally existing in the Crown, or as obtained through the Crown's exclusive power of extinguishing the native title, either view leading practically to the same result. This does not appear to be denied by the Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and has been conclusively shown in the very important judgment of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, enclosed in Governor Grey's Despatch of 5th July, 1847, and printed among the papers presented to Parliament in December last. But the Committee, without denying that such has long been the established rule of national law, intimate an opinion that it is one which is not consistent with a just and humane regard for the welfare of uncivilized tribes. Upon this point also I am to refer you to the judgment already quoted. In deciding the question brought before them, the learned judges rested their conclusions, not on the legal authorities only, strong as these appear to be, but on the higher views of public justice. In the words of Mr. Justice Chapman—"To let in all purchasers, and to protect and enforce every private purchase, would be virtually to confiscate the lands of the natives in a very short time. The rule laid down is, under the circumstances, the only one calculated to give equal security to both races. In this colony, perhaps, a few better instructed natives might be found who have reduced land to individual possession, and are quite capable of protecting their own true interests; but the great mass of the natives, if sales were declared open to them, would become the victims of an apparently equitable rule—so true is it, that it is possible to oppress and destroy under a show of justice. The existing rule then contemplates the native race as under a species of guardianship." The occurrences of the last few years in New Zealand fully justify this statement of the learned judge, and prove that the system which was allowed to grow up, of recognizing sales from the natives to individual Europeans, has produced the most disastrous results to both races.

A few short extracts from the correspondence, which has from time to time been laid before Parliament, will best show how this system has practically worked. The present Governor, in a Despatch which he addressed to Mr. Gladstone, on the 21st June, 1846, thus describes its results:—"The effect of the mode in which the Local Government has allowed land to be purchased of the natives has been, in so far as the native is concerned, to lead him to desert his legitimate occupations, and instead of looking to his surplus produce as the means of acquiring European commodities, to resort to the more immediate source of wealth, the sale of land. To effect this, the native with his friends frequents the vicinity of Europeans for weeks, neglecting his true interests; tract after tract of land is disposed of to speculators, and from the facility with which he acquires European property the native is tempted to repeat again and again the operation of improvident sales of large tracts of land, of which probably he is only part owner, and to which his title is generally doubtful. The habits of indolence thus acquired become inveterate, and as the natives are daring and well armed, undoubtedly the conquest of fresh territory from other tribes will ultimately be looked upon by them as the source of further revenue. Already their cupidity has been so excited, that in some instances they have proceeded to disastrous wars among themselves regarding portions of territory to which adverse claims exist. The effect produced upon the European is equally bad; impressed with the hope of acquiring wealth by the resale of these tracts of land, he neglects the legitimate pursuits of a settler, forgetting that even if a valid title had been procured to these possessions, they would be really valueless to him without an adequate supply of capital and labour.

"The future prospects of the colony are becoming irretrievably ruined by this system; all hopes of the gradual improvement of the natives in the arts of industry and civilization are being destroyed; the progress of the colony in commerce and wealth is being retarded for years; and a series of disputes are growing up between the Europeans and natives relative to landed property, which it will ultimately be found impossible to settle, except by an enormous expenditure upon the part of Great Britain, and by the introduction of an overwhelming force into the country; for when the natives find that by their improvident sales of large tracts of country themselves and their children have been impoverished, there can be no doubt they will be little disposed to respect the bargains they have entered into."

The Bishop of New Zealand, in a letter to Governor FitzRoy, dated November, 1845, gives a statement much to the same purpose. He says,—

"The effect upon the native mind has been to awaken afresh the childish love of immediate gain, at the risk of all evil consequences to themselves and their children. I have known a party of 40 men wait about Auckland for a month to obtain a payment of 20*l.* for the sale of some lands; instead of half-a-crown a-week, and the loss of their land, the same party might have earned each 10*s.* a-week by manual labour, and kept their land for themselves and children. In a word, I consider this measure so fraught with mischief to both races, that not even the fear of insurrection should have induced me to advise it."

While the money then received for their lands by the natives has been of little use to them, these irregular sales have deprived the Government of the colony of one of the

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most valuable resources for accomplishing much needed improvements. In the settlement of an unoccupied territory it is hardly necessary to observe how much requires to be done before it is fit for maintaining a civilized community. Roads require to be opened; bridges, schools, and other public buildings to be provided. For these and for similar purposes, under a sound system of colonization, the sale of land affords the best means of raising the necessary funds; all persons who wish to obtain land being compelled to pay for it, a security is afforded that it will not be acquired by those who do not really intend to make use of it; while the money paid for it by the *bonâ fide* settlers being expended in objects of the kind I have mentioned, and in adding to the supply of labour by emigration, is practically returned to them in the increased value given to their lands. By allowing the irregular sale of land by the natives, these advantages are lost; great tracts of land thus come into the hands of individuals, which they either retain without improving, in the hopes of future profit by selling them at a higher price, to the extreme inconvenience of the really industrious settler, or else sell in competition with the Government, thus depriving the latter of the power of obtaining the funds requisite for the purposes above referred to in the manner least onerous to the community.

But perhaps the worst result of all which has followed this system, has been the difficulty and the delay which it has occasioned in accomplishing the apportionment of lands to individuals for improvement and cultivation. Had the Crown been the only purchaser of land from the native tribes in New Zealand, and had the price which it paid for it been measured by the value to them of what they gave up, there would have been no difficulty in obtaining from them at once the surrender of their rights to all the land required for settlement; but when the native tribes were taught, that by selling their asserted right to lands really valueless to themselves, they could obtain from Europeans what they naturally regarded as unbounded wealth, conflicting claims to the lands which could thus be sold immediately sprung up on the part of different tribes, which required to be adjusted before any title which was considered to be valid could be given to the European purchase. But as the native claims rested on customs frequently of the most barbarous kind, and as the difficulty was extreme of obtaining trustworthy evidence, either as to who were the parties whose claim to the land had originally been the best, or as to what bargains for its sale they had really agreed to, the adoption of this system led to investigation the most tedious and unsatisfactory that can be conceived, during the progress of which all improvement was at a stand. Mr. Spain, by whom many of these investigations were carried on, thus describes the result:—

"One fact, however, that every day forced itself upon my observation, I think applicable to my present argument: I have travelled over a country where I have found millions of acres of first-rate available land, upon which the human foot had scarcely ever trod, showing the capability of this country for maintaining a very large population; and it does appear truly lamentable, that the present few inhabitants should be differing on the subject of land, when there is so much more of that commodity available for every purpose than can be required for centuries to come.

"I am clearly of opinion that at the Hutt, Wanganui, Taranaki, and other places, the natives, attracted by European settlements, and feeling the advantage of bartering with the settlers, have come and cultivated land in the immediate neighbourhood of those places, which they would not otherwise have thought of taking possession of.

"Again, at Taranaki I found the natives little disposed to abide by my award, and offering various obstructions to the settlers, not because they wanted the lands themselves, but merely to prevent the Europeans from making use of it."

It would be difficult to estimate the extent of the losses inflicted on all the inhabitants of New Zealand by this delay in issuing valid grants of the lands required for settlement; some idea of the magnitude of the injury thus sustained may be formed from the following statement contained in a despatch from the late Governor, Captain FitzRoy, dated 30th August, 1845.

"Scarcely any titles to land were then confirmed; many had not ever been investigated; therefore very little return of value could be obtained from land, and settlers were living on the remains of their almost exhausted capital.

"A few commission agents of mercantile establishments elsewhere kept up a limited trade, but too much on credit; Government payments were for four months in arrear, and they had been very irregular; they could not be otherwise under such a complicated state of affairs as the peculiar, the unprecedented, circumstances of New Zealand brought on every interest, on every person connected with the country.

"But the greatest detriment to the progress of the settlers sent out by the New Zealand Company was the absolute impossibility of obtaining sufficient land for their location, without taking forcible possession of that which the native owners asserted had not been purchased from themselves. This caused the energies of the finest body of colonists that ever left Great Britain to be fritted away in idle pastimes within the limits of scattered wooden towns, and the beaches near those towns to be so strewed with broken bottles that it was dangerous to walk there.

"Active, intelligent, and educated young men were destitute of profitable occupation; totally disappointed, perhaps ruined, and with the world's diameter separating them from their families.

"Under these circumstances the greatest allowances should be made for the state of feeling which prompted such constant demands, that the settlers should be put in possession of their lands (as they considered them to be) by the local Government, even by force."

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Lord Grey trusts that the preceding observations will satisfy the Committee that no want of a proper regard for the true interests of the natives of New Zealand is implied by those general views with regard to the appropriation of land in that colony which he has stated in his Despatch to the Governor upon this subject; but I am further to call your attention to the fact, that while Lord Grey has laid down the rules of that policy which, for the reasons I have stated, he is convinced it would have been most conducive to the welfare of the natives as well as of the European inhabitants of New Zealand to have adopted from the outset, he has not lost sight of the danger which in the actual circumstances of New Zealand would arise from any rash and violent change in the system which has hitherto been followed. The Governor has been directed, in Lord Grey's former Despatches on this subject, to proceed with all circumspection in applying the fundamental rules which are now laid down for his guidance, to the state of things which has been allowed to grow up under a mistaken system: and Lord Grey is happy to be able to inform the Committee, that it is obvious, from recent correspondence, that Governor Grey has fully entered into the importance of this injunction, and is using all necessary discretion and forbearance in the performance of his task.

I have, &c.,

The Rev. J. Beecham. (Signed) H. Merivale.

Appendix No. 21.

Appendix No. 21.

Report of Committee of Council on Immigration and Settlement of Wild Lands in New Brunswick, and the capabilities of the Province.

New Brunswick.

In Council, February 1, 1849.

Present—

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor.

&c. &c. &c.

Submitted the Report of the Committee on the subject of Immigration, and the Settlement of Wild Lands in this Province, as follows:—

May it please your Excellency,

The Committee of Council on Immigration and Settlement, having considered the subjects, beg leave to submit the following remarks for the consideration of your Excellency.

We have been led into a consideration of the causes which have hitherto operated against us in preventing the immigration to this province of capitalist farmers, a great number of whom are constantly passing by us every year to Canada and the United States, while those who come to, and remain in this province, consist chiefly of the labouring classes.

The principal cause for such a state of things, we believe to be the want of information as to our position and resources. As compared with Canada and the United States, New Brunswick is an unknown country, and the fault lies with ourselves.

In almost every town and village in Great Britain, and in many parts of Ireland, there have been circulated for several years past, either by state authority, or individual enterprise, innumerable pamphlets setting forth the fertility of the soil, and the field for agricultural and mechanical labour which are to be found in Australia, Canada, the United States, and other parts of the world, while nothing of the kind has been done with respect to this province, which we are disposed to believe offers a soil and climate more congenial to the habits and constitution of the British farmer, than any of the countries above-mentioned.

We are quite sure that even among those of our countrymen at home who have heard of this province, many erroneous ideas are entertained, as to the situation and extent of our settlements, our social condition, and the general character of the country.

Some of the prevailing ideas among those who have not seen the province, appear to be, that the settlements are very few and remote from each other, that they are separated by dense forests abounding with beasts of prey; that there are great numbers of Indians, to whose depredations the settlers are constantly exposed; that there are no churches or schools except in the towns; that good roads are nowhere to be found; that the cold of our winters is so intense that the inhabitants are continually in danger of being frozen to death, and very often dare not venture out of their houses; that no such field crops can be grown here as are cultivated in Great Britain; that our soil is of a very inferior quality; and that we are subject to all the epidemics and agues which afflict the southern and western portion of this continent from Florida to Lake Huron.

It is no wonder, therefore, that with such impressions, the emigrant seeks for other countries, and will not cast his lot among us, involved, as he supposes, in such adverse circumstances.

But these impressions are altogether erroneous. In every part of the province there are extensive and continuous settlements, as may be seen by reference to the accompanying map, where the cultivated districts are coloured green. There are upwards of 500 parish, besides other schools scattered over the rural districts, and upwards of 200 churches and chapels of different denominations of Christians. There is no danger to be appre-

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Report of Committee of Council on Immigration and Settlement of Wild Lands in New Brunswick, and the capabilities of the Province.

hended from beasts of prey, or from the Indians, very few of whom now survive. No colony of the Empire, and no state of the neighbouring Union, is better provided with roads than New Brunswick; every kind of field and garden crops cultivated in England, can be grown in this province, with the addition of Indian corn.

More persons we believe have perished from cold in England and Scotland in 20 years in proportion to the population than in this colony.

Many parts of the province will compare in fertility of soil, with the best districts in Great Britain and Ireland; and more than all, we can safely assert, that no part of the United States, and no colony of the empire, can surpass us in point of salubrity. Epidemics are little known among us, and fever and ague are strangers to the province, even in the marsh districts of Westmoreland and Albert.

Since writing the above, we have seen the Report of Major Robinson, on the line of railway from Halifax to Quebec, wherein he says, "of the climate, soil, and capabilities of New Brunswick, it is impossible to speak too highly; there is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered;" and further, that "for any great plan of immigration or colonization there is not another British colony which presents such a favourable field for the trial as New Brunswick."

Our geographical position is important to be borne in mind; bounded on the south-west by the State of Maine, and on the north-east by the Bay Chaleurs, between the 45th and 48th degrees of latitude, we lie between Nova Scotia and Canada on the east and west, and contain an area of 25,000 square miles. English mails for Canada traverse this province from its eastern to its western extremity, and letters have been received in Fredericton on the 11th day after being written in London.

We are so near to England, and enjoy such facilities of communication, that a voyage may be made to Great Britain and back, in less time and for a less sum than would be required for the passage to Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, or to New Zealand.

Agricultural operations are generally commenced about the middle of April, and cease about the middle of November. From this period the prevalence of frost and snow prevents the labours of the husbandman as respects the soil; yet the industrious farmer can always find employment during the winter, as it is the most favourable season for cutting and hauling fuel and rails for fences, and for transporting grain and other produce to market, and so far from condemning the climate because of our winters, there is not a farmer in the country who would dispense with them, although some might prefer them of shorter duration.

Rivers.

Although the province is well watered in every direction, yet the principal rivers are, the Saint John, the Miramichi, and the Restigouche. The first empties into the Bay of Fundy, and is navigated by steamers to the Great Falls, a distance of upwards of 200 miles, and is navigable from that point upwards to the American territory, and to within 26 miles of the Saint Lawrence by the Madawaska river. Upwards of 1800 miles of tributary streams pour their waters into this noble and beautiful river.

The Miramichi empties into the gulf of Saint Lawrence; is navigated by ships of a large class for 50 miles; it then branches into two rivers of great extent, the south-west portion of which extends a distance of 100 miles into the interior.

The Restigouche empties into Chaleur Bay, and extends upwards of 100 miles in a westerly direction, until its waters are found within three miles of some of the tributaries of the Upper Saint John.

Speaking of the Restigouche River, Major Robinson, in the report above referred to, says, "For beauty and richness of scenery, this river and its branches are not surpassed by anything in Great Britain; its lakes are numerous and most beautiful; its surface is undulating hill and dale, varying up to mountain and valley."

A most extraordinary proof of the ignorance prevailing in Great Britain as to our rivers, is to be found in the Geography compiled for the use of Teachers and the advanced classes of the National Schools of Ireland, ed. 1845, where it is stated that the most remarkable rivers in New Brunswick, are the St. John, the Anapolis, and the Shubenacadie, when the two latter are in the *province of Nova Scotia*. It is as great an error as if it were said that the most remarkable rivers in England, were the Thames, the Shannon, and the Liffey.

Situation and Extent of Settlements.

The river St. John runs through six counties, and from its mouth to the Madawaska River, a distance of 230 miles, the settlements extend along both banks, in an almost unbroken contiguity, with good roads on both sides of the river; and following up the numerous tributaries on the right and left, thrifty settlements are found in every direction along their banks.

We shall now take a brief view of each county, specifying the most eligible tracts for settlement, and beg to refer to the accompanying map, compiled and prepared by Messrs. Grant and Inches, of the Land Office, in illustration of our remarks.

The county of St. John on the western shore of the Bay of Fundy, contains an area of 586 square miles, and a population of about 45,000, with 48 parish schools.

The city of St. John, including the suburbs, contains about 30,000, and is accessible by ships of the largest class, at all season of the year. Although this county is much broken, and rocky, yet many fine farms attest the success which follows persevering industry.

Very little ungranted land, fit for settlement, is found in this county, except at the

north-east extremity, near the county of Albert, where a good tract, possessing many superior advantages, is open to application. The salmon, shad, and herring fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, are very valuable, and although they yield a large and profitable return to those who engage therein, they have never yet been prosecuted to that extent which their value and importance demand.

King's County, the next in order, contains 1328 square miles, with a population of about 19,000, and 64 parish schools.

Many parts of this county are highly cultivated, and present some of the finest scenery in the province.

The principal part has been granted, and the remainder is being rapidly disposed of. Its proximity to the city of St. John, has given it a market which has insured a ready sale for its surplus produce. The great road from Halifax to Quebec, passes through this county for a distance of 75 miles, and a line of railway is projected, and has been recently surveyed, passing through this county from St. John to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which when opened, will unite with the contemplated trunk line from Halifax to Quebec, and will greatly contribute to the general interests of this section of the province.

The next on the St. John River, is Queen's county, containing 1,502 square miles, and a population of 10,000, with 47 parish schools.

Some of the best farms of the province are found in this county, and large tracts of good land are yet undisposed of.

Several leases of coal mines have been lately granted on the Grand Lake, and extensive operations are being commenced, which promise to create a valuable trade, and to give employment to a large number of operatives.

A road has been explored between the head of the Grand Lake and Richibucto, in the county of Kent, which will open up a valuable tract of country for settlement, presenting to settlers a choice of markets between St. John and Richibucto.

This locality is strongly recommended for immediate settlement, if a good class of emigrants can be had for the purpose.

The county of Sunbury contains an area of 1222 square miles, a population of 5000, and 24 parish schools.

Extensive and valuable farms are seen on both banks of the river, and some good tracts of ungranted land remain for sale.

The river Oromocto with its branches present some flourishing settlements.

This county and Queen's, contain an immense extent of the finest alluvial land, and some of the most productive and fertile islands in the river St. John.

The county of York contains an area of 3440 square miles, with a population of 21,000, and 60 parish schools. The city of Fredericton, the seat of government, is in this county, on the right bank of the river, distant from St. John by the river 75, and by the road 66 miles.

Five steamers, with numerous sailing vessels, ply night and day with freight and passengers, during the navigation between Fredericton and St. John.

The tract of land granted to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, has left but a small portion at the disposal of the Government on the eastern side of the river below the Nackawick. Extensive settlements are found on the Nashwalk and Keswick Rivers, and on the rear land between those rivers and the upper line of the county. On the western side of the river there are numerous back settlements.

At the distance of 24 miles from Fredericton, on the great road to St. Andrew's, is the Harvey settlement, formed in 1837, by emigrants from Northumberland (England); and which, by its present thriving condition, proves what can be done by sober and industrious men, even on an inferior quality of soil.

Accompanying this, is a tabular return of the state of the settlement in 1843, with the remarks of the Commissioner.

With such settlers for our ungranted lands, the most astonishing and gratifying results would soon be manifest.

In the vicinity of Harvey is an Irish settlement, formed in December, 1841, under the gratuitous management of the same Commissioner, whose Report and Return accompany those of the Harvey settlement, and furnish an additional proof of the success attending persevering industry.

Some good tracts of land are still ungranted beyond the Harvey on the Magadavic River and its branches and lakes, and in the vicinity of the contemplated railway between St. Andrew's and Woodstock.

A few miles below Eel River, the Howard settlement is forming in the midst of a tract of excellent land, and capable of settling several hundred additional families.

At a distance of 48 miles from Fredericton, commences the county of Carleton, which extends upwards to the frontiers of Canada and the United States. This county has been more rapidly cleared and improved within the last 15 years, than any other county of the province; it contains an area of 4050 square miles, and a population of 21,000.

On the western side of the river up to the Arestook, some of the settlements extend back to the American frontier, and nearly all the land has been granted.

Several large tracts belonging to absentees, present a great obstruction to the settlement of this district, which will not probably be removed for a long time, unless by legislative interference.

The soil throughout this section of country, is deep and rich, and under good cultivation would soon render it one of the most productive portions of the province.

APPENDIX No. 21.

Report of Committee of Council on Immigration and Settlement of Wild Lands in New Brunswick, and the capabilities of the Province.

This county is rich in iron ore; and a Company recently formed for the purpose of working a mine near Woodstock is now in operation; and from the superior quality of the ore, and the facility for working and bringing it to market, an extensive business will ere long be carried on in the manufacture of iron.

Two steamers now run between Fredericton and Woodstock, and a third will be put on next year to ply between Woodstock and the Grand Falls, a distance of 60 miles.

The Tobique River, which empties into the St. John about 40 miles above Woodstock, is of great extent, and offers superior facilities for immediate settlement on a large scale. Gypsum and freestone of the finest quality are found on this river.

An extensive tract of good land lies on the eastern side of the St. John from the county line upward past the Grand Falls, which if opened by roads would form an attractive and valuable locality for settlers.

To the southward of York, Sunbury, Queen's, and King's, lies the county of Charlotte, containing an area of 1,224 square miles, with a population of about 22,000, and 69 parish schools. This county contains many extensive and valuable settlements, but very little good land remains ungranted.

The counties of Westmoreland and Albert lie to the northward and eastward of St. John and King's, and contain a population of about 25,000, with 98 parish schools, and cover an area of 2,112 square miles. The most extensive and valuable marshes in the province are in Westmoreland, and furnish facilities for grazing of unrivalled value; and although the agricultural community of this county is esteemed the richest in the province, they have never yet availed themselves as they might have done of the resources of their uplands, which lie in many instances comparatively neglected.

The shad fishing of this district is not surpassed by any other in the world. Cannel coal of a superior quality has been discovered in Albert, and promises an extensive and valuable trade.

The greater part of Albert is ungranted, and embraces a large tract of land of the finest quality, presenting one of the most eligible situations for immediate settlement in that section of the province.

The county of Kent covers an area of 1,260 square miles, and contains about 9,600 inhabitants, with 35 parish schools.

Extensive cultivation is found along the coast and on the Richibucto River, but a large tract of ungranted land, of a good description, still remains, and through which the line of projected railway from Halifax to Quebec passes.

The coal formation extends to this county, and may be worked at small expense.

The harbour of Richibucto is safe and commodious, and the river admits of vessels of the largest class for some distance.

Northumberland includes an area of 5,000 square miles, with 20,000 inhabitants, and 53 parish schools. This county presents a large extent of cultivated land, and some of the best specimens of husbandry in the province. A vast tract of ungranted land is contained within this county, the most eligible whereof for immediate settlement is on the north-west and south-west branches of the Miramichi River, in rear of the front lots. An excellent road affords communication between this county and the seat of Government.

Gloucester and Restigouche, the two most northern counties, lie on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay Chaleurs, and include an area of about 4,000 square miles, with a population of only 15,000, and 37 parish schools.

The quality of the soil is generally good, and in many parts of a very superior description. For many years past this has been the best wheat-growing district in the province.

The settlements in these counties are principally along the coast, but the extent of ungranted land in the rear from Shippegan to the head of the Restigouche River, and the superior quality of the soil, with the valuable fisheries of the bays and rivers, recommend this district as one of the most desirable in the province for the immediate settlement of large bodies of emigrants.

The country above Dalhousie is principally settled by Scotch, who are in very prosperous circumstances, and contented with their situation.

The projected line of railway from Halifax to Quebec passes through these counties, down the Nepisiguit to Bathurst, and from thence to a point above Campbell Town, and when opened will soon render this section of country, in an agricultural point of view, the most valuable and prosperous of any in the province.

The vast tract lying between the Restigouche and the St. John rivers, containing several millions of acres, presents a wide field for settlement, and which could be opened and made available as soon as a sufficient number of approved settlers were found to enter upon and cultivate the land.

In addition to the ungranted wilderness lands, there are always, in different parts of the province, improved lots, with dwelling-houses and barns, which can be purchased at a reasonable rate; and if an agency were established for the purpose, a great number of emigrants could be provided with such lots, at a cost ranging from 1*l.* to 5*l.* currency per acre, including the unimproved land.

To persons possessing 150*l.* and upwards, this course would be most desirable for themselves, and most advantageous to the province, should the purchasers be skilful agriculturists, as in such case any improved system they might introduce would soon recommend itself, and be adopted by those around them.

Notwithstanding the defective system of agriculture generally pursued in the province,

the average produce per acre is large, which proves the natural strength and fertility of the soil; but in those cases where the system of rotation has been adopted with high cultivation, the average produce will compare with some of the best districts in Great Britain.

Take, for example, the following crops per acre, which have been produced in different parts of the province:—

Wheat . . .	40 bushels;	some weighing 68 lbs. per bushel.
Barley . . .	40 „	
Oats	60 „	
Indian corn . .	75 „	
Buck wheat . .	75 „	
Peas	40 „	
Turnips . .	1000 „	
Potatoes . . .	800 „	
Carrots . . .	30 tons.	
Mangel wurtzel .	30 „	

Having briefly pointed out the most eligible sites for settlements in different parts of the province, and touched upon our varied resources, we would submit a few observations and suggestions upon the important subject of the sale and settlement of the ungranted lands; and should they be considered worthy of adoption, a Bill will be prepared to lay before the Legislature to authorize the Government to carry them into effect.

The allotment of the public lands has heretofore been frequently characterized by some great defects, the evil consequences of which, though not fully developed, are already grievously apparent.

First in order is the extreme length of the lots, as in the Kingsclear and Mangerville grants, where they extend back from the river seven miles, and in many instances are but 30 rods wide.

Secondly, the sale of large blocks of valuable land to those who are not disposed to improve, but are holding them for sale at some future day, when they shall have acquired an additional value by the labour of the hardy settlers in their vicinity.

Thirdly, the absence of continuous and connected surveys of rear lots, whereby the settlers are often detached from one another, and labour under difficulties which could have been prevented by the survey and sale of contiguous allotments.

These defects are now so manifest that they imperatively require such a course to be pursued as will avoid them for the future.

In surveys hereafter to be made, something like the concession system of Canada, or the township plan of the United States, should be adopted whenever practicable.

The lots should be of less magnitude than heretofore, and large sales to those who do not intend to settle and improve should be most carefully avoided.

The accompanying plan has been suggested by Mr. J. A. Beckwith, of the Audit Office, a practical surveyor, and is strongly recommended as the best that can be devised for future settlements.

Each square mile gives eight lots of 80 acres each, and when occupied and improved, will present a compactness of settlement and neighbourhood which is on every account most desirable; while the contemplated "reserves" for school and churches will place those buildings within a mile and a half of every settler.

Recommending this plan of survey and allotment for adoption, the next point of consideration is—

The Sale and mode of Payment.

Viewing our wilderness land as a raw material which is only rendered valuable by the application of labour, and considering that the addition of every industrious settler largely enhances the productive value of the province, it is deemed of more importance that our wilderness land should be at once brought into cultivation, even without producing a direct revenue from the sale, than that it should remain in its present unproductive and comparatively valueless condition.

But it is not considered that the free granting is necessary to ensure its early occupation and improvement, as it may be so disposed of as to yield a large return to the province, and yet be less difficult of acquisition by the settler than under the present system.

It is universally admitted to be indispensible to the prosperity of every settlement, that it have good roads of communication; and the provincial Legislature, prompted by this consideration, has from time to time appropriated large sums of money for roads, even in districts where the population is scattered; so that, in fact, many parts of the province have received more public money towards the making of the roads than has been paid to the revenue for the purchase of lands through which those roads pass.

It will be in vain to expect that our millions of ungranted acres will be disposed of for centuries to come, unless opened up by roads; and as the provincial revenue is not in a condition to advance a sufficient amount for the purpose, it becomes necessary, nay indispensible, to devise some other mode whereby the roads may be opened and the settlement at once proceeded with.

The question then arises, can the land be made to open the roads? This may, undoubtedly, be accomplished; but in order that it may be done effectually, the utmost caution and the most stringent regulations will be required, and every failure of per-

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formance on the part of the settler must be followed by absolute forfeiture, and the allotment resold.

The price recommended for a lot of 80 acres is 4*s.* per acre, which will give 16*l.* Of this amount but 1*s.* per acre, amounting to 4*l.*, should be paid on the application being complied with, which will be sufficient to cover the expense of survey, preparing the grant, &c.; the remaining 12*l.* to be paid by the settler in labour upon the roads, as near as may be to his own lot, not by day's work, but at a stipulated rate per rod, and to be performed according to such specifications as may be furnished by the Government.

It is recommended, however, that the grant should not issue, until, in addition to the road work, at least four acres of the lot be cleared and put into crop, and a house built thereon; and upon a certificate being produced to the Government, properly vouched, that the work has been satisfactorily performed on the roads and the other conditions fulfilled, the grant shall immediately issue. The settlement duties should be performed within two years from the date of the application.

Supposing that 32 settlers were to take up four miles on the centre road, as in the accompanying plan; if there were no expensive bridges to build, their proportions of labour at 6*s.* per rod would make a good road of 18 feet wide between ditches for the whole distance.

This price, as compared with the average auction rates, would be a liberal allowance, and thus each allottee would be required to make 40 rods of road, and two opposite settlers would complete their road across their whole front.

In laying out such a settlement, great pains should be taken in fixing the line of the first main road, so as, if possible, to make it straight and still carry it through a good tract of land.

A body of settlers coming out to take advantage of the above system should arrive here early in June, and under judicious advice and directions they could open the road by removing the trees, chop down four acres each preparatory to crop the following spring, and put up a log-house before the winter season.

The road thus cleared of trees would answer for the winter, and could be finished during the next summer after the crops were in, so that within 18 months each settler might entitle himself to his grant, have a good road, and gather in his first crop.

If the settlers had the money to spare, they could employ labourers to do their road work for two-thirds, or probably one-half of the rate above mentioned; and in such case they could apply their own labour to the clearing of their lots and the erection of their houses.

But whatever regulations may be devised, and however advantageous may be the site selected, everything will depend upon the character and conduct of the settlers. If they are sober and industrious men, and determined to succeed, they will soon acquire a comfortable independence, and be contented and happy.

But if, on the other hand, they are persons of idle and intemperate habits, they will be sure to fail, and ultimately become a burden to the province.

Hundreds of instances could be particularized of men who have gone back into the wilderness, at the time far from roads and settlements, with no capital but their industry, and no implements but their axe, who are now in independent circumstances, their farms well cultivated, their barns and cellars filled with produce, and now surrounded by others, who, following in their track, have also made for themselves a comfortable home in the wilderness.

Blessed with a healthy climate and a fertile soil, in this country every industrious agriculturist can live and thrive. Go where you may throughout the province, and a farmer cannot be found, who has applied himself exclusively to his agricultural pursuits, who is not in a comfortable and thrifty condition, while there are many who, from a generous soil, have accumulated a large amount of property, and are in affluent circumstances.

(Signed) L. A. WILMOT.
J. R. PARTELOW.
W. B. KINNEAR.

January 3, 1849.

Which is approved.

Whereupon ordered, that a copy of the same be transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and that copies be also laid before the Legislature.

Extract from the Minutes,
(Signed) R. FULTON.

APPENDIX No. 22.

Return of Quantity of Sugar produced in Mauritius in the Years 1840 to 1847.

APPENDIX No. 22.

RETURN of the Quantity of SUGAR produced in Mauritius, in the Years from 1840 to 1847.

Year.	Lbs. French.
1840	81,523,399
1841	79,556,256
1842	70,769,311
1843	56,674,394
1844	71,986,044
1845	114,353,807
1846	112,494,822
1847	114,525,743

Appendix No. 23.

Appendix No. 23.

Summary of the Numbers introduced into Mauritius in each Year since the Immigration was re-opened.

Summary of the Number of Immigrants introduced into Mauritius in each Year since the Immigration from India was re-opened, distinguishing those arriving under the Bounty System from those introduced under the plan of collecting and despatching the people from India by Government Officers alone.

Year.	Nature of System.	No. of Ships.	Indians.				Chinese,&c.	Grand Total.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	
1843	Bounty System . .	157	26,888	3,373	997	31,258	838	32,096
1844	January 1 to March 31, Bounty System.	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060	..	9,060
	April 1 to December 31, Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone.	20	4,045	646	401	5,092	..	5,092
	Total, 1844 .	63	11,496	1,803	853	14,152	..	14,152
1845	Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone.	44	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285	5	10,290
1846	Ditto	27	4,847	1,150	792	6,789	..	6,789
1847	Ditto	26	4,845	562	322	5,729	..	5,729
1848	Ditto	21	4,445	564	294	5,303	..	5,303
Grand Total, January, 1843 to December, 1848 . . .		338	60,198	8,914	4,404	73,516	843	74,359

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
May 17, 1849.

S. Walcott, Secretary.

Appendix No. 24.

Appendix No. 24.

Extract from a Report of Mr. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants, dated Jan. 11, 1848.

Mauritius.

Extract from a Report of Mr. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants, dated January 11, 1848.

"The planters, convinced of the uselessness of the crimps admitted to the depôt under the name of interpreters, and of the mischief done by them, asked me to exclude them altogether, and with this request I have gladly complied, for the presence of those men, and their vociferations, which I several times had vainly attempted to stop, was a most disgraceful scene, having the effect of lowering Europeans in the estimation of the new immigrants.

"Being able to communicate directly with the immigrants without assistance, I have been gradually led to be a more active intermediate between them and the planters than my predecessors had been. I believe that, generally, both parties have been satisfied; more planters have obtained labourers than was hitherto the case; and the immigrants have had more the free disposal of themselves; their wages which had been reduced to four rupees got up again to five, which to them has been the realization of expectations held out in India.

"As soon as I know of the arrival of a vessel with immigrants I proceed on board, sometimes even before the vessel has entered the harbour: my object is to put them on their guard against that swarm of vagabonds living on crimping and the credulity both of planters and immigrants. I explain to the latter that no one has any claim on them, and that they are left by Government quite at liberty to choose their masters and make their own bargain I question them as to any information they might have regarding the people likely to engage their services and the localities. The answer they make is, that they know nothing about the planters nor the place, and will go wherever I choose to send them; that they trust to me to send them only where they will be well treated.

"Having found amongst them a proportion of about one-eighth or one-tenth who have already been in the island, I have made use of them to give information to the others, and advised the immigrants to take them as guides in the choice they made, taking care to explain that I gave those people no authority whatever over them. I question the old hands in the presence of all: ask them about the masters they have served, and localities; the master they prefer, and intend joining. When the matter has been well understood by all, I leave them till the next morning, when I ascertain how they divide themselves. They generally do it in small bands of 15 to 20, the men of one district or village generally

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Extract from a Report of Mr. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants, dated Jan. 11, 1848.

keeping together. I send word to the planter they have been led to choose on the information of a returned immigrant, and put him at once in communication with the band.

"All the estates having been worked by Indian labourers for the last 10 years, the distribution of the new immigrants thus influenced by the returned ones is less unequal than it has been hitherto, with this additional advantage, that there is no more traffic of any kind in the disposal of them. The immigrants go by my advice, and act merely from the information furnished by the old hands in my presence. They in no manner go in charge of the individual, who sometimes is an old woman, or some half idiot who wishes to return to the place where he has met with kindness.

"From the suspicious disposition of the natives, or perhaps calculation, it has happened that a certain number (about one-fourth or one fifth) have refused to act on any information given by the old hands. They have formed into separate bands, and have declared they would go only where I sent them, and that if I did not choose to direct them they would go by mere chance, 'where it would be their fate to go.' In this case I have thought it my duty to interfere directly. I have made them engage on such of the estates as had received no men from the depôt in the course of the year, and where I knew the treatment, and above all the management, was satisfactory.

"These measures have, I am happy to say, been approved generally by the planters. The influence of crimps, interpreters, and sirdars having disappeared, the heavy tax laid on by their exactions has been saved. The spread of every batch of immigrants in small bands all over the island is, in my opinion, producing a most salutary moral effect. The arrival of 15 or 20 immigrants on the largest estate at the moment when a larger band is about to finish its time has been sufficient, in several instances known to me, to have rendered them reasonable in their demands. I also expect there will be less migrations from one estate to another, for I have done all I could to enable new immigrants to join friends and relations already in the island.

"Of late, and previous to the disastrous news received from England, the attendance of planters at the depôt has been considerably reduced. The planters inquire on the arrival of a vessel whether there is a chance for them by the return of some old immigrant to whom they may be known; or if they have not had men in the year from the depôt, they claim any band that may be without destination on the distribution day. There has not been above a dozen planters besides those known to have bands, although many have inquired for labourers previously.

"After the immigrants have communicated with the planter designated to them either by old immigrants or myself, I have allowed them to go out of the depôt freely. They go to the market to buy fruit and vegetables with a little money given to them by the planter,—they are not bound to the latter yet, and have the opportunity of making further inquiries; but I have seen in them no disposition to look for more than a realization of their expectations on leaving India (five rupees with allowances of food). I have told them they might receive offers of more, but that, in their own interest, I would advise them to be satisfied the first year with moderate wages, as they implied moderation in the exaction of labour."

APPENDIX No. 25.

Extract from a Report of Mr. Regnard, Stipendiary Magistrate, dated April 5, 1848.

APPENDIX No. 25.

MAURITIUS.

EXTRACT from a REPORT of Mr. REGNARD, Stipendiary Magistrate, dated April 5, 1848

"ON the whole, the system is slowly extending, principally on estates contiguous to those on which it commenced.

"The result of the experiment, as regards the general working of the system, may fairly be pronounced favourable. Those proprietors who have had the 'Métayer' system several years under trial (with the exception of Messrs. Gersigny and Laroche, from whom I could obtain no information, but whose estates, which I visited, are fully as well cultivated as any of the others), speak as highly of its advantages now as they did last year, and are equally well satisfied with the amount of produce obtained, as they are with the moral effect produced by this system, that of maintaining quiet and industrious habits among their labourers. Those proprietors who have more lately adopted it, corroborate this, and their statements as to the general conduct and industry of their 'Métayés' are equally satisfactory.

"The labourers on these estates are one and all satisfied with their present condition and future prospects under this system. They express themselves, as they did last year, unwilling to adopt any other mode of work than the one they now follow. They state, that they can obtain an ample subsistence from the fruits of their labour; that notwithstanding they have suffered a heavy loss by the devastation of their fields of rice and Indian-corn by the hurricane, they have yet wherewith to maintain themselves and families until other crops can be got in. Their appearance is quite as gratifying as it was last year, and indicates in every way that they are above want.

"With regard to the appearance of their plantations and their mode of cultivation, I must observe, that the time of my visit, so recently after a hurricane, was not the most favourable for such an examination, and the scene, as presented to the eye, was not the gay and happy one I saw last year, but the same extreme cleanliness and care in their cultivation and dwellings was visible. They had already begun to repair the damages

done by the storm, and renew their plantations of manioc and Indian-corn. On the whole, I see no reason to alter the opinion I formed last year, that the cultivation of the soil under this system is superior to that obtained by hired labour.

Appendix No. 25.

Extract from a Report of Mr. Reynard, Stipendiary Magistrate, dated April 5, 1848.

"During my visit I had an opportunity of contrasting cultivation under this system with that practised by another class; I allude to those cultivators who are also owners of the soil, of whom there are several who possess small plots of lands contiguous to the estates in question. The comparison speaks highly in favour of the former, and is decidedly unfavourable to the latter. I attribute this marked superiority of cultivation under the 'Métayer' system, to the cultivator not being at the same time owner of the land. The 'Métayé' is stimulated to produce as much as possible, not only to increase his own share, but also to ensure his continuance on the land, by furnishing the owner an ample consideration for his ground. Many working for the same owner, emulation springs up among them, and each strives to compete with his neighbour, both as to the quantity and quality of his produce. The other cultivator being his own master has no restraint to counteract idleness, nothing to stimulate and make him industrious, and he wants the emulation of the 'Métayer' system; his cultivation is slovenly, exhibits want of order and regularity, but above all, it is wanting in that cleanliness and care so strikingly apparent in that of the 'Métayé.'

"I have now, in conclusion, to express the satisfaction I experienced in again visiting this little community, in being able from personal observation to report favourably on results obtained under a system in which constraint does not enter as an essential feature, and to express my anxious desire and hope that it may eventually be more widely extended."

Appendix No. 26.

Appendix No. 26.

Mauritius Ordinances, Nos. 25 and 26, of 1848.

Mauritius Ordinances, Nos. 25 and 26, of 1848.

(*Memorandum.*)

The following summary of the leading provisions of these Ordinances will, it is thought, be found substantially correct.

No. 25, of 1848—For promoting Emigration into Mauritius and for encouraging the Industry of Adults.

Old and new immigrants.

All Indian labourers brought to the colony since the 15th January, 1842, wholly or partially at the expense of Government, are to be designated as new immigrants until they have completed an industrial residence of five years. All other Indian labourers are designated as old immigrants. (Art. 1.)

Industrial residence.

Industrial residence involves either:—1. Residence under a written or oral engagement to labour for hire; or, 2. The payment of a monthly tax of 4*s*., if the labourer is more than 14 years of age, or 2*s*. if he be between 10 and 14. (Arts. 5—8.)

Passports and return passages.

No immigrant is to leave the colony without a passport. (Art. 3.)

New immigrants are not entitled to a return-passage until they have completed five years' industrial residence, and must pay for their passport at the rate of 1*l*. per annum for every month wanting to complete such residence. (Art. 7.)

All residence previous to 1st May, 1847, is to count as industrial residence. (Arts. 4—6.)

Exemption of infirm persons.

The Governor may dispense with the obligation of industrial residence in case of immigrants incapable of labour, and may grant them a free passage to India. (Art. 16.)

Provisions for registration of immigrants.

New immigrants are to be registered. (Art. 2.)

All engagements are to be notified to the proper authorities. (Art. 9.)

Immigrants exempted from industrial residence, whether as old immigrants or otherwise, are to be registered, and are to receive tickets. (Arts. 14—18.)

New male immigrants, if unemployed for eight days, must report themselves to the proper authorities, and unless they can show that they are exempt or are unable to procure employment, must pay the monthly tax (Art. 10), for which those who harbour them are also responsible. (Art. 11.)

Any immigrant who is not provided with a ticket of exemption, certificate of employment, or receipt for the last monthly tax due from him, or with some other evidence of not being indebted on account of this tax, may, if he appear before a magistrate, be detained till it is ascertained that no monthly tax is due from him (Art. 19); and he may be brought before the magistrate for that purpose if found within a district where he has no residence, or on any premises without the consent of the occupier. (Art. 20.)

Absentees.

Immigrants absenting themselves from their work without sufficient cause, are, while absent, to forfeit their wages and rations, together with a sum of one halfpenny per diem for each shilling of his monthly wages. (Art. 22.)

No. 26 of 1848—For repealing Ordinance, No. 24, of 1847, and amending the laws relating to the rights and duties of masters and servants.

All under engagements, unless otherwise stipulated, are to be held binding for one month, and are to be considered as renewed for another month, in default of a fortnight's notice to the contrary. (Art. 2.)

Immigrant labourers, under engagement, are to obtain certificates of engagement from a stipendiary magistrate, in default of which (or of some ground of exemption), they are liable to the monthly tax. (Art. 6.)

Discharged servants are to obtain certificates of discharge from the stipendiary

APPENDIX No. 26.

Mauritius Ordinances, Nos. 25 and 26, of 1848.

magistrate, and no fresh contract should be sanctioned by the stipendiary magistrate without production of this certificate. (Art. 4—5.)

Disputes betwen master and servant are to be determined by the stipendiary magistrate, who may award compensation, not exceeding 10*l*., to complainant. (Art. 9—11.

Contracts may be annulled if the master omits to pay wages for three months, or the servant is convicted of a misdemeanor or felony. (Art. 3—12.)

Debts incurred by the servant at any shop on his employer's estate are not to be admitted as a set off against wages. (Art. 14.)

Upon any judicial sale of an estate the wages due to labourers on account of the preceding year form the first lien of the property. (Art. 18.)

In all cases where the penalty awarded against the master exceeds 2*l*., or the penalty awarded against a servant exceeds one month's wages or 10 days' imprisonment, an appeal lies to the Colonial Court of appeal. (Art. 20.)

Penalties are also imposed by the Ordinance not exceeding the following amounts:—

For frivolous complaints, if made by a master, 2*l*.; if made by a servant, 10*s*.

For malicious complaints, if made by a master, 20*l*.; if made by a servant, 2*l*., or one month's imprisonment. (Art. 1.)

For forgery of certificates one month's imprisonment. (Art. 7.)

For harbouring servants of other persons 10*l*., and 8*s*. per diem for the period of such harbouring. (Art. 8.)

For giving false evidence before a stipendiary magistrate two months' imprisonment. (Art. 18.)

APPENDIX No. 27.

Extract from Lord Grey's Despatch to Sir W. Gomm, dated Nov. 24, 1848, No. 402.

APPENDIX No. 27.

MAURITIUS.

EXTRACT from Lord GREY'S Despatch to Sir WILLIAM GOMM, dated November 24, 1848. No. 402.

"BUT I have to announce to you that the time is in my opinion come when all such distinction (viz., the distinction between the Ordinary and Immigration Account), ought to cease. It is true that there ought to be taxes, falling principally on the immigrants themselves, or on the planters employing them, about equal to the average immigration expenditure; but the attempt to keep the accounts distinct not only complicates the financial affairs of the colony, but creates a mischievous impression as to a distinction of interests between different classes of the inhabitants.

"Considering that a great portion of what are called the old Immigration Taxes, viz, those imposed chiefly on spirits, is paid by classes of the community who do not directly benefit by immigration, I am disposed to believe that the re-imposition of the duty on stamp-engagements will, at the present extent of immigration expenditure, adjust the incidence of taxation in that regard with sufficient fairness; and I consequently think that no better moment than the present could possibly be chosen to unite the two accounts.

"The general surplus which will be exhibited, on the union taking place, of 22,573*l*., I esteem a more than ample provision for the Public Works under the present circumstances of the colony. The facility with which much larger sums have been, and still are, yearly appropriated by your Government to this service has been observed by Her Majesty's Government with much uneasiness. Her Majesty's Government is fully aware that the Public Works were for many years interrupted by the great rise of wages which intervened between the emancipation of the negroes, and the maturity of the Cooly immigration, but a period of depression like the present is not well adapted to prosecuting them afresh. All works not absolutely needful, should rather remain in abeyance, and the saving thence effected should be applied to the removal or suspension of the most onerous taxes. It appears to me extremely improbable that the prosecution of the works can be of equal importance to the public with the reduction of the taxes, except in special taxes.

"The preceding directions will of course render it unnecessary that the Colonial Treasury should any longer be regarded as having a claim to the re-payment from the immigration taxes of the large sum of 300,000*l*., a debt which in fact is only a nominal one, since it is due, not to any real creditor, but to one department of the public service from another."

Appendix No. 28.

Appendix No. 28.

Return of Ships despatched with Coolies from Calcutta and Madras in 1847-8.

West Indies.

Return of Ships dispatched with Coolies from Calcutta and Madras in 1847-8.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Colony.	Number Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	
Sea Park	British Guiana	273*	9	* Discrepancy of 1 in return.
Aurora	,,	220	14	
Tamerlane	,,	223	11	
Sophia	,,	277	26	
Duchess of Northumberland	,,	260	14	
Lady Nugent	,,	275	12	
Agincourt	Trinidad	369	33	
Duke of Bedford	,,	326	28	
		2,223	147	Rate of mortality, 6½ per cent.

FROM MADRAS.

Emerald Isle	British Guiana	263	3	
Candahar	,,	320	21	And 3 after arrival in the harbour.
Lord Hungerford	,,	389	31	
Apolline	,,	280	9	
Morley	,,	303	9	
Macedon	,,	288	10	
Orestes	,,	344	16	
Poictiers	Trinidad	329	3	
		2,516	102	Rate of mortality, 4 per cent.

Appendix No. 29.

Appendix No. 29.

Return of Ships chartered by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Return of Ships Chartered by Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, for the Conveyance of Liberated Africans from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, subsequent to the discontinuance of Her Majesty's Ship "Growler," for that purpose.

Ship.	Destination.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number Embarked.					Deaths on the Voyage.				
				Adults.		Children.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children.		Total Souls.
				Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	
		1848	1848										
Superior	Demerara	..	..			Nil.					Nil.		
Morayshire	Jamaica	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	129	30	..	..	159	5	..	..	..	5
Amity Hall	Jamaica	Feb. 5	Mar. 3	118	63	70	26	277	18	..	16	3	37
Arabian	Demerara	Feb. 23	Mar. 18	116	46	73	31	266	4	..	16	2	22
Helena	Demerara	Mar. 30	Apr. 18	9	16	84	24	133	1	2	7	2	12
Una	Demerara	Apr. 10	May 6	20	21	130	69	240	2	..	26	24	52
Bangalore	Trinidad	Apr. 14	May 19	1	..	..	..	1	No deaths.				
Persian	Trinidad	May 8	May 31	52	54	59	46	211	2	1	2	..	5
Clarendon	Jamaica	June 9	July 9	140	39	65	22	266	3	..	4	1	8
Glasgow	Jamaica	June28	July 23	100	54	49	52	255	1	1	..	..	2
Ethelred	Demerara	Aug. 9	Sept. 4	87	88	49	43	*267	..	..	..	2	2
Simon Taylor	Jamaica	Nov. 5	Dec. 9	123	94	28	3	248	..	4	1	..	5
Fame	Jamaica	..	..			Nil.					Nil.		
		1849	1849										
Una	St. Lucia	Jan. 16	Feb. 6	215	146	3	3	367	..	..	1	1	2
Clarendon	Grenada	Feb. 24	Mar. 23	138	42	51	19	250	..	..	1	1	2
Amity Hall	St. Vincent	Mar. 2	Mar. 26	108	100	12	16	236	1	1	..	..	2
				1356	793	673	354	3176	37	9	74	36	156

* One infant born during the voyage.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
May 17, 1849.

S. Walcott, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 30.

Number of Africans received and born at the Liberated African Establishment at Ruperts, &c., between April 6, 1847, and June 12, 1848, inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 30.

PORT OF JAMES' TOWN, ST. HELENA, June, 1848.

A RETURN showing the Number of Africans received and born at the Liberated African Establishment at Ruperts, together with the Number deceased, removed as Servants on the Island, and embarked as Emigrants to the British Colonies, distinguishing each, and Her Majesty's Cruisers by which captured, and the Date of Arrival at this Port, between the 6th of April, 1847, and the 12th June, 1848, inclusive.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name of Prize Vessel.	By what Cruiser Captured.	Number of Slaves Received.	Born.	Total.	Deceased.	Removed as Servants on the Island.	Embarked as Emigrants.					Remaining.	Total.
									British Guiana.		Jamaica.	Trinidad.	Cape of Good Hope.		
									Demerara.	Berbice.					
	1847														
1	Apr. 6	Unknown	H.M.S. Penelope	315	3	318	40	20	25	..	..	233	..	..	318
2	Nov. 19	Reybango	,, Hound	50	..	50	25	1	14	10	..	..	..	..	50
3	Dec. 9	Luiza	,, Heroine	567	..	567	155	20	51	105	236	..	..	..	567
	1848														
4	Mar. 2	Unknown	,, Hound	41	..	41	12	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	41
5	Apr. 2	Nereide	,, Cygnet	327	..	327	90	22	..	59	154	..	..	2	327
6	May 14	Temerario	,, Contest	491	2	493	43	..	..	..	160	..	..	290	493
7	May 14	Princeza Dona Isabel.	,, Siren	222	..	222	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	222
8	May 31	Josephine	,, Bittern	218	..	218	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	218
9	June 4	Pagaseira, Launch	,, Ferret	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
			Total	2237	5	2242	433	63	90	203	550	233	..	670	2242

Total Emigrated 1076

NOTE.—Between the date of this Return and the 27th October, 1848, 500 Negroes were brought to St. Helena by Her Majesty's ship "Contest;" 350 by Her Majesty's ship "Grappler;" and 393 by Her Majesty's ships "Britomart" and "Pluto."

APPENDIX No. 31.

Return of Ships chartered for conveyance of liberated Africans from St. Helena to West Indies during the Year 1848.

APPENDIX No. 31.

RETURN of Ships chartered by Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and by the Governor, for the Conveyance of Liberated Africans from St. Helena to the West Indies, during the Year 1848.

Ship.	Destination.	Date of Departure from St. Helena	Date of Arrival.	Number Embarked.					Deaths on the Voyage.					Remarks.
				Adults.		Children.		Total	Adults.		Children.		Total	
				M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
		1848	1848											
Sea Park	Demerara	Feb. 12	Mar. 7	37	24	19	10	90	1	4	..	..	5	Chartered at Saint Helena by the Governor.
Vanguard	Jamaica	Mar. 9	Apr. 22	70	26	100	20	216	4	..	12	2	18	
Zephyr	Berbice	May 14	June 5	80	23	80	20	203	1	..	2	..	3	
Rhyn	Jamaica	June 13	July 30	100	34	120	80	334	1	1	34	18	54	
Emma Eugenia	British Guiana	Aug. 12	Sept. 3	120	60	160	50	390	5	..	3	2	10	
Euphrates	Jamaica	Sept. 28	Nov. 3	139	61	50	59	309	12	4	16	14	46	
Reliance	Demerara	Nov. 21	Dec. 18	104	50	60	16	230	7	8	4	1	20	
		1849	1849											
Tuscan	Jamaica	Feb. 13	..	76	32	33	13	154	..	..	..	..	..	Chartered by Commissioners.
Tropic	Jamaica	Feb. 27	..	170	40	..	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	
Bathurst	Trinidad	Mar. 12	Apr. 12	280	39	..	..	319	1	..	..	..	1	
				1176	389	622	268	2455	..	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX No. 32.

Number of liberated Africans who have died prior to disposal from the African depôts at Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

APPENDIX No. 32.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Total Number of Liberated Africans which have died prior to their Disposal from the African Depôts at the under-mentioned Colonies, during the periods set forth respectively.

Colony.	Number Landed.	Number Died prior to Disposal.	Remarks.
SIERRA LEONE. From 1st January to 31st December, 1835, extracted from the Colonial Gazette, vol. v. and vi., page 328	4,417	1,154*	Ratio of mortality, 1 to 3 nearly, or 26 per cent. nearly.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. From Cape of Good Hope Medical Gazette	1,489	589	Ditto, 1 to 2 nearly, or 39 per cent. nearly.
ST. HELENA. Between the 6th April, 1847, and the 12th June, 1848, extracted from Return furnished to his Excellency the Governor, in June, 1848 .	2,237	433	Ditto, 1 to 5 nearly, or 19 per cent. nearly.

* The number of deaths which occur between their arrival (at Sierra Leone) and their adjudication, a period of eight days, included.

Custom House, St. Helena,
August 29, 1848.

(Signed) THOS. YOUNG, Collector.

Appendix No. 33.

Appendix No. 33.

Return of Land sold and granted during the Year 1847.

Bahamas.

Return of Land sold and granted during the Year 1847.

	Number of Lots.	Contents.	Total Amount of Purchase-money.
		Acres.	£. s. d.
Town Lots	24	7	43 6 8
Suburban Lots	12	75	164 8 3½
Country Lots	5	287	88 10 10
Special Country Lots	1	117	. .
Total	42	486	296 5 9½

Return of Crown or Waste Land in the Bahamas.

Return of Crown or Waste Land in the Bahamas.

Island.	Estimated Amount of Water.	Estimated as Barren and unfit for Cultivation.	Remaining of the Escheats that have been Cleared.	Never under Grant and Uncleared.	Total Amount of Waste Land in each Island of the Colony.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Exuma	2,848	3,000	1,394	4,654	11,896
Long Island	6,085	9,600	5,600	5,667	26,952
New Providence	6,660	9,000	. .	9,634	25,294
Crooked Island	8,000	17,000	22,200	32,883	80,083
Harbour Island	. .	. .	. .	156	156
Berry Island	300	1,000	. .	1,488	2,788
Abaco	16,000	41,000	13,426	64,650	135,082
Andros Island	. .	. .	7,593	. .	1,046,803
Grand Bahama	19,400	40,000	1,708	63,483	124,591
Eleuthera	5,000	5,000	8,430	8,556	26,986
St. Salvador	6,000	4,000	16,078	2,707	28,785
Rum Cay	3,300	1,000	. .	3,359	7,659
Watling's Island	9,000	2,500	3,345	7,365	22,210
Mayaguana	. .	. .	. .	. .	51,840
Heneagua	. .	. .	7,180	. .	366,540
Caicos Island	8,000	19,000	10,648	18,257	55,905
Turks Island	2,000	2,000	. .	1,060	5,060
Ragged Island	300	300	. .	788	1,388
Cay Sal	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Anguilla	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

	Thermometer's Average.	Barometer's Average.	Prevailing Wind.	Prevailing Weather.	Rain, in inches and 100ths.
January	74	29·90	N.E. and N.W.	Clear and fine	5
February	73	30·06	N.E. and N.W.	Ditto	4·50
March	73	30·20	N.E.	Squally, fine	2·75
April	76	30·07	N.E. and S.E.	Clear and fine	3·20
May	80	30·00	S.E. and N.E.	Clear, cloudy	3·49
June	82	30·94	S.E.	Fine, with frequent showers	4·12
July	85	30·00	S.E.	Ditto ditto	4·34
August	86	30·07	S.E.	Ditto ditto	3·91
September	83	29·62	S.E. and N.E.	Ditto ditto	5·40
October	81	30·06	N.E.	Clear, fine	2·73
November	77	30·09	N.E.	Ditto	1·74
December	73	30·00	N.E. and N.W.	Ditto	0·82

Appendix No. 34.

Appendix No. 34.

Information for the use of Military and Naval Officers purposing to settle in the British Colonies.

Information for the use of Military and Naval Officers purposing to settle in the British Colonies.

1. The colonies in which military and naval officers are allowed privileges in the acquisition of public lands are the following:—First, the Australian Settlements, consisting of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Western Australia, and the northern province of New Zealand; secondly, Ceylon; thirdly, the Cape of Good Hope; and fourthly, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, the only province in North America where privileges are still allowed.

2. In the different Australian settlements, in Ceylon, and at the Cape of Good Hope, land is disposed of by sale only; but officers purchasing land, are allowed a remission of the purchase money, according to the undermentioned scale:—

APPENDIX No. 34.

Information for the use of Military and Naval Officers purposing to settle in the British Colonies.

	£.
Field officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole . .	600
Field officers of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole . .	500
Field officers of 15 or less years' service, in the whole	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole . . .	400
Captains of 15 years' service or less, in the whole	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole . .	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards, in the whole . . .	200

Subalterns under seven years' standing, are not entitled to any remission in the purchase of land.

Regimental staff officers, and medical officers of the army and navy, are allowed the benefit of this rule.

In Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, allotments of land are granted to officers on the following scale and conditions:—

To a lieutenant-colonel	1200 acres.
To a major	1000 „
To a captain	800 „
To a subaltern	500 „

3. Officers of the army or navy, proposing to proceed to the colonies, in order to take advantage of this indulgence, should provide themselves with certificates from the office of the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or of the Master-General of the Ordnance, showing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly their rank and length of service. No document from the office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

4. Officers on half-pay, residing in the colony where they propose to settle, are admitted to the privileges of military and naval settlers, without referring to this country for testimonials, provided they can satisfy the Governor that there is no objection to their being allowed the indulgence, and that the statement of their rank and length of service is accurate; and provided, if they belong to the navy, they produce their letter of leave of absence from the Admiralty.

5. Military chaplains, commissariat officers, and officers of any of the civil departments of the army; pursers, chaplains, midshipmen, warrant officers of every description, and officers of any of the civil departments of the navy, are not allowed any privileges in respect of land. Although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly, and under different circumstances, they are now excluded. Mates in the royal navy rank with ensigns in the army, and mates of three years' standing with lieutenants in the army, and are entitled respectively to corresponding privileges in the acquisition of lands.

6. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to Her Majesty's service are not allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the army or navy. This rule, however, is not to affect officers who desire to quit the service, for the express purpose of settling in the colonies: it is only required, that when they resign their commissions, they should apply for a certificate from the Commander-in-Chief, or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or from the Master-General of the Ordnance, that they do so with the view of emigrating, and such certificate, if produced to the Governor of any of the colonies beforementioned within one year from its date, *but not otherwise*, will be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers who are still in Her Majesty's service.

7. An actual residence of two years in the colony must be proved before the titles can be granted, except in cases in which death may have occurred before the expiration of that period.

8. For the convenience of officers, the following heads are subjoined of the rules for the sale of land in the Australian settlements:—

All lands are disposed of by sale alone, and must have been once at least exposed to public auction.

The lowest upset price is not less than 1*l.* per acre; but the Government has power to raise the same by Proclamation, though not again to reduce it.

The lands are distinguished into three different classes; viz., town lots, suburban lots, and country lots.

Upon town and suburban lots, as well as upon a proportion not exceeding one-tenth of the whole of the country lots offered for sale at any auction, the Governor has the power of naming a higher than the general or lowest upset price: these last to be designated "special country lots."

Town and suburban lots are in no case disposed of except by public auction; but country lots, which have already been put up to public auction, and not sold, may be disposed of afterwards by private contract at the upset price.

No lands are sold by private contract, except for ready money. When sold by public auction, one-tenth at least of the whole purchase-money must be put down, and the remainder within one calendar month, or the deposit is forfeited.

Lands are put up for sale in lots not exceeding one square mile in extent.

9. In Ceylon, land is sold by auction at an upset price, which is to be fixed by the Governor, but which is not to be less than 1*l.* per acre. Before the lands are exposed for sale, they will be surveyed by the Government and duly advertised.

10. The several prices above-mentioned are of course subject to a revision at any time by the proper authorities, and the pecuniary amount of the remission made to officers cannot be increased on account of an increased value set upon the lands.

Appendix No. 35.

Letter of the Rev. J. Green respecting the Instruction and Religious Education afforded the Emigrants on board the "Oriental."

Cape of Good Hope.

Sir, Graham's Town, October 9, 1848.

In obedience to the request of the Commissioners for Emigration, I beg to forward you for their use a report, respecting the instruction and religious education I was enabled to give the emigrants on board the ship "Oriental." I have also to apologise for being rather late in making my report, but I found on landing at Cape Town that I was obliged to proceed immediately into the country to join the bishop, at that time on his visitation, and could not in consequence find time to write.

The daily routine on board ship was as follows:—At 10 A.M. all the children over 4 years of age and under 17, excepting perhaps one or two lads about 16, assembled on deck for school; they continued in school from two hours to two hours and a-half.

The school was divided into four classes:—

1st. A class of Irish girls above 14, and an English lad much younger, but very intelligent. The girls in this class when they came on board read but very indifferently, and not one was able to write. They came forward of their own accord, and asked to be admitted into the school, and throughout the voyage were very attentive and thankful. Their progress consequently was very great; they learnt to read with facility, to write remarkably well, and had obtained some little knowledge of the first rules of arithmetic. The behaviour of these young girls was very quiet and steady, and I found them always more willing to listen to and follow my instructions than to copy a bad example. I certainly have great hopes that by God's blessing these young girls will prove themselves respectable and useful emigrants.

The 2nd class consisted of children from 10 to 14; they improved very much in their reading, and learned to write.

The 3rd class was composed of children between 7 and 10; these also made as much progress as could reasonably be expected in the time.

The 4th class was made up of the remainder of the children; their age was too tender to allow of their learning much.

In concluding this account of the morning school, I may add that the parents continually expressed themselves most thankful for the instruction thus provided for their children; with the exception of one Irish woman, whose children but rarely came, I found the parents most anxious to send them.

In the afternoon I gave lessons in arithmetic, and offered religious instruction to as many of the unmarried adults as chose to avail themselves of my services. Many of the young men were very regular in their attendance, and made considerable progress; several I found had when boys been taught arithmetic, but had afterwards forgotten it; they now seemed most anxious to regain their former knowledge; indeed so great was the desire of both married and unmarried to learn arithmetic, that I should have been glad to have had double the quantity of slates and arithmetic books. The grammars and books on geography I found no use for; a larger supply of arithmetics instead of these would have been very useful. I was continually asked to lend works on the colony, on sheep-farming, and agriculture; books of that description would have been eagerly read.

I read daily the evening service of the Church of England, and notwithstanding that the greater portion of the emigrants were Dissenters several took great delight in the service, and the congregation, though it varied in numbers, was generally far larger than I expected. Of course the attendance at this service, as well as at the adult school, was perfectly voluntary. I am thankful to be able to inform the Commissioners that, though in addition to the members of the Church on board, there were several families belonging to different denominations of Dissenters, no religious differences sprung up during any part of the voyage. Many, especially Wesleyans, regularly attended service, and the Irish so far from hesitating to trust their children to my care seemed at all times heartily thankful.

In giving my opinion according to the Commissioners' request, as to the services that can be rendered by a clergyman going out with emigrants, I am able to speak with more confidence than I could simply from my own experience, from having had since my arrival in the colony much conversation with those who are well acquainted with the usual behaviour and character of emigrants. I am thankful to say that those who came out in the "Oriental" did not deteriorate in moral character; it cannot fail but that there will always be some few on board of somewhat indifferent character, whose example too often has a bad effect upon their more virtuous companions. The want of employment is in itself a source of temptation, and the unavoidable close contact of good and bad is dangerous; it is therefore of no small advantage, especially to the female emigrants, to have some one on board not only capable of advising them, but to whom they may be inclined to listen: by this means many a young woman may be preserved a respectable member of society and a useful colonist, who might otherwise fall a victim to evil habits. Domestic servants are greatly needed in this colony, but a feeling of distrust has sprung up towards unmarried emigrants, which, I would hope, might be dissipated if they could in general be more protected during their passage out. It would be of great service to the single men could some means be devised for their employment, even for a few hours daily; were it required they could have no just cause of complaint, as their time is of course Government's. Soldiers, I am told, are always required to assist in the working of the ship, and it is very desirable that some employment should be found for young emigrants; as it is,

APPENDIX No. 35.

Letter of the Rev. J. Green respecting the Instruction and Religious Education afforded the Emigrants on board the "Oriental."

habits of idleness are fostered in the naturally lazy, others again spend no small portion of the day in card-playing. I would have the Commissioners understand that such was far from being the general character of the young men on board the "Oriental." Some certainly spent much of their time in this way, though I succeeded in rallying many around me who formed themselves into classes for arithmetic and reading, but when this counteracting influence does not exist we must expect that the looser habit will prevail to a greater extent. I would mention also that I think it desirable that a particular time should be specified for females retiring to their own part of the ship; the Commissioners will feel the importance of protecting as far as possible the young female emigrants, not only for their own sakes, but also as their use in the colony is much lessened if they have lost stability and modesty.

Before concluding, I may add that I have already travelled over 900 miles of country, and in every direction have heard an anxiety expressed for the arrival of emigrants. Carpenters, smiths, indeed all classes of mechanics, may obtain as much work as they like, and earn considerably more than it will cost them to keep themselves very comfortably; farm labourers, of course, do not earn so much, but still they also save a great deal without stinting themselves in any way; the first family I met were in the habit of killing a sheep weekly. This colony is undoubtedly capable of great improvement, as it possesses many natural advantages, and for many years to come increasing prosperity will only increase the demand for labour. Assuring the Commissioners that they will be far from deceiving emigrants if they encourage them to come to this colony,

I remain, &c.

The Secretary of the Commissioners for Emigration.

(Signed) JAMES GREEN.

APPENDIX No. 36.

Notice to Parties desirous of Emigrating to the Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

APPENDIX No. 36.

NOTICE to PARTIES desirous of EMIGRATING to the CAPE of GOOD HOPE and NATAL.

The present Paper, showing the terms on which the Public Lands are sold at the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and on which labourers are selected for passages thither when there are funds applicable to emigration, is published by direction of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

By Order of the Board,

9, Park-street, Westminster, February, 1849.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

I. REGULATIONS respecting the SALE of LAND.

1. The unappropriated Crown lands are sold in freehold, and by public auction only.

2. Unless it be otherwise notified, the upset price will be at the Cape two shillings (2*s*.) per acre (one acre is about half a morgen), and at Natal four shillings (4*s*.) per acre; but the Governor for the time being will have the power to fix such higher upset price as the locality or other circumstances may render expedient, of which due notice will always be publicly given.

3. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers will apply, in writing, to the Secretary to the Colonial Government respecting the land they wish to have put up for sale; stating in what division it is situated, and, as far as practicable, its position, boundaries, and probable extent.

These applications, after being recorded in the Colonial Office, will be transmitted to the Surveyor-General, who, if he see no objection to the land being disposed of, will call upon the applicant to deposit with him the probable expense of the survey; which expense will be calculated upon the following tariff, and be borne by the eventual purchaser:—

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
For a piece of ground, and dividing the same into small lots, or erven, for the first four lots, each	0	12	0
For any beyond that number	0	9	0
For the measurement of any piece of land up to 10 morgen	0	12	0
For every morgen above 10 up to 100, per morgen	0	0	3
For 100 morgen	1	14	6
For every morgen above 100, as far as 500, per morgen	0	0	1½
For 500 morgen	4	4	6
For every morgen above 500, per morgen	0	0	1
For 3000 morgen	14	12	10
For every morgen above the same	0	0	1
For every diagram	0	12	0

4. Should the applicant not become the purchaser, the amount deposited by him will be refunded when paid by the eventual purchaser; but, should no sale take place, no refund can be made.

5. Lands offered for sale will be advertised for two months in the "Government Gazette," at the expiration of which time they will be sold by public auction.

6. Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale, and the balance

(with the expenses of the survey, if the purchaser did not make the deposit), within one calendar month from the day of sale; in default of which, the 10 per cent. so paid will be forfeited to the Colonial Treasury.

7. Persons will be at liberty to make payments for colonial lands in this country, for which payment or deposit they will receive an order for credit to the same amount in any purchase of land they may effect in the colony, and will have the privilege of naming a proportionate number of emigrants for a free passage, as explained in the next article. The deposits must be made in one or more sums of 100*l.* each at the Bank of England, to the account of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; and the depositor must state at the time the district in which the land is to be selected, and give notice to the Commissioners of the deposit. Upon production of the Bank's receipt for the money, the Commissioners will furnish the depositor with a certificate, stating the amount which he has paid, and entitling him to obtain credit for that sum in any purchase which he may effect in the colony, subject to all rules and regulations in force in the colony at the time such purchase may be made.

8. For every sum of 100*l.* deposited as above, the depositor will be entitled, for six months from the date of payment, to name a number of properly-qualified emigrants, equal to seven adults, for a free passage. Two children between 1 and 14 are to be reckoned as equal to one adult. The emigrants are required to be chosen from the class named in the subjoined Regulations on Emigration, and must be going out with the intention to work for wages. They are to be subject to the approval of the Commissioners, and must in all respects fall within those Regulations.

II. REGULATIONS for the SELECTION of EMIGRANTS.

The following are the Regulations and Conditions under which parties are selected for passages when there are funds available for the purpose. There are not at present any funds applicable to emigration to Natal.

Trade or Calling.

1. The emigrants to the Cape must be chiefly agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, and female domestic, and farm servants. A *few* country blacksmiths, wheelwrights, masons, bricklayers, and carpenters, and some other handicraftsmen, will occasionally be taken.

2. All the adults must be capable of labour, and going out with the intention to work for wages. Persons intending to buy land in the colony, or to invest capital in trade there, or reduced tradesmen, or persons resident in a workhouse, or in the habitual receipt of parish relief, are not eligible for a passage.

3. Emigrants who, when there are funds available, would be eligible for a passage to Natal, are agricultural labourers, mechanics, skilled labourers, and small farmers accustomed to some manual labour, and intending to work for their subsistence.

Description of Family, and Age.

4. The emigrants must consist principally of married couples, not above 40 years of age. The candidates most acceptable are young married couples without children.

5. The separation of parents from children under 16 will in no case be allowed. Single women under 18 are not eligible unless they are emigrating with their parents, or under the immediate care of some near married relatives.

6. No emigrants, whether adults or children, can be accepted unless they have been vaccinated, or have had the small pox.

Character.

7. No applicant will be accepted without decisive certificate of good character, and of efficiency in his professed trade or calling.

Form of Application.

8. Application must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Commissioners, which must be duly filled up and attested, as explained in the Form itself, and then forwarded to the office, with certificates of birth and marriage of all the applicants. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that the filling-up of the Form confers no claim to a passage; and that the Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept any candidates unless they are deemed desirable for the colony.

9. Should it be found that any of the signatures attached to the certificates are not genuine, or that any other deception is attempted, the application will be rejected; or should any emigrant, on personal examination at the port of embarkation, be discovered to have made any mis-statement whatever with regard to age, calling, health, &c., such person will not be allowed to proceed in the ship.

Subsequent Proceedings.

10. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept applicants although they may come within the Regulations, if they are not also deemed desirable for the colony. If approved of, the emigrants will be so informed, and will receive a passage as soon as the arrangements of the Commissioners will admit.

11. Until called on by the Secretary to pay the deposit mentioned in Article 14, applicants must, on no account, withdraw from employment, or make any preparation for departure. Those who fail to attend to this warning will do so at their own risk, and will

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have no claim whatever on the Commissioners. Due notice will be given of the ship, and of the time and place for joining her.

12. The expense of reaching the port of embarkation must be paid by the emigrants. If, after arrival, they are found not to be in a fit state of health to embark, or to have any mental or bodily defect likely to impair their usefulness as labourers, they will be refused admission on board the ship, or, if embarked, will be landed again, without having any claim on the Commissioners.

13. Before an embarkation order is issued, the following payments, in addition to the deposits mentioned in the next Article, will be required from persons receiving assistance to emigrate to the Cape.

From adults, *i. e.* persons above 14 years of age—

	Between the Ages of		
	14 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and upwards.
	£.	£.	£.
From agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, and female domestic servants	Nil	4	9
From blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, coopers, wheelwrights, millwrights, and bakers	3	6	9
From all other persons of the labouring classes . . .	5	7	9

For children, *i. e.* persons under 14 years of age—

Two children of persons assisted to emigrate on the above terms will be conveyed free: 5*l.* will be required for each child in excess of this number.

14. In addition to the sum payable under the preceding Article, a deposit of 1*l.* must be paid for every person above 14, and 10*s.* for every child above 1 and under 14 years of age, which will be retained to meet the expense of bedding and mess utensils supplied by the Commissioners, and as some security that the people will come forward to embark.

15. If any emigrants fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation, they will never again be allowed a free passage, and will forfeit the deposit they may have paid, unless they give to the Commissioners timely notice, and a satisfactory explanation of their inability to proceed.

16. Provisions, medical attendance, and cooking utensils, will be provided by the Commissioners; also new mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes, canvas bags to contain linen, &c., knives and forks, spoons, metal plates, and drinking mugs, which articles may be kept by the emigrants after arrival in the colony, provided they behave well on the voyage.

17. The emigrants must bring their own clothing, which will be inspected at the port by an officer of the Commissioners; and all parties are particularly desired to observe, that they will not be allowed to embark unless they provide themselves with a sufficient supply for their health during the voyage. The lowest quantity that can be admitted for each person is as follows:—

For Males.	*For Females.*
Four shirts	Six shifts
Four pair stockings	One flannel petticoat
Two ditto shoes	Four pairs stockings
Two complete suits of exterior clothing	Two ditto shoes
	Two gowns

They must also bring their own sheets and towels, and a supply of soap. As a general rule, it may be stated, that the more abundant the stock of clothing, the better for health and comfort during the passage. The usual length of the voyage to the Cape of Good Hope is about 70 days.

18. It is desirable that emigrants should take out with them the necessary tools of their trades; bulky agricultural implements, however, cannot be admitted on account of their inconvenient size and weight; neither can furniture be received on board; mattresses and feather beds are especially prohibited.

19. The whole quantity of baggage for each adult emigrant must not measure more than 20 cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton weight. It must be divided into two or three boxes, the contents of which must be closely packed, so as to save space in the ship. Large packages and extra baggage will not be taken unless paid for, and then only in case there be room in the ship.

20. Each family will be allowed to take only its own luggage. Any violation of this rule will subject the party to a forfeiture of his passage.

21. On arrival in the colony the emigrants will be at perfect liberty to engage themselves to any one willing to employ them, and to make their own bargain for wages. No repayment in service or otherwise is required from them for the passage out. The only return expected is, a strict observance on board of the regulations framed with a view to their health and comfort during the voyage, and general good conduct and industrious habits in the colony.

22. Letters and applications should be marked outside "Cape Emigration" or "Natal Emigration," and addressed, post paid, to "Stephen Walcott, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Emigration, 9, Park-street, Westminster."

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Memorandum of terms on which Purchasers of Land will be allowed to send out their own Emigrants.

(Natal.) Memorandum.

Colonial Office, April 16, 1849.

The general regulations on the sale of colonial lands provide, that if a person pays in this country for the purchase of such lands, he becomes entitled to nominate a definite number of emigrants; and that if they be found eligible, according to certain established rules on the subject, the Commissioners of Emigration shall provide them with a free passage to the colony, in respect of which the money has been deposited for the purchase of land. These deposits are required to be made in sums of not less than 100*l.* each.

The purpose of the present Memorandum is to explain the terms on which a settler who is willing to pay in advance for lands at Natal, but is desirous to send out his own emigrants instead of leaving them to be sent out by the Commissioners, can be allowed to effect his object. The terms will be as follows:—

1. The money must be deposited to the credit of the Commissioners at the Bank of England in sums not less than 1000*l.* each.
2. For each such deposit a certificate will be issued by the Commissioners, which will be considered to represent the same amount of money in any purchase of Government Land at Natal.
3. The land must be purchased in conformity with all such rules, and, after being exposed to sale at such upset price as may be in force in the colony at the time when it shall be actually bought.
4. The depositor is to undertake the conveyance to Natal of agricultural labourers, mechanics, skilled labourers or small farmers accustomed to some manual labour, and intending to work for their subsistence.
5. He is to engage to furnish them with a steerage passage, and to grant them, after arrival, 20 acres of land in fee for each adult, and five acres for each child, with a right of choice out of at least double that quantity, in consideration of a payment by the emigrants of not more than 10*l.* for each adult, computed according to the Passengers' Act.
6. If any persons who belong to the foregoing classes, and for whom therefore a drawback can be claimed of the Government in the manner to be presently stated, should proceed as intermediate passengers, there must be sufficient evidence that they had enjoyed an option of proceeding in the steerage for the maximum charge above mentioned, and that they had preferred paying the difference of price for the superior kind of accommodation.
7. The lists of the emigrants are to be submitted to the Emigration Commissioners for revision and approval, and the emigrants themselves to be inspected by an officer of that Board previous to sailing.
8. Whenever a vessel is engaged for conveying emigrants to Natal under this arrangement, the fact must be reported to the Board of Emigration, in order that the requisite survey of her may be made by the emigration officer at the port from which she is to sail. If sent from a port at which no such officer is stationed, the expense of sending one to make the survey must devolve on the depositor who is despatching the emigrants; but there are emigration officers at all the principal ports of the kingdom.
9. For each approved emigrant (two children between one and fourteen years being counted as one emigrant) who may be introduced into the colony, there will be returned to the depositor out of the amount paid by him to the credit of the Emigration Commissioners the sum of 10*l.*, on receipt from the colony of a certificate that such emigrant had been safely landed, and appeared to have been properly treated on the voyage; and, further, had been duly put in possession of the promised quantity of land.

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Appendix No. 38.

Proclamation by Sir H. G. Smith, dated Feb. 10, 1848.

Proclamation by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Colonel of the Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, Administrator of the Government of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, and Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the Territories in Southern Africa, adjacent and contiguous to the Eastern and North-Eastern Frontier of the said Colony, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas, in virtue of the several powers and authorities in me vested, and subject to Her Majesty's royal confirmation, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known, that part of the proclamation of the 25th of October, 1847, as regards the oath of allegiance, null and void, and I pledge myself for the loyalty of all Her Majesty's emigrant subjects in the district of Natal.

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Proclamation by Sir H. G. Smith, dated Feb. 10, 1848.

And I hereby proclaim and declare, that every exertion shall be made to put into possession of a good and extensive farm, not exceeding three thousand morgen, all such of Her Majesty's original emigrant subjects, as have claims upon the Government of Natal for land, either by grant, where the claim is strong and peculiar, or in ordinary cases by purchase of a valuation, or by public sale. And I hereby appoint a Land Commission to be composed of—

Lieut.-Colonel Boys, 45th Regiment, President.
Donald Moodie, Esq. . . . . }
Jacobus Nicolaas Boshof, Esq. . . . } Members.
Andreas Wilhelmus Jac. Pretorius, Esq. . . }
Captain Kyle, 45th Regiment, Secretary, at a salary of 10*s*. a-day.

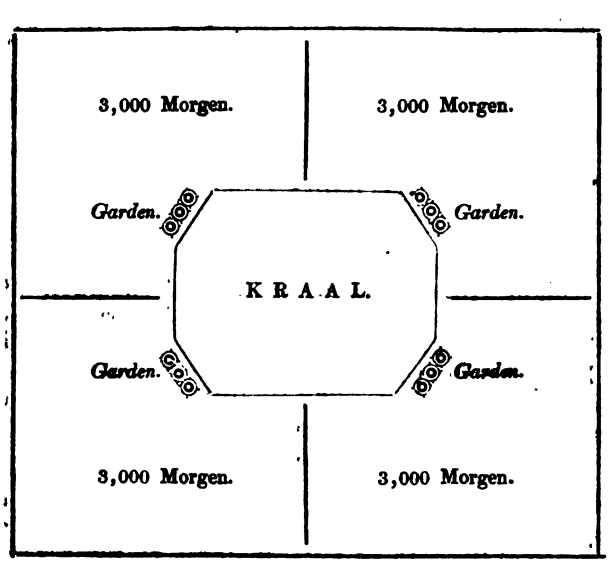
The great and sole object for which this Land Commission is appointed, is to place in his true position, and upon his own land, every man of Her Majesty's subjects, as well Burghers as Kafirs, that each and all may be equally protected, and that all intermixture be avoided. The Commission will receive all claims and applications as above, and will be guided by the most liberal constructions of such rules and ordinances as may exist; but whenever a case arises not provided for by any direct rule, or there be any differences of construction to be put upon that rule, then shall the Commission invariably give it in favour of the individual. And I hereby authorize this Commission, where evidence or information be required, to summon before it all and every one required, except his Honour the Lieut.-Governor. And I hereby empower, authorise, and direct the Lieut.-Governor to carry out all suggestions of the Land Commission, as to land and locations, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's High Commissioner.

And I hereby proclaim and declare, that every individual in occupation of land shall receive his diagram and title thereof with the least possible delay, that he may know, and hold, his own land inviolate from the inroad and location of the others. And whereas it appears much dissatisfaction has arisen from the Kafir locations being intermixed with the original occupants of land, I hereby proclaim and declare that such intermixture cannot be, and all classes of the coloured population who have had free locations given them, must be removed, so that a distant line be established between the different races of Her Majesty's subjects. And I hereby authorise the formation of a Kafir police, to consist of as many men as may be hereafter determined, to be posted, so soon as organized, at such points on the Bushman's and other rivers, as for protection to Her Majesty's subjects from the robberies they suffer from the Bushmen inhabiting the lower range of the Drakenberg Mountains.

And I hereby proclaim and declare that all lands held by grant, and supported and maintained in possession of the original emigrants, shall be subject to a quit rent which shall be established by the Commission aforesaid.

And I hereby proclaim that it is my desire that all the subjects of Her Majesty, for whom I have so unequivocally and unhesitatingly pledged my security, do return to their farms, and that they place that confidence in Her Majesty's Government, the Government desires ever to place in them.

And I hereby proclaim and declare that all the farms upon the Klip River, as originally held, shall be continued in the possession of the original occupants thereof; but no military protection can be afforded them so long as peace is maintained upon the sure footing of a just understanding, and I hereby assure them that no one can be more amicably disposed than the chief Panda, and whenever any cause for alarm or apprehension arises, due notice will be given thereof; and this assurance is to prevent evil-disposed or timid persons circulating groundless and vexatious lies. These locations, when voluntarily made, and situated at a great distance, security thereof will be best attained by locations thus established:—



But in the event of war, or any real cause of apprehension for such a scourge and curse to mankind, then the Government is bound to adopt measures for general defence, as a

universal appeal to arms, with the aid of Her Majesty's troops, as the case may, in a military point of view, require.

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Proclamation by Sir H. G. Smith, dated Feb. 10, 1848.

And I hereby authorise the establishment of a military post on the Bushman's River, of a strength his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the district of Natal may determine.

And I hereby proclaim and declare that it is the desire of Her Majesty to promote the erection of churches throughout her dominions; and whatever sum be subscribed by contribution, Her Majesty authorises as a loan the advance of an equal amount: also for schools; and the provision of ministers and schoolmasters will be duly and fully considered. And thus as security in the occupation of land be truly and distinctly afforded, and consequent good faith and happiness established themselves, so will loyalty and devotion to our gracious Queen, and confidence in and attachment to Her Majesty's Government, develop themselves.

And I hereby invite all those emigrant subjects of Her Majesty, who are so miserably located on the inhospitable range of the Drakenberg Mountains, into the district of Natal, where land shall be granted to them on the Klip and Great Tugela Rivers, upon application, through the Land Commission. If recommended, his Honour will immediately make a grant not exceeding 3000 morgen, according to the quality of land. The making such grants will be continued for one year from this date. On the expiration of that period the usual mode of sale will be reverted to, and the Land Commission be dissolved.

God save the Queen!

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, at Pietermaritzburg, this 10th day of February, 1848.

(Signed) H. G. Smith.

By order of his Excellency,
Her Majesty's High Commissioner,
(Signed) Richard Southey, Secretary.

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Extract from a Despatch of Lord Torrington, dated July 4, 1848, and Report by Dr. Gardner on the Coffee Blight of Ceylon.

Extract from a Despatch of Lord Torrington, dated 4th July, 1848; and Copy of a Report by Dr. Gardner, on the Coffee Blight of Ceylon.

Soil.

"As regards soil, much of the coffee district is formed of a metamorphic silicious rock, containing large quantities of mica; and this, when decomposed, yields little but sand or almost unproductive earth. Covering this, and mingling with its surface, is a proportion of alluvium and decomposed vegetable matter, more or less plentiful, as it has been washed away from the acclivities or collected in the hollows below. Estates which have been opened on soil of this meagre description (and they are many), at whatever altitude, have more or less disappointed expectation, and the greater number have been abandoned wholly or in portions. But in other tracts, where the predominant ingredient of the rock is feldspar, there results from its decomposition a fertile soil and one highly retentive of moisture, and where this primary essential is combined with an altitude of from 3000 to 4500 feet, a sheltered aspect and exposure to the rains and sun, there is the best security against failure, so far as the ordinary course of nature is concerned.

"One cause of partial disappointment, however, even in such situations, during the past year, was the untimely continuance of the periodical rains into a period when dry weather is usually relied on for saving the crop and transmitting it to the coast for shipment. But more obvious explanations of the causes of disappointment, where it has been encountered, will be found in the want of judgment and the disregard of economy with which the majority of estates were originally opened.

Want of economy in the original opening of estates.

"Eight or ten years ago, when coffee planting had become a mania amongst the civil and military officers in Ceylon, and when capitalists from England and India were eagerly investing their funds in land for its cultivation, prices were so high in the London market, reaching 120*s.* for what now seldom brings 50*s.*, that every intermediate outlay was looked upon as a bagatelle compared with the prodigious profits which were speedily to be realized by the sale of the produce on such terms. The result was, a more than oriental extravagance in every item of expenditure, and a wild race of competition as to who would first have their estates in bearing, which raised the wages of labour and the cost of every article of consumption to a pitch actually absurd. Those whose official avocations prevented their giving all their time and attention to their estates, engaged as their superintendents, at excessive salaries, men who had never seen a tree planted, or a crop of coffee prepared for market. Soldiers, whose discharge was purchased from the ranks, were sent up to the interior to manage plantations on salaries of 300*l.* and 400*l.* per annum; horses for their use were purchased by the agents at excessive prices, and their style of living, wines and expenditure of every description, were on a scale of the most absurd profusion; whilst the proprietors were mortgaging every available security, and raising money at 9 and 10 per cent. to support this expenditure, buoyed up by the confident expectation that the first golden harvest would reimburse every outlay, and leave them in possession of a splendid and permanent income.

"Of course there were exceptions to the prevailing practice; many gentlemen conducted their estates with prudence, and working them on their own capital; these have been brought into cultivation under proper management, and continue to be a safe investment.

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Extract from a Despatch of Lord Torrington, dated July 4, 1848, and Report by Dr. Gardner on the Coffee Blight of Ceylon.

Others, but they were very few, took advantage of the moment, and disposed of their own speculations at prodigious profits; but the great majority, intent on the future, declined all reasonable offers, and held on their own course. Even the reduction of the protective duty in England in 1841 did not discourage expenditure; and the first check to this career was applied by the commercial reverses at home in the year 1845-6, when the supplies of capital to the colony were suddenly stopped, and merchants and agents at Colombo affected by the same cause, were constrained to contract their accommodation, or altogether suspend their advances. Expenditure was now necessarily reduced on the estates, but not till the vast majority of them had become chargeable with liabilities and mortgages bearing interest at inconvenient rates; superintendents were dismissed, and their salaries cut down to a more rational sum; and attempts were made, but too late to be effectual, to reduce the high wages of coolies and bullock drivers, who had now become indispensable to the plantations, and successfully combined to resist every effort to bring down their wages below the standard to which the insane competition amongst the planters themselves had originally raised them.

Recent depression.

"In the mean time prices rapidly fell in England, and many estates, where the quantity of the produce was too scanty to pay expenses at the reduced rates, were abandoned entirely; and others, whose proprietors were too embarrassed to carry them on, were forced into the market; but owing to the general panic and depression, such as were sold failed to realize more than nominal prices.

"This was the general aspect of affairs throughout 1847; but in the course of that year some new and unexpected discouragements from natural causes arose to disconcert the prospects of the planters. Rats.

Rats appeared suddenly, and for the first time amongst some of the highest and most productive plantations; no reasonable conjectures could satisfactorily account for their coming; but the most probable was, that the long continuance of the rains had rotted the niloo and other plants on which they were accustomed to feed, and they issued out of the jungle in prodigious numbers to attack the coffee trees, from which they gnawed off the young fruit-bearing branches; but singularly enough they seemed not to be in quest of the berries, but of the pith of the plant, which contains a small proportion of farina.

The coffee bug.

"Another and still more formidable visitor was 'the bug,' as it is called, a species of coccus; not unfrequent in the forests, and found on numerous other plants besides the coffee tree; but on it they settled in formidable numbers, covering every stem and twig with their scales, extending over large areas of estates, and in some cases pervading the entire plantation. The effects are most serious. The bug insinuates itself amongst the buds and young stems which attach the fruit in clusters to the branch, and inserting its proboscis extracts the juice, so attenuating the tree and corrupting its sap, that its leaves become covered with a small black fungus or *antennaria*, and its berries first wither and decline, and then fall discoloured and decayed to the ground. In this manner breadths of plantations, which have yielded from 10 to 16 cwt. an acre, have failed in the succeeding year to yield a single pound of sound coffee, and whole estates have had the crop reduced to one-third or even less.

"This calamity, I regret to say, is extending; and so seriously do I regard it, that I have directed Dr. Gardner, the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden at Peradenia, to make a visit to the coffee districts, in order to examine the estates which are infested by the bug, and furnish to me a report on its history and habits; together with his opinion as to the means of remedying its injuries, and checking its extension.

Future prospects.

"But apart from these casualties, and temporary or partial discouragements, the future and its promise must be a matter of much solicitude to those interested in this important branch of our colonial industry. Whatever improvement may take place in the present depressed prices of coffee at home, its producers must be prepared to accommodate themselves to the obvious tendency downwards, which has of late years affected the value of every article of consumption, and is likely to prevail for an indefinite time to come. To unfavourably-circumstanced estates, defective either in quantity of produce or quality of the crop, this seems to be impossible; and the probabilities are, that the process of abandonment must proceed, and at least one-third of the inferior plantations will be thrown out of cultivation. The rapid increase of production is itself hastening this event. The probable consumption of Great Britain has been estimated at above 37 millions of pounds, and your Lordship will perceive by the returns now sent, that close upon 33 millions were this year exported from Ceylon. So soon, therefore, as the demand in England shall have been satisfied, our surplus supply must seek a market on the continent, and necessarily fall to the level of continental prices for coffee. Protection under such circumstances must become unavailing; and even at present the prices for the native coffee of Ceylon have so nearly approached to the level of the continent, that shipments, both in the last year and the one preceding, have been made to France by the way of Pondicherry, and orders have this year been received for increased quantities to be sent to the same market.

Enforcement of economy.

"At such a conjuncture, the only question to be determined is, as to the lowest possible cost at which coffee can be raised and shipped from Ceylon, and whether this will be remunerative as compared with the reduced prices at which it is likely to enter into consumption. Much uncertainty still prevails as to a satisfactory solution of this important inquiry: experience and recent improvements have shown that an important saving of expenditure may be effected in many directions; but as these, to be efficacious, must take effect from the first opening of an estate, their introduction into plantations already in bearing is impracticable, unless at a sacrifice too serious to be admissible. It seems equally unlikely

that capital borrowed at extravagant interest of 9 and 10 per cent. to be invested in coffee, should be capable of yielding such a return as to leave a remunerative profit after discharging this first liability. Such estates must eventually pass into the hands of more prudent proprietors, prepared to invest their own funds, and conduct their outlay under their own management, dispensing with the very questionable assistance of inexperienced superintendents at disproportionate salaries. Expenditure under every head is still capable of extensive reductions, and the rates of labour which are now equal to three times the actual consumption of the labourer, who hoards the difference, must necessarily be brought down to a scale more in harmony with the prevailing value of the produce which he raises. The wages of artisans and carriers, which had been raised to an unreasonable height by the foolish eagerness of the planters in their competition to be first in the opening of estates, are already exhibiting a desirable decline, owing to the diminished demand for mechanics, and the inability of the planters to comply with the unreasonable charges of the bandy-drivers and owners of bullocks. Already, too, the houses of agency in Colombo are reducing their charges for the cleaning and the packing of the coffee, and with this a reduction on the commission on outlay and shipping, added to diminution of expenditure under the heads I have particularized, and others, there can be no reasonable doubt that coffee may be raised in Ceylon to a satisfactory profit in situations combining the natural essentials to its production. Lands of this description, and suitable in every respect, are to be had to almost any extent; of those already sold by the Government, about 60,000 acres have been planted out of 400,000, which have passed into private hands: and with respect to these it may be stated universally, that the least valuable and productive portions are those now under cultivation; the reserved portions being generally the highest and last reached, though in every particular the best suited to the plant.

Coffee cultivation still a safe investment.

"On the whole, my Lord, after anxious enquiry into this important subject, aided by the most experienced informants to whom I could address myself, I can come to no other conclusion than that the instances of failure which it has been my duty to report are but the natural results of indiscretion or inexperience, and do not exceed the amount of disappointment which might have naturally been looked for in an experiment so new and so extensive; whilst the more satisfactory results under favourable circumstances and judicious management leave no reasonable doubt, that Ceylon possesses every essential for a successful cultivation of coffee, and that its prosecution may safely be regarded, if not as the enriching speculation which it was at one time imagined, at least as a safe and remunerative investment for men of rational expectations, and who are prepared to conduct their operations with economy and ordinary prudence."

REPORT on the COFFEE BLIGHT of CEYLON, by GEORGE GARDNER, Esq., F.L.S.

Report on the Coffee Blight of Ceylon, by Dr. Gardner, F.L.S.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradenia,
July 4, 1848.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to the instructions contained in your letter to me of the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that I have visited the coffee districts therein-mentioned, and collected such information as I have been able regarding the nature, history, and effects of the "brown scale," or "bug," which for some years past has been infesting the coffee estates of the central province; and now beg leave to lay before you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the following report:—

As it would be impossible to understand thoroughly the effects which the insect produces without having a knowledge of its structure and functions, I shall, in the first instance, detail these, at least so much of them as I have been able to determine.

General character of the coffee "scale" or "bug."

The first thing that attracts ones attention on looking at a coffee tree which has for some time been infested with the "bug," is the number of brownish coloured wart-like bodies that stud the young shoots, and occasionally the margins of the under side of the leaves. Each of these warts or scales is a transformed female "bug," containing a large number of eggs, which are hatched within it. When the young ones come out from their nest they run about over the plant, looking very much like small woodlice, and at this period of their lives there is no distinction between the male and the female.

Shortly after being hatched the males generally seek the under side of the leaves, while the females prefer the young shoots as a place of abode. In these localities they attach themselves to the cuticle of the plant, for the purpose of undergoing certain transformations, which, being different in the two sexes, will require to be described separately.

Description of the male.

If the under surface of a young leaf of an infected coffee tree be examined with the naked eye it will be found to be studded, particularly on its lower half, with a number of minute yellowish white coloured specks of an oblong form. These are the *larvæ* of the males being transformed into *pupæ* beneath their own skin. Some of these specks are always in a more perfect state than others, the full grown ones being of a whitish colour, and scarcely a line long. Of those which are of this size some have a much more translucent appearance than others; and if examined with a magnifier will be found to be empty, the perfect animal having made its escape from it; but if the darker coloured ones are examined in the same manner, the nearly perfect insect will be found within it. In this state the animal is of an oblong form, of a yellowish colour, with the rudiment of a wing on each side, attached to the lower part of the thorax, and closely applied to the sides. It has six legs, the four hind ones being directed backwards, and the two anterior ones forwards. It has two

antennæ, which are directed backwards, and from the tail protrude three short bristles, the middle one of which is both thicker and larger than the other two.

When the transformation has been completed, and the insect has reached its maturity, it makes its way out from beneath the pellucid case by which it was covered. All its organs have then reached their full size. The head is somewhat of a globular form, with two rather prominent black eyes in front, and two long antennæ, each with eleven joints, hairy throughout, and with a tuft of a few longer hairs at their apicis. The legs are also hairy. The wings are horizontal, of an obovate oblong shape, membraneous, and a little longer than the bristles of the tail. They have only two nerves, neither of which reach so far as the tips. One of them runs close to the external margin, and is much thicker than the other, which runs at some distance from the internal margin. Being possessed of wings, the full grown male is much less seldom seen on the coffee bushes than the female.

Description of the female.

The female, like the male, attaches herself to the surface of the plant, the place selected being usually the young shoots; but she is also to be met with on the margins of the under side of the leaves. On the upper surface neither male nor female ever attach themselves. But, unlike the male, which derives no nourishment from the juices of the plant, the female, as soon as she has fixed herself, punctures the cuticle with a proboscis which she has on her chest, and by which she abstracts the juices that nourish her. In the early pupa state of the female she is easily distinguished from the male, by being more elliptical, and much more convex.

As she increases in size the skin extends and becomes smooth and dry, the rings of the body become effaced, and, losing entirely the form of an insect, she has for some time a yellowish postular-like shape, but ultimately becomes of a roundish conical form, and of a dark-brown colour. Until she has reached nearly her full size she still possesses the power of locomotion, and her six feet are easily distinguishable on the under surface of her corpulent body; but at no period of her existence has she wings.

It is about the period of attaining her full size that impregnation takes place, after which the scale becomes somewhat more conical, assumes a darker colour, and, at length, is permanently fixed to the surface of the plant by means of a cottony substance interposed between it and the cuticle to which it adheres.

The scale, when full grown, exactly resembles in miniature the hat of a Cornish miner, there being a narrow rim at the base which gives increased surface for attachment. It is about one line and a half in diameter by about one line deep, and appears perfectly smooth to the naked eye; but when examined with a powerful magnifier, it is found to be studded with very minute warts, which at first sight give it a dotted appearance. It is entirely destitute of hairs, except the margin of the rim, which is ciliated.

The number of eggs contained in one of these scales is enormous, amounting in one which I counted to no less than 691. The eggs are of an oblong shape, of a pale flesh colour, and perfectly smooth. In some of the scales which I have examined, the eggs had just been hatched, and, when laid in the field of the microscope, exactly resembled those masses of life so often seen in dry old cheeses.

One or more small yellow maggots are sometimes found mixed with the eggs, which are, no doubt, the larvæ of some other insect the eggs of which had been deposited when the scale was soft.

Name of the "coffee bug."

The insect, I find, belongs to the genus *coccus*, and is therefore a congener of that which produces the cochineal of commerce. So far as the only books* within my reach enable me to judge, it seems to be the *coccus asnidum* of Linnæus, which he mentions as being common on evergreen trees in Asia, such as the camellia, &c. He gives no description of the male, but his character of the female agrees pretty well with the coffee one, except in being less conical in the scale state. If not the same, it is a very nearly allied species.

Manner in which the trees are affected by it.

It is not till after the pest has been on an estate for two or three years that it shows itself to any alarming extent. During the first year only a few of the ripe scales are seen scattered over the bushes, generally on the younger shoots, sometimes on the margins of the under side of the leaves; but, should the trees be in bearing, most commonly on the footstalks of the berries. The crop this season does not suffer much, and the appearance of the tree is scarcely altered; the following year, however, brings a change for the worse with it. The scales are found to have become more numerous; and if the young shoots and the under side of the leaves are examined they will be found to be covered with numberless white specks, which prove to be the young scales in a more or less forward state. The clusters of berries have assumed a black smutty appearance, to have a more numerous crop of scales than during the previous year; and, if the clusters are watched, it will be found that a number of their berries fall off before coming to maturity. The general health of the tree now also begins to fail, and it acquires a blighted appearance: a loss of crop is sustained, but not to any extent.

Cause of the black colour of diseased coffee plants.

The third year brings about a still greater change. The whole plant has then assumed a deep black colour, having all the appearance of soot having been thrown over it in great quantities. This colour is caused by the growth of a black parasitic fungus on the young shoots, and the upper surfaces of the leaves, where it forms a thin fibrous coating, not unlike a piece of velvet or felt. When this substance is examined with a powerful microscope, it is found to consist of a dense interlaced mesh of fibres, each made up of a

* These are the 13th edition of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus, in the Garden Library, and Deshayes' and Milne Edwards' edition of Lamarck's "Animaux Sans Vertebres," in my own; but the former is now upwards of half a century old, and the latter contains descriptions of only a very few species of coccus. It is much to be desired that the Garden Library contained a good modern work on Entomology.

single series of minute oblong vesicles applied end to end. This fungus, I find, belongs to the genus *antennaria*, and believe it to be an undescribed species. It never makes its appearance on the tree till after the *coccus* or "bug" has been a long time on it, and is no doubt produced by the unhealthy state to which the plant has been reduced, owing to the vitiation of its juices by the insect. As certainly as the scale now appears on the upper surface of the leaf, so surely does the *antennaria* or fungus never appear on the under one.

Worst stage of the coffee blight.

At this period the young shoots have an exceedingly disgusting look, from the dense mass of yellowish pustular-like scales that are forming on them. The leaves, in consequence of the abstraction of their juices alike by the animal and the vegetable parasite, become shrivelled and evidently diminished in size; and the trees, which, in their healthy state, appeared to cover the ground, now seem to stand out singly. On the best trees thus infested, more than two-thirds of the crop is lost, and, on many, scarcely a berry is to be seen.

Ants frequent diseased trees.

On trees thus diseased, immense numbers of a small black species of ant are found crowding those portions of the plant on which the young scales are most abundant. By the managers of some estates it was suggested to me that there might be some connexion between the two animals; but there is nothing further than the fact, that the ants puncture the scales for the sake of the fluid matter within them, and in this way they no doubt prevent numbers from coming to perfection.

A white *coccus* found on coffee trees.

Besides the "scale," there is another species of *coccus* sometimes found on coffee trees, but never to the same extent as the other. The female of this kind never changes into a scale, but wraps herself up in a white cottony matter after impregnation, and there producing her eggs, dies. It has sometimes been observed on coffee estates previous to the appearance of the scale, but there is evidently no connexion between them.

History of the scale *coccus* of the coffee.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the coffee trees of the island were never affected with the "scale" till the year 1843, when Captain Robertson first observed it on a few coffee bushes on his estate called Lapallagalla. This estate, together with a few others, is situated immediately on the western boundary of the great central mountain range overlooking the country of the four Korles, and the tract is known by the name of the Muruta district. Since then the pest has been gradually progressing eastwards through the Dolisbagie, Ambegamoa, Kotmalee, Pusilava, Deltotte, Hunisgiria, and Knuckles districts; but having only appeared within the last two years in the latter places, its ravages have not yet reached to the same extent in them as in the former ones.

Origin.

The cause of the first appearance of the "scale" on coffee bushes I found to be variously accounted for. Captain Robertson's neighbours attribute its first introduction to the island to his having imported it on some Mocha coffee plants that he brought from Bombay. The superintendent of one of the estates near to Captain Robertson's having first seen it on some vigorous plants near the Coolie lines, ascribed its production to the rich manure supplied by the Coolies. Others, such as Mr. Anstruther, believe it to be spontaneous in its origin; and that bad planting, allowing water to accumulate about the roots of the plant has been the original cause of its production.

Supposed by the natives to be indigenous.

That the *coccus* of the coffee is considered by the natives to be indigenous there can be no doubt, but the evidence on which they found their belief does not appear to be sufficiently strong. By Mr. Jayetileke Modliar Kandy, a most intelligent native, who is passionately fond of agricultural and horticultural pursuits, I am informed that he has known the "bug" for many years as a pest on the fruit trees of the native villagers, such as the guava; but that he has never known it to spread to the extent that it has done during the last few years. By Captain Robertson I was likewise informed that when he pointed it out to the natives they seemed to be familiar with it. Mr. Little of the Dahanyke estate, in the Ambegamoa, told me that he had seen it abundantly on a guava tree, near his house, in the year 1848, the same year in which it appeared at Captain Robertson's and two years before any of his own coffee trees became affected. The villagers, he said, seem to be well acquainted with it, and told him that it generally made its appearance every three or four years. I must, however, observe, that I had questioned my head gardener, and the draughtsman attached to the garden, on the subject, and although both of them have been connected with the garden for the last 20 years, and consequently likely either to have seen or heard of such a thing, yet neither of them remember anything of the "coffee bug" till within the last few years, though they have long been well acquainted with somewhat similar, but very different, species inhabiting other kinds of trees. This is a fact worthy of being kept in view, as the draughtsman is a person who has a keen eye for distinctions among natural objects, and therefore less likely to be mistaken than common observers, particularly native ones, who most probably confound the true "coffee bug" with other kinds well known to be indigenous.

Other species of "bug" indigenous to Ceylon.

In the course of my present investigations I have met with a number of nearly allied species of scale *coccus* inhabiting different kinds of trees and plants, some of which have spread this season to a very great extent. Nearly all the oleanders in the Peradenia garden are at present overrun with a kind of "scale" much larger and flatter than the coffee one, which, when it comes to maturity, becomes enveloped in a tuft of white cottony matter. Its effects on the tree are quite the same as that of the coffee one, the upper surface of the leaves, and the young shoots becoming even more densely covered with the black matter that gives such a dismal look to the plants. The same species also infests the *Thevetia neriifolia*, and the buddist tree (*Plumeria acuminata*), all the three plants possessing a milky juice. Another species about the same size as the last, but a little more convex, destitute of cottony matter, but exuding a gummy kind of matter round the

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part it adheres to, is very common at present on the *Gendarussa vulgaris*, the *Kahutræranya* of the Singalese. A much larger species than either of these was pointed out to me on the Honourable Mr. Fortescue's estate at Kotmalee, inhabiting the leaves of the large green aloe (*Furcræa gigantea*). Another kind infests the jack, another the mangoe; and one different from all these has just been brought to me from Dambool, adhering to the branch of a lantana.

The Coffee *coccus* now infests other kinds of trees.

During my recent excursion it was ascertained that the coffee *coccus* now exists very abundantly on many other sorts of trees, giving them the same appearance and producing the same effect on them. Thus I have observed it on the lime, the guava, the myrtle, the rose, *Careya arbovea*, and *vitix negundo*, the two last common roadside trees. It seems, however, very certain that until within the last five years it has not been known to attack the coffee plant. In most of the districts that I have just visited the coffee trees of the villagers were found to be quite as much affected as those on plantations. In the botanic garden at Peradenia there is scarcely a tree that is not infested to a degree. It is, therefore, scarcely possible not to believe that, had the insect been in existence in Ceylon previous to the present epidemic, its effects must have been observed at one period or another on the native coffee.

Supposed to have been conveyed to estates on village plants.

Some managers of estates believe the *coccus* to have been introduced to them on young coffee plants brought from native villages, but on questioning them I found that they had no better grounds for their belief than supposition. On Mr. Fairholme's estate at Dimboola it was first seen, about two years ago, on a single bush in the only part of it that is planted with village plants. The bush was taken up and burned, and no "bug" has since appeared on that part of the estate. Had the pest been brought from the village, it is not at all probable that it would have been confined to a single plant.

Supposed spontaneous origin.

If, as Mr. Anstruther supposes, the nature of the soil and bad planting have anything to do with its origin, Captain Robertson's estate of Lapallagalla is one of the most likely I have seen in Ceylon to have given birth to it, or, if not that, at least to have afforded it an excellent field on which to begin its ravages. The soil of it, as well as of nearly all the surrounding estates, is of a stiff clayey nature, and, consequently, the holes that were dug for the young plants must have acted like pots without outlets to contain the moisture that drained into them from the surface; and that they must have been well supplied with moisture is certain, from the fact that the district is one of the most rainy in the island. The roots of the plants must also have found great difficulty in penetrating through the sides of the holes, and, indeed, the whole appearance of the trees shows that matters are not going on well with them at bottom. Nearly all of them have a lanky look, throw out few or no lateral shoots from their lower branches, and, on an average, only yield at the best of times from four to five cwt. of coffee per acre, or about one-half of the usual crop of average estates in other districts.

Localities which the *coccus* prefers.

On nearly all those estates where I have been able to trace the rise and progress of the epidemic, the *coccus* has been first observed in moist hollow places sheltered from the wind, and from thence has spread itself in all directions, even over the dryest and most exposed localities. This is not, however, universal, as on a few estates, such as those of Pen-y-llan and Dakanyke, it first appeared on dry exposed places. That it prefers moist sheltered situations is certain, as, on the Lapallagalla and Muruta estates, which, about a year ago, had become nearly free of the pest, it still clung in a very obvious manner to those trees that were situated by the side of little streams of water in hollows and ravines.

Extent of injury caused by the *coccus*.

The extent of the injury caused by the epidemic was found to vary considerably in the different districts visited, but was always more or less in proportion to the length of time it had been first observed.

Course which the epidemic runs.

Muruta district.

In the Muruta district some important information was obtained with regard to the course which the epidemic runs. Thus on the Lapallagalla estate, where it was first observed in 1843, it did not reach its maximum till 1846, when the whole estate was covered with the *coccus*, and its accompanying black smut or fungus. During the two first years of its existence little loss of crop was sustained, but in 1845 and 1846 the loss was upwards of two-thirds of what should have been produced had the trees been healthy. In 1847 both the "scale" and the smut began gradually to disappear, and, before the end of the year, it is said that scarcely a vestige of it was to be seen. The seeds of it, however, seem to have been left behind in no small quantity, as the trees are again this season overrun with the "scale," and almost everywhere, but more particularly in hollows and ravines where the soil is moist, the smut is again blackening the trees.

On the estate called Muruta, about a mile to the westward of Lapallagalla, the epidemic has run through a similar course, but from being a season in arrear now presents a somewhat different appearance. This estate first began to show symptoms of the pest in 1844. During that and the following year it did not cause much damage, but in 1846 it had extended over nearly the whole of the plantation, and about two-thirds of the produce was lost on those portions that were worst affected. In 1847 it disappeared in a great measure, but the trees had received such a shock that those growing on the least fertile parts of the estate yielded almost no crop, but those on better soil, and therefore more able to recover themselves, produced an average one. This season the trees at a distance appear to have become quite free of the pest, having nearly regained their usual green colour, and the crop promises to be a fair one for the district; but when the young branches and the footstalks of the fruit are closely examined, the scale in its different stages is still found to be there, and as they multiply in such excessive numbers, the probability is that the estate next year will be exactly in the same state that Lapallagalla is this season; indeed, in the hollows many patches of black are even now to be seen.

Of three or four other estates that were passed through in this quarter on my way to Dolisbagie, the next district, no precise information could be obtained, as none of the superintendents had been longer than a few months on them. All of them, however, were found to be perfectly overrun with the pest; large patches of acres in extent being very visible in the whole of them.

Ravages of the rat.

One of these estates, called Diabetmia, was suffering from another evil, the rat; and it was painful to witness the ravages they were committing. A large patch of coffee bushes stretching along a flat at the bottom of a bare rocky hill had so many of their branches cut off and lying on the ground that it seemed as if some one had gone through, pruning them with a knife; and many of the branches thus lopped were fine healthy shoots, covered with fruit. In the adjoining woods I found the *niloo*—an acanthaceous shrub, on the pith of the young shoots of which the rats are said to live—to be all dead. The same I fouud also to be the case last year at Rambodde, where the rats were committing similar destruction. As the *niloo* is a plant that forms a great proportion of the underwood of our mountain forests, and as it flowers only once in every five or six years, and then dies down, the rat will most probably be found to be a regular periodical enemy to the coffee plantations, at least to those bordering on forests.

Dolisbagie district.

The first estate visited in Dolisbagie was Pen-y-llan. There the pest did not show itself till about the setting in of the monsoon in the early part of 1846. It first appeared on the top of a ridge exposed to the wind, and on the opposite side of the estate to that on which the Muruta estates are situated, the distance between them being about six miles. Here the extension of the pest was so rapid, and so virulent in its nature, that in the first year of its having been noticed, 1846, it was estimated that a fourth of the whole crop was lost. After the rains of 1847, it began to disappear, some trees becoming perfectly free, but in low sheltered situations it still continued nearly as bad as ever. The trees suffered so much from the previous year's attack, that scarcely any crop was obtained. Thus, from one patch consisting of about seven acres, only 100 bushels of green coffee were picked. A tolerably fair crop was promised at the beginning of the present season, but at the period of my visit, the pest had become nearly as bad as ever, and will, no doubt, destroy a large portion of it, before it has time to ripen.

Barnagalla and Raxava, two other estates that were passed through in this district, were both found to be suffering to a considerable extent.

Ambegamoa district.

In the Ambegamoa district, the first estate visited was Wevely-Talawa. From the superintendent I could get no information concerning it, as he had only been in charge for a short time; but from a gentleman who accompanied me to it, I learned that in 1846, the pest was ravaging it to a fearful extent, and that a heavy loss of crop was sustained. At present the trees seem to be tolerably free of the "scale," but on examination it was found still to exist, and a few black patches were here and there to be seen through the estate.

On Weraloo-gastane, about six miles distant, in a northerly direction, the pest was first seen about two years ago, but as yet its ravages have not been extensive. At present about one-fourth of the estate is affected, and beginning to get black; but Mr. Anstruther, to whom it belongs, says, that he is checking its progress by sprinkling finely-pounded saltpetre mixed with lime-dust on the trees.

On the Dahanyke estate, about four miles further north, towards Kotmalee, the *coccus* was first seen in May, 1845, on a single tree near the Bungalaw, which stands on an elevated exposed situation. In 1846, it spread over about six acres round the spot where it first appeared. In 1847, it disappeared to a considerable extent, but this season it has got worse again, and is now fast extending over the estate.

Kotmalee district.

My first object on reaching Kotmalee, was to visit the Harrangalla estate, as it was there that I first saw the effects of the pest in June, 1846. It had then only been observed about two months before, but had already extended over a patch of about an acre, in a hollow part of the estate, sheltered from the monsoon. Since then it has gone on gradually increasing, and now extends over more than two-thirds of the estate, while the effect produced on the trees is much worse than anything I have seen elsewhere. It was truly painful to find that trees, which in a healthy state would produce from two to three pounds of coffee, were either entirely destitute of berries, or only producing a few shrivelled ones that will hardly repay the expense of collecting. I could not ascertain what the loss of crop had been during the last two years.

On the adjoining estate of Oonoo-galla, which is a much younger one, the *coccus* was first seen about the end of 1846, also in a moist hollow part of the estate. This season it has extended over about 30 acres.

Katooboole, and Kadien-Lena, two very large estates in this district, are suffering at present to an alarming extent, and the loss of crop will be something very great.

Dimboola district.

In the Dimboola district, the estates are all young, none of them having yet borne a crop. In all of them the *coccus* has been observed, but only to a trifling extent.

In the Puselavad district, the estates have been in bearing for two or three years, and all of them are more or less infested with the *coccus*, though not nearly to the same extent as the Kotmalee ones. The only one of them that I examined particularly, is that called the Rothschild estate, containing about 400 acres; and it, perhaps, is suffering to a greater extent than any of the others in the district. Here I found the history and effects of the pest to be much the same as elsewhere. It was first observed on a few bushes in a hollow sheltered part of the estate, where the soil is rich and rather swampy, about the beginning of 1846; and since then it has been gradually extending till the present time, when, in its

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different stages, it infests a large portion of the estate, though perhaps not more than 30 acres are in the worst stage, the loss of crop on which is estimated to be about two-thirds.

Hunisgiria range.

On the Hunisgiria range, which is situated to the north-east of Kandy, the pest did not make its appearance till about two years ago. Upwards of a dozen estates were visited, and on all of them I found the pest more or less to prevail. The Hunisgiria estate, which is the nearest to Kandy, and on the western side of the range, is that on which it first appeared, and the one also that has suffered most. As elsewhere, during the first year it did not cause either much apprehension or damage; but this season several large patches of acres in extent have become quite black. The only other badly infected estate in this district is that called Dottlegalla, several miles further north, and between which and the Hunisgiria estate there are two others but slightly infected. Here, however, no information regarding its origin or progress could be obtained, as a new superintendent had just taken charge of it. Between this estate and that of Cabragalla, at the north end of the range, as well as those on its eastern side, none of the estates have yet suffered, though on examination they were all found to possess the seeds of the pest.

Influence of atmospheric changes on the *coccus*.

I have been particular in my inquiries into the effect which atmospheric changes produce on the habits and effects of the coffee *coccus*, but no very satisfactory information has been obtained. The general impression seems to be that it flourishes most luxuriantly in wet weather. What the effects of a continuance of drought would produce on the insect it is impossible to say, as during the last two years there has scarcely been any dry weather in the central province; and this continued moist state of both the atmosphere and the soil, I am inclined to believe, has had much to do with the prevalence of the epidemic. As the present season promises to be a dry one, it may perhaps check its progress to some extent.

Means of transmission from place to place.

Whatever may have been the origin of the *coccus*, it is certain that having once appeared, the rapidity with which it multiplies, and the immense number of eggs that each scale produces, will sufficiently account for the speed with which it extends. As the females do not possess wings, it is quite impossible that they can spread from tree to tree by flight. By means of their legs, however, they possess excellent powers of locomotion, and as at the opening of each "scale" to give egress to the young that have been hatched within it, hundreds of them must necessarily fall to the ground, many will, of course, take possession of adjoining trees. This seems to be the way in which the pest radiates from a centre to a circumference in those localities where it first appears on estates.

As regards its transmission from one place to another, there are many means by which it may be effected. Thus any one passing an infected tree will be sure to carry away with him hundreds of the minute young, unknown to himself, as they are all but imperceptible to the naked eye; and I should say that Coolies going from one estate to another have done more to extend the pest than anything else. The same end has no doubt also been effected by birds and large insects. In some of the estates that I have visited, the disease was first noticed near the Coolie lines; and where it broke out in single patches in the middle of estates, far from roads, birds have most likely carried the seeds. That the spread of the pest from west to east has been accomplished by transmission of the young females from place to place, is, I think, very probable.

Remedies used against the *coccus*.

Numerous are the remedies that have been made use of to check the progress of the blight, but none of them have had the desired effect. Thus, on the Lapallagalla estate

At Lapallagalla.

applications of chloride of lime, lime-water, urine, and manuring with guano, have been tried and found wanting. Cutting down the trees, and close pruning them, were also had recourse to in vain, as the young shoots soon become as bad as ever.

At Pen-y-llan.

At Pen-y-llan powdered lime thrown over the trees, rich manuring with horse-dung and rotten coffee-pulp, applications of urine, and tobacco fumigation, were tried without effect.

At Weraloo.

Saltpetre.

At Weraloo-gastane, Mr. Anstruther believes that he is checking the progress of the epidemic on his estate, by sprinkling the trees over with a mixture of equal parts of saltpetre and quicklime. Some trees which had been thus treated were pointed out to me, but as I had not seen them before the use of the remedy, it was impossible to form an opinion regarding its efficacy, especially as on examination abundance of the live "scale" was still found on the trees. Since my return to Peradenia, Mr. Anstruther has addressed the following letter to me on the subject:—

"MY DEAR SIR, "Ambegamoa, June 23, 1848.

"IT occurs to me that perhaps I did not explain to you sufficiently how saltpetre can be most effectually used in destroying the coffee bug. It should be pounded as fine as possible, and dusted over the branches affected while the leaves are wet; it then adheres, and almost immediately melts. I have seen many instances of the success of the application since I had the pleasure of seeing you. My superintendents have tried other modes of application, and, they think, with success; such as simply applying it to the roots, or applying it mixed with manure.

"Yours very truly,

"Dr. Gardner, Peradenia." "P. ANSTRUTHER."

With regard to this remedy I must, however, state, that immediately on my return to Peradenia, about 10 days ago, I selected two trees growing in a patch of mocha coffee, for the purpose of testing its effects. One of them was treated according to Mr. Anstruther's plan, the other carefully brushed over with a solution of saltpetre in water, of the strength of about an ounce to the pint. These trees have been daily watched, and in 10 days they are neither better nor worse than those by which they are surrounded.

Report on the Coffee Blight of Ceylon, by Dr. Gardner, F.L.S.

Powdering the trees over with sulphur and wood-ashes has also been recommended, but this I have found to produce no effect.

At Puselava.

At Puselava the Messrs. Worms found that the application of cocoa-nut oil had the effect of destroying the *coccus*, but, finding that it destroyed the trees also, was abandoned. It is well known that all oily substances applied to insects destroy them by preventing respiration; and, in the same manner, if applied to trees, especially the under side of their leaves, their *stomata* or breathing pores are shut up, and death is the consequence.

Cocoa-nut oil.

Fumigation with sulphur has been recommended, but not yet, so far as I know, put to the test of experience in Ceylon; and some experiments which I am at present instituting with tar-water are not sufficiently advanced to be detailed.

Very doubtful if any remedy exists.

It is, however, very doubtful if any remedy will ever be discovered sufficiently cheap, and, at the same time, easy of application on the large scale it would require to be used on coffee estates. The hot-houses of England have long been infested by more than one species of *coccus*, and powders, washes, and fumigations of all kinds have again and again been had recourse to for their destruction, but seemingly without effect, as I find that Loudon in his "Encyclopædia of Gardening," (Fifth Edition, p. 431,) concludes an article on this subject in the following words:—"Brushing off these creatures is the only effectual remedy, and, if set about at once and persevered in, will save the trouble of many prescribed washes and powders, which are mere palliatives." This, of course, is out of the question on a coffee estate, unless, indeed, while the pest was still in its infancy; but the productive powers of the insect being so great, and the means of spreading the infection so numerous, it is to be feared that such a plan would soon be found to be impracticable.

From all I have seen of the pest, I am inclined to believe, that it is not under human control; and that if ever it disappears from the island, or at best becomes so much ameliorated in its effects as to be productive of but little injury to coffee estates, it will be by running itself out, as blights of a somewhat similar nature have been known to do in other countries. But whether this may prove to be the case with the *coccus* of the coffee is uncertain, as the experience of the last five years goes to prove its permanency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE GARDNER, F.L.S.,
Superintendent Botanical Garden.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

APPENDIX No. 40.

Labuan.—Agreement with Mr. Wise for lease of Coal Mines.

LABUAN.—AGREEMENT with MR. WISE, for LEASE of COAL MINES.

THIS Indenture, made this 31st day of January, 1848, between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part, and Henry Wise, of White Lion-court, Cornhill, in the city of London, merchant, of the other part, as follows: that is to say, Her said Majesty for Herself, her heirs, and successors, and the said Henry Wise for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, do hereby agree each with the other of them, —

First, That Her Majesty Queen Victoria shall let, and the said Henry Wise shall take, for a term of thirty years, from the 1st day of July next, in the year of our Lord 1848, all the coal lying under the surface of five hundred acres of land, and also a certain quantity of surface land not exceeding fifty acres, both to be selected within the island of Labuan, in the manner hereinafter mentioned, yielding and paying for the same to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors during the said term the yearly sum of one hundred pounds, to be paid in advance; the first payment to be made at the office of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on the said first day of July, 1848.

Secondly, That the said Henry Wise shall pay to Her Majesty, or to such person or persons as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall appoint to receive the same, a royalty of two shillings and sixpence for every ton of coals, Newmarket measure, raised from under the surface of the said land, over and above the amount of one thousand tons of coal like measure; which amount the said Henry Wise shall be at liberty to raise annually, free of the said royalty.

Thirdly, That the said Henry Wise shall supply, for the use of Her Majesty, any coal which she may, by notice in writing, signified under the hand of the Governor or officer administering the government of the said island, require for the use of Her navy, to be delivered at the pit's mouth, at a rate not exceeding eleven shillings per ton, Newcastle measure, free of the said royalty.

Fourthly, That the said five hundred acres of land shall hereafter be selected by the said Henry Wise or his agent in any part of the said island that the said Governor or officer as aforesaid shall approve; and that the said fifty acres of surface-land shall be selected in like manner, but shall be wholly within the said five hundred acres, and shall be approved by the said Governor or officer aforesaid. Provided that until after the said five hundred acres of land shall have been so selected and approved as aforesaid, Her Majesty shall not sell or otherwise alienate any coal below the surface of any land in the said island; and provided also that if the said fifty acres of land be selected on the sea side, the extent of the water frontage thereunto belonging shall not exceed five hundred yards.

APPENDIX No. 40.

Labuan.—Agreement with Mr. Wise for lease of Coal Mines.

Fifthly, That the said five hundred acres of land shall be selected within one year from the date hereof, and that the said fifty acres of land shall be selected within two years from the date hereof.

Sixthly, That when the land has been so selected and approved as aforesaid, Her Majesty shall, on application made for such purpose to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State by the said Henry Wise, his executors, administrators, or assigns, grant a lease to the said Henry Wise, his executors, administrators, or assigns of the said coal and land; which lease shall be in the terms of this agreement, and shall contain all such covenants, provisoes, and conditions as are reasonable and usual in leases of a like nature in other colonies, and shall also contain a covenant on the part of the said Henry Wise, his executors, administrators and assigns, to raise within two years, from the date of the said lease, two thousand tons of coals, Newcastle measure, or, in default, to pay to the said Governor or officer as aforesaid yearly a penalty of five hundred pounds, or that the said lease shall be voidable, at the option of Her Majesty; and also that the said Henry Wise, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall execute and deliver to the said Commissioners a counterpart of the said lease; and in the meantime, and until the said lease shall be executed, nothing in these articles contained shall be construed into a present actual demise of the said coal or land.

Seventhly, That all costs and expenses to be incurred in the preparation and execution of this agreement and of the said lease, and in carrying out the provisions thereof, shall be borne and defrayed by the said Henry Wise, his heirs, executors, and assigns, and that the opinion of the solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury as to the amount of such costs shall in all respects be final.

Eighthly. That if the said Henry Wise shall fail to select as aforesaid the said five hundred acres of land, or in any other respect herein shall make default, this agreement shall be voidable at the option of Her Majesty.

In witness whereof we, Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, Charles Alexander Wood, and Frederic Rogers, the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and seals for and on behalf of Her Majesty; and the said Henry Wise hath hereunto set his hand and seal this thirty-first day of January, 1848.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, Charles Alexander Wood, Frederic Rogers, and Henry Wise, in the presence of me, (Signed) Stephen Walcott, Secretary to the within named Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

9, Park-street, Westminster.

(Signed) T. W. C. MURDOCH. (L.S.)
C. ALEXANDER WOOD. (L.S.)
FREDERIC ROGERS. (L.S.)
HENRY WISE. (L.S.)

APPENDIX No. 41.

Falkland Islands.—Regulations framed by Captain Moody, R.N., late Governor, relative to the occupation of Land in those Islands.

APPENDIX No. 41.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—REGULATIONS framed by CAPTAIN MOODY, R.N., late Governor, relative to the Occupation of Land in those Islands.

1. THE purchaser of any quantity of land not less than 160 acres may be allowed to rent a license for depasturing stock on the surrounding town lands, subject to the following conditions.

2. The districts in which lands may be licensed shall be divided into stations having natural boundaries, and as near as may be the undermentioned areas.

3. The area of each station between 8 miles and 24 miles from Stanley, shall consist of 6000 acres, and on any town lands in East Falkland, beyond 24 miles from Stanley, of 10,000 acres.

4. The nearest stations shall not be less than eight miles distant from Stanley.

5. The holder of every license shall pay to the colonial Government for the same a rent of 10*l.* per annum, payable in advance.

6. Every such license will in the first instance be leased for the term of 14 years, at the end of which time it may be renewed by the Governor if he thinks fit. No land included in the license to be sold by Government during the continuance of the lease.

7. All applications to rent stations must be made in writing to the Governor or officer he may appoint, and must set forth a general description of the ground wished to be occupied, and the site of the proposed homestead.

8. Until, by the operations of the survey department, the land shall be divided into stations, the boundaries marked out by the individual may be adopted, provided they reasonably fulfil the above-mentioned conditions: of this the Governor or officer administering the Government would be the judge.

By this plan, the lessee would become possessed of a small freehold property whereon to erect his homestead, and at the same time possess a large run of 6000 to 10,000 acres for his stock. The lease might be renewed periodically, until the demand for land rose to such an extent as to oblige the Government to sell portions of the runs at the conclusion of the leases.

Appendix No. 42.

Despatch from Gov. Rennie on the General Capabilities and Resources of the Falkland Islands.

My Lord, Falkland Islands, December 28, 1848.

In compliance with your Lordship's desire, previously expressed to my predecessor, and renewed to myself, to report on the general capabilities and resources of the Falkland Islands, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship the following observations.

2. To form a just estimate of the value and importance of a distant insular possession to a great naval and commercial nation, it appears to me that the question should be viewed —First. Whether the geographical position of the dependency is such as to make it a necessary object to be maintained as a naval station, or as a port of refuge, re-fit, or refreshment for the mercantile shipping of the country to which it belongs. The next points to be considered are, the climate, soil, and natural resources of the place, the most expedient manner of developing them, and a practical and reasonable estimate of the public returns.

3. The successive occupation of the Falkland Islands by England, France, Spain, and the republic of Buenos Ayres, at different periods since the year 1764, would seem to imply an early recognition of their geographical importance; and in fact, their position as regards the coasts of North and South America, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, makes them to the American continent pretty nearly what the Cape of Good Hope is to the African and Asiatic; there being no harbours on Terra del Fuego, or the Patagonian coasts, to be compared with those on the Falkland Islands, nor would the climate or the occupation of those countries by aboriginal races make it desirable to establish settlements in them. I am therefore of opinion, that it is desirable for Great Britain to hold the Falkland Islands, where her numerous ships carrying on commercial intercourse with the South Seas, and the rapidly increasing trade with our Australian and New Zealand colonies, may be enabled to find ports of refuge, with the means of refit and refreshment so frequently and urgently required in doubling the stormy headland of Cape Horn.

4. In offering for your Lordship's consideration the following remarks on the natural resources and capabilities of these islands, my desire has been rather to limit my views to what is really practicable and attainable within a reasonable period, than to indulge in anticipations of what may possibly be accomplished after a considerable lapse of time.

The present depressed and backward condition of this colony may be accounted for by its having formed frequent subjects of dispute with the great maritime powers, which led to its abandonment, and subsequently its occupation by the republic of Buenos Ayres, until it was finally taken possession of by England in 1833. This possession being limited to an officer with a boat's crew in charge of the flag up to 1841, when my predecessor was nominated Lieutenant-Governor, could of course do little to promote the advancement of the Islands, and the change of the seat of Government from Port Louis to Stanley, four years since, has, I may say, been the real date of the foundation of the settlement; and even since that time, the very extensive transactions of the Government with Mr. Lafone, whereby one-third of the whole island of East Falkland has been put in his possession, as well as the entire property and control over the wild cattle and stock of all the Islands, has again (from his operations not being fully at work) unhinged the system commenced by my predecessor, without as yet proving a satisfactory and efficient substitute. Amidst the unfavourable effects produced by these repeated changes, it must, however, be confessed that the wild cattle, the staple produce of the Islands, have gone on increasing in numbers, entirely in a state of nature, and having now attained, according to various estimates, from 35,000 up to 100,000 or more, and this from a very few animals landed at different times, first, it is said, by De Bougainville, and afterwards by the Buenos Ayreans, gives good reason to believe that the climate, soil, and pasturage, are well adapted for extensive cattle grazing. I have just returned from a tour round nearly the whole of this island (East Falkland), and having visited the old settlement at Port Louis, and all the establishments of Mr. Lafone, I was enabled to collect information, and observe personally, on the nature of the country and its capabilities.

The information I derived from the person in charge of Mr. Lafone's second establishment appears very satisfactory. This man, a Spaniard, from the River Plate, of great experience in the management of cattle-farming on the largest scale, being in the employment of Mr. Lafone, his statements (considering the views of his principal) are not likely to be exaggerated in favour of the Falkland Islands. In reply to my questions this person informed me, that he estimated the wild cattle at from 35,000 to 40,000 in this island (East Falkland); that the race and quality of the animals in the northern part of the island are not equal to those in the Monte Videan and Buenos Ayrean territories, but that those in the southern Peninsula, already occupied by Mr. Lafone, are far superior. I rode on horseback in company with this Spaniard into the midst of a herd of 350 cattle, not one of which had been caught more than a month, many of them not more than 10 days, and I can answer for the tameness and docility they had acquired in this short time, being quite sufficient for every reasonable domestication. From my own personal experience in this tour, I know that those animals previous to their subjugation are not to be approached without some danger. Indeed, in two instances, I was charged by bulls, who are exceedingly jealous of travellers crossing their pathways, and no force will, when irritated, change their purpose; a quick retreat, or a successful shot, are therefore the only means of safety.

5. The wild horses of the island are also highly thought of by this gentleman, and although many of the districts are of too moist and swampy a character for sheep, still there is a sufficient quantity of land on which flocks could be kept advantageously.

APPENDIX No. 42.

Despatch from Gov. Rennie on the General Capabilities and Resources of the Falkland Islands.

The above information was given to me at a settlement called the Second Corral, in the northern part of this island, and in the course of my tour I had an opportunity of satisfying myself as to its correctness, regarding the superior breed of cattle in the southern Peninsula. Indeed, I have seen extensive herds numbering each from 20 up to 70 or 80 cattle of a description as to size, symmetry, and colour, much resembling the improved short horn cattle of the north of England. Until extended operations have, however, been put into activity to kill off the numerous old bulls, reserving the best, and consequently giving greater range of pasturage to the cows, the real capabilities of increase can scarcely be known. But as regards the value of wild cattle, in their beef, hides, tallow, dairy produce, &c., the rise in wealth and importance of the republics in the River Plate afford the best and most practical proofs.

6. The general aspect of the Falkland Islands presents little variety beyond the variation of outline of the mountains and the numerous arms of the sea, which form more excellent harbours in the same space than perhaps are to be found in any country in the world. Notwithstanding the entire destitution of trees the vegetation is not without considerable interest to the botanist, and the great variety of sweet-scented flowers which in some places, during the months of November and December, nearly cover the ground, whilst in looking towards the mountains, nearly every one of which shows its geological enigma of streams of stones descending into the valleys, the numerous troops of wild cattle, the flocks of wild fowl, which have not yet learnt the necessity of being wild, make travelling in this country not altogether devoid of interest to a common observer.

7. The numerous creeks abound at this season with a description of fish resembling a grey mullet, weighing up to 15 lbs., which may be caught, in very large quantities, by a simple net put across at high water, and when the tide ebbs the fish are left dry. This fish is easily cured, and sells readily to the shipping frequenting the port. I have little doubt that a variety of deep sea fish might be found, but there are not at present any persons provided with the proper boats or nets for that purpose.

8. The soil of this island is generally peat, from 1 to 10 feet thick on the surface, most of a good description for fuel; below that a stiff clay. In some places there are, however, considerable tracts of dry gravelly land without peat. The peaty land produces the largest growth of grass, but there seems to be in the stunted herbage on the gravelly soils some feeding which attracts the herds of cattle in great numbers. The nutritious quality possessed by the Falkland grasses is surprising, and I may instance the fact of the horses I travelled with had no corn, being simply turned out after their day's journey to pick up what they could find, and for a fortnight they continued to do their work nearly every day from 25 to 30 miles, through streams, swamps, and over hills, without suffering materially. So much has been said at different times about the tussac grass of the Falkland Islands that I cannot pass it over without being mentioned. My present experience, however, supported by the opinion of Mr. Lafone's principal agent, Mr. Williams, is, that too much importance has been attached to it. With two or three exceptions this grass is confined to small islands, inaccessible to the cattle, and in the enclosure I have made for the colonial reserve herd, where there is a luxuriant growth of tussac, I have observed that the cattle are more generally found cropping the small herbage found on the dry soils.

9. As regards the capability of the Falkland Islands' climate for raising different descriptions of corn and vegetables, I have not yet had sufficient experience to justify me in offering a decided opinion as to the former. My impression, however, is, that it might lead to disappointment to attempt to cultivate wheat, and, indeed, I doubt the policy of doing so at present, were the climate proved equal to it. As regards all the useful kinds of vegetables, there can be no doubt on the subject. At this date, corresponding to June, I have cabbages, turnips, and radishes, now ready, and peas, beans, potatoes, &c., are looking very promising. With so valuable and certain a produce as may be derived from cattle, the cultivation of green crops, vegetables, and the fisheries, I would not wish to direct the industry of emigrants to raise white crops; all kinds of grain being easily procured, and at much less expense than they could possibly be grown here, from the United States of America. The nature of the Falkland Islands' climate is little known in England, and will, I have reason to believe, be found on experience to be much less severe than is generally supposed. Snow rarely exceeds one or two inches in depth in the winter time, and never lies more than a day or two, nor are the frosts intense; the thermometer seldom falling more than two or three degrees below the freezing point. The general character is that of great variability; whether it be a gale of wind, or rain, in a very few hours it changes. Perhaps, the principal defect of climate is in the absence of quiet intensity of heat in the summer, and the winds being of a very drying nature, vegetation suffers sometimes from want of moisture.

10. I am not aware of any good grounds to look for mineral productions, nor is the guano which is found in some places of sufficiently good quality to bear the cost of freight. I therefore rely on the natural proved resources of the island for producing cattle and horses, and probably sheep. I see no reason to doubt that shipping may be supplied to any extent with fresh and salted meat, vegetables, butter, cheese, &c.; that a considerable export of hides, tallow, salted fish, &c., may be made in a very short period; but I will frankly confess to your Lordship, that I see no prospect at present of being able to derive any considerable amount of revenue in aid of the Parliamentary grant, beyond the instalments of cattle, sheep, &c., due by Mr. Lafone, and which, if received by the local Government, and there be found the means of disposing of them, might be applied during

Appendix No. 42.

Despatch from Gov. Rennie on the General Capabilities and Resources of the Falkland Islands.

the four years of liquidation in aid of the Imperial grant. But, should the remarks I have made as to the value of this colony from its geographical position be coincided in by your Lordship, and the natural resources of the islands be sufficient to justify the support of Her Majesty's Government, I am now of opinion that it will not be necessary, to develope those resources, that Parliament should be called on for any material difference of grant than what has been voted for the service of this year, as I would rely on the usual proportion of the purchase money which may be derived from the sale of lands in the colony for defraying any extraordinary expenses for public works, &c.

11. I have referred to my predecessor's remarks to your Lordship, in which he suggests a scheme for a species of joint-stock farm of the Colonial Government with emigrant farmers. I think it most desirable that emigration of small capitalists, acquainted with the management of stock, should be facilitated to this colony, where, I think, industrious families of that description could establish themselves advantageously with little labour or expense; but I cannot recommend that the Colonial Government should undertake operations which can only be carried on profitably by individuals directly interested. Nor can I see from my present experience that it would be advisable for the local Government to do more than I have already secured for the general interests of the colony and the supplies required for the naval and mercantile shipping resorting to the islands, viz., that at all times there shall be an unlimited supply of good fresh meat and water. The means I detailed to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 25, dated 19th September last, will, I hope, add shortly an equally liberal supply of vegetables, fish, and dairy produce.

12. From the information I have been able to procure, I have no reason to believe that the island of West Falkland differs materially from East Falkland, either with respect to the climate, soil, or other capabilities, and as it is at present entirely uninhabited, I have not thought it advisable to prolong my absence from my official duties by visiting it; and indeed, having no suitable vessel at my disposal, it would scarcely have been in my power to have done so.

13. I have appended to these remarks the report of the colonial surgeon, Mr. Hamblin, on the general state of health in the colony for the last four years.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) George Rennie.

Appendix No. 43.

Appendix No. 43.

Approximate Return of Lots of Land leased in Hong Kong, and the Annual Rent.

Hong Kong.

Approximate Return of Lots of Land that have been Leased at any time in the Colony of Hong Kong, showing the Number Leased at the different rates fixed by the Committee of 1844, the Number of Lots Leased at no particular rates, the Number in each class, their Content and Annual Rent, the Number abandoned or forfeited to Government, their Contents, the consequent Loss of Rent, and the probable Revenue derivable frem the remaining Lots for the Year 1848.

Denomination of Lots.	Number of Lots.	Rate fixed by the Committee.	Acreage.	Annual Rent.	Number of Lots resumed.	Acreage resumed.	Consequent Loss of Rent.
		£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.		A. R. P.	£. s. d.
Marine	121	340 0 0	26 2539 6	6,979 17 6½	26	4 3580 3	1,782 1 5
No. 1 Class . .	26	160 0 0	4 229 6	832 15 6½	7	1 926 3	235 11 0
,, 2 ,, . .	124	120 0 0	32 0 0	1,893 0 5½	34	4 3081 7	622 2 4
,, 3 ,, . .	35	100 0 0	8 3199 4	917 7 5	3	0 4331 8	115 5 3
,, 4 ,, . .	85	80 0 0	16 1270 2½	1,191 7 6	9	3 3266 1	317 16 10
,, 5 ,, . .	48	60 0 0	12 0 0	1,023 11 3	9	4 3088 8	306 9 4
,, 6 ,, . .	99	40 0 0	14 3318 0	705 6 11	21½	14 4805 1	685 3 9½
,, 7 ,, . .	62	20 0 0	13 634 2	423 1 3½	17	6 3192 4	184 3 1¾
,, 8 ,, . .	3	3 0 0	4 2711 3	60 12 6½	1	0 4151 4	5 2 0
,, 9 ,, . .	7	2 0 0	36 414 2	75 8 0	1½	16 3299 6	37 14 7
Farm†	9	1 0 0	27 1467 4	47 10 7	1	0 4000 0	8 10 10
Lots not Rated* .	11	..	14 2056 1	1,550 0 0	..	..	..
Total . .	630	..	209 3320 3½	15,699 19 0	130	59 3844 0	4,300 0 6
Deduct Lots resumed	130	..	59 3844 0	4,300 0 6			
Total remaining	500	..	149 4310 3½	11,399 18 6			

Remarks.—Some of the marine lots were first sold at public auction, the upset price being 20*l.* per lot; the remainder were either leased at the average rate or sold by auction at that upset price. All inland lots were either town or suburban. Town lots were put up at 20*l.* per quarter of an acre, and suburban lots at 5*l.* per acre; this was disapproved Her Majesty's Government, and the new rate was fixed by Committee in 1844.

* This comprises the Markets and those lots granted to public institutions.

(True Copy) W. Caine, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) Chas. St. Geo. Cleverly, Surveyor-General.

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

COPYHOLDS.

COPY of the SEVENTH REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY of STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict., c. 35, s. 3.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

SIR, *Copyhold Commission, November* 27, 1848.

WE have the honour of presenting to you our Seventh Report, and annexed List of Enfranchisements and Commutations which have been completed since our last Report, or which are now in an advanced state.

In submitting these results to you, we have to remark that the uncertainty in the public mind as to whether any and what compulsory measure will be passed by the Legislature, acts as a serious obstruction to the progress of voluntary enfranchisement.

It will continue so to act till all uncertainty on the subject is removed.

Whatever compulsory measure might be entrusted to us, we should feel it our duty to do our best to work usefully and tranquilly.

We feel it however, with reference to one plan rather extensively patronized, equally our duty to express to you distinctly our complete conviction that it will not be found practically possible to carry out any measure which contains provisions for the general and immediate exaction of considerations for compulsory enfranchisement from persons not joining in applications to enfranchise.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient and faithful Servants,

WM. BLAMIRE,
T. WENTWORTH BULLER,
RD. JONES.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

COPYHOLDS COMMISSION.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisements.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Balsham	Cambridge	Governors of Charter-house	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value	Signed and sealed.
Ely Porta	Ditto	Dean and Chapter of Ely	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rent-charge about one-eighth of annual value	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two and a-half years' annual value	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rent-charge about one-fifth of annual value	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years	Ditto.
Mepal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, and quit-rents.	Quit-rents 30 years	Ditto.
Witchford	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, and quit-rents.	Two and a-half years' annual value	Ditto.
Chipping in Witham	Essex	Charles Du Cane, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value	Draft received.
Gaines	Ditto	James Cuddon, Esq.	Ditto	Fines certain, and quit-rents.	One and a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years	Signed and sealed.
Milton Hall	Ditto	D. R. Scratton, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value	Draft received.
Bromyard	Hereford	Bishop of Hereford	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 32 years	Ditto.
Agnells, otherwise Aynells, in Hemel Hempstead.	Hertford	Lady Glamis	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*; quit-rents 25 years	Ditto.
Plain Furness	Lancaster	Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury.	Ditto	Fines certain, and quit-rents.	.. ..	Ditto.
Ealing	Middlesex	Bishop of London	Ditto	Ditto	One year's annual value; quit-rents 32 years	Signed and sealed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One year's annual value; quit-rents 25 years	Ditto.
Fulham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One year's annual value; quit-rents 32 years	Ditto.
Hackney, commonly called the Lordshold in Hackney.	Ditto	William George Tyssen Daniel Tyssen, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value	Ditto.
Heston	Ditto	Earl of Jersey	Ditto	Fines certain, reliefs, and quit-rents.	One-and-a-quarter year's annual value	Draft schedule of apportionment received.
Aylsham (part of Lancaster).	Norfolk	Lady Suffield	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two years' annual value, quit-rents 30 years	Signed and sealed.
Bleadon with Priddie.	Somerset	Dean and Chapter of Winchester.	Copyholds for three lives.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value	Ditto.
Eling	Southampton	Warden and Scholars of St. Mary's College, Winchester.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Fareham	Ditto	Bishop of Winchester	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	One year's annual value, two-and-a-half heriots, quit-rents 25 years.	Draft received.
Manydown	Ditto	Dean and Chapter of Winchester.	Copyholds for three lives.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Rent-charge about one-fifth of annual value	Signed and sealed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Draft received.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rent-charge about one-third of annual value	Ditto.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.	Progress made in Enfranchisement.
Whitchurch	Southampton	Dean and Chapter of Winchester.	Copyholds for three lives.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	One and three-quarter year's annual value, quit-rents 28 years.	Signed and sealed.
Stowheath	Stafford	Duke of Sutherland and T. W. Giffard, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Ditto	.. ..	Principle as to compensation to Steward referred to Commissioners and settled.
Uttoxeter	Ditto	Earl Talbot and others	Ditto	Fines certain, reliefs, and chief-rents.	Four fines and reliefs, chief-rents 20 years	Draft schedule of apportionment received.
Croydon	Surrey	Archbishop of Canterbury.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; seven heriots 80*l.*; quit-rents 30 years.	Signed and sealed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three and a-half years' annual value; one heriot; quit-rents 30 years.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three and a-half years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*; quit-rents 32 years.	Ditto.
Epsom	Ditto	John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., and Anna Maria his wife.	Ditto	Ditto	Five and a-half years' annual value	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value	Ditto.
Lambeth	Ditto	Archbishop of Canterbury.	Ditto	Ditto	Three and a-half years' annual value; 4 heriots 60*l.*; quit-rents 32 years.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three and a-half years' annual value; heriot 20*l.*; quit-rents 32 years.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three and a-half years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*; quit-rents 32 years.	Ditto.
Nutfield	Ditto	John Trotter, Esq., and others.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, and quit-rents.	Terms not given, the parties being seized in fee, and the land being applicable for building purposes.	Ditto.
Cokeham	Sussex	Colonel George Wyndham	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value; heriots 25*l.*	Ditto.
Petworth	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; 7 heriots 70*l.*; quit-rents 30 years.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.	Ditto.
Ham	Wilts	Dean and Chapter of Winchester.	Copyholds for three lives.	Ditto	Rent-charge about one-fifth of annual value.	Ditto.
Honiton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rent-charge about two-ninths of annual value.	Ditto.
Wroughton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rent-charge about one-fifth of annual value.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rent-charge about one-fourth of annual value.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rent-charge about one-fifth of annual value.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rent-charge about one-fourth of annual value.	Draft received.
Crowle and Bredicot	Worcester	Dean and Chapter of Worcester.	Copyholds for four lives.	Ditto	Ten years' annual value.	Signed and sealed.
Shipston & Blackwell	Ditto	Ditto	Copyholds for three lives.	Fines arbitrary, and quit-rents.	Thirty years' annual value.	Ditto.
COMMUTATION.						
Halton	Lancaster	John Swainson, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance.	Fines certain, and quit-rents.	Nominal rent-charge.	Signed and sealed.

COPYHOLDS.

COPY of the SEVENTH REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict., c. 35, s. 3.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

London : Printed by W. CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
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REPORTS

ON THE

EXPLOSION IN DARLEY MAIN COLLIERY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

REPORT of Mr. SEYMOUR TREMENHEERE, Inspector of Mines, to the SECRETARY of STATE.

SIR, 105, *Pall Mall, February* 19, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that in obedience to your instructions of February 3rd, I proceeded to Barnsley, and on the 7th placed myself in communication with Mr. Warington Smyth, mining engineer to the Geological Survey, appointed on the part of Government to view the works of the Darley Main Colliery, and to give evidence to the jury at the adjourned inquest on the bodies of the persons who unfortunately lost their lives by the recent explosion in that colliery; also with Mr. Nicolas Wood, viewer of the Hetton and other large collieries in Northumberland and Durham, and Mr. B. Biram, of Wentworth Colliery, viewer to Earl Fitzwilliam, who had been summoned by the coroner to examine the works previously to the resumption of the inquiry. And on the 8th or 9th I attended the inquest for the purpose of reporting to you upon the evidence.

The persons examined as to the cause of the accident were Joseph Thompson, the underground steward of the colliery, three colliers who were in the pit at the time of the explosion, Mr. Nicholas Wood, Mr. B. Biram, Mr. Goodwin, superintendent of Mr. Charlesworth's extensive collieries near Wakefield, Leeds, and Rotherham, Mr. J. Thomas Woodhouse, colliery viewer of Overseal, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Mr. Warington W. Smyth; and as the last five-named witnesses gave a strong and unanimous opinion that the time was arrived when a system of underground inspection on behalf of the Government ought no longer to be delayed, and as Mr. Wood mentioned to the jury that in the spring of last year, on my conferring with him and a committee of the coal owners and viewers of Northumberland and Durham, a plan for that purpose appeared very practicable, and likely to be attended with very beneficial effects, I stated to the jury, by request of the coroner, my own opinion on that subject.

The evidence established the following facts. The colliery was worked on a plan by which, as the coal was got out, large cavities were left, only partially filled by the breaking down of the roof, and those cavities became so many magazines of explosive gas. Some of them were at the lower part of the workings, to which the air had the more difficulty in making its way as it had to be conducted by a downward course. Mr. Wood gave it as his opinion, in which the other scientific and practical gentlemen concurred, that considering the amount of gas evolved by that coal (no great quantity), he should deem a current of from 25,000 to 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute necessary to ensure the safety of the mine under all circumstances, ordinary and extraordinary. On the day of their inspection they found a current of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet per minute only. But there was reason to conclude that this was a much greater current than had usually been produced in the mine during the hours of work, and was probably the limit of what the present air-courses could convey on the most favourable occasions. In addition to the distance the air had to travel in a downward direction after leaving the bottom of the downcast shaft, the draft was greatly impeded by the upcast shaft being used, for at least 12 out of the 24 hours, for the purpose of drawing water out of the mine in tubs, the pumps being insufficient to keep it clear. The spilling

of the water during this process not only cooled the air, but impeded the upward current by descending against it. Notwithstanding this comparatively small supply of air, and its occasional obstruction by the fall of water, the mine was considered by the managers so safe that the men were allowed to work with open candles even in the vicinity of those magazines of gas above mentioned.

It appears that under ordinary circumstances the mine was in fact safe, but a high wind on the day of the explosion having still further impeded the action of the upcast shaft, and a change in the weight of the atmosphere having probably occurred at the same time, the gas is supposed to have descended in unusual quantity, and to have exploded in coming in contact with the naked candles.

The verdict was as follows:—" We find a verdict of accidental death on the 75 bodies we have viewed, caused by one or more explosions of carburetted hydrogen gas or inflammable air, which took place on the 24th of January last in the Darley Main Colliery; and we most strongly recommend to the proprietors that a better mode of ventilation be adopted before they recommence working the mine, as a preventive against any similar occurrence; and we think from the evidence given before us, that the removing of the machinery used for drawing water out of the upcast shaft is essentially necessary, so as to allow the air passing out of the mine to have a better and freer outlet. And we also desire that Mr. Badger, the coroner, report to Sir George Grey, and that he make known to Her Majesty's Government, that we think it advisable that they should appoint a scientific and practical person to occasionally inspect the collieries in this district, and see that there is proper ventilation, and hear any complaints by the work-people employed therein."

The evidence was not such as to justify the jury in imputing criminal negligence to any one connected with the mine; but they show by their verdict that in their opinion the ventilation had not been managed with all the care and skill that the circumstances of the colliery demanded. This was the more evident inasmuch as an explosion took place in this very colliery only two years ago (February, 1847), which cost the lives of six persons; thus giving unequivocal notice that something worse might be apprehended. Indeed it transpired during the late inquiry, that the viewer and manager (Mr. Locke) had expressed dissatisfaction at the mode of ventilation, and with some of the details of management, but had not been a " free agent" to adopt the improvements he had represented as desirable. Taking this circumstance into consideration, the recommendation of the jury in favour of underground inspection of the collieries on the part of the Government is invested with additional force; for had this colliery been subject to the inspection of a properly qualified officer of the Government, there can be no doubt that the manifest errors and defects of its ventilation would have been strongly pointed out, nor is it to be imagined that when so pointed out, the owner of the colliery would have been satisfied with the responsibility of leaving them uncorrected. It cannot be doubted but that the inspector would have represented to him that although the quantity of air passing through the mine might possibly be sufficient for safety under ordinary circumstances, it is not the ordinary condition of a mine that is alone to be considered, when the lives of so many human beings are concerned, but those changes in the conditions of safety, which may be constantly expected from circumstances so variable as the weight of the atmosphere and the force of the wind, must be looked to and provided for with as much care and forethought as if the daily safety of the mine depended upon it. He would have pronounced a decided opinion upon the insufficiency of the air-courses, and upon the impropriety of obstructing the upward current of air by drawing water out of the upcast shaft. He would not have failed to represent the danger of using naked candles in the faces of work, so close to accumulations of explosive gas, which the accident of a high wind in a particular quarter or a sudden change in the weight of the air might at any moment bring down upon them. And it is not too much to say, that had such inspection been brought to bear upon this colliery even since the explosion by which six lives were lost in 1847, the late lamentable sacrifice of 75 lives in this same pit would in all probability not have occurred. It was only in 1847 that the explosion occurred at the Ardsley Main Colliery about two miles off, in which 73 persons were killed. In about two years, therefore, in this immediate

neighbourhood alone, 154 persons have lost their lives in collieries by explosions, which there is every reason to believe a proper system of Government inspection would have prevented.

The subject of Government inspection was brought before the jury in the evidence of Mr. Wood, who mentioned the circumstance of his having been one of a committee of colliery viewers in Northumberland and Durham, appointed by the Association of Coal Owners, &c. in the north, to confer with me by your request. in the spring of last year, on this subject. Mr. Wood adverted to the fact that on a minute and careful consideration of the various difficulties of the question, we came to an understanding upon the main features of a plan, which in the opinion of those present would answer the purpose, Mr. Wood expressed a strong opinion at the inquest, that the attempt to legislate on the subject ought no longer to be delayed. The other intelligent witnesses, having both a practical and scientific acquaintance with the working of collieries in the most important coal districts, expressed themselves to the same effect. I was also called upon by the coroner to state to the jury my opinion on the subject, which I did not hesitate to do.

I beg to lay before you a report of what I said to the jury, taken from the "Sheffield Times" of February 10, 1849.

"Mr. Tremenheere, the Commissioner under the Act 5 and 6 Vict. c. 99, commonly called 'Lord Ashley's Act,' relating to the Mining Population,* was next examined as follows:—

"*The Coroner.*—As the subject of underground inspection has been introduced, I should like to hear your opinion upon it.

"*Witness.*—I was directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to attend this adjourned inquest to report to him upon the evidence; but as you think it desirable that I should give evidence myself on the subject of underground inspection, to the necessity of which I have turned my attention, any remarks I can make are quite at the service of the jury. My duties as Commissioner under the Act already mentioned, are to put that Act in force, and to make annual reports to the Secretary of State, to lay before Parliament, on the state of the mining population; I have nothing to do with the internal arrangement of mines, my duties rather relate to the mining population. But in the course of my inquiries through all the mining districts, I have taken every opportunity of ascertaining a point of such vital interest to the mining population, as that of whether it would be practicable to set on foot in this country a system of underground mining inspection. I have collected the opinions of a great number of the most scientific as well as practical managers of mines and collieries in this country, and have, by the direction of Government, inquired into the systems of mining inspection in France, Belgium, and Germany; and I have no doubt

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* By section 3 of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 99, intituled "An Act to prohibit the Employment of Women and Girls in Mines and Collieries, to regulate the Employment of Boys, and to make other provisions relating to Persons working therein," (August 10, 1842), the Secretary of State is empowered to appoint "Inspectors of Mines." This term "Inspector of Mines" is too wide for the powers conferred by the Act, which are confined to the carrying the provisions of that particular Act into effect, and reporting annually to the Secretary of State on the condition of the mining population.

The inconvenience of a term which implies the existence of an office, and of powers, the want of which is at present under discussion, is obvious.

In December, 1843, I received from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, a commission and instructions "to inquire into and report to him the manner in which this law was observed, to take such steps as might be in my power to enforce it, and to report to him from time to time upon the general state and condition of the persons employed in mines and collieries." No machinery for putting the Act in force having been provided (as in the Factory Act) by the Act itself, I was permitted by the Secretary of State to employ the services of professional men in the different districts, who obtained evidence by means of constables placed under their orders, on which to found prosecutions against persons neglecting to conform to the Act. Though power is given to enter mines, &c., for that particular purpose, it has always been found useless.

The Act, as is obvious from its title, has nothing to do with the ventilation or any of the internal arrangement of mines. An "Inspector of Mines," therefore, in the proper sense of the term, does not exist. I have myself no practical acquaintance with matters of that kind; and in stating my opinion of the desirableness and practicability of setting on foot an "Inspection of Mines," I offer it as the result of my communications on the subject with persons most competent to form an opinion upon it in nearly all the mining districts.

It was stated in some of the papers, in their report of the proceedings on the inquest, that I descended and examined the mine with the gentlemen appointed, by request of the jury, for that special purpose. This is a mistake. Knowing nothing practically about the subject of the inquiry, I could have been of no use; and I studiously avoided allowing the jury to receive an impression that there existed any officer of the Government charged with the duty of the under-ground inspection of mines. In their verdict they have recorded their opinion as to the want of such an officer.

that a moderate measure of mining inspection might be very easily devised, and would not meet with material opposition from those nearest concerned, and would be attended with a very great saving of life in all the colliery districts where explosive gas is prevalent; and it would be very beneficial to the health of the persons employed in the mines where there is no explosive gas, and where ventilation is therefore apt to be neglected. You and the jury are probably aware that this is no new question. It was examined at great length by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1835, and in 1844 an inquiry was conducted by Professor Faraday and Mr. Lyell into the circumstances of an explosion in the Haswell Colliery. In 1845 a Report was made by Dr. Lyon Playfair on an explosion at the Jarrow Colliery; and defects of ventilation were discovered which, in all probability, would have been remedied if pointed out by a Government Inspector. Sir Henry de la Beche and Dr. Playfair made a Report on the subject of colliery inspection in June, 1846; previously to that, in January, 1846, Sir H. de la Beche reported to the Government on an explosion at Risca in Monmouthshire, from which it appeared that a modification of the system of ventilation, which would have been pointed out previously by a Government Inspector, would have prevented the loss of several lives. To the same effect is the Report of Sir H. de la Beche and Mr. Warington Smyth, on the explosions at Oldbury, in Staffordshire, and at Coppul, in Lancashire, in the months of December, 1846, and January, 1847; when it appeared that defects were brought to light which inspection would very likely have caused to be removed. In March, 1847, there was a Report by the same gentleman, on the deplorable accident at the Ardsley Main Colliery in this very district, and again curable defects were brought to light. Wherever opinions have been expressed, in inquiries before Parliament, or in the Reports just mentioned, with regard to colliery inspection, their leaning has been towards a system involving compulsory powers; and therefore probably it has been felt to be a matter of too great difficulty to reconcile the Legislature to the passing of any measure of that kind. My own opinion, formed after much inquiry and careful consideration is, that a system not involving compulsory powers would be practicable, and to a great extent effectual. There should be, I think, power to the Inspector to examine and report, and to place such report on record, with power to the manager of such mine to dissent from any such report, and to call in some disinterested third party whose report should also be placed on record. There are two general causes of explosion in pits: the first, a defective system of ventilation; the second, carelessness of the men. I think the inquiries and reports of the Inspector, and the full discussion which the system of ventilation in any particular mine where he saw defects would be subject to, would lead to the needful modifications, and therefore after a few years reduce the chance of explosions to those cases which could be traced to the carelessness of the men. In my Annual Report of 1847, I ventured to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the subject; and I went into many particulars, which I need not repeat, in confirmation of the above views. I gave the opinions of several experienced persons to the same effect, and also instances in which, by the evidence of practical men and working colliers themselves, inspections by persons from a distance, and advice after serious explosions, had led to improvement. In June, 1847, a petition was presented to Parliament, purporting to represent the opinions of 60,000 colliers, and from which I have made extracts in my Report. They express a strong opinion that Government inspection would be of great value to them as a protection to life, and pray Parliament to adopt a measure with that view. In June, 1847, shortly after the presentation of that petition, a Bill was brought into the House of Commons by Messrs. Duncombe, Bernal, and Aglionby, to provide for the better regulation of mines and collieries, in which it was proposed to empower the Inspector to direct the owner of a colliery to alter his system of ventilation as the Inspector might deem advisable, under a penalty of 100*l*. In July, 1847, another Bill was brought in by the above Members and Mr. Hume, to compel for a limited period the use of safety-lamps, and wishing to give to the Secretary of State the power of ordering certain things to be done with respect to the internal management of mines, and making it a misdemeanor to neglect such order if no death or injury resulted from such disobedience, and making it a felony if it did. It is hardly necessary to say that measures attempting to arm the

Government with such stringent powers were withdrawn, probably from its being seen that Parliament would reject them. In the autumn of that year, I was instructed by Sir George Grey to proceed to France and Belgium to inquire into and to report to him upon the laws and regulations relating to mining inspection; and although those laws date from the decrees of the National Assembly of France shortly after the first outbreak of the Revolution, namely, in 1791, and from subsequent decrees of Napoleon, and although in those countries the whole mining property belongs virtually to the Government, and no person can consequently work a mine without permission of the Government (who can therefore impose their own terms), they always deal very tenderly with the mining proprietors in the matter of inspection, and give them every opportunity of being heard before the local authorities, before the recommendations of the Inspector are carried into effect. In fact they work by persuasion far more than by force of law. The spirit in which the Inspectors are directed to conduct their inspection, is that of the utmost forbearance and as friendly advisers. I state in my Report, which was laid before Parliament last year, as follows:—'The law has most carefully abstained from investing the Inspectors with any direct authority.' The nature of their interposition is best described by M. Regnaud, in his exposition of the motives for the project of law presented to the Legislature of France in April, 1810:—'The corps of engineers of mines will diffuse everywhere its intelligence and counsels, without imposing directions, without exercising any constraint whatever upon the mode of managing the works. They will enlighten the proprietors and the Administration, they will examine and establish facts, but in no case will they give directions.' Again, M. Regnaud states that the object of the Administration will be 'to use the ascendancy of enlightenment, not the influence of authority, to persuade, not to constrain.' Other statements with regard to the intention of the law are to the same effect. And as respects its working, all authorities in both countries connected with the subject, namely, the Ministers of Public works, the engineers or inspectors in chief, and the local inspectors in all the districts I visited, concurred that the law was carried out entirely in that spirit. One of the engineers in chief in a district where collieries abounding with explosive gas are most numerous, stated to me: 'We have changed the face of things in this districts within the last few years by persuasion alone.' Many other officers of Government in both countries expressed themselves to the same effect. A great many proprietors of mines whose opinions I asked on the working of the system of Government inspection, acknowledged that they received the greatest benefit from it, and that it worked perfectly smoothly. Without going into further particulars or the exact plans of inspection in those countries, I may state briefly its results as to the saving of life. In Belgium, according to the annual statement published by the Minister of Public Works in 1846, it appears that while the production of coal between the years 1840 and 1844 had increased 20 per cent. and the number of workmen 17 per cent., the number of killed by accidents had diminished 15 per cent.. Though there are no published documents relating to this subject in France, the Minister of Public Works informed me that the actual results as regards the saving of life were equally marked in all the mining districts. In the autumn of last year I also made a similar inquiry into the laws and regulations of mining inspection in Germany, my report upon which has not yet been presented to Parliament. I will therefore only say that I was permitted to examine the records of accidents kept by the authorities in some of the most important districts in Prussia and in the Duchy of Nassau, and it appears from them that in several important instances there has been a diminution of the proportion of accidents, traceable very probably to the increased care produced among the proprietors of mines by their having their attention so frequently called to the subject, and to the various means of prevention suggested by the inspectors. In this country we have no records of the kind. The nearest approach that we have to any such record is a report by the Registrar-General in 1846 upon violent deaths among men aged twenty years and upwards, of different occupations. It appeared that among the violent deaths registered in 1840, those belonging to the navy and merchant service at home, including fishermen, &c., amounted to 346, whilst those among miners amounted to 496, or a proportion in the first case of 4006 to every million living, and in the latter of 3939. But it is evident that any return relating to the deaths of miners which excluded

all under twenty years of age must be very imperfect, as I find from the list of sufferers by this explosion that out of 75 killed, 32 were under 20 years of age. Mr. Wood mentioned in his examination that in the spring of last year I communicated with him and a Committee of leading viewers and colliery managers in Northumberland and Durham, by direction of Secretary Sir George Grey, on the subject of the practicability of devising an easy and satisfactory system of underground mining inspection, and I am happy to say that I found those gentlemen whose knowledge and experience, and the amount of their interests at stake, entitle their opinion to particular respect, entirely favourable to the attempt, and it is very much to be hoped that in this matter we shall not be much longer, in this country, behind the Governments of the Continent in their benevolent endeavours to diminish the amount of human suffering.

"*A Juror.*—How would you have the inspectors to be paid? By Government or the owners of mines?

"*Witness.*—I have an opinion on this point, but that is a question for Parliament to decide. In reply to subsequent interrogations witness said his opinion was adverse to the inspectors being invested with compulsory powers."

The jury in their verdict desire "that the coroner report to Sir George Grey and that he make known to Her Majesty's Government that we think it advisable that they should appoint a scientific and practical person to occasionally inspect the collieries in the district, and see that there is proper ventilation and hear any complaints by the workpeople employed therein."

With regard to this particular suggestion of the jury, I beg to be allowed to observe, that if inspection on the part of the Government is requisite in the neighbourhood of Barnsley, it is not in the slightest degree less so in several other colliery districts; and that unless the duties of such inspection be precisely defined by Act of Parliament, and unless full opportunity be secured to the owners or managers of mines to be heard in case they dissent from the report of the Inspector, not only would little good result from it, but much injustice might be done. Experience has sufficiently shown how little benefit is produced by the mere reports of persons, however able, when sent down by the Government to report on the state of particular mines or particular districts. The recommendations or suggestions, however useful, are not sufficiently brought home to any particular individuals, so as to attach any definite responsibility to the neglect of them, and they are consequently apt to be soon forgotten. Any plan of inspection to be effectual, must result in a definite statement in writing by the inspector addressed to the manager of the mine; "Such a mine is dangerous for such and such reasons." The manager, if he admits it to be so, would within a reasonable time make the necessary alterations. If he dissents from the Inspector's opinion he should have the means of calling in the opinion of a disinterested third party. Should an explosion attended with loss of life occur after these opinions or either of them have been thus formally given, the coroner's jury would have some definite means before them of judging whether there had been any criminal neglect. This is very nearly the process pursued in France, Belgium, and Germany, as described in my reports on mining inspection in those countries, and the results of their system are, that very nearly all the alterations thought right by the Inspectors in order to the safety of the people are obtained by frank and friendly representations alone. To use their own expressions, "they act by persuasion and the force of conviction far more than by force of law." It is true that they can have recourse to the civil power to enforce their recommendations if the civil power after hearing both sides think they are right. But the instances in which they are obliged to have recourse to the authorities are as I have shown in my reports comparatively few. In this country if the compulsory powers of the continental systems of inspection were adopted, no one would be able to open a new colliery without first submitting his plans to a Government Inspector for approval. This would involve the necessity of such a number of Inspectors, and such an amount of minute interference, that I apprehend it would be deemed entirely at variance with the principle of private enterprise and individual responsibility in this country, however applicable it may be on the Continent, where various usurpations from time to time upon private rights have transferred all mineral property from individuals to the hands of the Government. I believe that, with the disposition existing in all the mining

districts of this country to benefit by the progress of knowledge in such matters, the information which would be diffused by the Inspectors, the emulation which would be created among colliery managers (as was observed by one of the witnesses at the late inquest), the force of public opinion, and in the last resort the fear of a coroner's jury in case a mine pronounced dangerous by the Inspector was left unimproved, would in a very short time produce as good effects as the compulsory system of the Continent, reducing greatly the number of mines in which the principle or the amount of the ventilation is defective, and therefore leaving less opportunities for those accidents which are attributable to the carelessness and recklessness of the men.

I was asked by the jury from what funds I thought the Inspectors, if appointed, should be paid. I declined entering upon that question with them, as it was not an occasion on which it could be conveniently discussed. In France, Belgium, and in the Prussian provinces on this side the Rhine, the dues payable by the grantees of mineral property are 5*l.* per cent. upon the net profits. Of this, 2½ per cent. is payable to the owners of the soil; but in consequence of the minute sub-division of property, the proportion that can be claimed by any individual is so small that it is seldom asked for. It is the duty of the Inspectors to examine the books of the different mines to ascertain the amount of net profits, and to cause the 2½ per cent. belonging to the Government to be duly paid. It is understood that the sum derived from this source (received in point of fact by the respective Governments as owners of the mineral property, and not as a tax), is sufficient to meet the cost of the inspection and also that of the "Schools of Mines" established in those countries. In the rest of Germany the dues hitherto taken by the different Governments have been very high, generally about 10 per cent. of the gross produce. But as I have stated in my Report on Mining Inspection in Germany, a proposition was laid before the late Assembly at Berlin, founded on the consent of the chief owners of mines, and the approval of the officers of the Government, to assimilate the German to the French Code of Mining Laws.

No one can be conversant with the great benefit that the admirable Schools of Mines in France, Belgium, and Germany confer on those countries, without a regret that this country has so long neglected such obvious means of usefulness. The foundation on which such a school might be established has been already laid in this country in the Museum of Economic Geology, which corresponds to the valuable Museum of the School of Mines in Paris. And that some means are wanted to raise the standard of scientific knowledge among persons entrusted with the management of collieries in this country has been long felt, and perhaps no circumstance has occurred lately which more strongly confirms that opinion than the late lamentable explosion at the Darley Main Colliery. It was obvious on the examination of the underground steward, Joseph Thompson, that he was a very illiterate person. On subsequent inquiry I was informed that he could only read very imperfectly, and could not write, yet he was entrusted with the entire responsibility of the underground management of that colliery during the absence of the viewer, Mr. Locke, who was only expected to visit the colliery once a-month. Upon the discretion of this illiterate man the daily safety of 100 lives depended. It was he alone who was supposed to be able to observe with intelligence any of those varying circumstances which so rapidly alter the conditions of safety in a mine, and to act upon his observations with promptness and caution. The jury were unable to say that the explosion occurred in consequence of any want of discretion on his part. But I understand that he is now to be discharged, and to be replaced by some one of better qualifications. He had been in charge of the underground management before Mr. Locke was appointed viewer, and was thought by the owner to be competent to his duties. Mr. Locke was of a different opinion; but in this, as in a proposition to improve the ventilation, he was over-ruled. The circumstance of the low qualifications of the persons entrusted in this neighbourhood with such important and responsible duties as underground stewards has now attracted the serious attention of all the principal owners and managers of collieries around Barnsley, and it was represented to me as their unanimous opinion, that immediate measures should be taken to create a class of men of greater knowledge and ability. They are desirous of making use of the means which are already at hand for such a purpose in the Coal Masters'

Association, for the large number of collieries around Barnsley, Leeds, and Wakefield. They stated to me that it would be a matter of no difficulty to form, out of that body, which consists of upwards of 30 members, a committee, who, in conjunction with a Government Inspector of Mines, should such an officer be appointed, might examine candidates for the office of underground bailiff, and grant certificates of qualification; the examination to embrace the first principles of natural and mechanical science, as far as applicable to the mines of the neighbourhood, as well as a practical acquaintance with the best modes of colliery management. In the absence of any such institution as that of a School of Mines, which would afford the best agency for granting such certificates in the various mining districts, this suggestion of the Coal Owners' Association of Yorkshire is not undeserving consideration.

As regards the question addressed to me by the jury above adverted to, relative to the expense of a system of underground inspection on the part of the Government, I may perhaps here be permitted to add, that, after careful consideration, and an examination of the data afforded by the Factory Inspection, I am of opinion that a sufficient system of colliery inspection might be established at about one-third the cost of the inspection of factories, namely, for between 3500*l.* and 4000*l.* a-year. This is far less than it costs the small country of Belgium for this humane purpose. And that the expense is not thrown away in that country, I have shown, in addition to other particulars, by an extract from the Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works in 1846; from which it appears that while the production of coal, between the years 1840 and 1844, had increased 20 per cent., and the number of workmen 17 per cent., the number of fatal accidents had diminished 15 per cent.

We have no means in this country of ascertaining any such facts or instituting any such comparison. I believe also, from the inquiries I have made, that deaths from explosions or other causes frequently occur in mines, which are concealed from the knowledge of the coroner and of the public. This would not so often be the case were there Inspectors of Mines resident in the different mining districts. Moreover, the number of deaths by no means expresses the amount of suffering produced by these explosions. The number of persons severely burnt every year, some of whom recover after many months of painful endurance, while others are incapacitated for life from further labour, is considerable.

It will be a slight consolation to the survivors of this most painful catastrophe if it leads to something that may tend to save them from a similar fate. The amount of misery that has been produced by it can scarcely be fully appreciated except by those who have been upon the spot. Out of 101 persons that day in the pit 75 perished; and there can be no manner of doubt that had this colliery been subject to inspection by a properly qualified Government officer, the glaring defects of its ventilation would have been so forcibly represented to the owner, that in all human probability all these lives would have been saved. In several contiguous cottages near the scene of the disaster only one male was left alive. In this same neighbourhood 152 men and boys have been killed by explosions in collieries within the last two years; and it is asserted by competent persons that other collieries in that district are in such a state in regard to ventilation, that another event of the same deplorable kind may any day be expected.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SEYMOUR TREMENHEERE.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

The Earl of Carlisle to Sir George Grey.

THE Earl of Carlisle presents his compliments to Sir George Grey, with the accompanying Report of Mr. Warington W. Smyth, respecting the causes of the recent explosion at the Darley Main Colliery.

Office of Woods, &c.,
February 21, 1849.

REPORT of Mr. WARINGTON SMYTH.

SIR, *Geological Survey Office, Feb.* 17, 1849.

HAVING had the honour to receive from you on the 2nd instant the instructions of Sir George Grey, authorising me to proceed to Barnsley, and to examine the Darley Main Colliery, for the purpose of giving evidence before the jury assembled to inquire into the lamentable explosion of the 24th January, I have to state, that on the 5th February I proceeded to Rotherham, and communicated on the subject with the coroner, who had adjourned the inquest to the 8th instant. On the 7th instant I inspected the workings of the colliery, in company with several eminent viewers, who had been requested by the jury to attend for that purpose; and on the 9th I gave evidence relating to the causes of the catastrophe, and the means which might tend to obviate such accidents in future. I have now therefore only to submit a concise description of the system of working and ventilation practised at the Darley Main Colliery, and to point out modifications of both which might have been attended with great advantage as regards the security of the workmen.

The Darley Main Colliery is situated in Worsborough Dale, somewhat more than a mile S.S.E. of the town of Barnsley. Its excavations occupy an area of about 120 acres, and communicate with the surface by three shafts, of which two are placed at a small distance asunder, on the south side of the workings, one serving as an "engine-pit" for pumping water; the other as a "bye-pit" for raising coal; whilst the third, used also occasionally for drawing water, is mainly devoted to the purpose of an upcast for the return air. The depth of the former shafts is 131 yards; that of the latter, which is on the rise of the beds, only 75 yards.

The seam of coal, which is about eight feet in thickness, and generally known as the Barnsley coal, is worked by a method commonly adopted in this part of Yorkshire, and intermediate in its general features between the "post and stall" work of the North of England and the "long wall" of Shropshire. A pair of galleries is driven along the level of the coal, from which, at intervals, "board-gates" or headways are pushed up to the rise and down to the dip of the seam, forming inclined roadways, which lead to the larger and parallel excavations termed "banks" or "breaks." The "board-gates" are protected on each side by a thick pillar of coal, whilst the banks are worked with a face of such a width (25 to 30 yards) that the roof falls in, and as fast as the men work upward to the rise, the "gob" or "goaf" continually follows them to within a few feet or yards of their position at the bank-face. It is only when the whole field has been explored in this manner that the "pillars" of coal are attacked, and the proportion of useful fuel to be obtained will then much depend on the judgment which has been exercised in adapting the dimensions of the workings to the peculiar circumstances of the locality.

In the present instance, all the pillars of coal on the "rise" or western side of the main level had been temporarily abandoned till the whole should have been extracted from the "dip" side, and it is therefore with this part of the colliery only that we have now to deal.

It will be seen from the accompanying plan that the meeting of a "throw" or fault and of the boundary, gives an acutely angular form to the north-eastern part or extreme dip of the workings (A B in the plan), and it was here that the principal extraction of coal was effecting when the late melancholy catastrophe occurred.

The moving force employed for the ventilation is the rarefaction of the air in the up-cast shaft (which is 9½ feet in diameter) by a furnace of large dimen-

sions adjoining the bottom. The down-cast air descends the "bye-pit" (also of 9½ feet diameter), proceeds a short distance along the main level, and then turns down the first "dip-board," whence it enters into the south "breaks," and having passed the faces of all three of them, again follows the dip of the coal down to the level, whence it continues northward till it meets the farther "dip-boards," and is led to the extreme dip of the workings (A in the plan). Hitherto the air has been confined in one current, but it is at this point split or divided into two parts, one of which is intended to ventilate the nearer "break," the other the "break" which is bounded by the "throw." After clearing this district, which, from its proximity to the fault, its increasing goaf, and the activity of the coal-getting, was the most precarious part of the mine, the entire stream of air is conducted by the faces of three of the upper "breaks," and then again split; and whilst one portion of the current passes direct to the fires of the under-ground steam-engine, and then to the up-cast shaft, the other circulates round the outside of the "rise" or western "breaks," and passes to the furnace at the base of the same shaft.

Under this arrangement the mine appeared to be perfectly safe on the 10th of January, when Mr. Charles Locke, the viewer, and Mr. Jeffcock, made their half-yearly survey, and considered themselves justified in using candles in all parts of the workings. On the day before the accident a violent gale of wind was blowing, and the men were called away to the surface, not, it is stated, in consequence of any defect in the ventilation, but because the banksman was unable, from the force of the storm, to continue his duties.

The state of the pit appeared also satisfactory on the fatal morning of the 24th January, when, after the preliminary examination of the workings by Joseph Thomson, the "bottom steward," 101 men and boys descended between 5 and 6 A.M., and commenced their various labours. At 20 minutes after 11 the eruption from the shaft of a dense jet of smoke and coal-dust announced to those at the surface that some fearful casualty had occurred below, and as soon as the force of the blast had subsided, measures were promptly taken to extricate the sufferers; Broadhead, the engine-tenter, and Armitage, a labourer, being the first to penetrate into the noxious atmosphere of the pit. Messrs. James Beaumont and G. P. Maddison from some neighbouring works attended at the spot within half-an-hour, and continued in company with Mr. Locke (who coming from a distance could not arrive till after midnight) and others to labour with courage and assiduity in their dangerous task till all the victims of the explosion had been brought to day. It is owing to this promptitude and to the arrangement of the ventilation (which ensured even after an accident a supply of air from the pit bottom as far as the engine) that many of those who were carried out as dead from the effects of the after-damp subsequently recovered. The result, however, was that no fewer than 75 human beings lost their lives; whilst of eight horses employed underground, six perished.

When, according to my instructions, I inspected the workings, all the doors and stoppings which had been injured by the blast were replaced, and the ventilation was thoroughly re-established. It was evident on examination that the principal explosion had occurred in the "break" or wide excavation next to the throw (B), and that a fire of less intensity had taken place in the south "breaks;" in both localities there was therefore an accumulation of fire-damp, to which the stormy weather and diminution of the atmospheric pressure must greatly have contributed. All the men were working with candles, whence the oozing out of the gas, or its sudden expulsion by a fall of roof, would at once ignite the whole contents of so dangerous a magazine. Now there can be little doubt that if, on the one hand, the current of circulating air had been much more ample, or on the other, if the men had all made use of safety-lamps, the explosive gas might have been carried off innocuously; and it becomes, therefore, important to consider whether improvements in the methods employed might not advantageously have been adopted.

It was clearly the belief of all parties connected with the colliery, that since the coal seam produced in a general way but little fire-damp, the existing ventilation was quite sufficient. But it must be remembered that it is only on extraordinary occasions that its efficacy is really tested, and that the volume of air should be at all times adequate, if the atmospheric pressure were suddenly diminished, or any other unforeseen circumstance occasioned the presence of an

unusual quantity of explosive gas, to dilute it to a non-explosive point and sweep it quickly away. The ventilation was probably more brisk on the day of inspection than before the explosion, and yet the volume of air which passed through the colliery might, without much difficulty, and without needing additional shafts, have been doubled or trebled. No accurate measurements of the rate of the air current had been made; but if we take as a unit of volume 9000 cubic feet per minute, the mean between the extremes which were estimated by different parties, we find that this quantity is but a third part of what is circulated through most of the collieries in the north, and but a tenth of what is thought requisite for such as are considered very fiery.

In contemplating, therefore, the causes which contributed to the late fatal disaster, and the means which may tend to their prevention in future, I must express my conviction that several of the details, both of the working and ventilation, might be altered for the better, and that an inspection by a properly qualified officer of the Government would probably have directed attention to such defects. It might be remarked at this colliery, as in too many of our coal-workings, that the standard of "good ventilation" among persons concerned with it was far too low, and that the most practicable mode of raising that standard would be the occasional visit and suggestions of a person possessed of greater general experience and an intimate acquaintance with the best examples of the art in various districts. By such inspection I believe that sources of danger under the following heads might have been pointed out, and perhaps gradually corrected, viz.:—

1st. The insufficient quantity of air for extensive workings in a coal seam well known occasionally to evolve fire-damp.

2nd. The method of working the coal, which leaves the goaf or old break too open, from the imperfect settlement of the roof, and prevents the air from sweeping in an unbroken stream by the face of the workings. An improvement, however, involving so serious a change as the alteration of the plan of laying out the works, could only be brought about gradually.

3rd. The practice of drawing water in the upcast shaft was highly prejudicial, not only as filling a portion of its area with the tubs, guide-rods, and buntons, but as cooling it to such a degree as must materially affect the upward current.

4th. The upcast shaft was too shallow in comparison with the downcast, the latter having been sunk in higher ground; and if a tower or stack of sufficient dimensions had been raised above the former, its power would have been much increased.

5th. Where fire-damp has been detected in the old breaks it is improper that the men should be allowed to work near them, and particularly to their rise, without the use of safety lamps being enforced.

6th. The coal being known sometimes to evolve gas, it is most imprudent to feed the fire of the underground engine with a portion of the return air, which might occasionally be in an explosive state, instead of "scaling" off a little of the intake air for that purpose.

7th. The agent upon whom devolved the charge of all the underground operations between the monthly visits of the viewer, was, although very careful and zealous in his vocation, a man of too little experience and general knowledge (being unable to read or write) to be able to cope with the emergencies which cannot but frequently occur, and which place in jeopardy the lives of so many human beings and a large amount of valuable property.

Such are the points in which the management might have effected alterations tending to prevent explosions. Another too-widely spread and fertile source of accident, viz., the ignorance and recklessness of the colliers, can only be met by increased opportunities of education among the labouring classes; but I have no doubt that occasional inspection on the part of the Government, and the gradual infusion of knowledge by a better educated class of underground agents, would also be instrumental in raising the moral and intellectual condition of the workmen, at the same time that it afforded them increased security of life.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WARINGTON W. SMYTH.

Sir Henry de la Beche, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORTS

ON THE

EXPLOSION IN DARLEY MAIN COLLIERY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON: Printed by W. CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

PLAN

REFERRED TO IN

REPORTS ON THE EXPLOSION

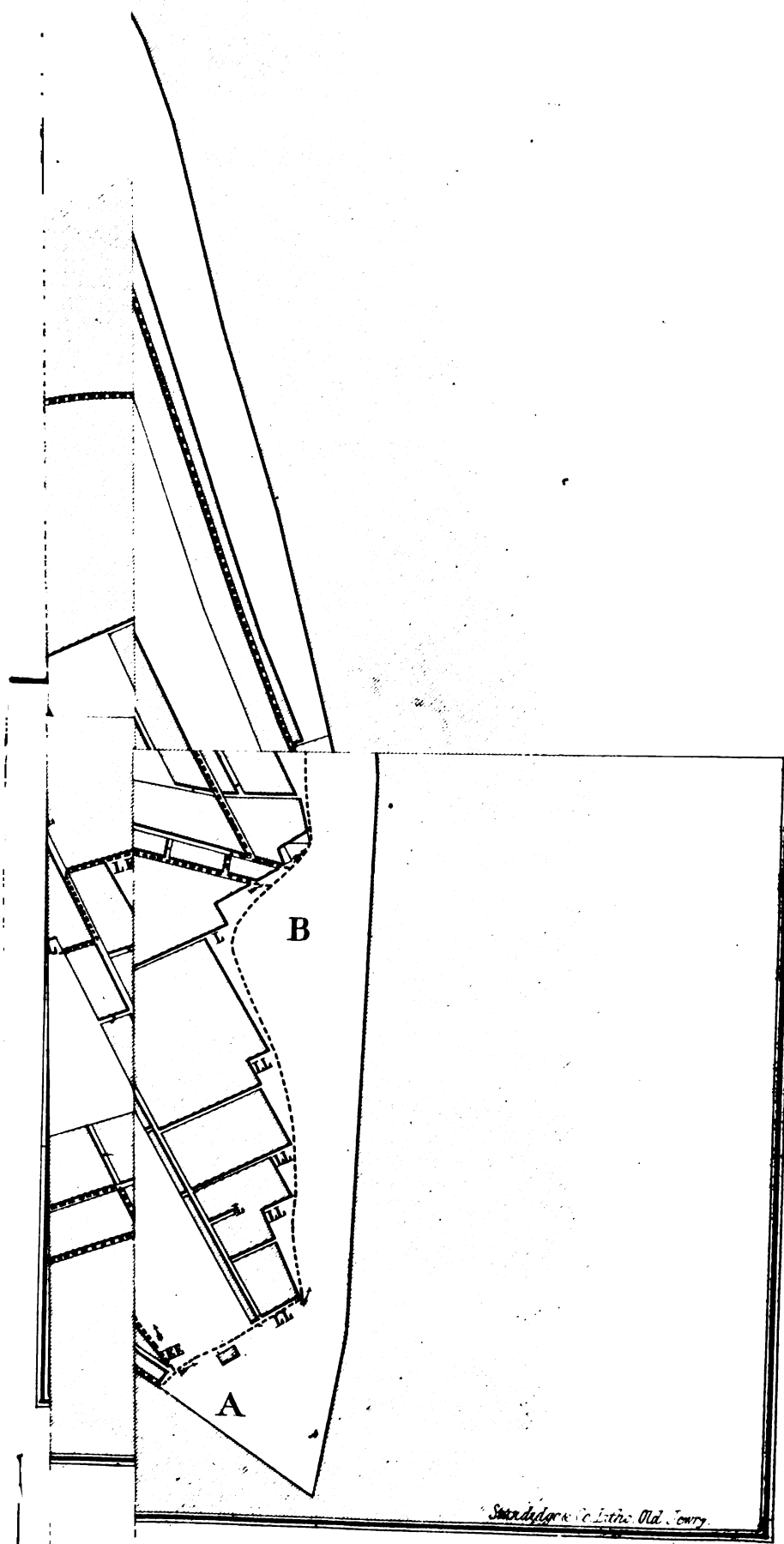
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1849.

Plan referred to in Mr. Warrington Smyth's Report



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1849.

DIVISIONS OF PARISHES.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

SUBDIVISION OF PARISHES

COMMISSIONERS.

JULY 1849.

(*PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.*)

582.

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1849.

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed "to inquire into the practicability and mode of subdividing "into distinct and independent parishes, for all ecclesiastical purposes, all the densely-peopled parishes in "England and Wales, in such manner that the population "of each, except in particular cases, at our discretion, "shall not exceed four thousand souls," have instituted an extensive inquiry throughout the several dioceses respecting the condition of such parishes as appear, from the amount of their population, to come within the scope of Your Majesty's Commission, and we are acquiring much valuable information respecting those parishes and their existing subdivisions.

We have also examined several witnesses, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the law as applicable to these subdivisions, of which there are now many kinds, differing in their legal character and circumstances; a few only having the complete form of distinct and independent parishes.

The field of our inquiry is so extensive, and the details which it comprehends are so various, that we cannot hope, without much more information than we yet possess, and very careful further deliberation, to be able to present to Your Majesty a full Report; but we think it advisable to state without delay our opinions on some important points, respecting which we are already agreed.

We may, as a preliminary observation, state, that we find large and extensive powers, relative to the division

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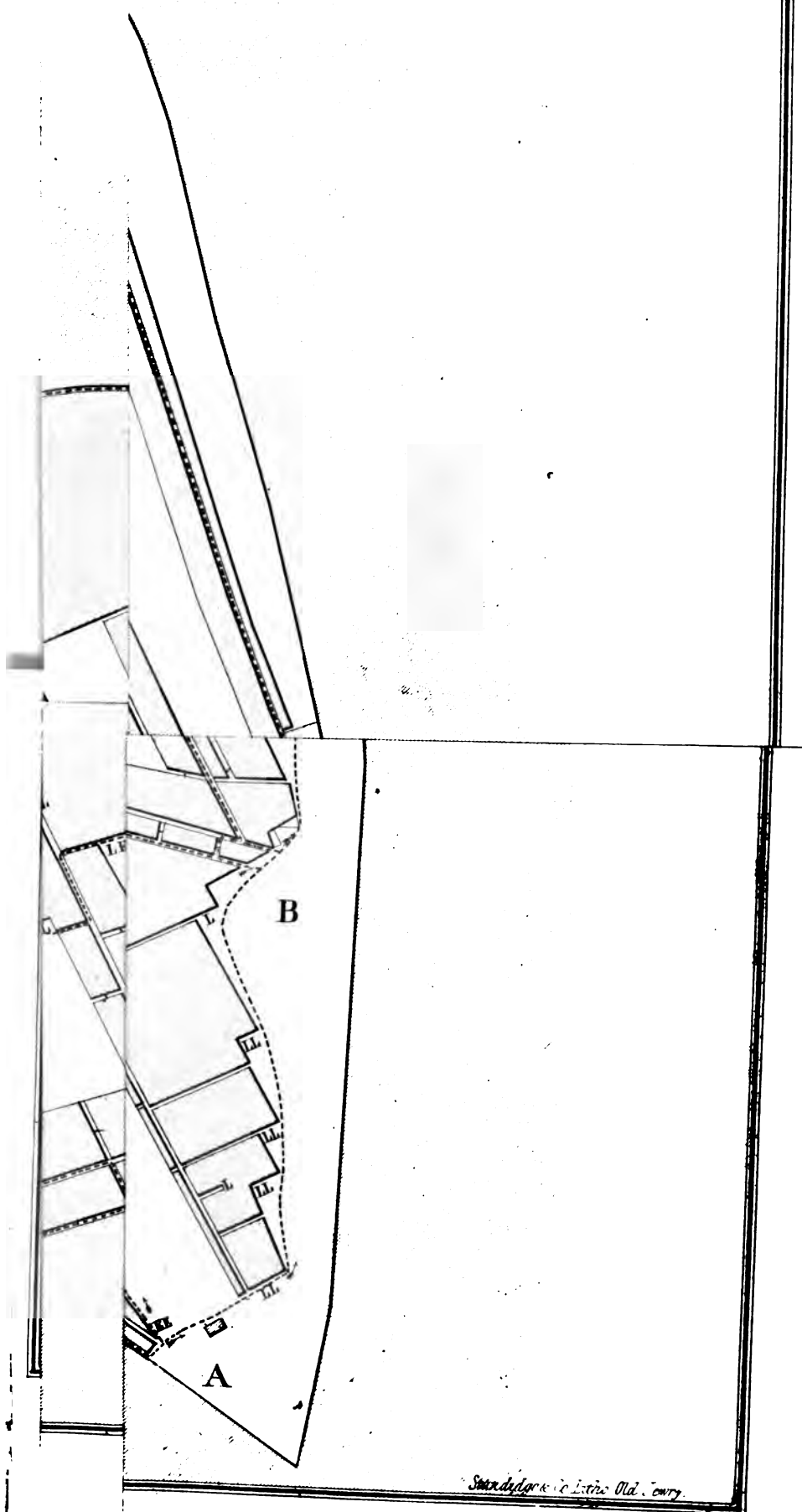
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1849.

Plan referred to in Mr Warrington Smyth's Report



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1849.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1848.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1849.

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REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

REPORT of *Leonard Horner*, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half-year ended the 31st of October, 1848.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Dec. 1, 1848.

SIR, *Factory Office, December* 1, 1848.

WITH the exceptions hereafter stated, the Factory Acts and Print-Works Act, in all their main provisions, were found during the last half-year to have been obeyed in all the factories and print-works in my district, the inspection of which, by the Sub-Inspectors and myself, has been conducted on the same system hitherto followed. The places where I myself visited factories and print-works will be found at the conclusion of this Report.

Among the cases which it was necessary to bring before the local magistrates, there were four complaints against mill-owners (three of them against the same firm), for working their mills more than 10 hours a-day by young persons and women, contrary to the 26th and 52nd sections of the 7th Victoria, c. 15. As these cases, which have excited much attention both among the owners of factories and their workpeople throughout my district, rested upon the interpretation of a very important provision in the Act of 1844, I consider it necessary to enter upon the subject at some length, although I may have to repeat some of the statements made in former Reports.

Working Mills more than Ten Hours a-day, by means of Young Persons and Women.

By the Act (3 and 4 Will. IV.) which came into operation in 1833, the ordinary factory working day was declared to be from half-past five in the morning to half-past eight in the evening, and within these limits, a period of 15 hours, it was lawful to employ young persons at any time of the day, provided no one individual young person should work more than 12 hours in any one day, except in certain cases specially provided for. By the Act of 1844 no alteration was made in the length of the factory working day, but women above 18 years of age were restricted to the same limits as young persons. In the Act of 1847 the length of the factory day was left as before, although the hours of work were reduced from 12 to 10.

Very soon after the passing of the Act of 1833, evasions of the 12 hours' limitation were extensively practised, and many mill-owners fraudulently worked young persons 13 hours a-day and more, by such means keeping their mills going 13 and 14 hours a-day, whilst honest men kept to the legal time: these last naturally and justly complained, and they reproached the Inspectors with not doing their duty in not preventing such evasions. They fairly urged, that if there is to be a legislative restriction of the hours of work, it is essential that it should be enforced strictly on all; for an addition of even a few minutes a-day, if persisted in, makes a considerable addition to profits at the end of a year. The Inspectors replied, that they acknowledged to its full extent the justice of the principle so stated; that they had made every effort to check the evasions, but without success; that from the license given by the Act to employ young persons at any time of the day within the above-named 15 hours, the persons charged with so violating the law had been able to adopt so complicated a mode of working, that it had been found impossible to obtain such evidence as would secure a conviction. Some of the contrivances by which the fraudulent mill-owners escaped I described in my last Report; but they are more fully and most clearly set forth by my colleague Mr. Howell, in his last

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Dec. 1, 1848.

Report, page 16. They, of course, when charged with overworking, asserted that they were in no way disobeying the law; and the Inspectors, although convinced that these assertions were not true, could only disprove them by finding out persons working in the mill who knew their falseness, and who would come forward to give evidence in Court; that is, persons depending for their bread upon a master, who, having had no scruples about breaking the law, would be as little scrupulous to revenge himself upon those who should dare to give evidence against him.

When in 1844 a Bill was brought into Parliament to amend the numerous imperfections in the Act of 1833, which the working of it had brought to light, and by which fraudulent evasions of its chief enactments were extensively practised with impunity, no amendment was more urgently pressed upon the attention of Government by the Inspectors, as their Reports in several years show, than that the door should be as effectually as possible closed against overworking; that is, that greater security should be provided that all young persons should be restricted to the 12 hours. For this purpose it was recommended, while the Bill was in preparation, by those who best knew the various modes of evasions that had been practised: 1st. That the time when the mill first started in the morning should be the fixed point from which the hours of work on that day should be reckoned, for all persons whose labour was to be regulated by the Bill; 2ndly. That all young persons should have the same amount of time for their meals, and at the same periods of the day; 3rdly. That the hours of work should be regulated by a clock, open to the public view, to be approved of by the Inspector; and 4thly. That it should be made possible for the Inspectors to obtain evidence of overworking, without being obliged to have recourse to the work-people employed in the mill. These recommendations were adopted, and are in substance embodied in the following enactments:—

1st. *Section* 26. The hours of work of children and young persons in every factory shall be reckoned from the time when any child or young person shall first begin to work in the morning in such factory.

Section 28. Notices of the times of beginning and ending daily work of all persons employed in the factory, and any alteration thereof, of the times of the day and amount of time allowed for their several meals, written or printed in legible characters, shall be hung up in the entrance of the factory, where they may be easily read by the persons employed in the factory;—and any notice required to be hung up shall be in the forms and according to the directions given in the Schedule (C) hereunto annexed.

Section 52. In any complaint of the employment of any person in a factory otherwise than is allowed by this Act, the time of beginning work in the morning, which shall be stated in any notice fixed up in the factory, signed by the occupier or his agent, shall be taken to be the time when *all* persons in the factory, except children beginning to work in the afternoon, *began work* on any day subsequent to the date of such notice, so long as the same continued fixed up in the factory.

Schedule D.—Form for the notice to be fixed up of the hours of work of *all* young persons and females employed in the factory.

The Hours of Work of *all* Young Persons and Females above 18 years of age employed in this Factory.

Days of Week.	Morning.		Forenoon.		Afternoon.		Evening.		Total Hours.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	

2nd. *Section* 36. The times allowed for meals, as provided by the Factory Act (one and a half hours to every such person restricted, as hereinbefore provided, to the performance of twelve hours' work, sec. 6 of 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 103), shall be taken between half-past seven in the morning and half-past seven in the evening. During any meal-time which shall form any part of the hour and half allowed for meals, no child or young person shall be employed or allowed to remain in any room in which any manufacturing process is then carried on; and all the young persons employed in a factory shall have the time for meals at the same period of the day.

3rd. *Section* 26. The hours of work shall be regulated by a public clock, or by some other

clock open to the public view, to be approved of in either case in writing, under the hand of the Inspector or Sub-Inspector of the district.

4th. By the notices, as set forth in Sections 28 and 52, and the form thereof given in Schedule D, quoted above; by Section 48 making the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors competent witnesses in any prosecution; and by Section 3 giving the Inspector and Sub-Inspector the power to take with him at all times, into any factory, the Certifying Surgeon of the district, and any constable or other peace officer whom he may need to assist him.

These enactments, therefore, which have appeared to some to impose unnecessary and even unjust restrictions, were framed to satisfy the urgent and just claim of mill-owners themselves, that uniformity in the number of hours worked should be strictly enforced. I have thought much upon the subject, and I have been unable to devise any plan that would attain the object sought by any means less stringent. The conclusion, indeed, to which I have come, after long experience of the working of the Factory Acts, and after the fullest consideration, is this, that, if the above-named enactments in the amending Act of 1844 were repealed, it would be impossible to prevent the most extensive evasions of the restricted hours of work: we should, by such repeal, have a statute providing the means for evading its principal enactment. All the five Sub-Inspectors in my district agree in this opinion.

If the law were so altered, two mill-owners living near each other, having similar kinds of manufacture, in order to work their mills 14 hours a-day, by the employment of young persons and women for 14 hours, would have only to agree to employ two entire sets of hands between them; the set No. 1 working in Mill A in the morning, and in Mill B in the afternoon; and the set No. 2 working in Mill B in the morning, and in Mill A in the afternoon. They could not be interfered with, although the young persons and women they employed did work 14 hours a-day; for neither mill-owner would have employed any one individual more than seven hours a-day, and even would have complied with the provisions of the Act as to meal-times, by working thus:—

	H.	M.
1st Set from 5½ A.M. to 8 0	2	30
8½ to 1 0	4	30
	7	0
2nd Set from 1 to 4½	3	30
5 to 8½ P.M.	3	30
	7	0

It must be remembered that, if overworking was practised when the mills could work 12 hours a-day, the temptation to evade the law is immensely increased by the restriction to 10 hours a-day.

I have heard it stated, and have seen a similar statement in a public journal, that this is only a question of more or less trouble to the Inspectors; that increased activity and exertion on their part would detect and prevent such evasions of the law. It is not surprising that such statements should be made, and that credit should be given to them by persons who are unacquainted with the internal management of factories, and with the working of the Factory Act of 1833; and such persons may fairly require something more than the evidence of Inspectors, on a question involving such important interests. I am prepared to show that the conclusions at which I have arrived are supported by testimony which admits of no dispute; I took pains during the last two months to ascertain the opinions of a considerable number of the owners and managers of mills, whether, if such relays were legalized, it would be possible for the most vigilant inspection to prevent extensive and easy evasions. I put the matter before them in this form:—"If you could employ young persons "and women at any time of the day between half-past five in the morning and "half-past eight at night, in different sets, each individual nominally working "only 10 hours a-day, and if you had power to change these sets from day to "day, both as regards the persons composing them and their hours of work "(which would be the case if the 26th and 52nd sections of the Act of 1844 "were repealed), and if you were disposed to evade the law by getting the

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"young persons and women to work more than 10 hours a-day, do you think "that you would have any difficulty in so casting the hours of work that it "would not be possible for the Inspector to make out a case against you?"— The general answer was—"None whatever;" with the exception of two mill-owners, who said, that it would certainly be very difficult for the Inspector to prevent such evasions. One mill-owner, employing more than 1000 people, said to me, "Give me the power you describe, and, if I were so disposed, I "should have no difficulty in cheating you if you were living in the mill." Another, employing nearly 1300 hands, said "If working by relays were "allowed, the Act would speedily become utterly abortive;" and his two managers, in their master's presence, made a similar statement. The manager of one of the largest mills in Manchester said to me, and his master, who was present, acquiesced, "If there were 20 Inspectors, we could defy them all, if "relays were allowed." Several of them stated that, if there was any briskness of trade, working young persons and women 13 and 14 hours a-day would then speedily become common. I requested the Sub-Inspectors to ascertain the opinions of mill-owners and managers on this point in their respective districts; and they have reported to me that they found the opinion all but universal that, if such a system were allowed, no inspection could prevent the most extensive overworking. I spoke in this way to 32 mill-owners and 15 managers; the Sub-Inspectors spoke to 33 mill-owners and 14 managers; and I have in my possession a list containing the names of those 94 individuals. Should a repeal of the above-named sections in the Act of 1844 be proposed, I trust that a committee will hear the evidence of as many of the very competent witnesses named in that list as they think necessary to settle the question.

The occupiers of the two factories hereafter named, against whom I proceeded for a violation of the 26th and 52nd sections of the Act of 1844, fixed up notices in their mills containing the names of the persons they worked by relays, to show that they did not work more than 10 hours a-day. I have no doubt that many plans might be shown of systems of relays, by which it would be made to appear that none of the persons named would work more than 10 hours a-day; we should have the sets designated by letters of the alphabet or other signs, and it would look all very perfect *on paper*. Neither do I doubt that there are mill-owners who would honestly work on some such system. But we unfortunately know too well, by experience, that all mill-owners are not to be trusted; that many of them have a very loose kind of morality in regard to evasions of the factory law. It might be very possible, in some small mills with a very limited number of hands, for the Inspector to ascertain whether the relays had been worked according to the notice, assuming that the hands had not beforehand been taught their lesson as to the answers they were to give to the Inspector when he made his appearance. But I will suppose a mill, in which the owner has a design to work the young persons and women more than 10 hours a-day; that there are a thousand such persons employed in five or six sets, and that the mill is kept at work from half-past five in the morning to half-past eight at night. He presents to the Inspector his notice-board, with the sets designated by signs, letters or figures; the name of each person in the set, and the respective hours of work of each set, written perhaps very close in a small handwriting; the list professing of course to be the hours of work on the day the Inspector is there. But the week preceding, the hours of work of the several sets and the persons composing them, had been quite different. I will further suppose that information had been given to the Inspector that the hands in that mill, *during the preceding week*, had been worked more than 10 hours a-day, and more than 58 hours a-week. Now as he could only proceed against the mill-owner by naming, in his information, certain individuals who had been over-worked, and by being able to prove the periods of the day when each had been illegally employed that preceding week, he must, not only without any guide, but with every difficulty thrown in his way, find out from among the thousand scattered through three or four buildings, the individuals alleged to have been over-worked, and the hours of illegal working of these individuals, and must also find competent and willing witnesses to prove the offence. I ask any man acquainted with the tricks and evasions successfully practised in Mr. Howell's district before the Act of 1844, whether any Inspector or Sub-Inspector, were he the most active,

vigilant, experienced, and skilful in the service, would have the least chance of making out a case which he could bring into Court? He would leave the mill, in all probability perfectly satisfied that the law had been grossly violated, but powerless as to any means of punishing the offender.

The object of those who wish to be allowed to work with relays of young persons and women is to extend the working of the mill beyond 10 hours; and if they worked by relays the same number of hours as some are now doing with adult males, one set of the young persons and women might be employed as late as half-past eight in the evening. All such young persons and women, even if they were honestly limited to 10 hours a-day, would, therefore, be deprived of that which is generally held to be one of the greatest boons to the factory operatives in the Ten Hours Act, viz., the cessation from work at an early hour in the evening. It is vain to say that they would have the same amount of leisure at their disposal at other times of the day; two hours before breakfast, or in the middle of the day, might certainly be employed by some of the women in domestic matters, but to the young men and most of the young women they would be worse than useless. The young persons would be deprived of the advantages of evening schools, and it is not to be supposed that they would go to morning schools, among children. When their day's work is over at an early hour in the evening, and they have three hours at their disposal before it is time to go to bed, the factory workers then feel the full value of the shortened hours of labour; they can then take advantage of evening schools or other places of instruction, and turn their leisure to good account in many ways, both for moral improvement and for social and domestic comfort.

It is, no doubt, true that there may be hardships to individuals arising out of the prohibition to work by the system of relays in question; and cases, some perhaps real, but chiefly hypothetical, have been brought forward on several occasions of late. But, on the other hand, it would be easy to paint in no less vivid colours, the injurious consequences to young persons from 13 to 18 years of age, and to young women, if they were kept in and about the factory from half-past five in the morning to half-past eight at night, even although their time of actually working at the machinery were not to exceed 10 hours a-day. It was a question whether a licence to work them in that way, or a restriction that would in general secure their leaving off work at an early hour in the evening, would, upon the whole, be most beneficial, and most consistent with the object of the law, and Parliament decided in favour of the restriction.

It has been plausibly set forth by some persons that there would be great advantages to trade were the mills to be enabled, by relays, to work 13 or 14 hours a-day. No one doubts that the longer manufacturing machinery is kept in motion, the greater will be the produce; and if it could be kept going all the 24 hours of each day, without compromising the physical and moral health of the human beings by which it is worked, no one would dream of interfering with it. But the far greater proportion of mills cannot work without the aid of children, or young persons, or women, and the Legislature has decided that such persons shall be protected against the temptations held out to them by the capitalist to work in a manner that is inconsistent with a sound healthy state of the population, morally and physically. That is the whole question; it is a legislative interference demanded by a strong, overruling moral necessity, superior to all considerations of wealth. In my Report dated the 31st of December, 1841, I laid before the Secretary of State the results of a very careful and extensive inquiry as to the probable effects of restricting the labour in factories to 10 or 11 hours a-day upon the cost of production and upon wages; I showed the heavy losses which certain mills would sustain, and I expressed my belief, at that time, that it was vain to expect that there could be any restrictions in the hours of work without paying a very considerable price for it. Subsequent experience, and particularly a recent inquiry to which I shall presently call your attention, has shown that I overrated that price; that there are compensating circumstances, by keeping up the amount produced, which the working of the Ten Hours Act has brought to light.

But it has not been my purpose on the present occasion to discuss the policy of the restrictions which Parliament has in its wisdom thought it right to impose; my object has been to show, both by the evidence of my own experience, and by the testimony of mill-owners and their managers, that if the

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checks against working by relays of young persons and women, provided by the Act of 1844, were removed, no practical system of inspection could prevent extensive fraudulent overworking; thereby seriously injuring the mill-owners who obey the law, and rendering the object of the law to a great extent nugatory.

On the 20th of May, Mr. Sub-Inspector Jones reported to me that on visiting the cotton factory of Messrs. Jones Brothers and Co., of Bedford Mills, Leigh, near Manchester, on the 18th, he found that some young persons and women were employed as early as six in the morning, and others as late as seven in the evening; that two hours were allowed for meals at the same period of the day to all, as required by the Act, leaving 11 hours of work, according to the 26th and 52nd sections of the Act of 1844; but that the young persons and women were sent out of the mill for an hour, some at one time and some at another, according to a notice fixed up, a copy of which he sent me, making their actual hours of work 10, and that in this way Messrs. Jones and Co. conceived that they were not working contrary to law, and that they had stated to him that before adopting that plan they had obtained a legal opinion in support of their view. I had, however, no doubt that such a mode of working was clearly against the provisions in the sections above quoted, as interpreted by the law officers of the Crown, and decided in cases tried at Colchester and Loughborough, referred to by my colleague, Mr. Saunders, in his last Report.

This important part of the law had been also very fully considered by my colleagues and myself at that very time, during our last statutory meeting, as you will find in our Joint Report. We there state—

> In connexion, however, with this subject, there is one question, which, in all our districts, as will be seen on perusal of our respective Reports, has excited much attention and no little controversy, we mean the question of protracting the operations of the factory for a longer period than 10 hours, by the adoption of the principle of working by relays of women or young persons, no one of whom, however, being worked more than the limited number of 10 hours. Our several views, with regard to the advantages or disadvantages, the policy or impolicy, of this system, will be best inferred by a reference to our separate Reports. Its legality is another question, and upon that question we have all put the same construction upon the stringent provisions of the Act of 1844, which appear, indeed, to have been framed with the direct object of preventing the adoption of the system of working by relays, in order to place the various individual members of the different classes of protected labourers upon one and the same footing. Indeed, our administration of the law upon this subject could be no other than it has been; because foreseeing, at an early period after the Act of 1844 was passed, the importance of having this point clearly understood, in order that our practice might be uniform throughout the manufacturing districts, we applied to Secretary Sir James Graham so early as January, 1845, for instructions on this subject, and in reply were informed, "That in no case can a factory work more than 12 hours" (this was before the passing of the Ten Hours Act), "to be reckoned from the time when any child or young person *first* began work in the factory on the same day, except when lost time is recovered, in the manner pointed out in sections 33 and 34."
>
> This provision of the law being clear and unambiguous, it has been our duty to enforce it with strict uniformity and impartiality throughout all the districts, without discussing the question which has been so much agitated of its policy or impolicy.

I therefore lost no time in directing the Sub-Inspector to go to the factory of Messrs. Jones Brothers and Co., and inform them that I could not sanction that mode of working, and that it must be immediately put a stop to. He went accordingly, but they declined to do what I required. I therefore directed the Sub-Inspector to lay an information against them for illegal working; but I desired him to do no more, under the circumstances of the case, than was necessary to bring the case before a Bench of Magistrates. An information was laid accordingly, and it was heard at the Chowbent (or Atherton) petty sessions, on the 5th of June. The Magistrates present were, Mr. J. S. Greene, a judge in the County Courts; Mr. Alfred Silvester, the occupier of a cotton mill in Atherton; and Mr. T. B. Sanderson, formerly a manufacturer, as I have been informed: they dismissed the complaint. As the question turned upon the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, I assume that the decision was come to mainly on the authority of Mr. Greene, who was in the Chair. The Sub-Inspector in a letter to me, written immediately after the case was decided, stated that Mr. Greene, when he dismissed it, gave the following reasons: 1st, That the 26th section is loosely worded, and will not bear the

strong construction sought to be put upon it; 2ndly, That the 36th section provides that no young person shall be employed more than five hours before one o'clock without an interval of 30 minutes for meals, and if it had been intended to prescribe the particular hours of work for the rest of the day, why was it not done? 3rdly, That the 35th section also provides that all work shall be done by half-past four on Saturday; and, lastly, that by section 36, common meal hours are provided for, and if it was intended that there should be common hours of work, why was it not stated?

On the 8th of June I received a letter from Messrs. James Kennedy and Co., of Manchester, of which the following is a copy:—

L. Horner, Esq.

DEAR SIR, *Manchester, June 7*, 1848.

YOU will doubtless have had the case of Messrs. Jones Brothers under your consideration. A decision having been given in the system of working relays, we should feel much obliged if you would inform us, at your earliest convenience, if it be your intention to prevent our adopting the same system.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
JAMES KENNEDY and Co.

To this letter I sent the following reply:—

Messrs. James Kennedy and Co.

DEAR SIRS, *Factory Office, London, June 9*, 1848.

IN reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I have to inform you that the decision of the magistrates at Chowbent, in the case of Messrs. Jones Brothers, will in no respect alter my course of proceedings, because it is in direct opposition to an instruction which the Inspectors received from Secretary Sir James Graham, dated 4th April, 1845, that in no case can a factory work more than 12 hours (since 1st May last, of course, 10 hours), to be reckoned from the time when any child or young person *first* began work in the factory on the same day, except when lost time is recovered in the manner pointed out in sections 33 and 34.

The opinion of the Chowbent magistrates is also in direct opposition to high legal authority, and to decisions by benches of magistrates in two other places in similar cases tried at Loughborough and Colchester, which you probably saw, as marked allusion was made to them in the newspapers at the time.

I am, &c.,

On the same day I sent Messrs. Kennedy and Co.'s letter and a copy of my answer to Mr. Under-Secretary Lewis, and I intimated to him that I did not see how I could, with any propriety, abstain beyond a few days from laying a fresh information against Messrs. Jones Brothers and Co., as I believed they were continuing to work in defiance of what I had told them was the law.

On the 12th of June I addressed the following letter to them:—

Messrs. Jones Brothers.

GENTLEMEN, *Factory Office, London, June 12*, 1848.

IT is right that I should inform you that the decision of the magistrates at Chowbent, in your case, will in no respect alter my proceeding to prevent mills working more than 10 hours a-day with young persons and women, by means of an interchange of the work of such persons, or by adult males brought in to assist. The decision is in direct opposition to instructions received by the Inspectors from Secretary Sir J. Graham in April, 1845, upon that question, to high legal authority, and to the decision of *two* benches of magistrates, one at Colchester, the other at Loughborough, in cases similar to yours.

I have, moreover, now to inform you, that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown has been recently taken, and was two days ago transmitted by Secretary Sir George Grey to the Inspectors, and that opinion sustains the interpretation of the law which I told you I considered myself bound to enforce, and which has hitherto been complied with, when explained, by all other mill owners in my district.

I presume that you will admit that the joint opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General must be of greater authority in the interpretation of an Act of Parliament than those of the magistrates at Chowbent before whom your case was heard, and I therefore trust that you will cease to work in the manner for doing which the proceedings against you were taken. If you do not, you leave me no choice but the painful necessity of directing Mr. Jones to lay another information against you.

I remain, &c.,

L. H.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have seen a similar case reported in the "Leeds Mercury," as tried at Leeds last week, in which the defendants were convicted.

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To this letter I received the following reply :—

Leonard Horner, Esq.

Sir, *Manchester, June* 13, 1848.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date.

Our wish is to conform to the provisions of the Factory Act, and conceive we do so by the course of working which we have adopted.

We are sorry to find there are decisions which you consider adverse to our view of the meaning and intent of the Act, but we doubt if the circumstances are identical.

As the leading magistrate on the bench, which dismissed the cases preferred against us, is of considerable standing at the bar, and as we are supported by the opinion of very eminent counsel, we scarcely think, in justice to ourselves as well as our workpeople, that we ought to limit the hours of work any further.

If we were to adopt the plan that you suggest we should have to dismiss at once about 40 young persons and females who could very ill afford to be thrown altogether out of work these hard times, and who, as you are aware (together with the other protected hands), are only working 10 hours per day.

We are, Sir,
Your very obedient servants,
Jones Brothers and Co.

I considered that it would be of no use to take the case before Mr. Greene, and as the 45th section of the Act of 1844 empowers the Inspector and Sub-Inspector to bring a complaint before any Bench of Magistrates within five miles from the place where the offence complained of was committed, after advising with Mr. Lewis, I determined upon bringing the case before another Bench, and on the 15th June wrote to the Sub-Inspector as follows:—

I inclose the answer of Jones Brothers to my letter, by which you will see that they are persevering, and mean to continue to act in what I have told them is contrary to law. It will not only not do to allow them to go on, if I can prevent them, but they must be proceeded against without loss of time. I could bring no mill-owner up in another place so long as I am allowing Jones and Co. to go on without trying to stop them. You will, therefore, please to go to Bedford on Saturday—to-morrow, if you can, would be better—and learn their final determination. I say final, because you will see that their letter is not an *absolute* refusal. If they will not yield to the high authority as to the meaning of the Act I have put before them, you will then take the necessary steps for laying a fresh information against them. Proceed as before, taking two young persons and two women. If the mills be within five miles of Bolton, or any other bench of magistrates, except Chowbent, lay the information at the one or the other place. But if Chowbent be the only bench before which the case can be heard, take no steps at all, do not even go to the factory, because, in that case, I shall probably take the opinion of Sir George Grey what I ought to do.

I am, dear Sir, &c.

Having learned that Bolton was more than five miles from the factory, I, on the 16th, wrote to the Sub-Inspector as follows :—

As Bolton is not within five miles I cannot legally take Jones Brothers before that bench, and to try them again before the Chowbent magistrates is a step that requires some deliberation as to the mode of setting about it. I am in communication with Mr. Maule, the Solicitor of the Treasury, about an application to the Queen's Bench for a mandamus, but as he must advise with the law officers of the Crown, and is at present much engaged at the Old Bailey with the Chartist prosecutions, there may be a delay of some days. This is very inconvenient to me, for I have been for some time desirous to go into Lancashire, but there is no help for it.

The Sub-Inspector having informed me that a Court of Petty Sessions would be shortly held at Tyldesley, a place within two milesof the factory, I desired him to lay the information before that Bench.

These proceedings were in no degree contrary to your recommendation, conveyed to the Inspectors, in the letter of Mr. Lewis of the 9th of June,* in the following terms :—

They (the law officers) further state, that as by the 69th section the order cannot be appealed against or removed by *certiorari*, there is no means of raising the question hostilely, but if the parties can so arrange that a magistrate shall refuse to convict, the question may be raised by an application to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus.

As it appears that conflicting divisions upon the 26th section have been made by different benches of magistrates, Sir George Grey thinks it must be desirable that the question should, if possible, be raised in such a manner as to obtain the opinion of a superior Court upon it.

The laying an information was a necessary preliminary, whatever course might ultimately be taken.

* Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 18th July, 1848.

But I was informed that the application for a mandamus could only be made in term time, therefore not before November, that a return was not imperative before the following term, and that it might be twelve months before a mandamus would be granted. I had thus to consider the consequences of this possible delay, —that, if such a course were pursued, it would be impossible for me or any of my colleagues to proceed against any other mill-owner until the point of law should be settled by the Court of Queen's Bench; that the 26th and 52nd sections would thus be virtually annulled during the interval; and that, consequently, there might be the most extensive overworking both in my own district and in those of my colleagues without our being able to prevent it. I considered that, after all, it was the opinion of only one bench of magistrates which had thrown any doubt on the law; that in three other cases tried elsewhere, by tribunals as much entitled to respect as that presided over by Mr. Greene, the decisions were contrary to his, and there was the additional weight of authority against him—the opinions of the Crown lawyers. I determined, therefore, to enforce the law according to the interpretation given to the Inspectors by Sir James Graham in 1845, confirmed by the opinion of the present law officers of the Crown, until I should receive contrary directions from you.

The second information against Messrs. Jones Brothers and Co. was laid before the Tyldesley Bench on the 7th of July by the Sub-Inspector, Mr. Gaskell of Bolton appearing as his attorney. Being in Manchester, I went to Tyldesley to hear what arguments could be urged for the defendants. The magistrates on the Bench were, Colonel Malcolm Nugent Ross, chairman, Mr. John Jacson, occupier of a cotton factory in Tyldesley, and Mr. Samuel Lees. After some police cases had been disposed of, that of Messrs. Jones Brothers and Co. was called on; but immediately before, Mr. Greene, Mr. Silvester, and Mr. Sanderson, who had heard and dismissed the case at Atherton on the 5th of June, accompanied by Mr. Pownall, a magistrate and the occupier of a silk factory in the neighbourhood, came into the room and took their places on the Bench. Mr. Ovens, a barrister, who appeared as counsel for the defendants, objected *in limine* to the case being heard, maintaining that it had been virtually decided already at Atherton. Mr. Gaskell, on the other hand, insisted that the present was a complaint for an offence committed subsequently to the decision at Atherton, and that he was entitled to be heard. He further stated, that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been taken since that decision; but he was prevented from reading it by Mr. Greene, who repudiated the idea that the magistrates should be in any degree governed by the opinion of the Crown lawyers, and maintained that the case ought not to be heard. After a short consultation with Mr. Jacson and Mr. Lees, Colonel Ross stated their decision to be, that the case could not be heard. He subsequently stated officially, as the reasons for that decision, that the magistrates who had decided the case at Atherton (four in number) came to the Tyldesley Bench evidently with the intention of carrying out the decision given by them at Atherton; that Mr. Greene, who delivered the decision of the magistrates at Atherton, stated that they attended only to support their former decision; that they interfered with no other cases, and left the Court as soon as Messrs. Jones's case was disposed of. That, under these circumstances, the Tyldesley magistrates, there being a majority on the Bench against them, considered it only a waste of time to go into the case; but that if it had come before them only, they would have conceived it their duty to have gone into it.

Being informed that Messrs. James Kennedy and Co. were working their mill by relays of four sets of young persons and women, from half-past five in the morning to half-past eight at night, the changes being so contrived that no individual should work more than 10 hours a-day, if the plan were adhered to, I went to the mill on the 18th of July, and having had the plan of working explained, and seen the notices they had put up, I informed Messrs. Kennedy that I considered their plan to be contrary to the 26th and 52nd sections of the Act of 1844, and that I therefore could not sanction their going on with it. Although I should have been justified in proceeding against them for a penalty for each person so illegally employed, and the number was considerable, as they were acting under the impression that they were not violating the law, I told them that I should be content to take one individual, no more than was necessary to bring the case before Mr. Maude, the stipendiary magistrate, at the

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Borough Court; that it should be an amicable suit.* It was agreed between us that barristers should not be employed, but that the case should be conducted by an attorney on each side. I employed Mr. R. B. Cobbett to appear for Mr. Graham, the Sub-Inspector, by whom the complaint was to be made. Mr. Matthew Kennedy, the eldest of the acting partners, met me at Mr. Cobbett's chambers to arrange matters as to the day of hearing; and on that occasion he stated, that, if the decision of the Bench should be against them, they would at once cease to work in the manner objected to. The case was heard on the 2nd of August by Mr. Maude and nine other magistrates, viz., F. Hodgson, Esq.; John Sharp, Esq., maker of machinery; Richard Birley, Esq., owner of a cotton factory; R. Gladstone, Esq., merchant; J. Jacson, Esq.; Joseph Peel, Esq., maker of machinery; D. Price, Esq., merchant; T. Townend, Esq., merchant; and James Murray, Esq., owner of a cotton factory. After hearing the lawyers on both sides at great length, they convicted Messrs. Kennedy of having worked the young person named in the information contrary to the Act.

After the decision of the Bench had been declared by Mr. Maude, Messrs. Kennedy's attorney, Mr. Earle, intimated that his clients would appeal against the conviction to the Court of Queen's Bench, and requested, in order that they might be able to do so, that the conviction might be made out in a special manner. No desire was expressed by Messrs. Kennedy in my communications with them before the information was laid, "That the question should, if pos "sible, be raised in such a manner as to obtain the opinion of a superior Court "upon it;" and the letter of Mr. Lewis, containing the words between inverted commas, was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 18th of July. No intimation before the case came on for hearing had been made to me by Messrs. Kennedy and Co. of their having any intention to try an appeal in the event of their being convicted; on the contrary, Mr. M. Kennedy, as stated above, led me to believe that the decision of the magistrates would be considered as settling the question, so far as they were concerned. Mr. Maude suggested that Mr. Earle and Mr. Cobbett should together prepare a form of conviction, and submit it to him for his consideration. I made no objection to Mr. Cobbett assisting Mr. Earle in this way, although I believed that there could be no appeal, from what is stated in Mr. Lewis's letter of the 22nd of June quoted above, and I said so at the time. Six weeks afterwards I was asked, indirectly, by Mr. Earle applying to Mr. Cobbett, and Mr. Cobbett transmitting the message to me through Mr. Graham the Sub-Inspector, to join in an indemnity to the magistrates from the costs of an action which Messrs. Kennedy intended to bring against them. This new, and as it appeared to me somewhat extraordinary proposal, I at once refused to comply with. As my refusal threw no obstacle in the way of their proceeding with their appeal, for there can be no doubt that an indemnity offered by themselves alone would have satisfied the magistrates, I considered that the application had been made with no other object than to diminish the cost of the appeal to themselves; as they were to profit by it, if successful, I saw no ground for my asking you to give me authority to spend the public money for their benefit, and they had no right to expect that I should become personally responsible. If Messrs. Kennedy and Co. had informed me that some concurrence on my part was indispensable to enable them to bring their case before the superior Court, and why it was so, I should of course have submitted their application to you, and have asked for instructions: that they never did.

On the 14th of October, there appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" newspaper, a letter from Messrs. Kennedy and Co., charging me with not fulfilling engagements which they alleged I had entered into in the above proceedings. That letter was answered by Mr. Cobbett in the next number of the same newspaper, who had no difficulty from his acquaintance with all that had taken place, in proving the charges to be groundless. But Messrs. Kennedy reprinted their letter in a separate form, and circulated it widely

* I do not state this from memory only, for in a letter to one of my colleagues, dated the 23rd of July, there occurs the following passage:—"I have never had any doubt as to Kennedy's mode of "working being illegal. On Tuesday last I agreed with him to have the point of law tried by a friendly "suit before Mr. Maude, the stipendiary magistrate here, and I have made every arrangement to have "the case well and fully argued. Not only Mr. Kennedy himself and his brothers, but several of the "mill-owners here with whom I have spoken, are very much satisfied that the case is to be tried before "a lawyer whose opinion carries great weight."

after the publication of Mr. Cobbett's letter, without making the least allusion to his refutation of the charges. Having laid the facts before you, when you sent, for my observations thereon, the copy of that printed letter which they had forwarded to you, I have no occasion to enter into further particulars now. I would not have alluded to the subject of this letter at all, did not Messrs. Kennedy and Co. state in it that they "will take care that other members of the "House of Commons are made acquainted with the facts of the case." It is proper that such "other members" should know that the charges have been answered.

Having been informed that, notwithstanding the conviction of Messrs. Kennedy and Co., Messrs. Jones Brothers and Co. were still working by relays of young persons and women, I felt it to be my imperative duty to do all in my power to make the law equal in its operation in so essential a particular throughout my district, and determined to endeavour to prevent them from having an unfair advantage over other mill-owners, by giving Mr. Greene an opportunity of reconsidering his former judgment, after he had learned the decision of his brother magistrate and lawyer, Mr. Maude, and the other magistrates at Manchester.

I therefore directed Mr. Sub-Inspector Graham (in the absence of Mr. Jones, the Sub-Inspector of the division of my district in which Leigh is situated,) to lay an information against Messrs. Jones Brothers and Co. before the Atherton Bench. The case was heard on the 11th of September, Mr. Greene again presiding, the other magistrates being Mr. Silvester, Mr. Sanderson, and Mr. Pownall. Mr. Graham reported to me that day, that the Bench after having retired for some time, returned to the Court, and stated that they would give their decision on that day fortnight, probably in writing. On the 25th of September, Mr. Graham attended to hear the decision; when Mr. Greene stated, that the magistrates were unanimously of opinion that they could not convict, and therefore dismissed the charges; that he had stated on the 11th, of his own accord, that their decision would probably be in writing, but that this was not to be done, because the magistrates had arrived at a similar conclusion for different reasons.

The consequence of this decision is, that all the factories within the magisterial division in which Mr. Greene acts, may work by relays of young persons and women without my having the power to prevent them; whereas in every other part of my district, as far as I have yet learned up to the present time, all the factories are paying obedience to the law according as I have been instructed to enforce it, with the exception of Messrs. Kennedy and Co., who are again working by relays, and against whom another information will very shortly be laid.

Opinions of the Factory Operatives respecting the Ten Hours' Act.

As it is now sixteen months since the labour of young persons and women in factories was restricted to less than 12 hours a-day, and seven months since it has not been lawful to employ them more than 10 hours in any one day, there has been time for them to form some judgment of the practical working of a law which was passed for their benefit. Although a longer time must elapse before the measure can be said to have been fairly tried, I considered that you might naturally expect to receive from me at this time some account of what I had found to be the general feeling among the factory operatives on this additional limitation of their hours of work.

To ascertain this I have, with the assistance of the Sub-Inspectors, made a careful inquiry in different parts of my district. I determined not to take my information from indirect sources, but from the workpeople themselves, by conversing with them individually, and freeing them as much as possible from any restraint likely to interfere with their expressing to me their honest, candid opinions. I conducted the inquiry in the manner I shall presently describe: I explained to the Sub-Inspectors, both by letter and in conversation, how I meant to proceed, and I requested them to follow the same course as myself, which they did. There was no other selection of the factories in which the inquiries were made, except by generally choosing those where considerable numbers are employed. The master of the factory, if he was seen, or his principal agent in his absence, was told the object in view, and the manner in which it was proposed to make the inquiry was explained; and neither in my own case,

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nor in that of any of any of the Sub-Inspectors, was any impediment thrown in our way; but, on the contrary, every facility was afforded to us to see and converse with the workpeople in private. I went into the different rooms, and pointed out persons whom I should like to speak to, taking them from different classes of the workers, indiscriminately, without any previous acquaintance or communication with the individuals, and the Sub-Inspectors did the same. I did not speak to any one, male or female, under 17 years of age, and, except in very few instances, if I found that the younger persons gave their wages to their parents, and were not supporting themselves by their earnings, or if any were not receiving less than they would do were they working 12 hours, I did not carry the conversation farther.

For a short time after I began the inquiry I saw the people sometimes singly, sometimes three together; but I soon found I should get a more free expression of individual opinion if I spoke with each person alone; and four-fifths of those whose evidence was taken down, were conversed with separately. I tried to put them at their ease by avoiding as much as possible all formality of examination, and by conversing with them freely. I explained to each person that my sole object was to learn from the workpeople themselves how they liked the new law, and I assured them that they might speak their minds with perfect freedom, for, so far as they were individually concerned, no one would know what they told me, although, for my own security, I should note down their names privately.

After taking down the nature of their employments in the factory, and also (some time after the inquiry began) their ages, and whether married or single, I asked what wages they were getting for 10 hours, and what they would get, at the same rate, if they worked 12 hours.* I then put the case before them in this way, "You say that you are getting 10*s.* a-week for 10 hours, and that you "would get 12*s.* if you worked 12 hours; but although you only now get 10*s.* "you work two hours less, and so have two hours a-day more at your own "disposal. Now tell me, whether, taking all things into account, you would "prefer to work 10 hours for 10*s.* a-week, or go back to 12 hours to get more "wages?" Very generally I stated the question to them also in this form, "Suppose there were three mills near together, in each of which the work was "the same, and all equally convenient to you, one of them working 10 hours "a-day, where you would get 10*s.* a-week, another working 11 hours where "you would get 11*s.*, and the other working 12 hours where you would get "12*s.*, which of the three would you like to work in?" The answers will be found in the Appendix to this Report. I considered that it would be far more satisfactory to those who take an interest in this question to see the answers of the individuals, than merely to have numerical results; that although there would necessarily be much repetition, an opportunity would in that way be given of showing the grounds for the preferences expressed, as the persons conversed with very frequently stated the reasons why they preferred the one or the other mode of working; and that thus a more correct and more distinct idea could be formed of the real feelings of the people.

At most of the factories where I made the inquiry, I asked the master or manager, or other chief agent, sometimes both, what were their impressions of the feelings of their workpeople respecting the Ten Hours' Act, and I noted down their answers. I conversed in this way with 19 masters and 31 agents, the Sub-Inspectors with 38 masters and 66 agents, and the notes taken of what they said are given with the rest of the evidence; but, for convenience of reference, they are printed in italics. It will be seen that in the greater number of instances their impressions were confirmed by the evidence afterwards taken, but in several instances it was quite otherwise.† With regard to the opinions of the mill-owners themselves, my belief is that a majority of them are against any restriction beyond 12 hours; that a considerable number think there are good reasons for a reduction to 11 hours, and that many are in favour of the reduction to 10 hours. Several have said to me that they would have preferred if the law had fixed the factory working day for all ages, exclusive of children, as beginning at 6 A.M. and ending at 6 P.M, with an hour and a half off for meals; but the greater number of those with whom I have conversed have said,

* The wages were not always noted down until we had advanced some way in the inquiry.

† Remarkably so in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the evidence collected by myself, and in Nos. 54 to 69, and 112 to 124, of the evidence collected by Sub-Inspector E.

that if there was to be a restriction it would have been far better to have fixed it at 11 hours—that that would have been satisfactory both to masters and workers.

The factories in which the inquiries were made are situated in Accrington and the neighbourhood, Ashton-under-Lyne* and neighbourhood, Bacup, Blackburn,* Bolton* and neighbourhood, Burnley, Bury and neighbourhood, Clitheroe, Chorley, Dukenfield, Glossop, Heywood, Manchester* and Salford, Middleton, Oldham*, Preston* and neighbourhood, Ramsbottom, Radcliffe,* Royton, Rochdale* and neighbourhood, Saddleworth, Shaw, and Stalybridge.* My own inquiries were made in the places that are distinguished by an asterisk. In order to fulfil the promise of concealment which I made to the workpeople, I have not given with the evidence either the names of the Sub-Inspectors or the places where it was taken. I have designated the mills by letters, and the persons conversed with by numbers. I have lists of the mills and persons in my possession, by which I could give the name of the individual to which any given sign applies, as well as the mill where and the day when he was spoken with. I have made an analysis of the evidence, which will be also found in the Appendix; and in this I have given separately the opinions of the mill-owners, of their agents, of the male workers, and of the female workers, and I have classified the two last according to their weekly wages for 10 hours, so far as these were ascertained, in order to show the wages and preferences in juxtaposition.

The Appendix contains the evidence of 212 operatives, whose opinions I myself ascertained, and of 941 conversed with by the five Sub-Inspectors, together 1153 persons; and the following are the general results:—

1. That of the 1153, 713, or 61¾ per cent., prefer 10 hours' work.
„ 147, or 12¾ „ 11 „
„ 293, or 25½ „ 12 „

and thus 860, or 74½ per cent. are against returning to 12 hours.

2. That of 651 men, 441, or 67¾ per cent. prefer 10 hours' work.
„ 96, or 14¾ „ 11 „
„ 114, or 17½ „ 12 „

and thus 537 or 82¼ per cent. are against returning to 12 hours.

3. That of 502 women, 272, or 54¼ per cent. prefer 10 hours' work.
„ 51, or 10 „ 11 „
„ 179, or 35¾ „ 12 „

and thus 323, or 64⅓ per cent. are against returning to 12 hours.

4. That of 90 men receiving only from 5*s.* 9*d.* to 10*s.* 10*d.* of weekly wages, 45 (or 50 per cent.) are in favour of remaining at 10 hours' work.

5. That of 256 women receiving only from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* of weekly wages, 141 (or 55 per cent.) are in favour of remaining at 10 hours' work.

6. That of the 57 mill-owners conversed with, 20 expressed their belief that the majority of their people prefer 10 hours' work, although getting less wages; 22 that 11 hours would be preferred, and 15 that 12 hours would be preferred.

7. That of the 97 agents conversed with, 50 expressed their belief that the majority of their people prefer 10 hours' work although getting less wages; 34 that 11 hours would be preferred, and 12 that 12 hours would be preferred.

8. That of the 57 masters, 42 (or 76 per cent.), and of the 97 agents, 85 (or 87 per cent.) thus expressed their belief, that the majority of the people would be against returning to 12 hours' work.

This evidence is of course good only so far as it goes; I leave it to others to determine whether, considering the number of persons examined, the variety of places where the inquiries were made, and the different employments of the people whose opinions are given, it can be considered as a fair exponent of the feelings of the workpeople generally throughout my district. It will be observed that the same proportions of preferences for 10, 11, and 12 hours do not exist in all the Sub-Inspector's divisions; thus in that of Sub-Inspector D, out of 212 persons conversed with, 101 or nearly 50 per cent. give a preference to 11 hours, whereas the general average is only 12¾ per cent.; and that in the division of Sub-Inspector E, out of 195 persons, 178 or more than 91 per cent. are in favour of 10 hours, while the general average is 61¾.

There may be sources of fallacy in this inquiry of which I am not aware. It was remarked to me that those who say just now that they prefer 10 hours,

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although getting lower wages, do so under the expectation that they will hereafter be able to get the same wages for 10 hours as they used to get for 12. I do not think that there is much force in this remark; it amounts to no more than this, that if the workpeople think the times are favourable for getting an advance of wages, they will use their best endeavours to obtain them. But was there ever a time when they did not do so, whatever their hours of work might be? Besides, if the workpeople were to get their former 12 hours' wages for 10 hours, they would by the advanced rate get still more if they were to work 12 hours. Many of those who have stated their preference for 10 hours, have had great reduction in their wages, as much as 25 per cent. The rates have been reduced, and the sixth part of the remainder has been taken off for the reduction in time. Thus in some places I found that men who had been getting 10*s.* a-week, had had 1*s.* taken off for a reduction in the rate of 10 per cent., and 1*s.* 6*d.* of the remaining 9*s.* for the reduction in time, together 2*s.* 6*d.*, and notwithstanding this, many of them said they would rather work 10 hours. I think the opinions of such persons may be fairly taken to be that they set a high value upon the increased leisure, and that they hope, and perhaps expect with some confidence, that they will hereafter get better wages than they are doing at present. The grounds stated in the evidence I now lay before you for their preference of shorter time, are very intelligible and rational, and of those I myself conversed with, with very few exceptions indeed, their whole manner was so open and natural, that I cannot bring myself to believe that they spoke with any mental reservation.

It must be remembered, too, that there has been more than two years of great suffering among the factory operatives, from many mills having worked short time, and many being altogether closed. A considerable number of the operatives must therefore be in very narrow circumstances, many, it is to be feared, in debt; so that it might fairly have been presumed that at the present time they would prefer working the longer time, in order to make up for past losses, perhaps to pay off debts, or get their furniture out of pawn, or replace that sold, or to get a new supply of clothes for themselves and their families. Consequently many of those who said they would prefer to go back to 12 hours, might perhaps have given a different answer in more prosperous times. I have been very much surprised to find so large a proportion of those receiving very moderate wages, and still more of those receiving very scanty wages, preferring to work 10 hours. The reason for their preference assigned by so many young persons, and even adults, that it enabled them to attend evening schools, is a gratifying circumstance, as affording a good sign of the character of the factory population. I visited in September an evening school attached to a large factory in Preston, which has been established since the passing of the Ten Hours Act. It is held from half-past 6 to half-past 8, and is conducted by a well-trained master and eight assistants, the latter selected from among the workers in the factory. I found about 180 scholars of both sexes, chiefly young persons, but many adults, all of them employed in the factory; and from what I witnessed of the instruction given, they cannot fail to acquire a knowledge of several branches of education which will prove of great value to them. It will be seen that many said that they have enjoyed better health since they worked 10 hours, statements confirmed by managers and overlookers, who have said that there has been less sickness in the mills; and that many stated that, by increased exertion, and keeping closer to their work, they were able to earn so much more, that the difference of their present earnings from what they were when they worked 12 hours was very trifling.

It has however been again and again stated to me by mill-owners, that those who wish to work their factories more than 10 hours a-day, have no difficulty in finding adult males to enable them to do so; that at all times, when a mill was working longer hours than its neighbours, it was always sure to draw to it the best hands; and that at this time those mill-owners who cannot, from the nature of their manufacture, work without young persons and women, and therefore not more than 10 hours a-day, are losing some of their best workers among the adult males, by their going to mills where they can get higher wages by working 12 hours. A very considerable number of mills in my district are or have been working more than 10 hours a-day during the last half-year, some 11, some 12, some 13 hours and even more. I requested the Sub-Inspectors to make me a return of all the mills in their respective divisions, which, during the last half-year, that is, since the Ten Hours' Act came into

operation, they found working more than 10 hours a-day with adult males; and I find the aggregate number to be 181 mills, and that the number of adult males so employed amounts to 10,270, the hours of work varying from 11 to 15 hours a-day.

It will be seen in the annexed evidence that the opinions of several men working 12 hours were taken, and that many of them said, that they would much prefer working 10 hours for less wages, but that they had no choice; that so many were out of employment, (so many spinners getting very low wages by having to work as piecers, being unable to do better), that if they refused to work the longer time, others would immediately get their places, so that it was a question with them of agreeing to work the long time, or of being thrown out of employment altogether.† On this point I would refer you also to the evidence of a mill-owner with whom I conversed.—No. 14* following No. 265.

Accidents.

The following is a summary of the accidents reported to me by the certifying surgeons during the half-year :—

I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery required by the Act to be securely Fenced.*—None.

II.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	4	2	2	..	..	..	6	2	8
Amputation of right hand or arm	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Amputation of part of right hand	9	7	10	8	1	2	20	17	37
Amputation of left hand or arm.	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Amputation of part of left hand	4	4	4	5	..	..	8	9	17
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	6	1	9	1	1	..	16	2	18
Fracture of hand or foot	17	8	8	13	1	1	26	22	48
Injuries to head and face	4	8	9	1	1	1	14	10	24
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	121	89	83	98	15	7	219	194	413
Total	170	119	125	126	19	11	314	256	570

III.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Causing death	6	4	1	..	..	..	7	4	11
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	2	..	2	2	..	..	4	2	6
Fracture of hand or foot.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Injuries to head and face	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	4
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	22	8	7	6	..	1	29	15	44
Total	31	15	10	8	..	2	41	25	66
Total number of accidents reported	201	134	135	134	19	13	355	281	636

The number of fatal accidents has been unusually great; but 11 of them arose from the bursting of two steam-engine boilers; the one in June, at the factory of Mr. Edward Hollins, in Preston, where four persons were killed; the other in July, also at Preston, at the factory of Messrs. John Cooper and Co., when seven persons lost their lives.

Schools.

Applications were made to me for aid to schools from the penalties' fund in my district, from 10 ministers of the Established Church, but I did not consider myself warranted to recommend that grants should be made to more than

† See the evidence collected by myself, Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72, 92, 93, and evidence collected by Sub-Inspector A., Nos. 51, 52, 58, 59, 60, 62, 70.

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four of these schools. I had no application in behalf of any other school. The sums paid, with your approbation, during the half year are as follows:—

	£.
To the National Schools at Preston, for the purpose of obtaining a better supply of school-books	15
Mr. Sub-Inspector Ewings communicated with the secretary of the Committee for managing these schools, respecting the distribution of the grant among the different schools, in proportion as they respectively stood most in need of assistance. The books were obtained from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and books having been purchased to the amount of 15*l.*, an additional number of volumes, equal in value to that sum, were given by the Society, according to their rule.	
To the school attached to St. John's Church in Dukinfield, for the purpose of obtaining a better supply of school-books, and towards defraying the expense of pupil teachers	15
To the school attached to the church of Royton, near Oldham, for the purpose of purchasing a better supply of books and other school materials	5
To the National School at Bedford, near Leigh, for the purpose of purchasing a better supply of school-books	5
To the Church School at Ewood Bridge, near Haslingden, to purchase books, maps, and other school materials	5
	£45

On the 29th of July I annulled school certificates granted by Margaret Wickett, calling herself a schoolmistress, residing in Priestgate, Darlington, for children employed in the worsted factory of Messrs. Henry Pease and Co,, because of her gross ignorance, and of her not having the necessary materials for teaching reading and writing. At a recent visit to that factory, Mr. Graham, Sub-Inspector, found that Messrs. Pease and Co. had established a school upon their premises.

Arrangements by Mill-owners for the Moral Improvement of their Work-people.

I have in several former reports mentioned instances of mill-owners having shown an earnest desire to promote the welfare of the people they employ, by schools, libraries, baths, and other arrangements connected with their factories, requiring not only a considerable outlay of money, but much of their time and thoughts, to contrive and maintain what they have established; and I shall be glad if in every subsequent report I shall be able to bring forward, as I am on the present occasion, other proofs of increasing friendly intercourse and kind feelings between the employers and the employed.

On visiting the cotton mill of Mr. P. R. Arrowsmith at Middlebrook, in the immediate neighbourhood of Bolton, on the 7th of July last, besides remarking the order and cleanliness of the interior of the factory, I saw garden allotments, excellent houses, and a good reading-room and library, for the benefit of his workpeople; I requested him to give me some account of his arrangements, and he favoured me with the following letter:—

SIR, *Bolton, August* 30, 1848.

WHEN last I had the pleasure of seeing you, I promised to write a statement of the plans I have adopted for the improvement, physically and morally, of my workpeople.

Last winter I offered about 200 square yards of land gratis, to as many as wished to have it. Twenty men accepted the offer, and I have been amply repaid by seeing that it has been a great means of enjoyment to them and their families. They have been exceedingly attentive to their small gardens, having spent in them most of the time between the stoppage of the mill at six in the evening until dark. I have now several more applications, and intend to extend my plan until every man in my employ who wishes to have a plot has got one. Following out the idea I received from you, I have determined upon offering prizes for the best flowers during the next year, and have bought several very good framed and glazed engravings and prints for that purpose.

I also established a reading-room and library at the same time, which I am also glad to say has exceeded my anticipations. Having a convenient room at liberty, I offered it to them, with about 160 volumes of books. They pay each 1*d.* per week as subscription (those who choose to subscribe), which sum purchases a sufficient number of newspapers and other periodicals.

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I believe that, in a merely pecuniary point of view, I am repaid by having better and more willing workmen; and I am quite confident that it has been of incalculable service to them in every way. The change is very perceptible; from having an unwilling, grumbling, dissatisfied set of hands, I have, I believe, now the most orderly, steady, and contented body of workpeople in the neighbourhood. It was only the promise you almost extorted from me that causes me to give you these particulars. I make no parade of my doings; but if my example will be of use in inciting others to try to elevate their workpeople, by means inexpensive and simple, I shall be glad.

I am, &c.,
P. R. Arrowsmith.

On the 24th of July I visited the flax mills of Messrs. Francis Thorpe and Co., at Dacre Banks, a few miles west of Harrogate, and having been much interested by what I learned of the arrangements which had been made by the company for the benefit of their people, I requested them to furnish me with some details in writing, that by making them known, by my Report, others might be disposed to follow so good an example. They sent me, early in September, the following particulars.

Sir,

In accordance with the desire expressed by you during your recent visit to our establishment, we have the pleasure of handing you a concise report of the various societies, institutions, &c. established among our workpeople for their comfort and improvement. In doing this, we shall confine ourselves to a simple statement of facts such as will give a correct idea of the moral and social condition of our workpeople.

Schools.

1 day school with 72 scholars.
3 dame schools with 50 scholars.
3 Sabbath schools with 270 scholars.

We make no deduction from the wages of the juvenile portion of our workpeople who attend school, which costs 30*l.* per annum.

Mechanics' Institution.

This institution has just completed its seventh year, and numbers 109 male members, and 39 female members, with a library of 700 volumes, and sixevening classes, viz.:—

1 Writing Class for females, with	24	members.	
1 Writing Class for males with	32	„	
1 Arithmetic Class „	6	„	
1 Spelling „ „	16	„	
1 Music „ „	21	„	
1 Chemical „ „	10	„	

Also occasional lectures on interesting subjects.

When our works were established in 1825 we had not a place of worship within two miles, we have now a church and two chapels within a few minutes' walk.

The following account of our population shows the present state of education amongst us.

Males, upwards of 25 years of age, who can read and write .	84
Females „ „ „ .	65
Males, upwards of 25 years of age, who can read only . . .	13
Females „ „ „ . . .	24
Males, upwards of 25 years of age, who cannot read or write .	17
Females „ „ „ .	42
Males, from 10 to 25 years of age, who can read and write . .	56
Females „ „ „ . .	97
Males from 10 to 25 years of age, who can read only . . .	14
Females „ „ „ . . .	15
Males from 10 to 25 years of age, who cannot read or write .	4
Females „ „ „ .	3
	434

Seeing the difficulty our workpeople were at, and the pecuniary disadvantages under which they laboured in procuring suitable bed linen, blankets, counterpanes, ticks, shirtings, checks, canvas, &c., we determined to see what they wanted on the approach of winter, and then procure the same at wholesale prices for cash, and serve them out to our workpeople at the same rate, allowing them to pay for the articles thus procured by weekly instalments according to circumstances. This arrangement has now been in operation nine years; during this period the expenditure in the articles enumerated has been about 95*l.* per annum.

In our immediate neighbourhood we have three sick clubs, with 129 members, and an Odd Fellows' Lodge with 130 members. The male portion of our workpeople are, almost without

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exception, members of some of these societies. The sick clubs allow their members 7*s.* per week during sickness, and the Odd Fellows 10*s.*

Medical Fund.

The object of this Fund is to afford prompt and efficient medical assistance to such of our workpeople as may need it. Each person contributes 2*d.* to the Fund on the first Saturday in each month, making 2*s.* per year.

During the 14 years which this Fund has been in operation, 742*l.* has been paid for medical attendance.

The amount paid by monthly contributions has been 469*l.*

Deficiency paid by ourselves, 273*l.*

The average number of members has been 335.

The average annual cost of medical attendance per member has been about 3*s.* 2*d.*

Our medical men reside at a distance of 3½ miles, and each journey costs on an average 3*s.*, which adds materially to our expenditure.

Burial Society.

This Society was established in 1838, and has for its objects the defraying of expenses incurred at funerals, which had been found to increase the distress of bereaved families.

Members are admitted from 1 to 45 years of age.

On the death of a member the sum of 5*l.* is paid out of the Fund, and is reimbursed by a general levy on all the members, varying in amount according to the state of the Fund, which must amount to at least 10*l.*

Average number of members, 480.

Annual mortality one-sixth per cent.

Annual cost per member, 1*s.* 3½*d.*

Average age of deceased members, 39¼ years.

Cow Club.

This Club has been established six years, and is open to all who choose to avail themselves of it. It was originally intended for such of our workpeople and neighbours as keep one or two cows, and could ill afford to lose one by sickness or accident. By a quarterly payment of 3*d.* in the pound, according to the value put upon each cow, every member losing a cow is entitled to two-thirds of the sum at which she stands valued on the Society's books.

A rule exists here that any girl having an illegitimate child is discharged, and if the reputed father works here, he also is discharged unless the parties marry. We are inclined to think that this rule has worked well, as we cannot remember having had to dismiss more than eight or ten during the last 20 years.

Our week ends on the Friday evening, and the wages are paid on the Saturday morning.

Full wages are paid for all holidays, and other incidental causes of lost time during the year.

No retail shop or beer-shop is allowed on our premises, nor does any foreman or overlooker keep a shop.

In the village we have a Temperance Society, with 150 members.

Should any parts of the report need further explanation, we shall at all times be glad to give it.

We are, Sir, &c.,
FRANCIS THORPE & Co.

Mr. Grattan Bright, of the firm of Messrs. John Bright and Brothers, of Rochdale, in compliance with a request I made through the medium of Mr. Ryder, Sub-Inspector, was so good as to supply me with the following particulars respecting the library, schools, &c., which they have attached to their extensive cotton mills.

SIR, *Rochdale, November* 7, 1848.

IN compliance with Mr. Ryder's request, I beg to hand you a slight sketch of what is done at our works for the mental improvement of the people.

On the premises we have a library, containing upwards of 400 useful and entertaining volumes; a news-room, in which is taken one daily paper, three London weekly papers, two Leeds papers, one Liverpool paper, and three Manchester papers; Chambers' and Howitt's Journal, the Engineer's Guide, and some other monthly periodicals. During the winter the people have the opportunity of attending in this room lectures on history, astronomy, pneumatics, chemistry, grammar, averaging about one lecture weekly. They have globes, a good telescope and microscope, and the use of several scientific instruments; chess and draughts for winter, cricket and quoits for summer. We have an infants' school, attended by 80 or 90 children daily; last winter an adult's school twice a-week, from which arose very beneficial results,—several married men were taught to read and write; a large night school three nights in the week, varying from 100 to 200 in attendance, to which is attached a small library of simple yet instructive works. There is also a singing class of about 15 girls and boys. The library and news-room is supported by a small subscription of about 1*s.* each quarter; they have their own treasurer and secretary, and conduct everything themselves. We employ about

700 people, but only a small per centage of these take advantage of the means offered them for their improvement, though this remark applies more particularly to the lectures than to the schools, still the influence of those who take a pleasure in them is daily increasing, and the example set by them will, I am sure, soon be followed. I forgot to say that a Temperance Society exists amongst them, and has many members; lectures are frequently given and meetings held on the subject, which are very numerously attended.

I am yours, &c.,

L. Horner, Esq. (Signed) GRATTON BRIGHT.

The instance I have now to give is one of especial value, because it shows what may be done in the heart of a large town. It has often been observed to me while talking with mill-owners on this subject, "these things are all very "good, and may be accomplished in country situations; but what can be done "in such a town as Manchester?" Messrs. William and David Morris of Chorlton New Mills in Temple-street, have answered that question. This communication has greater weight, inasmuch as both gentlemen have themselves been factory operatives.

DEAR SIR, *Manchester, November* 28, 1848.

ACCORDING to your request, I send a sketch of some of the plans in operation for the physical and mental improvement of the workers in our mills. Before doing this, you will perhaps pardon a few reflections on the subject of factory improvement. For a number of years my brother and I had viewed with sorrowful feelings the woeful state of ignorance existing in many of the mills in this extensive district; we saw that the workers evinced a very low tone of moral feeling,—that their homes, to a very great extent, were ill furnished, overcrowded, badly or not at all ventilated, and generally without those little comforts so necessary to render the home of the working man his place of rest and happiness. We found in tracing the cause of these evils that they were mainly owing to the ignorance and intemperance of the adults, who having commenced their labours in the mills at, probably, six or seven years of age, had grown up in habits of ignorance and intemperance, and finding little comfort or attraction at home, had generally preferred the allurements of the public-house, thus perpetuating the evils of their position instead of removing it. We saw many other evils resulting from this state of matters, and as lovers of our fellow men, deploring their sufferings and misery, began to think how we could do something to remove them. After much serious consideration as to the best means to effect a consummation so devoutly to be wished, and seeing that the use of intoxicating drinks was the first great cause of their ignorance and misery, we determined to commence operations by endeavouring to make our own workers sober, and then upon their sober habits raise the superstructure of their future moral and physical improvement. Having thus decided, we called together a number of the most intelligent of the workers to consider our plan; the result of this meeting was the formation of a committee of 15 for the purpose of carrying into practical operation a Temperance Society in the mills. Immediately upon their assuming office, the following address was printed, and every worker in the mills supplied with one each:—

FELLOW WORKMEN,

IN order to cure a disease, you must ascertain the cause, the removal of which is essential to the recovery of good health.

In taking a view of the miseries and moral deformity of this country, we cannot help observing that the *chief* cause is the use of intoxicating drinks. Although there is no doubt that the working classes suffer much from bad laws, low wages, and other causes, yet we are deeply convinced that they have in their own hands the power of making *one change*, which of *itself* would find sufficient work, and consequently good wages, for every industrious man in the kingdom.

That change is the expending of their wages upon useful articles, which they now throw away upon intoxicating drinks.

The money spent by the working people alone upon these liquors cannot be less than forty millions annually; and if we include the value of the time lost, and all the consequences of loss of work, loss of health and life, destruction of property, &c. &c., little less than double that amount is sacrificed annually for this soul and body-destroying poison. Preserve to all the working men of this land their unclouded reason, the full possession of their faculties and their time, and let them determine to expend this eighty millions upon the various articles of clothing, bedding, furniture, hats, shoes, beef, bread, &c., of which they are now destitute, and it is impossible for a mind not accustomed to reflect upon this subject to conceive the immense increase which would take place in the demand for the various articles of home manufacture (independent of the good each individual would receive), such goods, for instance, as those manufactured in this mill, they being all for the home trade, or nearly so.

To bring about this desirable change, and to aid the great work of moral reform now going on in our country, and more particularly to improve the condition of our fellow-workers, 15 of us have formed ourselves into a committee, to do all we can to stem the mighty torrent of intemperance, which is hurrying thousands of the working classes into the lowest depths of despair and utter ruin. We, therefore, call upon you to join us in this work: remember that reform should commence at home; let each begin by reforming himself,—"Know ye not who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

By the kind permission of our employers, we have began the temperance movement in the mill, being fully satisfied that it will be far better for both employers and employed, that all the hands shall be in future perfectly sober, healthy, and happy, than that they should be drunken, miserable, and sad. To enjoy the former and avoid the latter of these two conditions in life, we invite you to sign our pledge, to

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enrol yourselves among the ranks of sober men, and you will soon begin to reap the advantages of a life of total abstinence from all that will produce intoxication.

Persons wishing to sign the pledge may do so, during any meal time, with any member of the committee.

Attention having been thus drawn to the importance of the subject, regular monthly meetings were held in one of the large rooms of the warehouse, which were addressed by some of the ablest men in connexion with the temperance reformation in this city. The result of these meetings and the distribution of some hundreds of temperance tracts, &c., was that, in the course of time, out of 500 workers, upwards of 300 were pledged teetotallers. My brother and myself setting them the example by abstaining ourselves, and thus everything seemed to succeed as we desired.

We now sat about improving their physical condition, by introducing a system of complete ventilation in the various rooms of the works. You may have some idea of this matter when you learn that we fitted up about 1500 ventilators of various kinds, suited to the different processes of spinning and weaving, one card-room alone costing upwards of 100*l.*, but the health and activity of the workers were so much improved, that we felt ourselves amply repaid for the outlay. One case of improved health may serve as an illustration of the value of this much neglected sanitary portion of a factory. A female, about 40 years of age, had suffered from asthma for a number of years, produced, she said, by working in confined card-rooms. Every week end, when she was laying out her wages in provisions for the ensuing week, one shilling was regularly spent on a bottle of physic, as she said, to enable her to breathe; after the ventilators were set to work she took no more of her bottle, and I believe up to this period has had no occasion for it. Dr. Guy, of King's College Hospital, when going through our mills in 1846, saw this woman, and heard her tell the story of her improved health.

We next turned our attention to open air exercises, and formed an extensive gymnasium and play-ground, running parallel with the large mill, and to connect this land and the mill-yard we constructed a six feet wide promenade on the margin of the river Medlock. On the play-ground we placed a giant stride and swings for the juveniles, skipping ropes, &c., for the girls, leaping-bars and skittles for the adults, and cleared a space of ground for the boys to play at marbles, &c., and the girls at merry-go-round and other girlish games. The whole of the land we surrounded with strong seats, so that all might enjoy their meals in the open air, or rest awhile from their sports, and it is no unusual thing to see on a fine summer's morn from 50 to 100 thus enjoying and invigorating themselves.

Having thus far succeeded in improving the physical condition of our people, both in the mill and out of it, by means of ventilation, open air exercise, pure drinking water (having put up a large filter for this purpose), and many other little matters, we thought ourselves in a fair position to commence the more important work of improving the moral and mental condition of our workers. With this end in view, you may remember that I consulted you in 1845 as to the best means of carrying our object into practical effect, when you were kind enough to give us much encouragement and the benefit of your great personal experience. We at once commenced operations. and so far we have not had a single reason to induce us to regret the steps we have taken.

Fearing to absorb more of your time, I shall conclude with the following paragraph from the Manchester Guardian, of the 15th November, 1848, which shows, in a simple and concise manner, most of the things we have done to improve the moral condition of our people (except the existence of a rather remarkable feature in a cotton mill, viz., a French class, in which the students have made considerable proficiency). I will just add one idea, and that is, that if the old proverb be true, "What man has done, man may do," then all that we have accomplished may be done by other employers, and I am satisfied, from experience, to the mutual advantage of employers and employed.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

L. Horner, Esq. DAVID MORRIS.

The paragraph in the Manchester Guardian, among many other details, gives the following:—

THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—It is located in a small building, formerly two cottages, adjoining the factory yard. It is divided into class-rooms, library, and news-room, and is well lighted with gas, and ventilated. The liberal employers have supplied all the desks and other fittings, and also a number of maps, pictures, &c., which adorn the walls of the rooms. They also give the coals, and pay for the cleaning of the place. There are four classes held in the evening, which, with the exception of the adult male class, are all free to the whole of the hands employed in the mill. There are two paid teachers—one remunerated by the firm, and the other out of the funds of the society, and three unpaid teachers, who are young men employed in the concern. The average attendance at the classes at the present time is between 60 and 70. The library contains about 600 volumes, and the subscription to it is a halfpenny per week. The subscription to the news-room and library is one penny a-week. The news and reading-rooms are open all the day, so that at meal times, or when any of the hands are waiting for work, they may pass their time in reading the various newspapers and periodicals taken in. Tea parties are held once a month. There are also lectures in the course of delivery, in a large room in the mill, every alternate Monday evening.

There is also in the mill a kind of CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. Tea and coffee for the whole of the hands is bought wholesale. Two-thirds of the discount they obtain (12½ per cent.) is so much saved by the hands; the other third goes to the support of the society, in addition to the subscriptions and all the fines in the mill, and forfeited wages.

To encourage prudence amongst the hands, a savings' bank was established about 12 weeks ago, and already the directors have in hand upwards of 71*l.*

The following are the places in which I visited factories and print-works during the last half-year:—

In Lancashire, &c.

Ashton-under Lyne.
Blackburn.
Bolton.
Burnedge.
Bury.
Chowbent.
Crompton.
Crumpsall.
Dukinfield.
Edenfield.
Facit.
Freckleton.
Halliwell.
Horwich.
Kirkham.
Littleborough.
Manchester.
Middleton.
Mossley.
Mottram.
Oldham.
Pendleton.
Preston.
Radcliffe.
Rochdale.
Royton.
Salford.
Shaw.
Shuttleworth.
Summerseat.
Stalybridge.
Tyldesley.
Unsworth.
Whitworth.
Woodhill.

In the northern part of my district.

Knaresborough.
Staveley.
Scotton.
Shaw.
Wreaks.
Darley.
Folly Gill.
Dacre Banks.
Glasshouse.
Barnard Castle.
Darlington.
Stockton.
Hutton Rudby.
Osmotherley.
Durham.
Newcastle.

January 2, 1849.—I stated at page 13 of this Report, that an information would shortly be laid against Messrs. James Kennedy and Co., of Manchester, for a repetition of the same offence of which they were convicted on the 2nd of August. The case was heard at the Borough Court of Manchester, on the 13th ultimo; and although the offence charged was of precisely the same nature as that in the information on the 2nd of August, a majority of the magistrates present on this last occasion, contrary to the opinion of Mr. Maude, the stipendiary magistrate and chairman, who is usually looked up to as the chief authority in that Court in the interpretation of Acts of Parliament, dismissed the case. In delivering the judgment, Mr. Maude is stated, in the published report of the case, to have made the following observations:—

Before I state the conclusion to which the Bench has come in this case, perhaps it will only be proper, in duty to myself, considering that I am here, a constant occupier of this seat, constantly from day to day upon this Bench, and likely to be so whenever this question comes into Court; and I having expressed my own conviction on the last occasion, it may be right for me to state how the question still strikes me. I may say that upon the last occasion I could not see any doubt arising upon this question, and unquestionably no arguments that were made use of tended to raise any doubt in my mind. Since then I have had the opportunity of considering the matter very fully with myself, and I may also say that I have taken an opportunity of conferring with such of my professional brethren as I have had access to, and whose judgment is superior to my own. I felt that this was a question of so much importance, that no little responsibility was cast upon me, and that it was right not only that I should take advantage of all those arguments which were made use of in Court here; but that also, so far as I could, I should take the opinion of others whose opinion was better than my own, for the purpose of ascertaining what seemed to be the conclusion to which my brethren of the profession came upon this point. I may state now, that I have yet heard no doubt raised upon the question; that all those who with me have gone through these particular sections, upon which the whole question turns, have come to the same conclusion that I have,—that the Act did intend that the working time of all those young persons employed in mills should be the same. It had particular objects in so acting. What those objects were it is not necessary to go into; many of them, I think, are quite obvious, and upon the surface; and that in order to prevent abuses of the Act, they have provided that those hours should be the same for all young persons. Having so stated, I may add, that so far from any doubt having been raised by what has taken place to-day; so far from having come to a different conclusion,—the absence of all cogent argument—(I say it with all respect for the arguments of the gentlemen who have argued the case with great ability, no doubt),—but they have failed to raise any doubt in my own mind, and have confirmed my previous conviction. Having so stated for myself what are my views of this question, I have only to give the verdict of the Bench. There is a difference upon the Bench, as constituted to-day, and the majority of the justices attending here to-day have come to a different conclusion from myself. They have satisfied themselves, in coming to a different conclusion, that there ought to be no conviction in this case, and therefore the case is dismissed.

Ten magistrates besides Mr. Maude, attended on this occasion. They were, John Potter, Esq., merchant, the mayor; Richard Birley, Esq., owner of a cotton factory; James William Fraser, Esq., merchant; Francis R. Hodgson, Esq., retired from business, as I am informed; James Murray, Esq., owner of a cotton factory; John Sharp, Esq., maker of machinery; Fereday Smith, Esq., agent; Robert Stuart, Esq., owner of a cotton factory; Thomas Townend, Esq., merchant; and C. I. S. Walker, Esq.

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At a meeting with my colleagues early in December, the subject of these prosecutions for working by relays, and the desirableness of having the point of law brought before the Court of Queen's Bench having been under our consideration, Mr. Saunders suggested that the power of appeal would be given if a prosecution were instituted against any person, contending for the legality of the relay system, for not hanging up a notice of the hours of work of all young persons and women "*in the form and according to the directions given in the schedule*," as required by the 28th section; because for that offence the magistrates could inflict a penalty of more than 3*l*., and thus the conviction would be one against which, by section 69, there could be an appeal, and then the whole question might be brought before the Court of Queen's Bench. After considering Mr. Saunders's suggestion, and again conferring with him and Mr. Howell on the subject, I determined to take that course, *for the purpose of giving a power to appeal.* I accordingly wrote to Mr. Graham on the 8th December, directing him to lay an information, for the offence against Messrs. Kennedy and Co., so as that it might be heard on the same day as the other, and to consult Mr. Cobbett as to the mode of wording it. A delay took place in consequence of Mr. Cobbett being absent from Manchester, and he considered that to bring it forward on the 13th would be too short notice. Mr. Graham applied on the 13th for a summons, and the 20th was fixed for hearing the complaint. When the case was called on, it was found that, by a blunder of the assistant magistrate's clerk, no notice had been served on Messrs. Kennedy and Co. to produce the notice board, and without it the case could not be proceeded with. Mr. Cobbett informed me that Mr. Earle, the attorney of Messrs. Kennedy and Co., having refused then to send for the board, he had no alternative but to withdraw that information and lay another, the hearing of which was fixed for the 27th.

On that day there was again a numerous attendance of magistrates; besides Daniel Maude, Esq., the chairman, there were John Potter, Esq., merchant, the mayor; Thomas Cook, Esq., owner of a cotton factory; James W. Fraser, Esq., merchant; James Murray, Esq., owner of a cotton factory; J. Peel, Esq., maker of machinery; D. Price, Esq., merchant; Robert Stuart, Esq., owner of a cotton factory; Samuel Walker, Esq.; and C. J. S. Walker, Esq. Mr. Cobbett, who again appeared as attorney for Mr. Graham, stated to the Court, that the object of the information was to give the defendants the power of bringing the question before a superior Court; but Mr. Earle, so far from facilitating this course, did all in his power to frustrate it, and is reported to have represented the proceeding as an endeavour, on my part, to set aside the decision of the 13th December, "by a decision on a bye-point." Mr. Maude, in delivering the judgment of the Court, is reported to have said, "The majority "of the Bench have come to the conclusion that this information should be "dismissed. With that decision I do not coincide. I have not altered my "opinion; but we will not go into that now."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

LEONARD HORNER.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Return of Prosecutions in Mr. Horner's District, during the Six Months ended 31st October, 1848.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1848.		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Graham.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Aug. 2 .	James Kennedy and Co., Ancoats, Manchester.	Daniel Maude, Fras. Hodgson, John Sharp, Rich. Birley, Jos. Peel, R. Gladstone, J. Jackson, D. Price, T. Townend, and Jas. Murray, Esqrs.	Employing a young person for more than 10 hours on 28th July, such number of hours being reckoned from the time when young persons employed in their factory first began to work on the morning of that day.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
			Employing another young person as above	..	..	Withdrawn.
Aug. 29 .	Richard Holcroft, Parker-street, Manchester.	Daniel Maude, Rich. Walker, and C. J. S. Walker, Esqrs.	Employing a child without having first registered his name . .	3 0 0	0 10 6	
			Employing another child as above	3 0 0	0 9 6	
	William Higginbottom, Gaythorn, Manchester.	,,	Neglecting to fence an upright shaft in his factory	5 0 0	0 7 6	Defendant rents rooms in a large factory, and endeavoured to prove that his landlord was the person who ought to have been proceeded against.
Sept. 11 .	Jones, Brs. and Co., Bedford, Tyldesley.	J. S. T. Green, A. Sylvester, T. W. B. Sanderson, and James Pownall, Esqrs.	Employing 10 young persons more than 10 hours in one day, reckoning from the time when young persons first began to work in the factory on the morning of the same day.	..	4 0 0	Dismissed. The Bench held that no offence had been committed, as none of the young persons had actually been employed for more than 10 hours. Their decision was postponed for a fortnight, and was given on the 25th September.
Sept. 22 .	Wm. P. Clarke and Co., Pollard-street, Manchester.	Fras. R. Hodgson, Wm. R. Callendar, and Thomas Cook, Esqrs.	Employing nine young persons more than 58 hours during the week ended 26th August.	9 0 0	3 4 6	Messrs. Clarke summoned their manager before the Bench, and the penalties were ultimately adjudged to fall upon him.
Oct. 13 .	Jas. Fernley, Gaythorn, Manchester.	Mayor of Manchester, Daniel Maude, and Joseph Jackson, Esqrs.	Neglecting to give notice of an accident to the certifying surgeon	5 0 0	1 13 6	
	Parnell and Thompson, Prymestreet, Manchester.	,,	Employing a child without having previously registered his name	5 0 0	1 3 6	There were several other charges arising out of the illegal employment of the same child; these were withdrawn upon Messrs. Parnell and Thompson being convicted in the hightest penalty upon the first charge. The whole of the costs were paid by them.
						W. GRAHAM.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Ewings.				
June 21 .	Joseph Smith (operative), Enfield, Whalley.	H. M. Fielden, J. Simpson, and J. Hargreaves, Esqrs.	Allowing a boy to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine, while the latter was in motion.	2 0 0	1 4 0	
June 30 .	Syke Mill Co., Haslingden .	Wm. Turner and G. Hargreaves, Esqrs.	Employing 20 young persons and females more than 58 hours in the week.	30 0 0	19 5 0	
			Employing 10 young persons after half past 4 o'clock on a Saturday.	15 0 0		
July 18 ,	George Maude (operative), Chorley.	Rev. G. Baldwin, T. Watts, and R. Smethurst, Esqrs.	Allowing a child to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine while the latter was in motion.	1 0 0	0 17 6	
	Joseph Appleby (operative), Chorley.	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 17 6	
	Thomas Woodburn (operative), Withnel, Leyland.	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 12 0	
July 29 .	Dean and Cronkshaw, Haslingden	Wm. Turner and G. Hargreaves, Esqrs.	Neglecting to lime-wash their factory once within 14 months .	3 0 0	0 13 6	
Sept. 20 .	Massey and Clegg, Accrington .	Jon. Peel and C. Potter, Esqrs. .	Employing five females more than 10 hours a-day	5 0 0	3 14 6	
			Employing a girl without having obiained a surgical certificate .	..	1 4 0	Dismissed, in consequence of the girl giving evidence contrary to the statement made by her at the mill.
	John Walmsley, Accrington . .	,,	Employing a girl without having registered her name	..		
			Employing a girl without having obtained a surgical certificate .	2 0 0	1 10 0	
			Employing a girl without having registered her name . . .	2 0 0		

Return of Prosecutions in Mr. Horner's District, during the Six Months ended 31st October, 1848—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £. s. d.	Amount of Costs. £. s. d.	REMARKS.
1847.		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Ewings*—continued.				
Sept. 27 .	William Thompson, Over Darwen	Rev. J. Hopwood, W. H. Hornby, and J. Hargreaves, Esqrs.	Employing two females more than 10 hours in one day . . .	2 0 0	1 10 0	
			Employing three females more than 10 hours in one day . . .	..	1 12 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
						Jos. Ewings.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Ryder.				
July 7 . .	Baron and Akroyd, Bamp . .	Jas. Whittaker, George Ormerod, and John Lord, Esqrs.	Employing two young persons longer than allowed by law . .	1 0 0	1 0 6	
Oct. 30 .	Isaac Collinge, Rochdale . .	Clement Royds, William Fenton, William Chadwick, James Fenton, and George Ashworth, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without having registered her name .	2 0 0	0 14 0	
			Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certifiaate.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
	Lumb and Boswell, Rochdale .	,,	Employing a young person without having registered her name .	2 0 0	0 15 6	
			Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	1 3 6	
			Neglecting to fence a horizontal shaft in their factory	5 0 0	0 15 6	
			Employing a young person without having registered her name .	..	..	Withdrawn on payment of costs, at the request of the Bench.
						Thos. D. Ryder.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Davies.				
July 12 .	James Wilkinson, Staley . . .	James Jowett, James Lord, and J. Grimshaw, Esqrs.	Employing three children without having obtained certificates of school attendance.	3 0 0	2 7 0	
			Employing a young person without having registered her name .	2 0 0		
						Edw. Davies.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Jones.				
June 5 . .	Jones, Brs. Bedford, Tyldesley .	J. S. T. Greene, A. Silvester, T. W. B. Sanderson, and — Richardson, Esqrs.	Employing a female and two young persons more than 10 hours in one day, reckoning from the time when young persons first began to work in the factory in the morning of the same day.	..	1 15 6	Dismissed. Mr. Greene, the charman, pronounced the decision of the Bench in the following terms: "The Magistrates are unanimously of opinion that they cannot convict the Messrs. Jones. "The 26th Section of 7th Vict. is loosely worded, and will not bear the strong construction sought to be put upon it. The 36th Section provides that no young person shall be employed more than five hours before 1 o'clock in the afternoon without an interval of 30 minutes for meals, and if it had been intended to prescribe the particular hours of work for the remainder of the day, why is it not done? "The 35th Section also provides, that all work shall be done by half-past 4 o'clock on Saturday. "Common meal-times are provided for, and if it was intended that there should be common hours of work, why is it not said?"
July 7 . .	Jones, Brs. Bedford, Tyldesley .	Colonel Ross,—Jacson and Samuel Lees, Esqrs.	Employing two females and two young persons more than 10 hours in one day, reckoning from the time when young persons first began to work in the factory in the morning of the same day.	..	2 0 0	The Magistrates refused to hear these cases, on the ground that they had already been argued before a neighbouring Bench.
Sept. 29 .	Henry Alcock, Bramley, Colne .	William Lister Sagar and George Emmett Green, Esqrs.	Employing a female and nine young persons more than 10 hours in one day.	9 0 0	10 11 0	One of these cases was dismissed. A young person having been summoned as Mary *Brabam*, whereas her real name was Mary Brown.
						D. Jones.

The Total Amount of Penalties which have been Funded for appropriation to Schools, as directed by the 66th Section of 7th Vict., c. 15, is 123*l.*
The Total Amount of Costs, which were paid to magistrates' clerks and constables, is 66*l.* 19*s.*

APPENDIX.

EVIDENCE of the OPINIONS of PERSONS employed in FACTORIES respecting the Ten-hours' Act, collected in September, October, and November, 1848, by Mr. HORNER and the Five Sub-Inspectors in his District.—(See Report, page 14.)

I. By Mr. HORNER.

COTTON MILL A.—No. 1. One of the partners.—*Believes that all the factory people are opposed to it; thinks so from what he has heard the overlookers say, and from their discontent at the reduction of their wages.*

No. 2, Manager, and No. 3, Book-keeper, spoken to together.—Say, *that the wages of all in the mill have been reduced; but, notwithstanding, they themselves infinitely prefer the* 10 *hours, and they have never heard any one in the mill express a different opinion, and that they believe the satisfaction to be general:* they added, *that the* spinners *are making nearly as much as they did when working* 12 *hours, partly by a little increased speed, partly by some improvements in the machinery, but chiefly by greater attention and economy of time; that, by the shortening of the hours, they are able to keep up their exertions.*

I spoke to several of the workers, both young persons and women, and adult males, including some overlookers, and, with the exception of three women and one old man, I found all in favour of 10 hours. The old man said he had a large family, and could not afford the reduction in his wages.

COTTON MILL B.—No. 4. Manager.—Says, *he has always been unfavourable to the shortening of the hours of work, and believes that the feeling generally among the work-people is against the* 10 *hours.*

No. 5. *Overlooker.*—Says that he himself, although his wages have been reduced, is in favour of the 10 hours, and has not met with any one who is of a different opinion, "except some drunken women, who would like to have more to spend in gin."

I spoke to several of the workers, and they were all in favour of the 10 hours.

COTTON MILL C.—No. 6. Manager.—*All the hands in this mill have had their wages reduced, but there is not one among them that is not in favour of the reduction to* 10 *hours, and he himself as much so as any of them: some time ago a petition was sent in favour of an* 11 *hours' bill, to be signed by the people in this mill; his master told him to take it round, as he wished the people to please themselves; not one would sign it, and some said they would rather sign a petition for an* 8-*hour bill than for* 11 *hours.*

No. 7, Adult male, and No. 8, young woman, *working in warehouse.*—Both say that they much prefer the 10 hours, although they get less wages; that they like being longer at home in the evening.

No. 9. *Overlooker*, used to get 30*s.* a-week; now gets 27*s.* 6*d.*—Says that if he were to get 5*s.* a-week less he would prefer the 10 hours: has found his health already greatly improved, and knows many who say the same.

No. 10. *Mule-spinner*, adult male.—Cannot make so much as he used to do, but much prefers the short time; finds his health much improved; finds he can do as well with three meals a-day as he used to do with four, "and that makes up somewhat for the loss in the wages;" thinks the Act "the biggest blessing the poor factory worker ever met with."

COTTON MILL D.—No. 11. Partner.—*Would have preferred* 11 *hours; believes that a very general feeling in favour of the* 10 *hours prevails among the workpeople; that he has seen among his own people a disposition to make good use of the leisure given them by attending evening schools.*

No. 12. *Mule-spinner*, adult male.—Makes less by 4*s.* to 5*s.* than he did when working 12 hours, but greatly prefers the 10 hours, for he finds his health much improved.

No. 13. Manager.—*Thinks that it would have been far better for the trade if the reduction had been to* 11 *hours; has not had his wages reduced.*

No. 14. *Overlooker*, adult male.—Has not had his own wages reduced, but his son, who works in the mill, has. Much prefers the 10 hours; attends an evening school.

COTTON MILL E.—No. 15. Three young women, *weavers*, conversed with together.—All said they would rather "stick to the 10 hours" than go back to 12, even though they might get higher wages.

COTTON MILL F.—No. 16. Manager.—Says, *he believes the general feeling of the hands to be in favour of* 10 *hours; that the wages of all the day-hands have been reduced throughout the mill; that they would perhaps be contented with* 11 *hours, but would on no account return to* 12. *Many of the hands in this mill make nearly as much as they used to do; there has been no alteration in the speed of the machinery, "but they stick closer to their work."*

No. 17. *Overlooker of Weavers.*—Has had his wages greatly reduced, but prefers the 10 hours; believes that feeling to be very general in the town.

No. 18. Married woman, with a family, a *weaver.*—She makes less wages, but prefers working 10 hours; thinks it quite long enough to work, and believes that others think as she does.

No. 19. A young woman of 16, *works at the roving frame.*—Does not like the reduction in her wages; would rather go back to 12 hours to get more.

No. 20. Adult male; a *Mule-spinner.*—Cannot earn so much in 10 hours by a good deal, but would not on any account go back to 12 hours; he greatly prefers 10 hours, because he finds his health better; he has a better appetite than he used to have when working 12 hours; believes the same opinion to be general among the spinners in the town.

No. 21. Adult male. *A Mule-spinner.*—His testimony similar to the preceding. On being asked how he accounted for so many men in this town working 12 hours a-day, he replied that it arose from the scarcity of work, and the fear the men had of losing their places if they refused.

APPENDIX

Evidence collected by Mr. Horner. 1 to 265.

No. 22. Married woman, has three children. *Works at roving frame.*—She now gets 8*s.* 5*d.* a-week instead of 10*s.* when she worked 12 hours, but likes much better to work 10, though she gets less. "Thinks she has been long enough away from her children when she has been away 10 hours."

No. 16 afterwards remarked—That a great many married women work in factories in this town, and that they find it a great relief getting back to their families two hours sooner.

COTTON MILL G.—No. 23. Partner.—*Thinks that, if the restriction had been to make the factory hours from* 6 *to* 6, *with an hour and a half off for meals, it would have been more satisfactory to the people, and that even the half hour additional would have done a good deal in keeping up their wages; but has not had an opportunity of knowing what is the opinion of the people generally as to the reduction of hours.*

No. 24. Manager.—*Thinks that, although the people would like better wages, they are in general well pleased with the* 10 *hours, and would be sorry to go back to* 12.

No. 25. Adult male. *An Overlooker.*—Has had his wages reduced, but not much; would rather work 12 hours, and get higher wages.

No. 26. Adult male. *An Overlooker.*—Has had his wages reduced, but he greatly prefers the 10 hours, he finds his health better; he believes this to be the general feeling—"but there will be some exceptions, as in all things."

No. 27. Adult male. *Mule-spinner.*—Is making less than when he worked 12 hours; but thinks that if the rate of wages had not been reduced, he would have been able to make nearly as much as before by being able to stick closer to his work; but, even if he got less, he should prefer the 10 hours.

No. 28. Adult male, aged 26. *Mule-spinner.*—Much prefers the 10 hours, although he gets less wages. He had never been at any school; but since the short time began, about 10 months since, he has attended a night school, and he can now read the Testament and can write.

Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32. Adult males. *Mule-spinners.*—Conversed with together. All said they would much rather work 10 hours with less wages than go back to 12 with higher. No 30 remarked, "No one who has felt the good of the 10 hours would willingly go back to 12." They said that they have better appetites and better health. Nos. 29, 30, and 32 attend an evening school; No. 31 said, he did not need to go to school. Believe the same opinion to be very prevalent, and that those who are working 12 hours do so unwillingly, but fear to lose good places.

Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36. *Young women.*—Work at the roving frames, examined together. All began by saying their wages were very low. No. 33.—Single, 22 years of age. Thinks 12 hours too long for any one; would rather take less wages; would not mind working 11 hours. No. 34.—Single; 26 years of age, agreed with 33. No. 35.—Single; 24 years of age, would not like to work longer than 11 hours. No. 36.—Single; 18 years of age, would rather work 11 hours; would not like to go back to 12; gets now from 6*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.* a-week, used to get 8*s.* 6*d.*

COTTON MILL H.—No. 37. The owner of the mill.—*Has not had much opportunity of knowing the feelings of the workpeople, but believes that neither* 10 *nor* 12 *hours are satisfactory to them, but that* 11 *hours would be.*

No. 38. Married woman with a family. *A weaver.*—Her earnings are now 8*s.* 9*d.* a-week, and when she worked 12 hours she used to get 10*s.*; but she prefers the 10 hours, for she has more time with her family, and has not to pay neighbours for working for her, such as cleaning the house, washing, cooking victuals, &c., as she used to do, for she finds time to do them herself.

No. 39. Married woman. *Weaver.*—Gave in substance the same testimony as No. 38.

No. 40. Adult male. *Mule-spinner.*—Cannot make so much as he did when working 12 hours, but prefers the 10 hours, for he has more pleasure at home at night.

COTTON MILL I.—In this mill about 200 male adults work 11 and 12 hours a-day.

No. 41. Adult male. *Mule-spinner.*—Has worked 30 years as a spinner. Prefers working 12 hours, because he gets more wages. Being fine spinning, the labour is not so great; if he was working in a coarse mill he should, perhaps, prefer the 10 hours.

No. 42. Adult male. *Piecer.*—Prefers working 12 hours with the rest, because he likes his situation, and would not like a change.

No. 43. Adult male. *Piecer.*—26 years of age. Working 12 hours. Has his mother to keep, and thinks he should earn as much as he can; but his own individual wish would be to work 10 hours, although at less wages, for he thinks the two hours' leisure worth the difference; he gets 9*s.* just now, and would only get 7*s.* 6*d.* if he worked 10 hours.

No. 44. Young woman. Single; 26 years of age. *Works at roving frame.*—Her wages have been reduced, but prefers the 10 hours. Thinks the two hours' less work worth the difference in her wages, and has heard others in the mill say the same.

COTTON MILL J.—No. 45. Adult male. *Book-keeper.*—His belief is that the majority of the hands in the town prefer 10 hours, even though they make less wages; that there is a difference of opinion, no doubt, but that he has observed that those prefer the 10 hours who have had some education, and have something in the way of recreation to fall back upon, and that those who prefer 12 hours are chiefly among such as live in the Moll or public-house; but that many of these last prefer the 10 hours.

No. 46. Adult male. *Spinning-master.*—Agreed entirely with No. 45, but believes many would prefer 10½ hours, from 6 to 6, with an hour and half off for meals.

No. 47. Married woman of 26. *Works at roving frame.*—She likes the 10 hours very well, but would like more wages, and would prefer working 12 hours to get them; her husband is a tailor, very often out of work, and that is the reason she works in a factory, and she must make as much as she can.

COTTON MILL K.—No. 48. Adult male. *Stripper.*—Receives less wages; a day has been taken off, but would rather work 10 hours for less wages than 12 hours for more.

No. 49. Adult male. *Grinder.*—Would as willingly work 12 hours as 10, if he could get more wages.

No. 50. Adult male. *Weaver.*—Thinks 10 hours enough for any man, but wages are so low that it is not possible to get a living. Would not mind 11 hours, but would not go back to 12. Believes this to be a common feeling.

Nos. 51 and 52. Adult males. *Mule-spinners.*—Both said decidedly that they would rather work

10 hours although they made less. They found themselves in better health. They are both married men with families.

COTTON MILL L.—No. 53. Manager.—*When the Ten-hour Act came into operation, there was a reduction of* 10 *per cent. on the rate of piece-work and from those who got fixed wages, and there was, besides, a deduction of one-sixth off the week's wages for the shortened time, which together he considered to be about* 25 *per cent. reduction on what the people earned when they worked* 12 *hours. In the weaving and on the self-acting mules they have made up a little, chiefly by the people working more intensely and sticking closer to their work, and a little by increased speed of the machinery. He has had an opportunity of conversing with a great number of the workpeople, and he finds a very prevalent feeling among them in favour of* 10 *hours, notwithstanding they are getting less wages. His impression is, that if the time was* 11 *hours, or still better if the hours were from six to six, with one hour and a-half off for meals, it would give general satisfaction.*

No. 54. *Spinning-master.*—Has had a day taken off his week's wages, but would much rather work 11 hours than 12. He has always been of opinion that 12 was too long.

No. 55. Adult male. *Piecer at a self-acting mule.*—Says that wages are so low he can hardly come up to 7*s.* a-week, and therefore he would rather work 12 hours if he could get more wages.

COTTON MILL M.—No. 56 and 57 conversed with together. Adult women. *Winders.*—Both like the 10 hours better, although they get less.

No. 58. Adult male. *A dresser.*—Says that he much prefers the short time although he gets less; he finds his health improved, and he "likes his meat better." There are other eight dressers in the same room with him, and he knows that they all think as he does. He is a teetotaller, and so are most of the others. I afterwards ascertained that when working 12 hours his average weekly wages were 30*s.*; his average is now 27*s.* 3*d.* A proportionate reduction would have been 5*s.*, but by increased attention and sticking closer to his work the difference is only 2*s.* 9*d.*

COTTON MILL N.—No. 59. Manager.—*His belief is that the people generally are satisfied with the* 10 *hours, although they are getting less.*

No. 60. Adult woman. *Works at the roving frame.*—Likes 10 hours better, although she gets less wages.

No. 61. *Adult male.*—Says he would prefer 12 hours with more wages. Before the reduction of the wages and the taking off for time, he used to get 9*s.* a-week; he now only gets 7*s.*

FLAX MILL O.—No. 62. Adult woman. *Spinner.*—Likes 10 hours best, although she gets less wages.

No. 63. Adult woman. *Winder.*—Said the same as 62.

No. 64. Manager.—*Has had his wages reduced one-sixth; but he would rather work* 10 *hours than go back to* 12.

FLAX MILL P.—No. 65. Manager.—*Finds the people generally satisfied with the* 10 *hours, although they are getting less wages. They like getting away sooner at night. He has not heard dissatisfaction expressed by any of them.*

Nos. 66, 67, 68. Young women. *Spinners.*—Conversed with together. 66 is 19 years of age, 67 is 16 years, and 68, 17 years of age. They all said that they liked the 10 hours best, although they get less. They get one-sixth less than they used to do.

COTTON MILL Q.—Nos. 69, 70, 71, and 72.—I went to this mill, because I had heard that they were working adult males 12 hours a-day. I, therefore, called four of the adult mule spinners, and saw them together. They stated that they work 11½ hours a-day, that they do so very unwillingly, but that they could not refuse without the risk of losing their places; that they would rather work 10 hours even at less wages; they prefer the short hours, because they find their health improved, and they have more enjoyment with their families. Besides, they expect that, after a time, their wages will be as good for 10 hours as they have been for 12.

COTTON MILL R.—No. 73. The owner of the mill.—Says, *he has not had much opportunity of ascertaining directly the opinions of his workpeople, but his impression has been that they rather like the* 10 *hours. Thinks that with* 11 *hours the amount of work might be kept up; that he speaks from an experience of three years, for he worked* 11 *hours when he might have worked* 12 *hours; he found it more for his interest to do so, for he got as much done, and better work; he manufactured a fine cloth. He is of opinion that the best arrangement would be from six to six, with one hour and a half off for meals. He is, however, averse, upon principle, to any legislative interference.*

No. 74. Manager.—*He heard what* 73 *said, and agrees in what he expressed as to the time. He finds some difference of opinion among the workers; some of them like* 10 *hours, more would prefer* 11, *and does not know one who would like to go back to* 12 *hours.*

Nos. 75 and 76.—Adult males. *Weavers.*—Say, that there is not so much difference in the amount of work they can turn off, so that their wages have not been much less than when they worked 12 hours; they make it up by increased exertion, and they do not find themselves so much fatigued by thus working more closely as they were by the long day's work. They would, however, prefer 11 hours to 10, and would on no account go back to 12. The best of all would be from six to six, with one hour and a half off for meals.

COTTON MILL S.—No. 77. The owner of the mill.—*He believes that his workpeople prefer the short time, but that they would rather have* 10½ *hours; that the additional half hour would make a material addition to their wages.*

No. 78. Adult woman. *Works at roving frame.*—Says, that she used to get 9*s.* 6*d.* a-week when they worked 12 hours, but now she only gets 7*s.* 11*d.* She, however, would much rather work 10 hours, although for less money.

No. 79. Adult woman. *Works at roving frame.*—Used to get 8*s.* a-week, and now gets 6*s.* 8*d.*, but is well satisfied with the 10 hours; 10 or 11 she would be satisfied with.

COTTON MILL T.—No. 80 and 81. Partners in the mill.—Say *that they have not had an opportunity of ascertaining particularly what is the opinion of the workpeople, but believe that if the restriction had been to* 11 *hours it would have given satisfaction both to masters and their people; that they would have been able to keep up their quantity very nearly, and wages would not have been reduced.*

APPENDIX.

Evidence collected by Mr. Horner. 1 to 265.

No. 82. *Spinning-master.* Adult male.—Has heard no complaints of the short time, although the wages have been reduced; but believes that 11 hours would be more generally liked than either 10 or 12.

COTTON MILL U.—No. 83. Owner of the mill.—Says, *he has no objection to the Act; that he has always been in favour of short time; but cannot yet tell what will be the effect on production.*

No. 84. Son and partner of 83.—*Thinks that many of their hands are desirous of working longer time (adult males) to make up the losses they have sustained by the mill working short time from bad trade.*

No. 85 and No. 86. Work on roving frames. *Young women.*—Would rather work 12 hours and get more wages.

No. 87. Woman about 25. *Winder.*—Likes the 10 hours very well, although she gets less; he is now getting 11*s.* a-week, used to get 13*s.*; would prefer 10 hours if work were regular.

COTTON MILL V.—Works 13½ hours a-day with adult males, from 6 A.M. to 7½ P.M., the engine never stopping, the men going out at different times for their meals.

No. 88. Married man. *Mule-spinner*, with 3 children.—Would rather work 12 hours to get more wages; has been 29 years a spinner; has always worked 12 hours, and would like to continue.

COTTON MILL W.—No. 89. One of the partners.—*There has been a general reduction in the rate of wages of about 7½ per cent., and one-sixth besides is taken off for the two hours' reduction. Has had little opportunity of ascertaining the feelings of the workpeople, nor has he had occasion to put them to the test; he believes that the married people chiefly look to what they can make, and prefer 12 hours.*

No. 90. Book-keeper of No. 89.—Says, *there is great difference of opinion among the hands in this mill; that they are pretty nearly equally divided, some for* 10 *hours and some for* 12. *The overlookers are in favour of short time; thinks that many of the people would have liked to work* 12 *time to make up for past losses.*

No. 89 afterwards added—*That since the* 10 *hour restriction began, they have paid the overlookers by piece-work instead of fixed wages as formerly, and they are making nearly as much in the* 10 *hours as they did in the* 12. *That by their greater vigilance in looking after the workers (in the throstle-rooms and card-rooms) the produce has been increased, and progressively so from* 16¾ *to* 17¼. *The throstle-room hands are themselves paid by piece-work instead of fixed wages; those who used to get* 9*s.* 6*d. fixed wages got* 8*s. when the* 10 *hours began, now, by piece-work, they are making* 9*s.* 4*d.*

No. 91. A lad of 17. *Attends the hoist.*—Says, he prefers the 10 hours; that he attends an evening school, or works at his arithmetic at home; knows several in the mill who would like to attend evening schools, but they almost all in this town begin too late, at 8 o'clock.

COTTON MILL X.—Working adult males 13½ and 14 hours a-day, in the same way as V.

No. 92. Lad of 18. *A piecer.*—Works the long hours, but would rather work 10 hours for less money if he could.

No. 93. Adult male. *Mule-spinner.*—Works 13½ hours, but would rather work 12, but cannot; he must either work as he does or lose his place.

No. 94. *Overlooker.*—Would much rather work 10 hours for less wages, but the hands who work the long hours cannot help themselves from the present scarcity of work; thinks that if opinions were taken by ballot, the majority of the hands would be for 11 hours.

COTTON MILL Y.—Wages reduced generally one-sixth for time.

No. 95. 16 years of age, single woman; No. 96, single woman, 19 years of age; No. 97, single woman, 17. *Weavers*, conversed with together.—Would all prefer working 10 hours for 7*s.* a-week, which they are getting now, than 12 hours for 8*s.*, which they used to get.

WOOLLEN MILL Z.—No. 101. The owner.—Says, *that the weavers by sticking closer to their work got nearly as much in* 10 *hours as they used to do in* 12; *but the spinners cannot get so much.*

No. 102. Adult male. *Spinner* or *Slubber.*—Says, he is making 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week less than when he worked 12 hours, but would rather work as he is doing than go back to 12 hours with more wages.

COTTON MILL A A.—No. 98. One of the partners.—Says, *that if the hands could get regular employment they would rather work* 10 *hours for the smaller wages than work* 12 *hours with more.*

No. 99. Overlooker.—*Thinks the people are satisfied with the reduction.*

No. 100. Married woman. *Winder.*—Says, that she could make when she worked 12 hours about 11*s.* a-week, but now cannot make more than 8*s.* 3*d.*; but prefers the short time. She is more with her family, and has not to pay for washing and cleaning her house.

COTTON MILL A B.—No. 103. One of the partners.—Says, *that his people would not like to go back to* 12 *hours, but that a majority of them would prefer* 11 *to* 10 *hours.*

COTTON MILL A C.—No. 104, single woman; No. 105, married woman, 27. *Roving-frame tenters.*—Would rather work 11 hours than 12, although they got less wages, but do not like 10 hours, as it takes so much off the wages; think they would earn as much in 11 as they used to do in 12 hours.

No. 106. Single woman, 20, works at same machines as last.—Would rather work 12 hours to get more wages; is getting 8*s.* 6*d.*, and could get 10*s.* 6*d.*

Nos. 107, 108, both married women; and No. 109, single woman, of 19. *Working at roving frames.*—All say they would prefer working 12 hours to get higher wages; that the time in the evening is of no value to them; that they have to pay the same house-rent; but they would all willingly work 11, and would prefer it, although they got something less.

No. 110. Spinning-master.—*Thinks, from what he has heard the hands say, that the women who work at the jack frames, and are paid by the piece, would prefer* 12 *hours for higher wages to* 10 *hours, but that they would be satisfied with* 11; *that he never heard any complaints while they worked* 11 *hours, but since they worked* 10 *they have complained much of their reduced wages: they get just now, on an average, about* 8*s.* 8*d.*, *if they worked* 12 *hours they would get* 10*s.* 6*d.*; *there is no room in this department for getting more by increased diligence.*

No. 111, lad of 15; No. 112, lad of 15; No. 113, lad of 17. *All piecers to self-acting mules.*—Are now getting 7*s.* a-week; would get 8*s.* 6*d.* if they worked 12 hours, and would like to work the 12 hours.

No. 110 said, that as in this mill there are a great many adult males working 12 hours, and as the

engine is consequently moving, those restricted to 10 hours are very unwilling to go out, and linger behind to get more work done and raise their pay; he has great difficulty to drive them out.

COTTON MILL A D.—No. 114. Manager.—*Has had an opportunity of hearing the sentiments of a great number of the workpeople; some are for* 12 *hours, others for* 10, *but complain much of the low wages; the generality would prefer* 11, *and he believes it would please both masters and workpeople.*

No. 115, male of 30; No. 116, male of 27; No. 117, male of 23. *All piecers at self-acting mules.*—Getting 9*s.* a-week, less by 1*s.* than they would get were they working 12 hours, but they would all rather work 10 than 12 hours; find their health better. No. 115 finds he can do with a meal less. All married. Believe that a great proportion of the hands think as they do; but many who are working 12 cannot say so, for fear of losing their places.

COTTON MILL A E.—No. 118, married woman; No. 119, single woman of 30 years of age; No. 120, single woman of 19. *Weavers.*—Are getting between 12*s.* and 13*s.* a-week, and were getting 15*s.* when they worked 12 hours; would all prefer working 12 hours to get the higher wages. No. 118 says, she has heard great complaints among the weavers about the 10 hours.

No. 121, single woman of 20; No. 122, married woman; No. 123, married woman. *Weavers.*—All prefer 10 hours, though getting less money; they save what they used to pay for washing and sewing.

No. 124, married woman with three children; No. 125, married woman with one child; No. 126, single woman of 23; No. 127, maried woman. *All work at the roving frames.*—All would prefer working 12 hours to get more money.

COTTON MILL A F.—No. 127*. Partner.—*From what he has heard of the opinions of the hands, he believes they would all prefer* 11 *hours; that those working* 10 *are very much dissatisfied with their low wages;* 11 *hours would be satisfactory to himself, and thinks that to be a very prevalent feeling among masters.*

No. 128, woman of 20; No. 129, woman of 19; and No. 130, woman of 22 years of age. All single. *Weavers.*—Are making about 9*s.* 6*d.* a-week instead of 11*s.* when they worked 12, and they would all like to go back to 12 hours, and they believe that that is the general feeling in the mill.

COTTON MILL A G.—No. 131. Married woman of 23, with two children. *Throstle-frame tenter.*—Is getting 7*s.* 4*d.* for 12 hours, and would get 9*s.* for 12. Would prefer 12 hours.

No. 132. *Card-stripper.*—Man of 20; single. Is getting 11*s.* 6*d.*, and would get 13*s.* 6*d.* for 12 hours. Would rather work 12 to get the higher wages.

No. 133. A married woman; a widow with two children. *A frame-tenter in card-room.*—Is getting 8*s.* a-week, and would get 9*s.* 6*d.* if working 12 hours. Would prefer for herself the 10 hours, with less wages; but in her circumstances she would work 12 hours if she could to get the higher wages.

No. 134. Single woman of 22. *Frame-tenter in card-room.*—Would rather work 12 hours for more money. Gets same wages as 133.

No. 135. Married woman of 21; no children. Would rather work 12 hours for more wages. Works as a *throstle-frame tenter.*

No. 136. Single woman of 18. *Throstle-frame tenter.*—Same testimony as 135. Does not mind how long she works if she can get enough to keep her. Wages very low at present.

No. 137. Single man of 22. *A stripper in card-room.*—Getting 11*s.* 6*d.* Would get 14*s.* if working 12 hours. Would as soon work 12 to get more wages.

No. 138. Married woman of 32, with five children; husband a minder of a self-acting mule, getting 10*s.* a-week. *A bobbin-frame tenter.*—Getting from 9*s.* to 10*s.* a-week, piece-work; used to get from 12*s.* to 13*s.*; would rather work 10 hours to let her be more with her children.

No. 139. Male of 35. *A mule-spinner.*—A widower with two children, making 15*s.* a-week, and could make 17*s.* 6*d.* if working 12 hours; but would rather work the 10 hours although he gets less. Finds he has worked long enough at the end of 10 hours. Thinks that wages will rise, and that by and by they will get as much for 10 as they used to do for 12 hours; but even if wages did not rise he would rather work the 10 hours.

No. 140. Married man of 44, has wife and one son to support; getting about 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week less than he could do if he worked 12 hours. Would prefer 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

No. 141. Man of 38, with three children. *Minder of a self-acting mule.*—Making about 16*s.* 6*d.*, and could make from 20*s.* to 21*s.*; would rather work 12 hours. It makes no difference to him how long he works so that he gets more money.

COTTON MILL A H.—No. 142. *Weaver.*—Male of 22; single; making 11*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and could make 2*s.* a-week more if working 12 hours, but prefers 10. He attends a place of instruction called "The People's Institution in ———," where there is a reading room, and evening classes twice a-week. Several of his companions in the mill attend also, and prefer the 10 hours as he does.

No. 143. Male of 26; married, and has a family. *Weaver.*—Earning about the same as 142. Would rather keep by the 10 hours than go back to 12 with more wages.

No. 144. Woman of 27, single. *A winder.*—Could get 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week more wages if she worked 12 hours, and would rather have more wages than work 10.

No. 145. Young man of 19. *Employed in the warehouse.*—Gets 2*s.* a-week less than he used to do when they worked 12 hours, but prefers the short hours; feels better in health, and can attend the evening school and the reading room.

No. 146. Woman of 20, single. *Throstle-frame tenter.*—Makes just now 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week, used to have 9*s.* for 12 hours, but would rather continue as she is; she likes the more ease.

No. 147. Woman of 22, single. *Throstle-frame tenter.*—Making 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week less than when she worked 12 hours, but prefers the 10 hours, because she has more time to herself.

No. 148. Woman of 21, single. *Throstle-frame tenter.*—Same opinion as 146 and 147. Thinks 10 hours long enough for any one to work.

No. 149. Woman of 18. *Weaver.*—Gets 7*s.* a-week just now, and could make 9*s.* if she worked 12 hours; would rather work 10, and thinks it long enough.

No. 150. Woman of 21. *Drawing-frame tenter.*—Gets 7*s.* 6*d.* for 10 hours, and would get 9*s.* for 12, but prefers the 10 hours; she attends an evening school.

COTTON MILL, A I.—No. 151. Woman of 27, single. *Works at roving frame.*—Could get 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week more if she worked 12 hours, and would rather work the longer time to get more wages.

No. 152. Man of 21. *Weaver.*—Could make 2*s.* a-week more if he could work 12 hours, but he would rather be as he is, he thinks 10 hours long enough to work.

No. 153. Woman of 20, single. *Weaver.*—Getting 13*s.* to 14*s.* the fortnight, and must work very hard to make that; used to get 16*s.* to 17*s.*, and would rather work again 12 hours to get the better wages.

No. 154. Young man, of 18. *A weaver.*—Makes about 8*s.* a-week, and could make 10*s.* if he worked 12 hours, and would rather work 12; gives his wages to his parents. Attends the institution reading room, and used to do so when he worked 12 hours, going at half-past 7, when he left the factory.

No. 155. Young man of 20. Testimony the same as 154.

No. 156. Man of 30. *Minder of a self-acting mule.*—Married, and has three children. Could make about 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week more if he worked 12 hours, and would rather do that than be as he is, in order to make more money for his family.

No. 157. Man of 20. *Minder of self-acting mule.*—Getting 10*s.* a-week, and would rather work 12 hours, "to get more brass."

Cotton Mill, A J.—No. 158. Man of 24, married. *Works in shutching-room.*—Gets 8*s.* 4*d.*, and would get 10*s.* for 12 hours; would rather work 12 to get more wages.

No. 159. Man of 21, married. *Works in shutching-room.*—Same opinion as 158, does not think the two hours' ease worth the difference of wages.

No. 160. Married woman. *Throstle-frame tenter.*—Gets 7*s.* 6*d.*, and could get 9*s.* for 12 hours; but she would rather work the 10 hours; she has more rest, and can save something of what she used to pay for washing and other things when she worked 12 hours.

No. 161. Married woman 30 years of age, one child. *Throstle-frame tenter.*—Gets 7*s.* 6*d.* for 10 hours, and would get 9*s.* for 12, and would rather work the 12 hours to get better wages.

No. 162. Married woman of 27, with one child. Same testimony as 161.

No. 163. Young man of 18. *Overlooker in throstle-room.*—Gets 9*s.* 2*d.* a-week and would get 11*s.* for 12 hours; would rather work the shorter time for less wages; can attend evening schools, and gets home sooner at night from them than he could do if he worked longer; has more time to himself, and it does him more good than the difference of wages.

Cotton Mill, A K.—No. 164. Man of 21. *Self-acting minder.*—Married, no children; getting 12*s.* a-week, could make 14*s.* if working 12 hours, and would rather work 12.

No. 165. Man of 23, married, one child. *Minder of self-actor.*—Wages same as 164; would prefer working 12 hours, having a family to provide for; wife works in the factory and gets 7*s.* a-week, but pays 3*s.* out of that for nursing her child; thinks the higher wages would do better for them.

No. 166. Man of 23. *Minder of self-actor.*—Married, but no family; same wages as 164 and 165; would rather work 12 hours to get the higher wages.

No. 167. Man of 30. *Weaver.*—Two looms; married with 4 children, all young; making 9*s.* a-week, and could make 10*s.* if working 12 hours; would rather work 12; would go to the mill where he could get most wages.

No. 168. Man of 35. *Weaver.*—Two looms. Married; 5 children, one of them a short-timer in a factory, would rather work 11 hours than either 10 or 12.

No. 169. Man of 34. *Weaver.*—Two looms. Married; 4 children, oldest 12; making 9*s.* to 10*s.* for 10 hours, would make 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week more if he worked 12, but would rather work 10 hours though getting less; finds his health better, and thinks it best for his family; finds that he can do with a meal a-day less; "one's brain is not so muddled as it is when working so long as 12."

Cotton Mill, A L.—No. 170. Woman of 26, married, one child. *A jack-frame tenter.*—Getting 8*s.* to 9*s.* a-week, and if she worked 12 hours would get from 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*, but would rather work the 10 hours; she saves what she used to pay for help at home, in many things she can now do herself.

No. 171. Young woman of 18, single; same work as 170, and wages about the same; would rather work 12 hours to get more money.

No. 172. Married woman of 28, with one child; same wages as 170 and 171, and same kind of work.—Would rather work 10 hours, although she gets less; has one child, but her husband has left her. "One saves what one has to pay for many odd things being done for us when we works 12 hours."

No. 173. Man of 24. *Minder of self-actor.*—Married, and has one child; has also to help to support three half-brothers; making about 14*s.* a-week, and would get 2*s.* more if he worked 12 hours, but would rather work 10, if the wages were a little raised, if the 10 per cent. were not taken off; before that deduction was made, and working 12 hours, he got from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* a-week.

No. 174.—Man of 21, single. *Minder of self-actor.*—Making 13*s.* 9*d.*, and could make 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week more if he worked 12 hours, but would rather go on as he is than work 12 hours; finds his health better; gets more air and exercise; intends to go to an evening school this winter; thinks 10 hours enough for any man.

No. 175. Man of 32; married, with one child. *Minder of self-actor.*—Getting 13*s.* to 14*s.* a-week; would get better than 15*s.* if he worked 12, and would rather work 12 to get more money; must get as much as he can to keep his wife and family.

No. 176. Young man of 19; single. *Weaver.*—Could get 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week more if he worked 12 hours, but prefers 10 hours, as he is able to go to a night school, where he goes between 6 and 7 at night.

No. 177. Woman of 24; single. *Weaver.*—Four looms, making from 14*s.* to 15*s.* a-week; could make 3*s.* a-week more if she worked 12 hours, but would rather work 10; likes to have more time to herself; not so tired when she gets home; gets more enjoyment of her life; finds her health better.

No. 178. Man of 22; married a few months. *Weaver.*—Two looms; makes 10*s.* 4*d.*, and would make 12*s.* if working 12 hours; would rather work 12 to get more money; would like to be able to lay by something, that if he could find a better trade he might turn to it. His wife is a weaver in this factory, and having broad looms, makes more than he does, from 12*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*; she is of the same mind as himself.

No. 179. Manager of the mill.—*Thinks it would have been far better both for master and man if the restriction had continued some years at* 11; *that to come down to* 10 *was too sudden a change;*

that masters were not prepared for it by a new adaptation of their machinery, nor his people by their habits. After some years then to go to 10 *hours, or rather* 10½, *to give half an hour a-day for cleaning the machinery.*

COTTON MILL, A M.—No. 180. The mill-owner.—*Thinks it would have been better to have stopped at* 11 *hours, as* 10 *takes too much off the wages. He believes that the majority of his hands are in favour of* 10 *hours. Has remarked a decided improvement in the appearance of his people since they worked* 10 *hours.*

N.B. This is a very large establishment, employing nearly 1300 persons.

No. 181. The manager of the spinning department.—*Says that, from his intercourse with the hands, he is satisfied that the majority of them prefer the* 10 *hours, although they get less; that many who at first were averse to the short time now like it.*

No. 182. The manager of the weaving department.—*Concurs in all that is said by* 181.

No. 181 and 182. Made the above statement in the presence of 180, their master.

No. 183. Man of 24; married, but no children. *Weaver.*—Four looms, getting 14*s.* 6*d.* for 10 hours; might make 16*s.* 6*d.* with 12. Prefers the 10 hours; finds his health better. Does not think he could long stand the labour of 12 hours.

No. 184. Woman of 24; single. *Weaver.*—Two looms, making between 9*s.* and 10*s.* a-week; might make 1*s.* 6*d.* more with 12 hours, but would rather work 10. Finds her health better. "Ten hours is long enough for any one to work."

No. 185. Man of 22; single.—*Weaver, four looms.*—If working 12 hours, could make from 3*s.* to 4*s.* a-week more than he does now; but would much rather work 10 hours. Finds his health better. Attends an evening school; has more ease. Thinks he could not stand 12 hours long.

No. 186. Woman of 25; single. *Weaver, four looms.*—Could make 3*s.* a-week more if she worked 12 hours, but prefers 10. "Would not like to start on 12 any more." Finds her health much better."

No. 187. Woman of 28; single. *Works in throstle-room.*—Getting 9*s.* a-week; might get 10*s.* 6*d.* for 12 hours, but prefers the short time. Thinks 10 hours long enough.

No. 188. Woman of 22; single. *Works in throstle-room.*—Making from 8*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*, and would get 9*s.* if she worked 12 hours; would prefer working 12.

No. 189. Man of 22; married, with one child. *Overlooker of throstle-room.*—Getting 25*s.* a-week; would get from 29*s.* to 30*s.* if he worked 12 hours; is paid by the weight turned off. Would prefer working 10 hours, as he does now. Has more ease and more pleasure. His wife is a winder in the mill, and likes the short time as well as himself.

No. 190. Man of 26. *A grinder in card-room.*—Married; no children alive; getting 10*s.*, and would get 12*s.* if he worked 12 hours. "I do not hesitate to say that I prefer the 10 hours; I always thought 12 hours too long to be shut up in a cotton mill." Attends to his education after the mill hours. His wife works in the mill, and likes the 10 hours much better.

No. 191. Woman of 25; single. *Drawing-frame tenter.*—Getting 7*s.* 9*d.* a-week; might get 9*s.* if she worked 12, and would rather work 12.

No. 192. Man of 32; married, with four children. *Overlooker of card-room.*—Getting 22*s.*; would get 24*s.* if they worked 12 hours, but prefers the 10 hours. Gives more opportunity of looking after his family, of going to a reading room in the evening. Has always been of opinion that 10 hours was enough, even at less wages. "I should be very sorry to go back to 12 hours; when a man has been 12 hours in a mill, he is fit for nothing after his work is over."

COTTON MILL, A N. Working 12 hours a-day with adult males.—No. 193. Man of 23; single. *Weaver.*—Getting 12*s.* a-week, but would rather work 10 hours for 10*s.*; but he would rather work 12 hours than lose his place.

No. 194. Man of 21. *Weaver.*—Gave the same testimony, that he would rather work 10 hours for less wages.

COTTON MILL, A O.—No. 196. Man of 21; single. *Warehouseman.*—Getting 12*s.* 6*d.*, and if they worked 12 hours, would get 15*s.* a-week. He would rather work 10 hours with the smaller pay. He can now get some education. When working 12 he used to try to work at home at night with his slate, but very often fell fast asleep over it.

No. 195. One of the partners.—*Is of opinion that the general feeling of the factory hands is in favour of the* 10 *hours.*

No. 197. Man of 43; married, with five children. *The card-master.*—Getting 22*s.* a-week, and would get 26*s.* if they worked 12 hours. "Would rather work 10 hours for 22*s.* than 12 hours for 26*s.*" Thinks 10 hours quite long enough to be confined in a cotton mill; believes his to be a very general feeling.

No. 198. Man of 20. *Works at skutching-frame.*—Getting 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week; might get 9*s.* for 12 hours; would rather work 10. Hopes that they will get better wages by-and-by.

FLAX MILL, A P.—No. 199. One of the partners.—*Is of opinion that* 12 *hours are too long; that* 11 *would be most satisfactory, and that they would produce nearly as much as in* 12. *He would prefer* 10 *hours; but he thinks that with that we cannot stand foreign competition.*

No. 200. Woman of 24; single. *Works at drawing frame.*—Getting 5*s.* 10*d.* a-week, and would get 7*s.* if they worked 12 hours; but would rather work 11 hours than 10 or 12.

No. 201. Woman of 18. *Works at drawing-frame.*—Getting 5*s.* 5*d.* a-week; would get 7*s.* if they worked 12 hours, and would rather work 12.

COTTON MILL, A Q.—No. 202. One of the partners.—*Says that if the restriction had been to* 11 *hours, it would have given satisfaction to all; that wages would not have been reduced.*

No. 203. Manager of the mill.—*Is of the same opinion as* 202.

No. 204. Woman of 26; single. *A piecer.*—Gets 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and would get 9*s.* if she worked 12 hours; but would rather work the 10 hours for 7*s.* 6*d.* than 12 for 9*s.* Finds herself better in health. She can do for herself many things at night she had to pay for when they worked 12 hours. Has learned to sew well. "Has done more with her needle since the 10 hours began than she had done all her life before."

No. 205. Man of 40; married, no children. *A stripper.*—Getting 7*s.* 7½*d.* for 10 hours; used to get 11*s.* for 12. Would rather go on as at present than go back to 12. Thinks it far better for him-

self, "and particularly for the rising generation." Finds his health better. "Thinks 10 hours a-day long enough for any man to work."

No. 206. Man of 21. *A grinder.*—Gets 6*s.* a-week, and got 7*s.* for 12 hours; and would rather work 12 hours to get the higher wages.

No. 207. Woman of 18; married six months. *Works in the card-room.*—Gets 6*s.* 3*d.*, and would get 7*s.* 6*d.* for 12 hours. Would rather work 10. Can do many things at home she used to have to pay for when she worked 12 hours. Her husband is a glazier, and would rather have her work 10 hours with her present wages than 12 hours with more.

COTTON MILL, A R.—No. 208. Manager.—*Believes that the general feeling of the hands is in favour of* 11 *hours. They have suffered much for a long time from the mills being stopped or working short time, and find that* 10 *hours take more away from their wages than they can stand.*

No. 209. Woman of 19; single. *A piecer.*—Gets 6*s.* 8*d.*, and would get 7*s.* for 11 hours, and 7*s.* 6*d.* for 12. Would rather work 11 hours than either 10 or 12, and believes that others in the mill think as she does. She knows that the woman who works next her does so.

COTTON MILL, A S.—No. 210. Man of 24 years of age; married, one child. *Overlooker of throstle-room.*—Getting 12*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and would get 15*s.* if working 12 hours. Said, "Well, if I must tell the truth, I would rather work as I am for the less wages; 10 hours is long enough, and I like to have some time to myself in the evening to attend school." Feels his health better than he used to do. Thinks that nearly all in the mill prefer the 10 hours.

No. 211. Woman of 35. *Throstle-frame tenter.*—Getting 7*s.* 11*d.* a-week, and would get 9*s.* 6*d.* if working 12 hours; but would rather be as she is than go back to 12 hours.

COTTON MILL, A T.—No. 212. Man of 25; married, and two children. *Overlooker.*—Getting 16*s.* 8*d.* a-week, and would get 20*s.* if working 12 hours. Would rather work the 10 hours, though he gets less. He never had bad health when he worked 12; but he likes to get more ease and some fresh air. Thinks that after a time, when trade gets better, wages will get up again.

No. 213. Man of 26; married, with six children. *Overlooker.*—Gets 25*s.* 2*d.* a-week; would get 30*s.* if working 12 hours, but prefers working 10. Has more time to himself and family; saves money by being able to look better after his private affairs, or buying clothes, provisions, &c. Any factory hands of any sense whom he has talked to thinks the same, for they find that what wages they do get go farther, by their having time to look after their private concerns.

COTTON MILL, A U.—No. 214. Manager.—*Thinks that the women who work in this mill, and who are getting* 7*s.* 6*d. a-week for* 10 *hours, and would get* 9*s. for* 12, *would prefer* 12 *hours to* 10, *but would rather work* 11. *For himself he would rather work* 12. *He gets* 29*s. a-week just now, and would get* 32*s.*

COTTON MILL, A V.—No. 215. Manager of spinning department.—*Is of opinion that the generality of the hands under him look most to the amount of wages they get, and do not care about the time. Says that if spoken to together they would say they are in favour of* 10 *hours; but the same persons go to mills where they can get* 12 *hours' work and higher wages; that many of them, however, would like to work* 11 *hours rather than either* 10 *or* 12.

No. 216. Manager of weaving department.—*His belief is, from his intercourse with the hands, that the generality of them would rather work* 12 *hours; that they have suffered so much from the reduction of wages, they are not well pleased with the Act. Some few would prefer* 11 *hours to* 12.

No. 217. Man of 22; single. *Weaver, with three looms.*—Getting 15*s.* a-week at present, and would get 18*s.* by working 12 hours; but would rather work 10. Finds he has more strength, and can work better. Values the time for his education, and he had no time for that purpose before. Thinks that this feeling prevails very generally.

No. 218. Man of 33; married. *Weaver, with three looms.*—Most decidedly prefers the shorter time, though getting less. Is not so tired at night, and feels able to work more closely, and therefore can get nearly as much in the 10 hours as he used to do when working 12 hours. His wife keeps a school at night, and he is now able to help her in it.

No. 219. Man of 24; single. *Weaver, with two looms.*—Making 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* a-week, and might make 12*s.* or 13*s.* For his part he would rather go back to 12 hours to get more money.

No. 220. Woman of 28; married, with three children, and her husband gone to America 12 months ago. Is making 14*s.* a-week, and would make 16*s.* working 12 hours, and would prefer working 12 to get more money.

No. 221. Man of 42; with six children. *Mule-spinner.*—Earning about 22*s.* and could make 26*s.* a-week if working 12 hours; thinks a man should be able to make a living by working 11 hours, and would prefer 11 to either 10 or 12 hours.

No. 222. Man of 25; single. *Stripper.*—Gets 14*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and could get 18*s.* if he worked 12 hours; but would much rather work 10 hours; has more ease; likes to have more time to himself.

No. 223. Man of 27, with two children. A *mule-spinner.*—Making 19*s.* and would make about 24*s.* if he worked 12 hours; but would rather work 10 hours; finds he has had work enough when he has been 10 hours in the mill; thinks there would be a more steady trade if all were working 10 hours.

No. 224. Man of 25; married, with one child. *Mule-spinner.*—Making 16*s.* a-week, and could make from 20*s.* to 21*s.* if he worked 12 hours; but decidedly prefers the 10, although the wages be less; finds his health better, and is able to do something for his education; attends gratuitously as a teacher in the evening school at St. Peter's, which he could not do before; has much more enjoyment of his life; believes that an opinion in favour of 10 hours is very general among the workpeople.

No. 225. Woman of 26; married, with one child, but has been abandoned for eight years by her husband who is in America; is a *piecer*, and gets 8*s.* a-week, and could get 9*s.* 6*d.* if she worked 12 hours; would rather work 12 hours as she has the child to support; but thinks 10 hours long enough to work; if it were not for the child she would rather work 10 hours, because she has now some time for her household duties, and can go to an evening school, which she does now.

No. 226. Woman of 27; married, no children. *Jack-frame tenter.*—Getting 8*s.* 4*d.* and could get 10*s.* if she worked 12 hours; would rather work 10; when she has attended to her house-work when she gets home, find she has had work enough, and no time to spare; when she worked 12 hou[rs]

in the factory she had to sit up very late to do her house work, and very often was so tired she could not sleep. Her husband who is a *weaver* in another factory much prefers her working short time.

COTTON MILL A.W.—Working with adult males 12 hours a-day.

No. 227. Man of 26; single. *A piecer.*—Getting 11*s.* 6*d.* and would get 9*s.* 7*d.* if he worked 10 hours; if he had his free choice, would rather work 10 hours, though he got less; but if he would not work 12 hours he should lose his place.

No. 228. Man of 26; single. *Under carder.*—Getting 16*s.* and would get 14*s.* if he worked 10 hours; would rather work 10, but if he refused to work 12, his master would tell him that he would find another who would.

COTTON MILL A.X.—No. 229. Manager.—Says, *that at first the people in this mill* (about 1000 are employed in it) *did not like the reduction of their wages when they commenced working* 10 *hours; but that now they have become reconciled to the change; that if an unbiassed vote were taken, he is satisfied a large majority would be in favour of* 10 *hours rather than* 12 *hours; but that if the question of* 11 *hours were raised, a considerable number might be drawn off from that majority; very few indeed would vote for a return to* 12 *hours.*

No. 230. Man of 41; *Mule-spinner.*—Married, and has eight children; is making about 50*s.* a-week, and would make 60*s.* if he worked 12 hours; would rather keep as he is, speaking for himself, but taking into account the large number of factory hands who get small wages, he thinks that 11 hours would have given far more general satisfaction; that the hour less than 12 would have been a considerable relief, and that the fall in wages would have been comparatively little felt.

No. 231. Man of 25; single. *A piecer.*—Is getting 10*s.* a-week, and could get 11*s.* if he worked 12 hours; would rather work 10; says, that his health is better a great deal than it used to be; that he has been attending some evening lectures, which he could not do when he worked 12 hours; would rather work 10 than 11 hours.

No. 232. Woman of 23; single. *A piecer.*—Is getting 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and would get 8*s.* if she worked 12 hours; would rather work 10; she likes the time to herself in the evening.

No. 233. Man of 32; married, has one child. *A piecer.*—Is getting 10*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and could get 11*s.* 6*d.* if he worked 12 hours; would rather work 10; finds his health better, his mind is not so agitated as it used to be; besides, he can do with a meal less a-day; would rather work 10 than 11; left a mill where he was getting 11*s.* 6*d.* for 12 hours to come here for 10*s.* 6*d.*; thinks now he will live a few years longer for the short time; "12 hours was exhausting jading work."

No. 234. Woman of 26; single. *Jack frame tenter.*—Is getting 8*s.* a-week, and would get 10*s.* for 12 hours; would rather go back to 12 hours, for they are obliged to do as much work now as they did when they had two hours more to do it in, and it is more fatiguing.

No. 235. Woman of 20; single. *A drawing frame tenter.*—Getting 7*s.* 2*d.* a-week, and would get 8*s.* 6*d.* if she worked 12 hours; would rather work 12 hours, "for 10 hours gives less meat and less clothing," and she would much rather work longer and get more wages; that 7*s.* 2*d.* is very little to keep a single woman upon; that where there are many in a family it might do, but it is far too little for one; would rather have 12 than 11, and hopes they may have 12 hours again.

No. 236. Man of 35; married, one child. *A stripper and grinder in the card room.*—Has worked in a factory 25 years, and seven in this mill; is getting 12*s.* 8*d.* a-week, and could get 15*s.* if he worked 12 hours; but greatly prefers the 10 hours, and believes such to be the opinion of all in his department, both in this mill and in other mills, for he has had an opportunity of talking with many; has found his health decidedly improved by the change, and the occupation is most trying from the effects upon the lungs. Attended lectures in the evening when they worked 12 hours, but as they left off at 10 minutes past 7, before he could go home to change his clothes and get some meat, and reach the lecture-room, it was past 8, and if the lecture was not begun, still all the best places were taken, and he, and men who worked as he did, were always in the back rows; now they have an equal chance with the rest.

No. 237. Man of 50; married; has two children. *A stripper in the card room.*—Is getting 15*s.* a-week, and would get 18*s.* if he worked 12 hours; would rather work 11 hours; the reduction of wages by working 10 hours has been far too much; but he would on no account go back to 12.

No. 238. Man of 40; married; has three children. *Overlooker of card room.*—Is getting 22*s.* 8*d.* a-week, and would get 27*s.* for 12 hours; would rather continue as he is; finds his health better; 10 hours are long enough in a cotton mill; can now go to evening lectures with comfort, and also to evening service in the church on the week days.

No. 239. Man of 31; single. *A piecer.*—Getting 11*s.* a-week, and would get 12*s.* for 12 hours; would rather work the 10; has more ease, and can attend an evening school and lectures.

COTTON MILL A.Y.—No. 240. Woman of 24; married; has one child. *A jack-frame tenter.*—gets 7*s.* 6*d.* for 10 hours, and would get 9*s.* for 12; would rather be doing as she was before the 10 hours came on.

No. 241. Man of 33; married; has three children. *An overlooker.*—Is getting 15*s.* a-week, and would get 18*s.* for 12 hours; would rather work the 10 hours for 15*s.*; has more ease, is healthier and can take his meat better; was always poorly when working 12 hours; is sure there are a great many who would prefer the 10 hours if they could have the work regular.

No. 242. Man of 30; single. *An overlooker.*—Getting 15*s.* a-week, and would get 18*s.* for 12 hour, but would rather work the 10 for 15*s.*; feels himself heathier, and has more ease; knows that a good many think as he does.

No. 243. Man of 25; married. *A throstle-jobber.*—Getting 10s. a-week, and could get 12*s.* for 12 hours; would rather work 12 to get more wages.

No. 244. Woman of 22; single. *A throstle-tenter.*—Getting 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and could get 9*s.* for 12 hours, but for two years they have been working short time, and she has never had more than 4*s.* 6*d.* a-week; would be satisfied with 10 hours, and would make 7*s.* 6*d.* do; would not like to go back to 12 hours.

COTTON MILL A.Z.—No. 245. Partner.—*Thinks that the generality of the hands in their mill are favourable to the* 10 *hours, and that if they had* 10 *hours' regular work they would prefer it, although they got less wages.*

COTTON MILL B.A[1].—No. 245*. Partner.—*Employs about* 300 *hands. Thinks that the people in their mill very generally prefer the* 10 *hours, even at the reduction of wages; that they are employing their leisure time in attending evening schools, and many of them have taken gardens.*

APPENDIX.

Evidence collected by Mr. Horner. 1 to 265.

COTTON MILL B.A².—No. 246. Partner.—*Thinks that the most of their hands (they employ* 180, *chiefly weavers) prefer the* 10 *hours; that they work with more spirit, and produce nearly as much as they used to do in* 12 *hours, indeed many of them fully as much; they have speeded the looms a little more. Is himself of opinion that* 10 *hours are long enough; that he has observed that when they worked* 12 *hours. they were so exhausted during the last hour that they were quite unfit to attend properly to their work.*

COTTON MILL B.B.—No. 247. Book-keeper.—*Hears no complaints about the shortening of the hours; finds that by greater diligence and sticking closer to their work there is little difference in the produce; that the people used to be very much tired with the* 12 *hours; that it was far too long; believes, however, they would prefer* 11 *hours, for then they would get as good wages as when they worked* 12 *hours. They employ about* 174 *hands, weaving only.*

COTTON MILL B.C.—No. 248. Manager.—*Believes the people they employ* (64 *weavers*) *like the* 10 *hours very well; thinks they work much more actively, and there is not much difference in the produce from what it used to be.*

COTTON MILL B.D.—No. 249. Man of 27; married, has two children. *Overlooker.*—Is getting 16*s.* a-week, and would get 18*s.* for 12 hours; would rather work the 10 hours for 16*s.*; thinks it will keep work more regular.

No. 250. Man of 23; single. *Throstle-jobber.*—Getting 11*s.*, and would get 12*s.* for 12 hours; but would rather work the 10 hours though he gets less wages.

COTTON MILL B.E.—Nos. 251 and 252. Partners.—*Believe that the generality of their hands would prefer* 11 *hours to either* 10 *or* 12.

COTTON MILL B.F.—No. 253. Man of 53; married; one child. *Overlooker.*—Getting 45*s.* 10*d.*, and would get 50*s.* if they worked 12 hours; got the same (50*s.*) when they worked 11 hours; would prefer 11 hours to 10, not because of the wages, but because he thinks there would be leisure enough for recreation, and it would be better for trade; believes there are few who would like to go back to 12 hours.

No. 254. Man of 37; married; has four children, and a wife not able to work. *Overlooker.*—Getting 30*s.* 9*d.*, would get 35*s.* for 12 hours; would rather work the 10 hours for the smaller wages; feels the loss of wages, but would like to see the Ten Hours Act have a fair trial, and believes it will turn out for the benefit both of master and worker in the long run; finds his health better, and has more time to enjoy his life.

No. 255. Man of 40; married; has two children. *A mule-spinner.*—Gets 35*s.* a-week, and would get from 43*s.* to 44*s.* if he worked 12 hours; has worked in this mill 30 years, first as a piecer and afterwards in other employments; could make 40*s.* if he worked 11 hours, and would prefer that to either 10 or 12 hours. When they were working 11 hours did not find it too laborious, but 12 hours are too much, and would rather work 10 than 12 if he had to chose between the two.

No. 256. Man of 36; married; has two children, who only partially provide for themselves. Getting 39*s.* a-week, and would get 48*s.* if he worked 12 hours; would rather work 11 hours than either 10 or 12; has always thought that 10 hours was going too far.

No. 257. Man of 52; married; has two children and his wife to support. *A mule-spinner.*—Getting 40*s.*, and would get 47*s.* to 50*s.* if he worked 12 hours; would rather work 10 hours for 40*s.*; finds that he leaves his work at the end of 10 hours more comfortable, that machinery is now so much enlarged that the labour is much greater than formerly, more than can be sustained; would rather work 10 than 11 hours; the diminished time they work with gas-light is greatly for the benefit of their health, by that they have seven months of summer instead of five months, and therefore far more agreeable and wholesome to work in.

No. 258. Man of 29; married. *A grinder in card-room.*—Getting 14*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and would get 17*s.* for 12 hours; would rather work 10 hours for 14*s.* 6*d.*; finds his health better, by getting more fresh air; thinks 10 hours quite long enough to work in a room so warm and confined; would rather work 10 than either 11 or 12 hours.

No. 259. Man of 30; married; has one child. *A stripper in card-room.*—Getting 12*s.* 8*d.* a-week, and could get 15*s.* for 12 hours; would rather work 10 hours for the 12*s.* 8*d.*; finds his health a great deal better; would rather work 10 hours for what he gets than 11 hours to get more wages; "they have had a long struggle for 10 hours, and that now they have got it, they ought to stick to it."

No. 260. Man of 44; married; has one child. *A stripper in card-room.*—Getting 12*s.* 8*d.* a-week, and would get 15*s.* for 12 hours; would much rather work 10 hours for 12*s.* 8*d.* than get the higher wages for 12; has worked 32 years in a cotton mill, and never found so much comfort in his life as since they worked 10 hours; had so much more rest that his health is better, and can do with a meal less in the day; would rather work 10 than 11 hours; "the Bill is the finest thing that ever was brought up."

No. 261. Woman of 20; single. *Jack-frame tenter.*—Getting 9*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and would get 10*s.* 9*d.* for 12 hours; would rather go back to 12 hours to get more wages; does not think 12 hours too much, and would rather work 12 than either 10 or 11.

No. 262. Woman of 21; single. *Jack-frame tenter.*—Getting 8*s.* a-week, and would get 10*s.* for 12 hours; would rather work the 10 hours throughout the year for 8*s.* than go back to 12 for higher wages; they have striven for the 10 hours, and they ought to keep by it.

No. 263. Woman of 18; single. *A lap-frame tenter.*—Getting 7*s.* 6*d.* for 10 hours, and would get 9*s.* for 12 hours; at present gets only 4*s.* 8*d.*, being on short time. Likes the 10 hours best, and would rather work 10 than 11 hours; "would rather stick to 10 hours—quite plenty."

COTTON MILL B.G.—No. 264. Manager.—*About* 1300 *people employed in this mill. Believes that the majority of the hands prefer the* 10 *hours, although they are getting less wages. Knows that many adult males who are working* 12 *hours both in this mill and in other mills in the town do so on account of the scarcity of work, and that if they did not work* 12 *hours they would be out of work altogether.*

COTTON MILL B.H.—No. 265. Manager.—*Employ* 540 *hands. Believes that the general feeling of the hands in this mill is decidedly in favour of* 10 *hours, although they get less wages. That the difference is not very great, for even without any additional speeding of the engine or other alteration in the machinery, by closer attention they are able to produce more work in the* 10 *hours they now work than in* 10 *hours when they worked* 12; *that many of them have told him they can now do with a meal a-day less.*

Evidence collected by Mr. Horner. 1 to 265.

COTTON MILL E.—No. 14* Mill-owner. Extract from a letter to Mr. Horner, dated 18th October, 1848. "*From the inquiries you made of some of the female hands, I think you found the feeling to be in favour of the* 10 *hours, although the people cannot earn as much wages. I entertain the same opinion, and in which I am confirmed by the unwillingness shown by the men, to work any overtime, if by chance I should want it, to complete any particular order by a given time. My weavers do not suffer in their wages to the extent of reduction in the working hours. I pay more money now than I formerly did in proportion to the time worked. I account for this by unusual exertion on the part of the workpeople, coupled with greater strength for the work, from having more time to recruit themselves.*"

II. BY SUB-INSPECTOR A.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector A. 1 to 229.

COTTON MILL A.—No. 1. Adult male. *Spinner;* aged 50.—Is quite sure that a man cannot support himself upon the wages derived from 10 hours of labour, and is equally sure that the majority of people employed in factories would infinitely prefer "12 hours of work and 12 hours' wages to 10 hours of work with 10 hours' wages;" thinks that a restriction to 11 hours would "give trade a chance." Declines to give his name.

No. 2. Overlooker.—*Is decidedly of opinion that, at present at least, people employed in factories cannot gain their bread by* 10 *hours of labour, but thinks at* 11 *hours they might do so; is confident that this is the opinion of the workers in general, and that the thing which would give universal satisfaction would be a limit of* 11 *hours placed upon the moving power.*

COTTON MILL B.—No. 3. Manager.—*Thinks that the workers in general are much dissatisfied with the working of the Ten Hours' Act; has heard nearly all the persons in his factory so express themselves; they are dissatisfied with it because the wages are so much reduced; would himself prefer* 11 *hours to* 12, *and knows that the workers also would prefer* 11 *hours to* 12; *but is equally sure that they would prefer* 12 *hours to* 10, *because at* 10 *hours they cannot earn wages to support themselves decently.*

No. 4. *Spinner.* Adult male.—Has worked in factories for 50 years, and seen "all hours worked;" is quite sure that a person cannot live upon the wages derived from 10 hours of labour; thinks that 11 hours would be by far the best limit both for masters and workers: the wages would be greater, and consequently more money would be circulated in the country, thus benefitting the country at large; has a family and five children employed in factories.

COTTON MILL C.—No. 5. *Overlooker.*—Is confident that the workers in general would vastly prefer 11 and even 12 hours to 10, because experience has taught that they cannot subsist upon the wages earned by 10 hours' work; for his own part he would joyfully return to 12 hours of labour.

No. 6. Adult. *Spinner.*—Would much prefer a return to the Twelve Hours Act, because, as he cannot live upon 10 hours' wages, he is under the necessity of working 14 to compensate for the reduction in the wages of some members of his family, consequent upon their working 10 hours.

No. 7. Adult female. *Weaver.*—Much dislikes the 10 hours' work, as she cannot live upon the wages she receives; greatly prefers 12 hours of work, with wages in proportion; does not think that the two additional hours of leisure by any means compensate for the pecuniary loss.

COTTON MILL D.—No. 8. Adult male. *Mule-spinner.*—Suffers a loss of one-sixth in his wages, but would not willingly return to 12 hours of labour, because he considers that the two additional hours of leisure amply compensate for the loss in wages; they afford, too, an opportunity of obtaining some instruction, he avails himself of it, and knows many workers in the factory who do the same.

No. 9. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Prefers a restriction to 10 hours to any other, and would not willingly return to 12; is of opinion that more than 10 hours of labour in a factory are very injurious to a man's health; the two hours of leisure afford him some opportunity of enjoying himself in his family.

No. 10. Overlooker.—*Is of opinion that the reduction to* 10 *hours was by far too great, that the interest of the trade was not sufficiently considered, and that the millowners ought not to have been called upon to make so great a sacrifice, more particularly when he recollects that the expense of working a factory* 10 *hours almost equals that of working it* 12. *Thinks that the majority of workers prefer a* 10 *hours' restriction to* 12, *or possibly even to* 11.

WOOLLEN MILL E.—No. 11. Manager.—*Thinks that the restriction to* 10 *hours has proved to be most injurious both to masters and workers: knows that the workers generally would much prefer* 11 *hours, because in that case the wages would very nearly reach the* 12 *hours' scale; when* 11 *hours were worked a person (receiving* 15*s. a-week under the* 12 *hours' restriction) was only reduced* 6*d., under the* 10 *hours' restriction it becomes necessary to reduce his* 15*s. to* 12*s.* 6*d.*

No. 12. *Mule-Spinner.* Adult male.—Has worked in factories during the last 40 years, and feels perfectly convinced that a limit to 10 hours is most advantageous to the workers, and he himself much prefers it, the additional hours of leisure afford him an opportunity of spending some time with his family in the evening; his earnings are certainly less than they formerly were, but this loss is partly neutralized by the shorter hours of labour "enabling him to dispense with a meal daily;" considers that an uniform working of 10 hours would prevent the glutting of the market, and consequently much of the "short-time" working from which the factory operative has been so great a sufferer.

SMALL-WARE FACTORY F.—No. 13. Overlooker.—*Knows that the workers in this factory are unanimously in favour of the* 10 *hours' restriction; they are, however, very anxious to have the Act so altered as to require the hours of labour to be taken between six o'clock* A.M. *and six o'clock* P.M., *for under the existing law young persons and females can be detained at a factory until half-past eight* P.M., *thus depriving them of one of the advantages of the* 10 *hours' restriction, namely, two hours of additional leisure each evening.*

COTTON MILL G.—No. 14. Millowner.—*Is confident that the workers would gladly work* 12 *hours and receive wages in proportion, and knows instances in his neighbourhood where they much complain at being compelled to leave their work at the expiration of* 10 *hours.*

No. 15. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Is opposed to the 10 hours' restriction, because, to gain a living, he is compelled to work, at the least, 12 hours, and for two hours of that period without the assistance of the young persons and females, which greatly adds to the severity of his labour.

APPENDIX.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector A.

1 to 229.

No. 16. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Is of opinion that the people generally are in favour of the 10 hours' restriction; is himself at work 12 hours per day.

No. 17. Adult female. *Reeler.*—Much prefers 10 hours to 12, although her wages have been reduced one-sixth; considers that the additional leisure amply compensates for the pecuniary loss.

No. 18. Adult female. *Employed in card-room.*—Cannot afford the loss of one-sixth of her former wages, and would willingly return to 12 hours of work; has no doubt that such is the desire of the great majority of the women employed in a similar manner to herself.

COTTON MILL H.—No. 19. *Overlooker.*—Knows that the experience which they have had of the 10 hours' restriction has very much disappointed the workers in general, as they were taught to believe that the restriction to 10 hours would not have the effect of causing a corresponding reduction in their wages; was himself always in favour of the Ten Hours' Act, because he expected that a demand for labour would be created by the decrease in production, but in this has been much deceived, and would gladly return to 12 hours; considers that he gives a very disinterested opinion, as his own wages have not been reduced; says that his master will shortly be compelled to discharge all the young persons in his factory, in order to employ adult males more than 12 hours per day, otherwise he must raise his prices, and that is out of the question.

SMALL WARE FACTORY I.—No. 20. Manager.—*Is sure, so far as this factory is concerned, that the limit to* 10 *hours has much benefited the workers, and that they are all perfectly satisfied with it. Before the Act came into operation they insisted upon working less than* 12 *hours, and gave it as their reason "that it was very hard to detain them* 12 *hours when, if they were allowed, they could do the usual amount of work in less time, and spend the additional leisure in amusement or in instructing themselves."*

COTTON MILL J.—No. 21. Manager.—*Is convinced that the workers are much dissatisfied with the* 10 *hours' restriction; has many opportunities of knowing their sentiments. When the* 11 *hours were worked they were very anxious that there should be no further change. Undoubtedly considers this the prevailing opinion. Is confident that there cannot be found in this factory a single individual in favour of the* 10 *hours' restriction. The cause of this is, of course, the necessarily serious decrease in wages; and they even consider the two hours of leisure to be a waste of time, as the reduction in their wages does not leave them the means of obtaining either instruction or amusement.*

No. 22. Adult male. *Weaver.*—Has had 34 years' experience of labour in factories, and would gladly return to 12 hours of work, as he cannot live upon the wages earned during 10 hours.

No. 23. Adult male. *Weaver.*—Considers the 10 hours' restriction to be a great boon to the worker in factories; his wages are less than formerly, but he "makes up for much of the loss by working the harder when he is at work."

WORSTED MILL K.—No. 24. Managing partner.—*Knows that the factory operatives generally are heartily sick of the* 10 *hours' restriction, and hears hourly complaints of the reduction in the wages consequent upon that restriction, and also of the hardship of being prevented from working during hours sufficiently long to enable them to earn the necessaries of life. Has himself been most actively employed in factories for upwards of* 26 *years, and was always a strong advocate for reduction, but is quite convinced that the reduction in the hours of labour to* 10 *is by far too great; it has dissatisfied both employers and employed, and is sure to be a serious injury to both.*

COTTON MILL L.—No. 25. Adult male. *Employed in card-room.*—Considers the workers generally to be favourable to the 10 hours' restriction, and for himself would wish the restriction to be extended to the labour of male adults; is now compelled, much against his inclination, to work 12 hours per day.

COTTON MILL M.—No. 26. Adult male. *Employed in warehouse.*—Has no doubt that the workers are quite satisfied with the restriction, and that they would not willingly return to 12 hours of labour; knows that many of them turn to advantage the additional hours of leisure.

COTTON MILL N.—No. 27. Overlooker.—*Thinks that the workers in this factory are almost without an exception in favour of the* 10 *hours' restriction, but does not believe that they avail themselves of the two additional hours of leisure for any useful purpose.*

No. 28. *Weaver;* aged 17.—Although his wages are reduced (they were formerly 9*s.* 4*d.*, and now only 8*s.* per week), he much prefers 10 hours of labour to 12, because he has two hours of leisure, which he spends at an evening school, and derives much benefit from the instruction he there receives.

No. 29. Female. *Weaver;* aged 17.—Would thankfully work 12 hours per day, because she cannot afford the loss she now suffers in her wages.

No. 30. Female. *Weaver;* aged 17.—Prefers the 10 hours' restriction to any other, as she thinks the two hours of leisure amply compensate for the loss in wages; attends an evening school, which it was formerly out of her power to do.

No. 31. Is in favour of the restriction, as she thinks, be the wages what they may, that no person ought to be employed during more than 10 hours daily.

COTTON MILL O.—No. 32. Manager.—*Looks upon the restriction as a death-blow to trade, and, consequently, as being most injurious to all connected with the manufacturing interest. Thinks that there is a wide difference between* 10 *and* 11 *hours' limits, and that the latter might be adopted to the satisfaction of all parties, provided that the restriction extended to adult male labour.*

COTTON MILL P.—No. 33. *Mule-spinner.*—Thinks that the workers cannot afford the loss they are called upon to suffer under the existing restriction, but is of opinion that an 11 hours' restriction would meet their wishes; as in that case their earnings would not be much decreased.

No. 34. Adult male. *Mule-spinner.*—"Has spent many a pound towards settling the Act," and is quite satisfied with the working of it; his earnings are certainly diminished, but a little increased exertion in part makes up for the loss.

No. 35. Adult male. *Mule-spinner.*—Is perfectly convinced that the restriction will eventually prove to be beneficial to the working classes; his wages are reduced, but he considers that the increased leisure compensates for the reduction. He believes that the masters unnecessarily reduce the wages of those in their employment in order to make them dissatisfied with the restriction. He added that he would gladly see the restriction extended to adult male labour.

COTTON MILL Q.—No. 36. *Overlooker.*—Suffers a loss in a pecuniary point of view, but is favour-

able to the ten hours' restriction; is paid 2*s*. per pound upon the work done by those in his room, and formerly received 34*s*. per week; since the restriction, 31*s*. Knows that since the Ten Hours' Act came into operation many of the young persons in the factory have commenced a regular attendance at evening schools.

No. 37. Adult female. *Employed in card-room.*—Would thankfully return to 12 hours of labour, as she cannot afford the loss in her earnings.

No. 38. Young person; aged 17. *Throstle-spinner.*—Now earns 5*s*. 9*d*. per week; formerly 7*s*.; would gladly work 12 hours, and earn the increased wages; knows that the great majority of his fellow workers are of the same opinion.

No. 39. Overlooker —*Is himself in favour of the restriction, because it affords two additional hours of leisure, and but slightly affects his wages, at least he can afford the loss. Is sure, however, that the great majority of the workers are in favour of* 12 *hours, as they cannot earn at* 10 *the means of making themselves comfortable, and would gladly work the additional two hours in order to improve their circumstances.*

No. 40. Mill-owner.—*Looks upon the* 10 *hours' restriction as certain to turn out most ruinously for the manufacturing interest, and knows that his work-people are much dissatisfied with it. He would be satisfied with an* 11 *hours' restriction, if extended to adult male labour. Always finds that the best workers congregate at those factories where the longest hours are worked.*

COTTON MILL R.—No. 41. Adult. *Mule-spinner.*—Is satisfied with the reduction, and would not desire to work longer hours; his earnings are certainly decreased, but a little extra attention reduces the loss considerably.

No. 42. Adult female. *Weaver.*—Under the 12 hours' restriction she earned 11*s*. per week, and now only 9*s*.; would gladly work the additional hours to receive the larger sum.

Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46. Adult females. *Weavers.*—All say that they suffer a pecuniary loss, but would strongly object to a return to 12 hours of labour, as they fully anticipate eventually to receive "12 hours' wages for 10 hours' work."

No. 47. *Overlooker.*—Highly approves of the 10 hours' restriction; has not had by any means so much sickness in his department since the Act came into operation.

COTTON MILL S.—No. 49. Overlooker.—*Thinks that the workers generally are satisfied with the* 10 *hours' restriction, and is sure that it would be universally approved if extended to adult labour.*

No. 50. Female, aged 40; married. *Reeler.*—Much dislikes the restriction to 10 hours, as her wages have been so much reduced; now earns 8*s*. 6*d*. per week, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 10*s*.; knows that the reelers are very generally opposed to the restriction, and would gladly work 12 hours.

No. 51. Man of 20. *Spinner.*—Is much in favour of the 10 hours' restriction, and wishes it to be extended to adult labour; is himself compelled to work 12 hours per day, otherwise he would be immediately discharged; he wishes to work 10 hours, because he is anxious to obtain some knowledge, which the two hours of leisure would enable him to do.

No. 52. Man of 25; not married. *Self-acting mule-spinner.*—Would gladly have the restriction extended to adult labour; is obliged to work 12½ hours per day, as a refusal to do so would throw him altogether out of employment; this he believes to be the prevaling opinion among the workers.

No. 53. Female of 32; married; no children. *Reeler.*—Now earns 8*s*. 6*d*. per week, would earn 10*s*. 6*d*. if she worked 12 hours; thinks that the additional leisure fully compensates for the loss in wages; would not (unless compelled) work longer hours.

No. 54. Overlooker.—*Has no doubt but that the workers are very generally in favour of the* 10 *hours' restriction, and knows this from repeated conversations he has had with them on the subject.*

No. 55. Partner.—*Has thought much on the subject, and been always most anxious to arrive at a fair conclusion; his opinion is that the* 10 *hours' restriction is injurious to the working classes, and more so to their employers; thinks that they (the workers) are generally opposed to it.*

COTTON MILL T.—No. 56. Man of 40. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Works 12½ hours per day, because he is compelled to do so; is sure that the workers are much in favour of the 10 hours' restriction, and that the adult males would gladly have it extended to their labour. Says also, that he could not obtain employment at all if he refused to work long hours.

No. 57. Manager.—*Thinks that the workers generally are quite satisfied with the* 10 *hours' restriction; adult males in this factory are employed* 12½ *hours, but they, he is convinced, would gladly have the restriction extended to them; is quite sure that the two additional hours of leisure will have a most beneficial effect upon the factory operative.*

No. 58. *Spinner of self-acting mule*; aged 60.—Thinks there is no doubt whatever as to the feeling of the workers with regard to the 10 hours' restriction; they are almost to a man in favour of the restriction; works himself 13 hours per day, but much against his inclination; "if he declined he would very shortly be replaced by somebody who would work during any length of time, and thus be thrown out of employment." Has several children employed in factories, and is thankful to have their labour limited to 10 hours.

No. 59. Man of 35; married; no children. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Works 12 hours, but would joyfully be limited to 10, and "take his chance as to wages;" knows this to be the prevailing opinion among adult males, and he heartily hopes shortly to see the restriction placed upon the moving power.

No. 60. Man of 40; married; has four children. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Highly approves of the 10 hours' restriction, and only works longer hours because he is obliged to do so; his eldest son, aged 16 years, works in a factory, and of course earns smaller gains than when he worked 12 hours; he has, however, two leisure hours which he spends at a school, and the instruction he receives there amply compensates for the loss in wages.

No. 61. Man of 30; married; has no children. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Is in favour of the restriction, and would thankfully have it extended to adult labour; the vast majority of the operatives are without doubt in favour of the restriction.

No. 62. Man of 35; not married. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Is obliged to work 12 hours per day, but trusts soon to see the 10 hours' restriction extended to adult labour; is sure that the additional hours of leisure will much tend to improve the health, morals, and condition of the people.

COTTON MILL U.—No. 63. Female of 40; married, and has one child. *Reeler.*—Getting now

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8*s.* 6*d.* per week for 10 hours; if she worked 12 hours would get 10*s.*; is quite satisfied, as she thinks the additional leisure compensates amply for the loss.

No. 64. Female of 30; married, and has one child. *Winder.*—Earns at 10 hours 8*s.* 6*d.*; if she worked 12 hours would earn 10*s.* 6*d.* per week; cannot afford the loss, and would gladly return to 12 hours of work.

No. 65. Female of 40; married, and has no children. *Winder.*—Earns 2*s.* per week less than she could earn during 12 hours, but thinks the additional leisure compensates for the pecuniary loss.

No. 66. Man of 35; married, no child. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Under the 10 hours' restriction he earns 15*s.* per week, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 18*s.*; greatly prefers the 10 hours' restriction.

No. 67. Man of 33; not married. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Earning 15*s.* per week under the 10 hours restriction, if he worked 12 hours would earn 18*s.* Says that he "joyfully suffers the loss in wages to obtain the additional leisure;" wishes that the restriction was extended to adult labour.

No. 68. Female of 29; married; has three children; now earning 8*s.* per week, would earn 9*s.* 3*d.* if she worked 12 hours; would not willingly return to 12 hours of labour.

COTTON MILL V.—No. 69. Overlooker; aged 35; not married.—*Is engaged at the factory* 15 *hours daily; all the adult males work regularly* 12 *hours, and many females have been discharged to make way for men, in order that the working of the factory may be unlimited; is sure that every individual in the factory is in favour of the restriction to* 10 *hours, and that the adult males would receive with great satisfaction a similar restriction on their hours of labour.*

No. 70. Man of 36; married; has four children. *Overlooker.*—Would willingly take the wages derived from 10 hours of labour, but is now obliged to work 15 hours per day, or lose his employment altogether.

COTTON MILL W.—No. 71. Female of 40; married; has one child; employed in card-room. At 10 hours earns 8*s.* per week, and when working 12 hours earned 9*s.*; does not think that the additional leisure compensates for the loss in wages; would prefer to work 12 hours.

No. 72. Female of 30; not married. *Throstle-spinner.*—Now earns 7*s.* 3*d.* per week, and if working 12 hours would earn 9*s.* 6*d.*; infinitely prefers the 12 hours of labour, and is certain that such is the general opinion in the factory.

No. 73. Female of 25; married; no children. *Throstle-spinner.*—Now earns 7*s.* 3*d.*, at 12 hours could earn 9*s.* 6*d.* per week; greatly prefers the longer hours, and would gladly return to them.

No. 74. Female of 25; not married. *Throstle-spinner.*—Now earns 7*s.* 9*d.*, at 12 hours would earn 10*s.* per week; is of opinion that the additional leisure compensates for the loss in wages.

No. 75. Man of 40; married; has three children. *Mule-spinner.*—At 12 hours gained 18*s.*, and under the 10 hours' restriction gains 16*s.* 6*d.* per week; is quite convinced that the 10 hours' restriction "is the best thing that ever happened to the working man and his children;" he is in better health and altogether a much improved man since he worked 10 hours, and considers the pecuniary loss to be amply compensated for.

COTTON FACTORY X.—No. 76. Man of 40; married; has eight children. *Overlooker.*—At 12 hours of labour gained 30*s.*, now 25*s.* at 10 hours per week; would gladly return to 12 hours, and receive wages in proportion; his family are compelled to suffer many privations to which they were not formerly subject; they and himself are clothed in a much poorer and inferior manner.

COTTON FACTORY Y.—No. 77. Man of 45; married; one child. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Receiving 10*s.* per week for 10 hours of labour, if he worked 12 hours would earn 12*s.*; notwithstanding the loss in wages he has no desire to work more than 10 hours, as he considers that after 10 hours of constant labour a man's health must be seriously affected; he always expected well of the restriction, and is by no means disappointed.

No. 78. Female of 38; widow; two children. *Piecer.*—Earning 7*s.* 4*d.* per week at 10 hours, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 9*s.*; was formerly employed as a reeler, but could not continue it after the 10 hours' restriction came into force, as the wages in that department were so much reduced by it; is much dissatisfied with the restriction, and would thankfully work 12 hours.

No. 79. Man of 35; married; four children. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Earning 10*s.* per week at 10 hours; if he worked 12 hours he could earn 11*s.* 6*d.*; looks upon the restriction as a great boon to the working man, and hopes soon to see it extended to adult labour.

No. 80. Man of 40; married; three children. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—At 12 hours of labour he would gain 11*s.*, and now gains 10*s.* at 10 hours; if the loss in wages was much greater he would still prefer the loss to returning to 12 hours of labour; is quite sure that the workers generally are of the same opinion; "daily hears scores of them converse upon the subject."

No. 81. Female of 25; not married. *Piecer.*—Receiving 7*s.* for 10 hours of labour, and if she worked 12 hours would receive 8*s.* 6*d.*; would gladly work 12 hours, as the loss of so large a portion of her wages obliges her to undergo many privations to which she was not formerly subject.

No. 82. Man of 22; not married. *Spinner.*—Earning 15*s.* 6*d.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 18*s.* 6*d.*; "has been looking for the Ten Hours Bill for many a year, and is now looking for the mills to be stopped entirely at the end of 10 hours;" willingly would suffer a greater loss in wages to obtain the benefits which the restriction secures to him.

No. 83. Female of 38; married; three children. *Piecer.*—At 12 hours of labour could earn 9*s.* per week, and at 10 hours earns only 7*s.* 2*d.*; much dislikes any restriction under 12 hours, and would gladly work during 12 hours.

No. 84. Female of 33; married; no child. *Piecer.*—Receiving 7*s.* 2*d.* for 10 hours' work, and if she worked 12 hours would receive 8*s.* 6*d.*; would willingly work during the longer hours, as the weekly loss of 1*s.* 4*d.* entails much discomfort upon her; believes this to be the opinion of all young women similarly employed.

COTTON FACTORY Z.—No. 85. Overlooker.—*Has no doubt whatever as to the opinions of the workers in this factory upon the subject of the* 10 *hours restriction; they are unanimously in favour of it, notwithstanding the loss in their weekly earnings; very few males are employed in this factory; a female with two looms, under the present restriction, earns* 8*s. per week, and if she worked* 12 *hours would earn* 9*s.*

No. 86. Female of 40; married; has one child. *Weaver;* four looms.—Receiving 12*s.* 6*d.* per week for 10 hours; would receive 14*s.* if she worked 12 hours; is of opinion that "10 hours are quite

long enough to work, more particularly for a woman with a family, who must have so many things to attend to at her home, and consequently the two hours of leisure in the evening are a great blessing."

No. 87. Female of 23; unmarried. *Weaver;* four looms.—Earning 13*s.* per week at 10 hours; if she worked 12 hours would earn 15*s.*; thinks that the great majority of her fellow-workers are completely satisfied with the restriction to 10 hours, and will never work during longer hours unless they are compelled; she highly values the boon which she considers the additional leisure to be.

COTTON FACTORY A A.—No. 88. Manager.—*Firmly believes that the workers are not satisfied with the restriction to* 10 *hours, as their wages are so very materially reduced by it; is, however, equally sure that they would prefer an* 11 *hours limit to one of* 12*; thinks that a restriction to* 11 *hours would satisfy all parties and injure none.*

No. 89. Man of 45; married; three children. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Now at 10 hours is earning 15*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 18*s.* per week; says that he derives much benefit from the additional leisure afforded him, and that he looks upon the loss in wages as a secondary consideration; believes that the workers in factories are decidedly in favour of the restriction.

No. 90. Man of 50; married; one child. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Earning 15*s.* at 10 hours, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 18*s.* per week; is greatly in favour of the 10 hours' restriction, and hopes very soon to see it extended to adult labour.

No. 91. Man of 28; unmarried. *Spinner.*—At 10 hours is earning 18*s.* per week, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 21*s.*; would prefer a still greater reduction in his wages than a return to 12 hours of labour; believes this to be the very general opinion.

No. 92. Man of 35; unmarried. *Piecer.*—At 10 hours of labour he is earning 8*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 10*s.* per week; says that he cheerfully suffers the loss in wages in order to secure the additional leisure.

No. 93. Female of 28; married, no child. *Works in the card room.*—Is earning 9*s.* 6*d.* per week at 10 hours, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 14*s.*; is most anxious for a return to the 12 hours restriction, as the alteration to 10 hours has had so serious an effect upon her wages; believes this to be the decided opinion of the great majority of females employed in factories; knows it to be the opinion of scores with whom she has conversed upon the subject.

COTTON FACTORY B B.—No. 94. Manager.—*Is most decidedly of opinion that the workers are much dissatisfied with the restriction, and that they consider it to have done them a serious injury.*

COTTON FACTORY C C.—No. 95. Manager.—*Is sure that the vast majority of the workers in this factory are favourable to the* 10 *hours restriction; has heard very many of them so express themselves; is himself much disposed to regard the restriction as a very valuable boon to those employed in factories.*

No. 96. Man of 45; married, two children. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Earning 17*s.* at 10 hours, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 20*s.*; "has long been an advocate for the Ten Hours Act, and has subscribed many pounds to get it, and from the experience he has had of its working he is more in favour of it than ever; he sees, however, that its principle must be extended to adult labour."

No. 97. Man of 40; married, one child. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Earning 15*s.* at 10 hours, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 18*s.*; would much prefer 11 hours to any other limit; thinks that such a restriction would satisfy the workers generally, and that their employers would not be indisposed to such a restriction; this opinion he believes to be gaining ground among both employers and employed.

No. 98. Young man of 18. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Earns 18*s.* per week; is perfectly satisfied with the restriction to 10 hours, and can earn very nearly as much at 10 hours as he did at 12; this he accounts for by the fact that "he knows he has not a moment to spare while at his work, particularly when he leaves off and re-commences work at meal times."

No. 99. Man of 25; married, one child. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—At 10 hours earns 18*s.*, and would, if he worked 12 hours, earn 20*s.*; would gladly suffer an additional loss of 2*s.* in his wages than return to 12 hours of labour; he added "that the satisfaction of mind arising from the additional recreation, and the improvement in health caused by it, amply compensate to him for the loss in wages."

No. 100. Man of 33; married, five children. *Carder.*—At 10 hours is earning 17*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 20*s.* Thinks that "10 hours of confinement in a factory are quite sufficient, and the additional leisure afforded by the restriction gives an opportunity of breathing some fresh air, and spending some time in comfort at home." Highly approves of the restriction, and wishes it was extended to adult labour.

No. 101. Female of 20; unmarried. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours is earning 8*s.* 6*d.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 12*s.* per week; very much prefers 12 hours, and would gladly return to those hours of work so as to avoid the loss in wages, which she can so ill afford.

No. 102. Female of 30; unmarried. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours is earning 8*s.* 6*d.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 10*s.* Does not object to 12 hours of labour, "and would much sooner work them to obtain the 1*s.* 6*d.*, which loss the 10 hours restriction has brought upon her;" the reduction in her wages has caused a very serious falling off in her comfort.

No. 103. Female of 38; unmarried. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours is earning 9*s.* 6*d.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 10*s.* 6*d.* Is in favour of the restriction.

No. 104. Man of 32; unmarried. *Card-grinder.*—At 10 hours is earning 14*s.* 6*d.*, and also when working 12 hours earned the same amount per week; he is obliged to exert himself now much more, as in his occupation three men only are employed to do the work formerly done by four. Considers the restriction to be beneficial to the working classes, as it affords them time to devote to useful purposes at home.

No. 105. Man of 50; married, four children. *Weaver;* two looms.—At 10 hours, is earning 9*s.*, and if he worked during 12 hours would earn 10*s.* per week. Is very much in favour of the restriction, and perfectly satisfied to suffer the loss in wages in order to secure the 10 hours' limitation.

No. 106. Female of 30; married, one child. *Weaver;* two looms.—At 10 hours is earning 12*s.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 13*s.* 6*d.* Much approves of the restriction as the two hours of leisure convenience her much in her family.

No. 107. Female of 38; married, one child. *Weaver;* 1½ looms.—At 10 hours is earning 12*s.*, and at 12 hours would earn 13*s.* per week. Thinks that "those are the best hours of labour at which she can earn most money."

No. 108. Female of 40; not married; 1½ looms. *Weaver.*—Earning 9*s.* 6*d.* per week, and if

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working 12 hours would earn 11*s.* per week. Much prefers 10 hours, and believes that the workers generally do the same.

COTTON FACTORY D D.—No. 109. Man of 45; married, seven children. *Spinner of self-actor.*—Earning 20*s.* at 10 hours, and 23*s.* if he worked 12 hours. Has worked 25 years in factories, and highly approves of the restriction.

No. 110. Man of 28; married, seven children. *Spinner of self-actor.*—Is earning, at 10 hours, 6*s.* less than he would earn at 12 hours, but he considers that the additional leisure compensates for the loss in money, and thinks this is the general opinion.

No. 111. Man of 50; married, three children. *Spinner of self-actor*—Is earning 28*s.* at 10 hours, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 35*s.* Says that he considers 10 hours of labour quite long enough, and that he hopes never again to work 12 hours.

No. 112. Man of 50; married, five children. *Spinner of self-actor.*—Earns 23*s.* at 10 hours, and would earn 30*s.* at 12 hours. Is much in favour of the restriction, and hopes soon to see it extended to adult labour.

No. 115. Man of 54; married, three children. *Employed in warehouse.*—Earns, at 10 hours, 5*s.* per week less than when he worked 12 hours. Has been employed during the last 32 years in factories, and is of opinion that the restriction to 10 hours is very benefical to the working classes, and if he "were a young person he would willingly go without breakfast or dinner to secure the restriction."

No. 116. Man of 35; married, no children. *Employed in the warehouse.*—Earns, at 10 hours, 16*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 18*s.* per week. Would much prefer 10 hours per day at 16*s.* per week to 12 hours per day at 18*s.* per week.

No. 117. Female of 45; unmarried. *Employed in the warehouse.*—Has worked in factories during the last 30 years; now at 10 hours earns 10*s.*, and if she worked during 12 hours would earn 11*s.* per week. Much prefers the shorter restriction as it enables her to do many things at home, such as baking, &c., which she was formerly obliged to hire others to do for her.

No. 118. Female of 40; married, no children. *Reeler.*—At 10 hours is earning 9*s.* per week, and at 12 hours would earn 11*s.* Considers that 10 hours are quite enough of constant daily labour, and that the leisure afforded by the restriction amply makes up for the loss in wages.

No. 119. Female of 40; unmarried. *Reeler.*—At 10 hours is earning 8*s.*, and at 12 hours would earn 9*s.* 6*d.* per week. Is much in favour of the 10 hours' restriction, and looks upon it as a great blessing.

No. 120. Female of 38; married, no children. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours is earning 7*s.* 6*d.*, and if she worked during 12 hours would earn 8*s.* 6*d.* per week. Would "much sooner work 12 hours, and have a chance of earning more money and being more comfortable."

No. 121. Man of 35; married, six children. *Spinner.*—At 10 hours per day is earning 27*s.* per week, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 33*s.* Does not approve of the 10 hours' restriction as it naturally causes him so serious a loss of wages; he would be much better satisfied with the restriction if it was one of 11 hours. Would prefer 12 hours to 10.

No. 122. Man of 33; married, two children. *Spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 20*s.*, and would earn 26*s.* at 12 hours. The effect of the 10 hours' restriction has sadly disappointed him; he much prefers 12 hours as he cannot afford the serious loss in wages; it deprives him of the means which he formerly possessed of educating his children, and bringing them up decently.

No. 123. Man of 40; married, four children. *Spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 15*s.* 6*d.*, and at 12 hours would earn 20*s.* per week. Prefers 10 hours to 12 hours; is of opinion that his improved health, arising from the increased leisure, amply compensates for the loss in money. He added, that he has now an opportunity of improving himself.

No. 124. Man of 45; married; two children. *Spinner.*—Is earning 18*s.* at 10 hours, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 24*s.* Thinks much on the subject and does not approve of the 10 hours restriction; believes that an 11 hours limit would be found to be beneficial to the workers in factories, provided it was extended to adult labour; is quite convinced that no restriction can succeed which is not placed upon the moving power.

No. 125. Man of 33; married; one child. *Spinner.*—At 10 hours is earning 14*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 20*s.* Is favourable to the 10 hours restriction, and hopes never to return to 12 hours; does not understand why people in factories should work longer during the day than persons engaged in other occupations.

No. 126. Man of 40; married; five children. *Spinner.*—Earns at 10 hours 14*s.* 6*d.*, and if he worked during 12 hours would earn 17*s.* 6*d.* "Would sooner work less than more; 10 hours are long enough to be at work in a hot room; willingly suffers the loss in wages."

No. 127. Man of 40; married; four children; *Spinner.*—Is "much in favour of the 10 hours restriction, the two additional hours of rest give an opportunity of imparting some education to his children as well as of improving himself."

COTTON FACTORY, F F. No. 128. Man of 35; married; no children. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—At 10 hours can earn 14*s.* per week, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 17*s.* Is much opposed to the restriction, and is quite sure that the workers in general would greatly prefer a return to 12 hours of labour.

No. 129. Man of 40; *Overlooker;* married; five children.—At 10 hours earns 25*s.* per week, and if he was working 12 hours would earn 28*s.* per week. Has had 30 years experience, and is very much in favour of the restriction to 10 hours.

No. 130. Man of 45; married; four children; *Overlooker.*—At 10 hours per day is earning 25*s.* per week, and at 12 hours would earn 28*s.* per week. Is satisfied with the present hours of work, as he thinks no person ought to work longer in the day.

No. 131. Female of 18; unmarried. *Throstle Spinner.* At 10 hours is earning 8*s.* 4*d.* per week, and if she worked during 12 hours would earn 10*s.* per week. Is made "very uncomfortable by the falling off in her wages, and would be thankful to be allowed 12 hours work."

No. 132. Female of 20; unmarried; *Throstle spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 8*s.* 4*d.*, and at 12 hours would earn 10*s.* per week. Much prefers to work 12 hours and receive wages in proportion.

No. 133. Female of 32; married; one child. *Throstle spinner.*—At 12 hours could earn 8*s.*, and at 10 hours earns 6*s.* 8*d.* Greatly prefers 12 hours to 10, and considers the restriction to 10 hours to be very unjust.

No. 134. Female of 20; unmarried. *Throstle spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 6*s.* 8*d.*, and at 12 hours

would earn 8*s*. "Would much sooner work the 12 hours and get the 12 hours wages, has heard very many of the workers talking of it, and they all think the same thing."

No. 135. Female of 25; married; no children. *Throstle spinner.*—Earns 6*s*. 8*d*. at 10 hours, and at 12 hours would earn 10*s*. "Does not care how soon she works 12 hours again, and is very much dissatisfied with the 10 hours of work."

No. 136. Female of 25; unmarried. *Throstle spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 6*s*. 8*d*., and at 12 hours would earn 8*s*. "Would much sooner work the two additional hours to secure the higher wages."

No. 137. Female of 22; unmarried. *Throstle spinner.*—At 10 hours of work earns 6*s*. 8*d*., and if she worked 12 hours would earn 8*s*. "Would much rather work 12 hours than any other time on account of the wages."

No. 138. Female of 25; unmarried; *Throstle spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 6*s*. 8*d*., and if she worked 12 hours would earn 8*s*. Greatly prefers "the old hours and old wages, as the wages are a serious loss to her."

No. 139. Man of 30. *Overlooker;* married; three children.—At 10 hours is earning 25*s*., and at 12 hours earned 30*s*. per week. Thinks 10 hours of work are quite sufficient, and that the additional leisure compensates for the loss in wages; is, however, of opinion that this is not the prevailing opinion in the factory in which he is employed.

No. 140. Female of 30; unmarried. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours is earning 7*s*. per week, and at 12 hours would earn 8*s*. 6*d*. "Would much sooner work those hours which earn her the best living, and considers 12 to be those hours."

No. 141. Female of 22; not married. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours earns 6*s*., and at 12 hours would earn 7*s*. Greatly prefers 12 hours of work, as the decrease in wages is very serious for her.

No. 142. Man of 19; not married. *Card-grinder.*—At 10 hours of labour earns 11*s*. per week, and if he worked during 12 hours would earn 13*s*. Is much in favour of the 10 hours restriction as he considers himself to be already much improved by the opportunities of gaining instruction and amusement which the additional hours of leisure have afforded him.

No. 143. Man of 36; married; two children.—*Spinner of self-acting mule.*—At 12 hours earned 18*s*., and at 10 hours earns 14*s*. per week. Decidedly is in favour of working 12 hours and receiving wages in proportion.

No. 144. Man of 35; not married. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—At 10 hours earns 14*s*., and if he worked 12 hours would earn 18*s*. Thinks well of the 10 hours restriction, and is satisfied with the loss in wages as it secures the additional leisure.

No. 145. Female of 18; not married. *Employed in the card-room.*—At 10 hours earns 5*s*. 6*d*., and if she worked 12 hours would earn 6*s*. 6*d*. per week. Is very much dissatisfied with the 10 hours restriction, and would gladly work 12 hours.

No. 146. Female of 40; married; two children. *Warper.*—At 10 hours earns 6*s*. 6*d*., and if she worked 12 hours would earn 7*s*. 6*d*. Would much prefer to work 12 hours as she suffers much from the loss in her wages; does not value the additional hours of leisure.

No. 147. Female of 17. *Warper.*—At 10 hours earns 6*s*. 6*d*., and at 12 hours would earn 8*s*. "Does not at all like the 10 hours restriction, and would much sooner work 12 hours in order to secure higher wages."

No. 148. Married; 11 children; man of 48. *Dresser.*—At 10 hours earns 25*s*., and at 12 hours would earn 30*s*. Much prefers 12 hours restriction.

No. 149. Man of 35; not married. *Weaver.*—At 10 hours earns 12*s*. 6*d*., and at 12 hours would earn 13*s*. 6*d*. Is quite satisfied with the restriction to 10 hours.

COTTON FACTORY, GG. No. 150; man of 30; married; four children. *Employed in the blowing-room.*—At 10 hours earns 12*s*., and if he worked 12 hours would earn 14*s*. per week. "Would much sooner work 12 hours, because he would get more wages, and money is of much more value to him than the spare time."

No. 151. Man of 24; not married. *Employed in the blowing-room.*—At 10 hours earns 8*s*. 4*d*, and and if he worked 12 hours would earn 10*s*. Is opposed to the restriction, and would gladly work 12 hours and get wages in proportion.

No. 152. Man of 28; not married. *Carder.*—At 10 hours earns 9*s*., and if he worked 12 hours would earn 11*s*. 6*d*. Greatly prefers 12 hours of work; has many a time heard the workers say, they were for 12 hours sooner than any other time.

No. 153. Man of 23; not married. *Card-grinder.*—At 10 hours earns 9*s*., and at 12 hours would earn 10*s*. 6*d*. Considers that "the hours of leisure afforded by the 10 hours' restriction are of much less value than the money he loses, and he would very gladly work 12 hours."

No. 154. Female of 18. *Employed in the card-room.*—At 10 hours of work earns 6*s*. 8*d*.., and if she worked 12 hours would earn 8*s*. "Would be very glad to return to 12 hours to obtain the old wages."

No. 155. Female of 19. *Employed in the card-room.*—At 10 hours earns 6*s*. 8*d*., and if she worked 12 hours would earn 8*s*. "Would rather work 12 hours, and receive the additional 16 pence."

No. 156. Female of 26; married; one child. *Employed in the card-room.*—At 10 hours is earning 6*s*. 8*d*., and if she worked 12 hours, would earn 8*s*. Is opposed to the 10 hours' restriction, and would gladly work 12 hours per day.

No. 157. Man of 35; married; eight children. *Dresser.*—At 10 hours earns 28*s*. per week, and if he worked 12 hours, would earn 32*s*. "Is quite satisfied with the 10 hours' restriction, as he thinks these hours are long enough; he considers the restriction to be a great blessing to the country at large."

No. 158. Man of 38; married; six children. *Overlooker.*—At 10 hours earns 18*s*., and at 12 hours of work would earn 24*s*. per week. Is much in favour of the restriction, and has had 30 years' experience of labour in factories.

No. 159. Female of 25; not married. *Warper.*—At 10 hours earns 10*s*., and if she worked 12 hours would earn 12*s*. "Is very well pleased with the 10 hours' restriction, and reckoning one thing with another, thinks that the loss in wages is made up for."

No. 160. Man of 40; married; one child. *Warper.*—At 10 hours earns 12*s*., and at 12 hours would earn 13*s*. 6*d*. per week. Is dissatisfied with the 10 hours' restriction, because he is an advocate for a restriction to 8 hours; would be very sorry indeed to return to 12 hours of labour.

APPENDIX.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector A.

to 229.

No. 161. Man of 35; married; no child. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours is earning 20*s.*, and would, if working 12 hours, earn 26*s.* Is in favour of the 10 hours restriction, as he thinks those hours are sufficiently long.

No. 162. Young person; female of 15. *Weaver*; two looms.—At 10 hours, earns 6*s.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 8*s.* 6*d.*; greatly prefers 12 hours to 10, as she values 2*s.* 6*d.* more than two additional hours of leisure.

No. 163. Female of 22; not married. *Weaver*; three looms.—At 10 hours earns 9*s.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 10*s.* 6*d.* per week. Thinks that no good result has arisen from the 10 hours restriction, and would be thankful to work 12 hours per day.

No. 164. Man of 26; married; two children; his wife and he have together six looms. At 10 hours they earn 18*s.*, and if they worked 12 hours would earn 20*s.* 6*d.* Is in favour of the restriction, and thinks that the additional leisure makes up for the falling off in wages.

COTTON FACTORY H H.—No. 165. Man of 28; married; no child. *Throstle spinner.*—At ten hours earns 8*s.*, and at 12 hours of work would earn 10*s.* 6*d.* per week. Is much against the 10 hours restriction, as it is the cause of so very serious a loss in wages; would be very glad to work 12 hours per day.

No. 166. Man of 21. *Jobber.*—At 10 hours of labour is earning 12*s.* per week, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 14*s.* Thinks that many beneficial results may arise from the 10 hours restriction, and is in favour of it.

No. 167. Man of 35; married; no child. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 13*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 15*s.* Prefers 10 hours to 12, as he thinks the additional leisure makes up for the loss in wages.

No. 168. Man of 30; not married. *Piecer.*—At 10 hours earns 8*s.* 6*d.*, and at 12 hours would earn 10*s.* Thinks 10 hours of labour are quite enough, and hopes never again to work during longer hours in a day.

No. 169. Female of 40; married; no child. *Piecer.*—At 10 hours earns 8*s.* 6*d.*, and at 12 hours earned 10*s.* Would much sooner work 10 hours and get 8*s.* 6*d.* than 12 hours and get 10*s.*

No. 170. Man of 30; not married. *Piecer.*—At 10 hours earns 9*s.* 6*d.*, and at 12 hours would earn 11*s.* Approves of the 10 hours restriction, because he values the additional leisure afforded him at more than 1*s.* 6*d.* per week.

No. 171. Female of 30; married; two children. *Piecer.*—At 10 hours earns 8*s.*, and if she worked during 12 hours would earn 9*s.* 6*d.* Prefers 10 hours of labour to 12, because the former affords her more time to attend to her domestic concerns.

No. 172. Man of 45; married; seven children. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 23*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 24*s.* Greatly prefers 10 hours of work to 12; can get through very nearly as much work at 10 hours as he formerly did at 12; accounts for this by the fact that during the last portion of a day of 12 hours he was greatly exhausted and incapable of making any exertion; now he works more cheerfully and with spirit.

COTTON FACTORY I I. No. 174. Man of 40; not married. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 16*s.* per week, and if he worked during 12 hours would earn 21*s.* per week. Considers 10 hours of labour quite enough for any man, and is perfectly content to suffer a loss in wages to secure the restriction; wishes it was extended to adult labour.

No. 175. Man of 25; married; three children. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 15*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 20*s.* Is satisfied with the 10 hours restriction, and devotes his additional leisure to the improvement of himself and the education of his children; the power of so doing, he thinks, amply compensates for the loss in his wages.

No. 176. Man of 35; married; two children. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 15*s.*, and at 12 hours of labour would earn 18*s.* per week; thinks that the additional leisure compensates fully for the loss of 3*s.* per week.

No. 177. Female of 35; not married. *Throstle-spinner.*—At 10 hours is earning 7*s.* 6*d.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 9*s.* "Would sooner work 12 hours, as she cannot afford the loss in wages."

No. 178. Female of 21; not married. *Throstle spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 7*s.* 6*d.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 9*s.* per week. "Greatly wishes to return to 12 hours of labour, as the loss in her wages is of such serious consequence to her."

No. 179. Man of 38; married; two children. *Overlooker.*—At 10 hours earns 25*s.* per week, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 29*s.* Prefers a limit of 11 hours to any other, as he thinks wages would not then be so seriously reduced; believes this to be a very general feeling.

No. 180. Man of 50. Overlooker.—*Wages reduced 5s. per week by the restriction; has had 40 years' experience of factory labour, and is confident that the restriction to 10 hours is most injurious to the interests of both the employers and the employed; is very much opposed to it, and thinks that most of the workers in this factory are dissatisfied with it.*

COTTON FACTORY J J. No. 181. Female of 40; married; six children. *Weaver*; two looms.—At 10 hours earns 8*s.*, and at 12 hours would earn 10*s.* per week. Much prefers 12 hours of work to 10 hours, as the 2*s.* she loses would be of more service to her than the two hours of leisure are.

No. 182. Female of 33; married; no child. *Weaver*; two looms.—At 10 hours earns 9*s.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 10*s.* 6*d.*; prefers 10 hours of work to 12, as she considers the hours of leisure to compensate for the loss in wages.

No. 183. Man of 40; married; two children. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 18*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 20*s.* Has had experience in working every variety of hours, and is quite convinced that an 11 hours' restriction would answer the best, both for the workers and their masters.

No. 184. Man of 40. Foreman.—*Knows from experience that the workers generally prefer an 11 hours' restriction to any other limit, but that if they were required to choose between 10 hours and 12 they would greatly prefer 12 hours, on account of the loss in wages consequent upon the 10 hours' restriction; is himself very strongly of opinion, that if the hours of work were limited to 11 (including adult males), and children of 11 years of age allowed to work 11 hours, that the restriction would be beneficial to all parties.*

COTTON FACTORY K K.—No. 185. Man of 33; married; three children. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 26*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours per day would earn 30*s.* per week. Prefers 12 hours of labour to 10 hours, as he thinks the wages are of more value than the additional leisure.

No. 186. Female of 26; not married. *Piecer.*—At 10 hours earns 8*s.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 8*s.* 6*d.* per week. Much prefers 10 hours of work, as she finds the additional leisure of great service to her.

No. 187. Man of 38; married; no child. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 27*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 30*s.* Is very much in favour of the restriction.

No. 188. Young person of 18. *Piecer.*—Earns at 10 hours the same amount as he earned when working during 12 hours per day, "but is obliged to work much harder when he is at it; likes the 10 hours' restriction very much, as it affords him some time for improvement."

No. 189. Man of 30; not married. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 25*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 30*s.* "Would sooner work 10 hours than any other time."

No. 190. Man of 45; widower; six children. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Suffers a loss in his wages of 10*s.*, consequent upon the 10 hours' restriction, but thinks the leisure afforded him by the restriction amply compensates for the loss.

No. 191. Man of 45; married; 15 children. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 30*s.*, and at 12 hours earned 38*s.* per week. Has worked in a factory since he was seven years of age, and at that early period of his life was obliged to work 17 hours per day, and therefore considers himself qualified to form a correct opinion as to the hours of labour in factories. His opinion is, that 10 hours per day are quite enough for any man to work, and he thinks the restriction is most beneficial to all young persons, as it affords them an opportunity of obtaining instruction, and of this opportunity he knows they avail themselves to a great extent.

No. 192. Man of 33; married; three children. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 30*s.*, and if he worked during 12 hours would earn 38*s.* Much prefers 10 hours to 12, as the hours of leisure permit of attendance at lectures, &c., during the evening.

No. 193. Man of 38; married; four children. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 30*s.*, and if he worked during 12 hours would earn 40*s.* per week. "Would be much in favour of the 10 hours' restriction, even if the loss in wages was much greater to him." Has worked in factories during 28 years.

No. 194. Man of 60; married; five children. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 30*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 35*s.* per week. Much in favour of the restriction, as he thinks the additional leisure afforded him amply compensates for the loss in wages.

No. 195. Man of 35; married; six children. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 30*s.*, and at 12 hours earned 33*s.* Thinks that the 10 hours' restriction is most beneficial to the workers in factories, and that it is the best limit; but, for his own part, would not object to a restriction of 11 hours *if placed upon the moving power;* such an arrangement would, he thinks, be approved of by both the employers and the workers.

No. 196. Man of 33; married; three children. *Hand-mule spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 30*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 35*s.* Prefers the 10 hours' restriction to any other; considers the loss in wages to be amply compensated for by the additional leisure.

No. 197. Man of 60; married; one child. *Card-grinder.*—At 10 hours earns 16*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 18*s.* per week. Was an advocate during many years for the 10 hours' restriction, but is, after experience, dissatisfied with it, owing to the decrease in wages; thinks that an 11 hours' restriction would be of service to all parties.

No. 198. Man of 40; married; six children. *Overlooker.*—At 10 hours earns 23*s.*, and at 12 hours of labour would earn 25*s.* Is much in favour of the 10 hours' restriction, and knows that the great majority of the workers in this factory are perfectly content to suffer a loss in their wages in order to secure the advantages to be derived from the limit of 10 hours of labour. Three of his children work in this factory; they are now able to spend a couple of hours at a school each evening, which they never could do when they worked 12 hours in the day.

No. 199. Man of 21. *Carder.*—At 10 hours earns 13*s.* 6*d.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 15*s.* Considers the restriction to be of great service to the workers in factories; he finds his health improved wonderfully, and now, too, the additional leisure affords him time to attend a school each evening. He added, as a proof of the benefit he derived from such attendance, that, before the spring of 1847 (the commencement of the 11 hours' restriction), he was totally ignorant of arithmetic, and that he has now "got into algebra."

No. 200. Female of 45; married; no child. *Card-room worker.*—At 10 hours earns 8*s.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 9*s.* "Is very much pleased with the 10 hours' restriction, and would be very sorry to work longer hours again."

No. 201. Female of 19. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours earns 8*s.*, and at 12 hours would earn 9*s.* Much prefers 10 hours of work to 12 hours; is now able to attend school each evening, which she never could do when working 12 hours. Thinks that the two hours of leisure amply compensate for her loss in money.

No. 202. Female of 35; married. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours is earning 8*s.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 9*s.* per week. Prefers the 10 hours restriction to any other, notwithstanding the decrease in her wages.

COTTON FACTORY L L.—No. 203. Man of 43; married. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—At 10 hours of work earns 18*s.* 6*d.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 21*s.* Highly approves of the 10 hours restriction; he avails himself of the additional leisure afforded him to attend evening lectures on various subjects, and finds that he derives much benefit from so doing.

No. 204. Man of 27; not married. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—At 10 hours earns 17*s.* 6*d.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 20*s.* per week. Is much in favour of the restriction and would be so even were his pecuniary loss much greater.

No. 205. Man of 30; not married. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—At 10 hours earns 17*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 20*s.* "Much prefers the 10 hours restriction to any other, when working 12 hours per day he had no time for enjoyment of life in any way."

No. 206. Man of 30; not married. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—At 10 hours is earning 17*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 20*s.* per week. Much approves of the 10 hours restriction.

APPENDIX.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector A.

1 to 229.

No. 207. Man of 30; not married. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—"Has no loss in wages, as he works harder and earns the same money as he did when at 12 hours, 17*s.* 6*d.* per week." Very much approves of the 10 hours restriction as he always found the two last hours of the working day were the most severe upon him; now finds himself much improved in bodily health and in mind too as he devotes the additional hours of leisure to improving himself.

No. 208. Female of 18. *Piecer.*—At 10 hours earns 9*s.* 6*d.*, and when working 12 hours earned 12*s.* per week. Much prefers the 10 hours of labour, as she thinks the loss in money is amply made up to her by the additional leisure.

No. 209. Man of 40. *Card-room overlooker.*—At 10 hours earns 30*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 34*s.* per week. Much disapproves of the 10 hours restriction as the wages are thereby necessarily so much decreased; firmly believes that the people in his department are of the same opinion.

No. 210. Female of 20. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours earns 7*s.* 6*d.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 9*s.*; is quite satisfied to lose 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly to ensure the restriction of 10 hours.

No. 211. Female of 25; married; no child. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours earns 5*s.*, and if working 12 hours she would earn 6*s.* per week. Prefers the 10 hours limit to any other notwithstanding the decrease in her wages; "thinks 10 hours of labour are quite enough."

No. 212. Female of 25. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours earns 11*s.*, and if working 12 hours would earn 14*s.* Is very much in favour of the 10 hours restriction, and willingly pays her 3*s.* to secure the two additional hours of leisure.

No. 213. Young man of 18. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours is earning 6*s.* 8*d.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 8*s.* per week. "Would be very glad to work 12 hours per day as he cannot afford the decrease in his wages."

No. 214. Female of 28; not married. *Throstle spinner.*—At 10 hours earns 8*s.* 4*d.*, and if working 12 hours would earn 10*s.*; very much in favour of the restriction, as she finds the loss in wages is amply compensated for in many ways; she can now do for herself at home many things which, when working at the factory 12 hours daily; she was obliged to hire others to do for her.

No. 215.—Female of 30; married; three children. *Throstle spinner.*—At 10 hours of work is earning 8*s.* 4*d.*, and if working 12 hours would earn 10*s.* Looks upon the restriction to 10 hours as being a very great boon and hopes never again to work longer in a day.

No. 216. Man of 25; not married. *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—At 10 hours is earning 13*s.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 15*s.*; highly approves of the 10 hours restriction; thinks the leisure fully makes up for the decrease in wages; is now for the first time in his life in a position to attend an evening school and derives much benefit from the instruction which he there receives.

No. 217. Man of 19. *Piecer.*—At 10 hours earns 12*s.* 6*d.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 13*s.* per week; considers the 10 hours restriction to be a great blessing; it enables him to have some enjoyment of life; he attends lectures occasionally and a school every evening, and derives much benefit therefrom.

No. 218. Man of 25; not married. *Piecer.*—At 10 hours earns 10*s.* 6*d.*, and at 12 hours 12*s.*; is in favour of the 10 hours restriction, as he considers 10 hours quite long enough to work.

No. 219. Female of 24; not married. *Piecer.*—At 10 hours earns 7*s.* 6*d.*, and at 12 hours would earn 9*s.*; would much prefer 12 hours of work, as she cannot afford the decrease in her wages.

No. 220. Man of 33; married; one child. *Card-grinder.*—At 10 hours earns 12*s.* 6*d.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 13*s.*; is much in favour of the restriction, as he thinks two hours of leisure each evening are of far more value than the 2*s.* 6*d.* which he loses.

No. 221. Man of 27: married; no child. *Card-grinder.*—At 10 hours earns 10*s.* 10*d.*, and at 12 hours would earn 13*s.* "Is very much in favour of the 10 hours restriction, as he has through it some chance of getting some learning which is of much more service to him than the 2*s.* 2*d.* which he loses."

No. 222. Female of 22; not married. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours earns 7*s.* 6*d.*, and at 12 hours would earn 9*s.* "Would sooner work that time which brings most wages."

No. 223. Female of 27; not married. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours earns 9*s.* 6*d.*, and if she worked 12 hours would earn 11*s.* per week; is very much in favour of the 10 hours restriction.

No. 224. Man of 23; not married. *Card-grinder.*—At 10 hours of work earns 12*s.* 6*d.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 16*s.* per week. "Looks upon the 10 hours restriction as a great blessing, and would sooner be *transported* than return to 12 hours of labour."

No. 225. Man of 22.—*Card-grinder.*—At 10 hours earns 10*s.* 10*d.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 13*s.*; is much in favour of the 10 hours restriction, as he derives much benefit from the additional leisure.

No. 226. Man of 30; married; three children. *Card-grinder.*—At 10 hours is earning 12*s.* 6*d.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 15*s.* "Finds his health much improved since the 10 hours limit came into force; highly approves of the restriction, and thinks the boon is well worth a sacrifice in wages."

No. 227. Man of 25; married; two children. *Card-grinder.*—At 10 hours earns 12*s.* 6*d.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 15*s.* Is quite satisfied to receive 2*s.* 6*d.* per week less than formerly to ensure the additional two hours of leisure; would sooner work 8 hours than 12.

No. 228. Man of 19. *Employed in card-room.*—At 10 hours is earning 7*s.* 6*d.* per week, and if he worked 12 hours per day would earn 9*s.* per week. Does not approve of the 10 hours limit, as the wages are so much reduced by it; is sure that an 11 hours restriction would answer much better.

No. 229. Man of 38; married; five children. *Card-grinder.*—At 10 hours is earning 10*s.* 10*d.*, and if he worked 12 hours would earn 13*s.* per week. Is very much in favour of the 10 hours restriction, as he believes the workers are deriving great benefit from it; his children now attend school every evening, which, under the 12 hours restriction, they were (as they are employed in factories) unable to do.

III. By Sub-Inspector B.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector B. 1 to 116.

COTTON MILL A.—No. 1. Manager.—*Has been* 40 *years in the trade. Says he has always been an advocate of shorter hours; considers* 10 *hours' labour in a cotton mill long enough for the strength of any man; thinks it quite a mistaken notion working longer hours; with the consent of the "principal," tried* 11 *hours before the Ten Hour Act came into operation. The average reduction of the spinners' wages is equal now to about* 11 *per cent., arising from the shorter hours and a reduced rate of wages. Has reason to believe the hands better satisfied with* 10 *hours, even with the reduced wages.*

Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. *Mule spinners.* Spoken to together.—Say, they are quite satisfied with the 10 hours. Consider it a great boon. Prefer 10 hours, notwithstanding the wages have been considerably reduced. Twelve hours sadly too long, more than their strength could stand with the present speed of machinery; were exhausted in the last two hours of the day. Can now get more fresh air and out-door exercise, and their health has improved. To young persons above 13 years of age consider it a great blessing, as the reduced hours will admit of improving their minds after the day's work. Think it will make factory operatives more moral than they have been. No. 5 (a young man) says he now attends a night-school; considers it a great blessing, and would be sorry to be deprived of it. Believe they have spoken the opinion of the whole mill.

I spoke also to two females in the card-room. Both say they prefer the 10 hours; although the wages are less, have better health.

COTTON MILL B.—No. 6. Manager.—Says, *he was never favourable to* 11 *hours, but has changed his opinion, and now thinks that* 10 *will answer well for all parties. The hands must work harder now; but the hours being shorter, they can bear it better. The weavers are now producing quite as much cloth as before in* 12 *hours. The engine has been speeded.*

No. 7. *Weaver;* married woman, with two children. No. 8. *Weaver;* single woman. No. 9 *Weaver;* widow, with four children. Spoken to together.—Would like 10 hours if they "*wouldn't drop us.*" Find the wages more useful than the leisure time, and don't mind working 12 hours to get more money. No. 9 says she has now to work at home. Used to put out the washing; but is now obliged to do it herself.

COTTON MILL C.—No. 11. *Spinning master.*—Prefers 10 hours, although his wages have been reduced. Has better health, and can do his work better. Was nearly "run through" before. Has been in a factory nearly 50 years.

No. 12. *Mule spinner.*—Is inclined to 11 hours. Thinks he could work another hour; and the wages, which have been so reduced, is a great consideration. Thinks 12 hours too long; has found "ease" since the hours were shortened.

No. 13. *Mule spinner.*—Would rather now work 12 hours, wages are so low; for a long time past has only been able to earn 7*s.* or 8*s.* a-week, owing to the moving power, and not having a regular supply of work during the day.

COTTON MILL D.—At this mill the spinners had the option, a few months since, of working 12 hours, their wishes in the matter having been first ascertained by the master, when only two appeared to be in favour of working more than 10.—No. 14. *Spinner at self-actor.* Says he prefers 10 hours, notwithstanding the reduced wages; is better for the recreation, and can do some good in the winter evenings by improvement of the mind; there was never any time to do so before; and, besides, he had not strength, after working 12 hours, for anything else.

Nos. 15 and 16. *Hand-mule spinners.*—Feel quite in favour of 10 hours. Value the leisure time more than the reduction of wages it has caused. Have better health, and work in better spirits.

No. 17. *Spinner.*—Says he was one of the two spinners who expressed his willingness to work 12 hours when it was put to him by the master; only meant it for a short time. Feels quite satisfied with the 10 hours; thinks it altogether better, although the wages be less.

Nos. 18 and 19. *Card-room workers;* single women; spoken to together.—Say, they should be better satisfied to work 12 hours, and get more money, wages are now so low; feel strong enough to work 12 hours. Cannot do much good with the leisure time at home at night; it is too soon to go to bed. Used, before the Ten Hours Bill, to earn something by sewing; but now others do their own sewing. If there was a free school open, would like to attend it.

No. 20. *Overlooker.*—Says, he is quite in favour of the 10 hours; thinks it will be the means of prolonging the lives of the operatives, and that they will be qualified for work at a greater age.

No. 21. *Weaver.*—Says, she is satisfied with the 10 hours; would rather have it than be obliged to work longer, although she gets less money.

No. 22. *Weaver;* married woman and a family.—Prefers 10 hours, as it is at present, if wages are not lowered; thinks it better for health, and much better for her children, being with them in the evening.

COTTON MILL E.—No. 23. *Overlooker.*—Says, he prefers 10 hours to 12, even with the reduced wages. Feels better in mind and spirits from the recreation it affords. Thinks it would now "break the heart" of some of the hands to go again to 12 hours. Many of them have a bit of ground, and feel the good it does them, and the pleasure it affords them to cultivate it in the summer evenings.

No. 24. *Carding master.*—Strongly in favour of 10 hours; thinks it better for himself and family. Says, "My little girl now attends a night school; before, she had not time or strength to do so, after 12 hours' work."

Nos. 25 and 26. *Spinners.* Spoken to together.—Say, they are strongly in favour of short hours, and willingly submit to the reduced wages arising from it. Consider 10 hours long enough for a man to work in a cotton mill. No. 26 thinks eight hours sufficient; but the present rate of wages would not support him. At present the mill is running 10½ hours at the wish of the master, and to which they do not object, as the engine is the same used for the mechanics (machine makers), who work from six to six. The Ten Hours Act will give time for improvement of body and mind.

COTTON MILL F.—No. 27. Managing partner.—Says, *he is in favour of* 10¼ *hours; thinks it long enough for the operatives or himself to work. Ten hours he considers rather too little. The half hour is desirable for any incidental matters, such as cleaning machinery, and for any stoppage or breakage that may occur, so that* 10 *hours' actual work may be accomplished.*

No. 28. *Piecer at self-actors.*—Satisfied with 10 hours; the leisure time he can turn to good account at night by improving his mind, and feels his health better.

No. 29. *Spinning master.*—Feels quite satisfied with 10 hours, although his wages are less; the 12 hours were injurious to his health. Can now improve himself in learning at night. Has talked with many of the workers on the subject at times, and believes they are equally in favour of 10 hours, notwithstanding the wages are less.

COTTON MILL G.—No. 30. Partners.—Spoken to together. Say, *they have always been in favour of shorter time than* 12 *hours for the operatives. Think* 10½ *hours would, perhaps, be better for all parties. Are of opinion that the advantages likely to be gained by the improvement of the minds of the operatives is of more value to them generally than extra wages they would make.*

Nos. 31 and 32. *Spinners.*—Say, they are quite in favour of 10 hours, and believe that six out of every seven persons in the mill are so likewise. No. 6 says he considers that man should have some relief from work in order to improve his mind, and think of the future. Thinks 12 hours' daily labour too long to admit of doing so.

No. 33. *Weaver;* married woman.—Says, she would rather have the 10 hours, so that she may be more with her children at night. Prefers to work harder during the shorter hours; and even if she makes less wages, thinks it better for her.

No. 34. *Weaver;* single woman.—Says, she is willing to work longer and get more wages. Does not think she could do much good with the leisure time.

COTTON MILL H.—No. 35. Acting partner.—Says, *he is of opinion that* 11 *hours would be better for all parties, and that the hands in the mill prefer it. Doubtful whether the operatives will profit by the leisure time. Finds the drapers complaining of the depressed state of trade, and attributes it in some degree to the low rate of wages.*

No. 36. *Overlooker of weavers.*—Decidedly prefers the 10 hours, although the wages are less in consequence; thinks it better for himself and family. Has four children working in the mill, and receives the earnings of three of them; but feels much better satisfied, as the shorter time is better for them in every way. Has reason to believe that most of the weavers in his room prefer the 10 hours.

Nos. 37 and 38. *Spinners.*—Say, they feel quite in favour of the 10 hours; it is better for health, and they now cultivate a bit of ground, which they had not time to do before. They work harder now during the time, and turn off nearly as much work as they did in 12 hours, the engine having been speeded; but even with less wages prefer 10 hours, and believe the other spinners in the mill are of the same opinion.

COTTON MILL I.—Nos. 39 and 40. *Minders of self-actor.*—Say they think 10 hours quite long enough for any man to work in a mill; but the low wages now will hardly maintain a family; would now willingly work longer in order to make a better living, "low quality food backens one's health," and so do long hours.

No. 41. *Book-keeper in the mill.*—Thinks 11 hours would be better, although his wages have not been reduced. During the last 12 months or so the hands have been on "short time," and many are now in debt; knows this to be the case from the rents not being paid.

COTTON MILL J.—No. 42. *Overlooker.*—Says that "10 hours would be better for our health and comfort, provided we could make a living by it; but wages are so low, he is in favour of 11 hours, not only for his own sake, but also that of the other hands."

COTTON MILL K.—No. 43. Manager.—Says, "*I have been in the trade* 60 *years. I am of opinion that* 12 *hours a-day are not too long. I do not think the country will be benefitted by short hours; if the work people have not got money, they cannot buy clothing, and so the trade must suffer from it. At present wages are so low, that many of the workers can scarcely get a belly-full. I think a majority of our hands, notwithstanding, prefer* 10 *hours; many of them have now gardens, and I do think the hands are better in health, and work more vigorously.*"

No. 44. *Spinner:* married.—Says he prefers 10 hours, although he gets 6*s.* a-week less. Feels it is better for his health and comfort, and he is now getting sufficient to maintain him; always felt tired after the 12 hours work.

No. 45. *Spinner.*—Says, "I prefer the 10 hours, although my wages are less by 4*s.* per week. I am better in health. I can now take a bit of land and set potatoes; and the shorter hours will admit of the children of the rising generation getting some learning."

No. 46. Manager of weavers.—*Quite in favour of* 10 *hours; thinks it will ultimately prove a blessing to the hands, and the locality in which they reside; is of opinion, the hands generally prefer it, notwithstanding they are not getting so much wages. The only drawback at present is, there being no means of improvement provided for them.*

No. 47. *Weaver;* single woman.—Earns about 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week; would rather work 12 hours, and get more money. Has partly to maintain her father and mother. Draws her own wages and gives it to them.

No. 48. *Weaver;* married woman; two children.—Prefers the 10 hours, although she cannot earn so much by 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week; better for my health and much better for my being home at night with my children.

No. 49. *Weaver;* single man; age 23.—Makes 1*s.* 6*d.* per week less, but prefers the 10 hours; it is much better for my health; it is not so jading as 12 hours. Says, "I attend a night school, which I could not do before; about 18 hands from the mill now attend the same school."

No. 50. *Rover;* married woman; with three children.—Says she would rather be allowed to work 12 hours; thinks it would be better as she could get more wages; "as to work, I think there is very little difference between 10 and 12 hours. Two of my children are boarded out for a month, and being at home don't so much matter. Gets now about 8*s.* 6*d.* a-week."

No. 51. *Drawer;* married woman; three children.—Says she is in favour of 12 hours; there is some comfort in going home at half-past five in the evening, but the wages are of more use; earns only about 6*s.* 2*d.* a-week. Says, "My children are kept at home by my mother-in-law, one of them is only 13 weeks old."

No. 52. *Rover;* young woman; age 20.—Thinks it much better as it is; more wages would be very good, but prefers 10 hours, thinks it a great deal better, although it makes 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week difference in wages.

No. 53. *Overlooker;* married; has seven children, and three of them in the mill.—Prefers the 10 hours, considers it better for himself and children; "I must look to the future for the children, they are

now attending a night school." Says, "I am getting now 22*s*. 6*d*. a-week, and the drop for myself and children, makes a difference of 12*s*. a-week; but I think the short time better for us all, my children work freer when they are at it."

COTTON MILL, L.—No. 54. *Spinning master;* married; five children; age 45.—Says, "I have worked in a factory ever since I was seven years of age. I feel perfectly satisfied with the 10 hours, although it has reduced my wages from 45*s*. to 37*s*. 6*d*. a-week. It is better for my children, and I can now be with them myself of a night to instruct them; other young persons have also now an opportunity of attending some place of instruction, if they think proper."

No. 55. *Weaving master;* age 47; married; nine children.—Says, "My impression is, that 11 hours would be better at present for master and servant; I prefer it myself. My earnings have been reduced from 35*s*. to 29*s*. a-week. It would give rather more profit to the master. At present, too many of the workers do not make a good use of the two hours more leisure, it has come too sudden upon them."

No. 56. *Rover;* age 21; single woman; earning now about 8*s*. a-week, being 2*s*. less than before.—Says, "I think I would rather work 12 hours and get more money; but 10 hours is long enough to be confined in a place like this. We are eight to the family, and I have to keep them partly. My father is out of work."

No. 57. *Minder of self-actor;* single man; age 22.—Says, "I prefer 10 hours, although my wages have dropped 2*s*; it is long enough for any man. The size of the wheels makes it hard work the last two hours of the 12. I assure you at night I was always near spun up. It is now a deal better for my health."

No. 58. *Weaver;* single woman.—Says, "I would rather have the 10 hours and put up with every inconvenience arising from it. I now earn about 13*s*. 6*d*. a-week, having four looms, and the shorter time makes about 4*s*. a-week difference; but it is long enough, and I am better in health."

No. 59. *Winder;* single woman; earning now between 8*s*. and 9*s*. a-week.—Says, "I am much better satisfied with the 10 hours, it is better in every way for my health and comfort. It does not make above 1*s*. a-week difference in my wages, as we are paid by piece, and I have to work, of course, harder."

No. 60. *Minder of self-actor;* age 24; married man.—Says, "I decidedly prefer 10 hours as it now is; two hours a-day makes a great difference, and I had no heart for anything after 12 hours work; it drops my earnings about 1*s*. 6*d*. a-week, at present I get 11*s*. 6*d*.; but I enjoy much better health."

No. 61. *Warper;* single woman; age 30.—Says, "I find 10 hours quite long enough for my constitution; it is quite as long as I can stand. I am much better satisfied with the shorter hours, and as I now work harder, it does not make much difference in my wages. I could not 'last out' 12 hours as we work now. I get about 8*s*. a-week."

No. 62. *Overlooker;* married; two children; age 27.—Wages about 23*s*. a-week; is paid according to the quantity of cloth produced by the weavers, and if they worked 12 hours would get about 3*s*. 6*d*. a-week more. Says, "I should like, myself, 11 hours better, as it would give me more wages. I think, however, 10 hours long enough for any one to stand in a mill."

COTTON MILL M.—No. 64. Manager; seven children, and four of them working in the mill.—Says, "*I have been in the mill* 35 *years, and manager about* 8 *years. My earnings have not been reduced. My own private opinion is, that the Ten Hours Bill is working very evil, and with mischievous results to the operatives: it has produced a bad feeling between masters and operatives in general. I think the majority of the workers are as dissatisfied as my master is. I certainly do think that good will arise from shorter hours of labour, so far as health is concerned. When I was an operative I was a strenuous advocate of the Ten Hours Bill; but I changed my opinion* 8 *or* 10 *years ago on the subject. If an Eleven Hours Bill could be got, it would be the best thing that could happen for the trade.*"

No. 65. *Spinner;* age 31; married; three children.—Says, "I candidly say I prefer the 10 hours, although my wages are less now by 5*s*. a-week; I earn now 22*s*. The hands were solicited to petition for 11 hours, but returned for answer that they were satisfied with 10. I feel a deal more comfortable; I can now go home to my wife and children, and we can all get our meat together. I can do with less provisions, and do my work also with greater pleasure."

No. 66. *Spinner;* age 52; married; two sons, now spinners in the mill.—Says, "I have been 46 years in a mill, and before now worked 16 hours a-day. The 10 hours is much better for us, and I prefer it, even with the reduced wages; it makes a difference of about 4*s*. a-week in my wages. I now earn about 20*s*. I am better in health; I can do with less meat and less physic; there is now time for one to compose himself a little after work, before he goes to bed. I believe the other spinners prefer 10 hours."

No. 67. *Rover;* married woman; age 30; no children.—Says, "I think 12 hours would be better for us at present, wages are so low. I earn now about 8*s*. a-week; it makes about 1*s*. 6*d*. difference. You see it has knocked us off a meal a-day, and it pinches us more. Men may think different from us women, but they are in a union, and we are not."

No. 68. *Carding-room hand;* married women; one child.—Says, "I don't like to say much, but I think the 10 hours better for us; it is, I know, better for my health and comfort. Wages are so low, it reduces them to very little."

No. 69. *Card-room hand;* single woman; age 20.—"The 10 hours reduces my wages about 1*s*. 2*d*. a-week. I earn now about 5*s*. 10*d*. I think it better for me as I am; my health is not so good, and the factory does not do so well for me. I find myself better since the 10 hours. Persons may now get bits of things done at night which they could'nt if working 12 hours a-day."

No. 70. *Overlooker;* married; five children.—Says, "My wages have not been reduced. I don't think 12 hours too much to work in a mill; I worked myself 16 hours at one time; I do think 12 hours too long for a woman, and it is worse for women when they have families; I think it wrong to work them so long. My wages are 24*s*. a-week. I, for one thing, don't know how to pass my time of a night."

COTTON MILL N.—No. 71. *Weaver;* married woman; two children.—Says she prefers the 10 hours, although she gets less wage; it makes perhaps 2*s*. a-week difference; she now earns about 9*s*. "We can now do something for ourselves at night, and it is better for us."

No. 72. *Weaver;* age 25; married.—Says, "I am better satisfied with the 10 hours, notwithstanding I get less wages. I now earn about 14*s*., and if I worked 12 hours I might get about 3*s*. 6*d*. a-week more. It is now better for my health, and better in every way for us."

APPENDIX.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector B.

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No. 73. *Overlooker;* married; three children.—"I am in favour of the 10 hours, although it makes about 4*s.* a-week difference in my wages. I now earn 27*s.* The shorter hours are a deal better for me, and I believe a majority of the weavers also prefer it."

No. 74. *Spinner;* married; seven children.—Wages about 25*s.* a-week; could get perhaps 5*s.* a-week more in 12 hours' work. Says, "I prefer the 10 hours, it is a deal better for me; I could not now stand 12 hours, the work is so much harder. I am sure it is now better for my health; we have time to attend some place of worship or receive instruction; before we had no time at all."

No. 75. *Spinner;* age 42; married; six children.—Wages 24*s.* a-week; could make 4*s.* more perhaps in 12 hours. Says, "I think 10 hours better certainly; but the wages is an object where there is a family. The work is now much harder, and I am sometimes nearly as much tired as before; but we have leisure now at night to recover. I feel altogether better satisfied with 10 hours."

No. 76. *Spinning master;* four children.—"The shorter hours makes 10*s.* a-week difference in the wages of myself and children; I now earn 33*s.* I prefer the 10 hours, if only for the sake of my children; it is better for them and their future prospects; they must live after I die; they may now improve themselves at night; 12 hours are too long."

No. 77. *Rover;* married woman.—Wages about 9*s.* a-week; in 12 hours would make 1*s.* 6*d.* more. Says, "I am much better satisfied with 10 hours, as it is at present, if wages do not get lower; but it may pinch many where there is a large family."

No. 78. *Drawer;* married woman; one child.—Wages about 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* a-week. Says, "I am much better satisfied with the present hours, it is much better for us."

COTTON MILL O.—No. 79. *Minder of self-actor;* single man; age 32.—Wages about 14*s.* a-week. Says, "I prefer 10 hours; but the men are working 11 hours now, because master wishes it; believes they are short of weft. I think 10 hours quite long enough, and if we work longer, they will take it off in our wages. The hour of recreation I now get is better for my health."

No. 80. *Spinning master;* five children.—Wages about 24*s.* 9*d.* a-week. "I might get 30*s.* in 12 hours. I like 10 hours much better, it is long enough for any one to stand in a mill."

No. 81. *Minder of self-actor;* married man; four children.—Wages about 15*s.* a-week. "I think 10 hours better; I have been an advocate of it for 15 years; long hours have, in my opinion, been the greatest obstacle in our way by overstocking the market with goods. I find 10 hours would be a great benefit in being with my family at night. We work now 11 hours, because we are required to do so by our employers; if we refused, the labour-market is so overstocked, that most likely we should be discharged, others being ready to take our places."

COTTON MILL P.—No. 82. *Spinner;* two children.—Wages about 19*s.*; would get perhaps 5*s.* more in 12 hours. "I prefer 10 hours, notwithstanding the wages are so reduced; I am better satisfied to put up with it. I require less meat, and it is better for my health and comfort."

No. 83. *Spinner;* two children,—"I am better satisfied with 10 hours, although it reduces my earnings about 4*s.* a-week. I now get about 18*s.* My health is better, and, from choice, I would not work again 12 hours a day."

FLAX MILL Q.—No. 84. *Overlooker of spinners;* married; two children.—Wages reduced 4*s.* a-week; got 24*s.* for 12 hours' work. Says, "I prefer 10 hours, notwithstanding it has reduced my wages so much. I can eat my meat better, and I am much better in health. I think it a great advantage in having the nights to do some good in improving myself."

No. 85. *Carding-room:* married; one child.—Wages reduced from 18*s.* to 14*s.* a-week. Says, "I am better satisfied with the 10 hours; it is much better for me; I can attend a school and improve myself."

No. 86. Manager; married; six children.—*Salary has been reduced.* "*I think* 11 *hours would be better at present for all parties, but I prefer* 10 *hours to* 12. *I mean that* 11 *hours would be better now on account of the wages. I think* 10 *hours long enough for our health in a flax-mill. I doubt whether the leisure time at night is at present turned to good account; the drop from* 12 *to* 10 *was too sudden.*"

No. 87. *Spinning-room;* married; one child.—Wages 14*s.* a-week; for 12 hours got 18*s.* "I prefer 10 hours, it is better for my health and comfort. I am decidedly of opinion that most of the hands in this mill prefer the 10 hours, even with the reduced wages."

No. 88. *Time-keeper and watchman;* married; three children.—Says, "I think the 10 hours preferable, and it is so far, within my knowledge, working very well. I am a teacher at a night school, and I find the number of scholars increased; we had but 20, and there are now in attendance 50. I find likewise it has given more taste for reading; there is more inquiry for books from the librarian."

COTTON MILL R. No. 89.—Acting partner.—Says, "*I think* 10 *hours long enough to work, but I fear many of the younger hands will not make a good use of the leisure time at night. It is most desirable, I consider, that one uniform time should be observed, and that an Act should be passed to prevent working by the relay system. My partner is also of the same opinion. For my part I would recommend a restriction of the moving power.*"

No. 90. *Weaving master;* married; 11 children.—Wages 24*s.* a-week; if working 12 hours would earn 3*s.* more. Says, "I decidedly prefer 10 hours. Four of my children work in the mill, and they will now have the opportunity of improving themselves at night; they will now attend a night school. The long hours would not admit of their doing so before."

No. 91. *Spinner;* married; nine children, and six of them working in the mill.—Says, "The 10 hours has reduced my earnings about 3*s.* a-week; I now get 21*s.* I prefer myself the 10 hours, and the children like it better than me. They may now improve themselves, and I have no doubt they will do so."

No. 92. *Spinner;* married; seven children, three of them in the mill.—"I prefer the Ten Hours Act decidedly; it has reduced my wages about 3*s.* a-week, but it is much for the health and comfort of me and my children."

No. 93. *Spinning master;* married; five children.—Wages 24*s.* 9*d.* a-week; in 12 hours they would amount to 2*s.* 3*d.* more. Says, "I think 10 hours long enough to work in a day, but at present my opinion is that 11 hours would be more satisfactory to men and masters."

No. 94. *Carding master;* married; six children.—Earnings 32*s.* a-week; 12 hours would make them 35*s.* Says, "I think the 10 hours preferable; it is better for us in many ways."

COTTON MILL S.—No. 95. *Weaver;* married man.—Wages about 9*s.* 6*d.* a-week. Says, "I think I should like 11 hours better, as wages are so low, and it would be preferable now to all parties."

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No. 96. *Weaver;* married woman.—Wages 9*s.* a-week. Says, "I prefer the 10 hours; I think it much better for me as it is."

Cotton Mill T.—No. 97. *Weaver;* married man.—Earns about 10*s.* a-week, and could make in 12 hours about 1*s.* 6*d.* more. Says, "I prefer the 10 hours; it is a great comfort, and young persons may now go to school at night After 12 hours' work there was no time."

No. 98. *Weaver;* married man; two children.—Earnings 14*s.* 6*d.* a-week; should make 3*s.* 6*d.* more in 12 hours. "I prefer the 10 hours; it is much better for my constitution. Before, as soon as I got my supper, it was time to go to bed. The workers I can see are more healthy, and look better than they did before."

No. 99. *Winder;* married woman; no children.—Says, "I like 12 hours better; I should get more wages. We get old folks to do the work at home, and for my part I would as soon work in the mill."

Cotton Mill U.—No. 100. *Overlooker;* single man.—Wages 21*s.* 6*d.* a-week. Says, "I should be sorry to go to 12 hours again; my earnings have not been much reduced, but they have 'clapped' on me more looms to look after."

No. 101. *Weaver;* married man; six children.—Says, "I can only earn about 8*s.* 6*d.* a-week now, and in 12 hours I could make 2*s.* 6*d.* more. I should like the 10 hours very well, but the 12 hours' wages suit me better."

Cotton Mill V.—No. 102. *Spinner;* married; seven children.—Wages about 23*s.* a-week; could make in 12 hours about 26*s.* 6*d.* Says, "I think 11 hours would, perhaps, be better at present, on account of the wages. I consider 10 hours long enough, provided we had a little more wage. The 10 hours is a great thing in comfort and getting more rest, and it is a deal better of the good of the children."

No. 103. *Spinner;* married.—Wages 23*s.* 6*d.* Could get 3*s.* 6*d.* more in the 12 hours. Says, "I prefer the 10 hours; it is better for my health and comfort, and the other spinners are, I think, also satisfied with it."

No. 104. *Spinner.*—Wages 12*s.* 6*d.* a-week. Says, "I am satisfied with 10 hours, but as I have only one mule and am a young hand, I should not mind working longer, in order to get a little more money."

No. 105. *Carding master;* eight children, three of them in the mill.—Says, "It has not made any difference in my earnings, and I think 11 hours would suit me as well as 10, and would also suit my children as well; they might then attend a night school, as they do now."

Cotton Mill W.—No. 106.—*Minder of self-actor;* single man; age 24; earning about 12*s.* a-week.—If working only 10 hours, it would make 1*s.* 6*d.* less. Says, "My own feeling is in favour of 10 hours, even with less 'brass.' We work 12 hours now, because master requires it."

No. 107. *Minder of self-actor;* single man; age 31.—Wages 11*s.* a-week; for 10 hours it would be 1*s.* 6*d.* less. Says, "I prefer 10 hours, and would put up with the reduced wages. I should like to give over at half-past five, and have the leisure at night."

No. 108. *Minder of self-actor;* married man; two children.—Working 12 hours, and earning 14*s.* a-week. Says, "I would rather work only 10 hours, although it would reduce my wages 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week; it would benefit my health."

No. 109. *Minder of self-actor;* single; 21 years of age.—Working 12 hours, and making 11*s.* a-week. Says, "If I could have my way I would rather keep to 10 hours, although I should not get as much by 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week; it would, I am sure, be better for me, and one might improve himself at night. I believe all the spinners in the mill are of the same mind."

No. 110. *Spinning master;* married; two children.—As the mill is running 12 hours a-day, his earnings have not been reduced. Says, "I think the 12 hours better; the 10 hours causes great immorality; wages are of more value than leisure time. I think 11 hours long enough."

Cotton Mill X.—No. 111. *Overlooker.*—Wages 23*s.* a-week; would earn 3*s.* 6*d.* less in 10 hours. Says, "It is not through our wish that we are working now 12 hours a-day; I prefer 10 hours, even with the loss of wages I have stated."

No. 112. *Minder of self-actor;* single.—Earning 18*s.* a-week. Says, "I am willing to work 12 hours, as some mills are doing so; but I think 10 hours a-day long enough."

No. 113. *Spinner;* single.—Wages 17*s.* Says, "I prefer 10 hours, and would put up with the loss in wages"

Cotton Mill Y.—No. 114. *Spinner;* married man.—Wages 23*s.* Could earn 5*s.* a-week more in 12 hours. Says, "I prefer 10 hours; I can do my work with greater comfort, and my health is better."

No. 115. *Spinner;* married man; four children.—Wages 23*s.* a-week. Says, "I might earn 27*s.* in 12 hours, but as regards my health, 10 hours' labour is much better; I am satisfied as it is."

No. 116. *Overlooker;* married; three children.—Wages 17*s.* 2*d.* a-week; could earn 3*s.* 8*d.* more in 12 hours. Says, "I am better satisfied with 10 hours; it is much better as regards my health, and I can enjoy life better."

IV. By Sub-Inspector C.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector C.

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Cotton Mill A. Millowner.—*Would prefer* 11 *hours to any other time; thinks that the work-people, if quietly asked their opinion, would prefer* 12 *hours' work with* 12 *hours' wage, to* 10 *hours' work with* 10 *hours' wage; but that if agitated on the subject, they would not say so.*

No. 2. *Overlooker of throstle-room.*—Gets less wages than if the mills were working 12 hours; prefers, however, 10 hours' work with 10 hours' wage, to 12 hours' work with 12 hours' wage; thinks most of the hands would prefer it too.

No. 3. Overlooker of throstle-room.—*Thinks that the hands, both men and women, generally prefer* 10 *hours to* 12, *though getting reduced wages, prefers it himself; believes that many take advantage of the additional time in the evening to get instruction; has observed that there is not so much sickness as there used to be, and that the people look much fresher for the walks they get in the summer time.*

No. 4. *Carder;* adult male.—Would like more wages, but thinks that people would rather be as they are with reduced wages, than go back to 12 hours' work and 12 hours' wage.

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No. 5. *Rover;* married woman.—Would prefer 12 hours' work with 12 hours' wage, to 10 hours' work and 10 hours' wage.

COTTON MILL B.—No. 6. Manager.—*Thinks that the hands would rather remain as they are, than go back to* 12 *hours' work with* 12 *hours' wage; hears no complaint from them, and believes that they are generally satisfied. The workpeople generally make more use of the time given them to get instruction and information, especially now that the evenings are getting longer; the women have work to do at home and time to do it in; they used to be so tired they could do nothing.*

No 7. *Spinner;* young man; 17 years of age.—Prefers the 10 hours to 12, though with reduction of wages. Goes to a night school; there are four or five other youths of the mill who go to night schools, or to "The People's Institute," and would not wish to go back to 12 hours.

No. 8. *Rover;* single woman; 19 years of age.—Prefers 10 hours to 12, though she gets less wages.

No. 9. *Rover;* married woman.—Wants more wages; would wish to have the 12 hours back again.

No. 10. *Reeler;* single woman.—Prefers the 12 hours' work with 12 hours' wage, to 10 hours' work with 10 hours' wage.

COTTON MILL C.—No 11. Manager.—Says *that the work people would not wish to go back to* 12 *hours, even though wages remain as they are.*

No. 12. *Overlooker of throstles.*—Thinks that the hands would rather go on as they are, than return to 12 hours' work with 12 hours' wage, he would himself.

No. 13. *Throstle-spinner;* single woman; 21 years of age.—Preferred 10 hours to 12, as long as she got regular work, though wages were less; goes to "The People's Institute" in the evening, where many more go than used to do. The women are able now to do sewing in the evening, and like it better than sending it out to be done by others.

COTTON MILL D.—No. 15. *Book-keeper.*—Prefers the 10 hours to 12, though he gets less wages for it; appreciates the instruction to be gained in the additional hours; more would go to night schools and the Mechanics' Institute, if there were more teachers; there are many married men who now go.

No. 16. *Overlooker of weavers.*—Gets lower wages now than he used to do with 12 hours, but prefers 10.

No. 17. *Winder;* young married woman.—Prefers 10 hours to 12, though she gets less wage; thinks it quite long enough; likes to have the time at home for herself and her husband too.

No. 18. *Rover.*—Would like 12 hours best; she has one child to nurse out; gets 7*s.* 6*d.* per week instead of 9*s.*, which she used to get for 12 hours.

COTTON MILL E.—No. 20. *Overlooker of weavers.*—Thinks the present wage too small, and would prefer to go back to 12 hours.

No. 21.—*Rover;* single woman; 17 years of age.—Likes things as they are; would not wish to go back to 12 hours' work and 12 hours' wage; has more to do at home now.

No. 22. *Throstle-spinner;* young man; 18 years of age.—Prefers 10 hours with reduced wage, to 12 hours' work and 12 hours' wage. Goes to a night school.

COTTON MILL F.—No. 23. Manager.—*Thinks* 12 *hours could do no one any harm who get plenty to eat, and sufficient clothing, but allows that if the additional hours were put to a good purpose, and not spent in foolishness, the* 10 *hours would be better for the workpeople; knows several of the young men who spend their time well at night schools.*

No. 24. *Throstle-spinner;* young man; 18 years of age.—Prefers 10 hours, though he gets less wages for it. Goes to a night school.

No. 25. *Rover;* married woman with five children.—Would rather go back to 12 hours for the sake of higher wages.

No. 26. *Rover;* single woman; 23 years old.—Would be "reet enow" with 10 hours, if wages were better, but she wanted more to eat.

COTTON MILL G.—No. 28. *Overlooker of throstles.*—Thinks there are many of both sorts; those who would have 10 hours though with 10 hours' wage, and those who would prefer 12 hours for the sake of 12 hours' wage; for his part, though he could do with more wage certainly, he thought 10 hours were enough for all people.

No. 29. *Mule-spinner.*—Does not think there is a dissentient voice among the workpeople as to the preference of 10 hours to 12, in spite of the reduction of wages.

No. 30. *Winder;* married woman.—Would like more wages, but does not think she should like to go back to 12 hours.

No. 31. *Reeler;* single woman; 20 years of age.—Is for 10 hours, though she does not get so much wage. She signed the petition and will stick to it.

No. 32. *Reeler;* single woman; 23 years of age.—With regular work would prefer 10 hours to 12, in spite of less wages.

COTTON MILL H.—No. 33. Millowner.—*Thinks that the majority of the workpeople would prefer to go back to* 12 *hours, if they could get it.*

No. 34. *Rover;* married woman with one child.—Likes 10 hours before 12, though she gets less wages; thinks it quite long enough for women; can do more at home now than when she worked 12 hours.

No. 35. *Reeler;* single woman; 19 years old.—Would prefer to have 12 hours' work for the sake of more wages.

COTTON MILL I.—No. 36. Millowner.—*Thinks that the people would prefer* 12 *hours if they had a chance of it.*

No. 37. *Manager.*—Is quite satisfied with the 10 hours, though he gets less wages; he gets 23*s.* 4*d.* per week now, where he used to get 28*s.*

COTTON MILL I.—No. 38. *Overlooker of carders.*—Is quite satisfied with the Ten Hours Bill, and thinks that is the general feeling. He used to get 22*s.* a week, he now gets 18*s.* 4*d.*

No. 39. *Overlooker of throstles;* married man.—All whom he has ever heard speak on the subject, say that 10 hours are enough, they would not like to do any more for any one; he thinks so himself; he used to get 16*s.* per week, he now gets 13*s.* 8*d.*

No. 40. *Throstle-spinner;* young woman; 21 years of age.—Is quite satisfied with 10 hours, and hears most say the same.

No. 41. *Rover;* widow with one child.—Likes the 10 hours best, though she gets less wage; she can do more at home. Young women who are industrious get now more time for sewing and reading; many make use of it; they meet in sets of three or four at a time and help one another.

COTTON MILL J.—No. 42. Millowner.—*Believes that the hands would prefer to work* 12 *hours with* 12 *hours' wage, to* 10 *hours with* 10 *hours' wage; thinks himself that* 11 *hours would have been best.*

No. 43. *Throstle-spinner;* young man; 17 years of age.—Would rather have 12 hours' work with 12 hours' wage.

No. 44. *Reeler;* married woman.—Is glad to work any way; would as lief have 10 hours as 12, though she does get less wage.

No. 45. *Overlooker of throstles.*—Prefers 12 hours to 10; got with 12 hours 17*s.* a-week; with 10 gets 14*s.* 10*d.*

No. 46. *Jack-frame tenter;* young woman.—Would rather have 12 hours' work with 12 hours' wage; thinks it not too much if a body can get plenty of meat.

No. 47. *Throstle-spinner;* young woman; 22 years of age.—Would rather go back to 12 hours' work with 12 hours' wage.

WOOLLEN MILL K.—No. 48. Millowner.—*Prefers* 12 *hours himself; but thinks that* 11 *hours would have satisfied all parties; says that the workpeople make great complaints about wages; allows that many more young men go to night schools than used to do.*

No. 49. *Overlooker of weavers.*—Likes 10 hours best, though he gets a day's less wages per week, than he used to do with 12 hours; thinks the workpeople would rather have things go on as they are; they go more to places of instruction than they did.

No. 50. *Overlooker of carders.*—Would rather have 12 hours' work and 12 hours' wages; loses 3*s.* 8*d.* (a day's wage) per week.

No. 51. *Weaver;* married woman.—Would as lief have 12 hours' work with more wage; most who have a family must feel the same.

No. 52. *Weaver;* single woman.—Did not feel particularly either way; liked the extra hours to herself, but would as lief have 12 hours and get more wage.

No. 53. *Weaver;* single woman.—Would rather have 12 hours if she might choose.

COTTON MILL L.—No. 54. Partner.—*Thinks* 11 *hours would satisfy both masters and men. In the cotton mills many have suffered from the reduction of wages, since the Ten Hours Bill began, but not so in the woollen, where the grown up men generally work* 12 *hours.*

No. 55. *Overlooker of throstles.*—Would prefer the 10 hours to 12, though he got less wage for it; had never spoken about it before, nor signed a petition; but as an old man he preferred to have the extra time to himself.

No. 56. *Overlooker of carders.*—Would rather go back to the old way for 12 hours' work with 12 hours' wage, for they had knocked a day's wage off.

No. 57. *Throstle-piercer;* young woman; 21 years of age.—Would as lief remain as they are though with less wage.

No. 58. *Scutcher;* young man.—Would work 14 hours if they would let him; 10 hours had done him no good.

No. 60. *Reeler;* married woman.—Prefers 10 hours to 12; can do more at home.

WOOLLEN MILL M.—No. 61. *Overlooker.*—Would rather work only 10 hours, but having a family to support, must work 12 for the sake of more wages; thinks that the young people get more learning now than they used to do.

No. 62. *Overlooker.*—Thinks the Ten Hours Bill a very bad thing; many more dislike it now than used to do.

No. 63. *Weaver;* married woman.—Would as lief have 12 hours.

COTTON MILL N.—No. 65. *Engineer;* young man; 21 years of age.—Gets 2*s.* per week less wages, but prefers 10 hours to 12; goes to a night school.

No. 66. *Carder;* adult male.—Gets less brass for 10 hours, and would as lief go back to 12.

No. 67. *Overlooker of weavers.*—Gets less wages than with 12 hours, but would rather things should remain as they are.

No. 68. *Weaver;* single woman; 19 years of age.—Thinks 10 hours enough; would wish to be better paid, but prefers things as they are, to going back to 12.

No. 69. *Weaver;* married woman, with two children.—Would as soon have 12 hours.

No. 70. *Weaver;* single woman.—Would prefer 10 hours with the present wages to 12 hours with 12 hours' wages.

No. 71. *Carder;* adult male.—Thinks things are worse since the Ten Hours Bill began; would rather go back to 12 hours' work and 12 hours' wages.

COTTON MILL O.—No. 72. *Mule-spinner;* adult male.—Would rather for his own part work 12 hours, but the hands generally did not like that some should work 12 hours and others 10.

WOOLLEN MILL S.—No. 76. Manager or overlooker of carders; adult male.—*Works* 12 *hours, with part of the hands; would rather have the* 12 *hours back again, that all might work alike; has far more trouble in managing with part of the machinery going, and part stopping; more accidents with the shafting and gearing; believes that the generality prefer* 10 *to* 12, *but hears very little said on the subject.*

No. 77. *Slubber;* adult male.—Would rather work 10 hours, though he would lose 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week; now works 12; if he worked 10 he could employ his time at home in useful jobs.

No. 78. *Slubber;* adult male.—Sometimes works 12 hours, sometimes 10; likes 10 best; quite satisfied with it, though he would be a bit short of wages; has been worked to excess.

No. 79. *Carder;* married woman.—Would rather go back to 12 hours; gets 8*s.* a-week; supports herself and her husband, who is infirm.

No. 80. *Carder;* single woman; 22 years of age.—Would prefer 10 hours; 12 hours' wage looks best; but with 10 hours has more time at home for sewing, &c.; has done many more things at home since 10 hours began.

No. 81. *Weaver;* single woman; 33 years of age.—Would have 12 hours if she could; gets 12*s.* a-week with good work; 14*s.* with 12 hours.

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No. 82. *Weaver;* single woman; 30 years of age.—Would rather work 12 hours; has not so much to do at home, being a single woman.

No. 83. *Weaver;* married woman, with one child.—Has no objection to 12 hours.

No. 84. *Mule-spinner;* adult male.—Would prefer to work 12 hours; does not care for the additional time in the evening to himself; thinks it a punishing job to sit on the hearth-stone in a winter's evening; had far better be in the mill working.

No. 85. *Mule-spinner;* adult male.—Works 12 hours; thinks 10 quite enough; has a family of five children to support; gets 25*s.* a-week with 12 hours; would get 21*s.* 6*d.* with 10; but yet would rather have it than 12.

No. 86. *Carder;* young man; 17 years of age.—Would as soon have 10 hours as 12.

No. 87. *Weaver;* young man; 17 years of age.—Would sooner have 10 hours than 12; goes to a night school, which starts at 7 o'clock.

COTTON MILL T.—No. 88. Partner.—*Thinks that* 11 *hours would have satisfied all parties, and that then wages would have been scarcely reduced at all; believes the hands generally to prefer* 12 *hours to* 10.

No. 89. *Assistant Manager;* married man, with one child.—Thinks 10 hours sufficient for man, woman, or child; with the additional two hours a man can take a book and instruct his children, and the women can sew and wash for themselves.

No. 90. *Overlooker of throstles;* adult male.—Would sooner have 12 hours himself, but thinks 10 quite enough for young persons.

No. 91. *Throstle-spinner;* single woman; 23 years of age.—Would rather have 12 hours if she might choose; if she has more wages, she must work more for it.

No. 92. *Rover;* single woman; 21 years of age.—Would rather have 12 hours' work and 12 hours' wages.

No. 93. *Weaver;* young man; 22 years of age.—Thinks 10 hours enough; has more time to himself; would go to a night school if he could.

No. 94. *Throstle-jobber;* young man; 22 years of age.—Would as soon have 12 hours as 10.

No. 95. *Throstle-piecer;* single woman; 21 years of age.—Would prefer to work 12 hours for more wages.

No. 96. *Weaver;* married man.—Would as soon have 10 hours; has more time to himself at home; his wife has more time to sew and wash.

No. 97. *Rover;* young man; 19 years of age.—Would as lief go back to 12 hours; gets 8*s.* 2*d.* a-week with 10; 10*s.* with 12 hours.

No. 98. *Warehouse-worker;* adult male.—Would prefer 10 hours with regular work; but thought they all *did better* with 12 hours.

COTTON MILL U.—No. 99. Partner.—*Thinks the* 10 *hours a great boon to the people who make use of it; but believes most would prefer* 12 *hours to* 10, *if they were asked.*

No. 100. *Mule-spinner;* married man.—Likes 10 hours best; prefers it for his own comfort at home; his wife likes it best also.

No. 101. *Throstle-spinner;* single woman; 18 years of age.—Would as lief work the one as the other; does not care which it is.

No. 102. *Rover;* single woman; 21 years of age.—Would sooner have 12 hours for the sake of more wages.

No. 103. *Weaver;* single woman; 21 years of age.—Would as lief go back to 12 hours; supports her father.

No. 104. *Weaver;* young man; 24 years of age.—Thinks they are doing well with 10 hours; it throws them more time for Scripture readings, and such like; means to go to a night school; is very fond of reading.

No. 105. *Weaver;* adult male.—Thinks that 10 hours are generally preferred to 12; likes 10 hours best himself; has a reading meeting three nights in the week, in the factory from 7 to 9 o'clock; which is very well attended.

COTTON MILL V.—No. 106. Partner.—*Thinks that the hands would rather have* 12 *hours again; wages are their chief thought; believes that many more go to night schools than used; he would prefer* 11 *hours as satisfactory to all parties.*

No. 107. *Overlooker of throstles;* married man.—Has worked 30 years in a factory; the greater part of that time 15 hours a-day; thinks 10 hours sufficient for all persons to work in a heated atmosphere; has known even in winter time the temperature of the room in which he worked to be 90 degrees; his wages are now 24*s.*, would be 26*s.* with 12 hours.

No. 108. *Overlooker of throstles;* married man, with five children.—Is quite content with 10 hours; used to get 26*s.*, now gets 22*s.* per week; thinks that with regular work the people generally would rather have 10 hours than 12.

No 109. *Throstle-spinner;* married woman with two children.—Would rather go back to 12 hours; gets 7*s.* 6*d.* per week; would get 9*s.* with 12 hours; cannot get enough meat with the present wage.

No. 110. *Throstle-spinner;* married woman, with three children.—Would as lief things should remain as they are.

No. 111. *Throstle-spinner;* single woman; 26 years of age.—Thinks the 10 hours' wage not enough; gets 7*s.* 6*d.* only; would get 9*s.* 6*d.* with 12 hours.

COTTON MILL W.—No. 112. *Jobber;* married man, with two children.—Would rather have 12 hours; gets 9*s.* now; used to get 12*s.*

No. 113. *Slubber;* married woman; 25 years of age, with one child.—Would sooner go back to 12 hours; gets 7*s.* 6*d.* now; used to get 9*s.* 6*d.* a-week; used to wash, and do for herself, with 12 hours.

No. 114. *Jobber;* young man; 22 years of age.—Thinks 10 hours as long as he should wish to be tied to a factory; has been to night schools for six years; but likes the longer time in the evening; the schools used to be from 8 to 11; now are from 7 to 10.

No. 115. *Throstle-spinner;* single woman; 21 years of age.—Would rather have 12 hours' work, and more wages.

No. 116. *Carder;* married man, with five children.—Would rather go back to 12 hours; used to get 24*s.* with 12 hours; now get 20*s.*

No. 117. *Throstle-piecer;* married woman, with three children.—Would prefer to go back to 12; never thought it too much.

No. 118. *Throstle-piecer;* single woman; 23 years of age.—Has had better health since 10 hours began; considers it quite sufficient for her; employs her time in the evening in sewing, and reading the Scriptures; knows many who have learned more sewing and reading since the Ten Hours Bill began, than ever they did in their whole lives before.

No. 119. *Throstle-piecer;* single woman; 21 years of age.—Would as lief work 12 hours as 10; her wages go to her parents; it would be better for her and her parents too.

No. 120. *Carder;* married man, with two children.—His job is an unhealthy one; he would rather have 8 hours than 12, and never mind the reduction in wages; used to get 24*s.* with 12 hours; gets 20*s.* now; is quite satisfied with it; feels the benefit of walking about in the spring and summer-time; a carder, after he comes to 50, is good for nought; is certain to have some disease that wholly unfits him for anything else.

COTTON MILL X.—No. 121. Partner.—Says *that they have no complaints from the workpeople about wages; believes that with regular work* 10 *hours would answer perfectly.*

No. 122. *Overlooker of throstles;* married man, with six children.—Would rather remain as he is, than go back to 12 hours; gets 21*s.* per week; used to get 24*s.* 6*d.*; finds the heat of the rooms very oppressive; thinks the benefit of the 10 hours will be great to the workpeople.

No. 123. *Jobber in card-room;* married man; 24 years of age.—Would like 10 hours if all worked alike, but would as lief have 12*s.* for 12 hours; now gets 10*s.* a-week.

COTTON MILL X.—No. 124. *Throstle-spinner;* married woman.—"I would as soon have 12 hours, for the sake of more wages. I get 7*s.* 6*d.* now; could get 9*s.* with 12 hours."

No. 125. *Throstle-spinner;* married woman, with one child.—"I would rather have 12 hours; I want more wages. My husband has no work. I get 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week now; would get 9*s.* with 12 hours."

No. 126. *Rover;* married woman; 21 years of age, with one child.—"I think 10 hours long enough; I have more time for myself and child. I get 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week now; would get 8*s.* 6*d.* with 12 hours."

No. 127. *Carder;* single man; 19 years of age.—"I am quite satisfied with 10 hours. I go to a night school five nights a-week, from 8 to 10; the women begin school at 7; about 40 young men go there of a night. I get 8*s.* with 10 hours; would get 9*s.* 6*d.* with 12."

COTTON MILL Y.—No. 128. Manager; married man, with nine children.—"*I would rather work* 12 *hours with such a family, and think most sensible men would. The people generally prefer* 12 *to* 10."

No. 129. *Overlooker of throstles;* single man; 20 years of age.—"I get 14*s.* with 10 hours; would get 16*s.* with 12. I think most overlookers would be for 10 hours. I like the time in the evening for instruction."

No. 130. *Jobber;* single man; 20 years of age.—"I like 10 hours best, both for my constitution and education. I go to a night school three nights in the week. I get 10*s.* with 10 hours; would get 10*s.* with 12."

No. 131. *Ruler;* single woman; 20 years of age.—"I would rather have 10 hours, if I might choose. I get 9*s.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 10*s.* with 12.

No. 132. *Ruler;* single woman; 25 years of age.—"I get 9*s.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 10*s.* with 12. I prefer 10 hours, as having more time for myself in the evening."

No. 133. *Throstle-spinner;* single woman; 19 years of age.—"I think 10 hours long enough. I go to night school twice a-week. I get 8*s.* with 10 hours; would get 9*s.* 6*d.* with 12. My wages go to my parents."

No. 134. *Slubber;* single woman; 22 years of age.—"I would as lief do 12 hours' work for more wage. Get 7*s.* 6*d.* now; would get 9*s.* with 12 hours."

No. 135. *Warehouseman;* married man, with two children.—"I think 10 hours long enough; would rather work 10 hours with present wage than go back to 12. Get 16*s.* for 10 hours; would get 18*s.* for 12."

WOOLLEN MILL Z.—No. 136. Millowner.—*Is in favour of* 10 *hours; thinks it long enough for the workpeople, and that, if work is regular, they will be satisfied with it.*

COTTON MILL A A.—No. 137. *Mule-spinner;* married man, with seven children.—"I work 12 hours now, but would rather work 10, for it has been an injury to me working 12. I am obliged to hire a piecer above 18 years of age, who costs me 3*s.* a-week, besides his keep, for I have no child old enough to work over 10 hours. When I worked only 10 hours, my own lad pieced for me. I get 18*s.* or 1*l.* for 12 hours; would have 16*s.* for 10 hours."

No. 138. *Mule-spinner;* young man; 19 years of age.—Gets 8*s.* for 12 hours; would rather work 10 hours at 6*s.* 8*d.* for more play.

COTTON MILL A B.—No. 139. *Book-keeper;* single man; 21 years of age.—"I would prefer to work 10 hours; now that I work 12 I get 10*s.* a-week; I used to get 8*s.* 4*d.* with 10, but then I used to go to a night school two nights a-week, and do arithmetic at home the other nights. I know a great deal o' folk who began to go to night schools as soon as the Ten Hours Bill began. Those who work 12 hours come home from the factory quite drowsy, especially in winter time, in consequence of the gas-light. The 10 hours are better for people in many ways; some go out to shops, and serve, or do jobs, like carpentering and such like, which brings them in something, and is better than being in a factory; others get something by teaching at night schools. Those who come to learn pay them 1*d.* a-night, or 3*d.* for two nights. The people like learning from those of their own sort, such as they can open their minds to."

No. 140. *Overlooker of throstles;* married man, with one child; 22 years of age.—"I work 12 hours; get 14*s.* a-week; would get 11*s.* 8*d.* with 10 hours; would rather work 10 hours. I used to do sundry jobs, and get more for myself than I do now; am fond of reading."

No. 141. *Throstle-piecer;* married man, with one child; 27 years of age.—"I get 7*s.* with 10 hours; would rather work 12 hours for more wage; 8*s.* 6*d.* with 12.

COTTON MILL A C.—No. 142. Partner in the mill.—"*I think* 10 *hours quite long enough for the workpeople. I hear no complaints about wages.*"

COTTON MILL A D.—No. 143. *Loom-jobber;* widower, with four children.—"I think 10 hours

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are plenty long enough to work in a factory; I like the time to myself in the evening. Get 26*s.* with 10 hours; 28*s.* with 12."

No. 144. *Winder;* married woman; 25 years of age.—I think 10 hours long enough. Get 7*s.* 6*d.* wages now; used to get 9*s.* with 12 hours; but then I save money by doing jobs at home, which I could not do before."

No. 145. *Weaver;* single woman; 32 years of age.—" I think 10 hours long enough, if we could all do regular and work the same time, but it is disagreeable looking to go out and leave the men working at the looms. I get 9*s.* a-week now; would get 10*s.* with 12 hours."

No. 146. *Weaver;* married man, with four children.—" I work 12 hours, but would rather work 10; 10 hours are long enough for a man to be bound. Get 15*s.* a-week now; would get 12*s.* 6*d.* with 10 hours."

COTTON MILL A E.—No. 147. *Throstle-piecer;* single man; 19 years of age.—" I get 6*s.* 3*d.* with 10 hours; would get 8*s.* with 12. Would rather work 12 for more wage."

No. 148. *Stripper and grinder;* single man; 23 years of age.—" I would rather go back to 12 hours. Get 7*s.* 8*d.* for 10 hours; would get 10*s.* with 12."

No. 149. *Overlooker of throstles;* married man.—" I get 12*s.* 6*d.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 15*s.* with 12. Would rather work 12 hours to get more wage."

No. 150. *Slubber;* 24 years of age; two children to keep, and a mother to support.—" I would rather work 12 hours. I get with 10 hours 6*s.* 8*d.*; would get 8*s.* with 12."

No. 151. *Rover;* single woman; 20 years of age.—" I get 6*s.* 8*d.* with 10 hours; would get 8*s.* with 12. Would rather work 12 hours."

No. 152. *Weaver;* single woman; 21 years of age.—" I get 9*s.* a-week with 10 hours; would have 10*s.* with 12. Would sooner work 12 for more wage."

COTTON MILL A F.—No. 153. *Mill-owner.*—" *I think the people generally would sooner work* 10 *hours.*"

No. 154. *Weaver;* married man, with seven children.—" I get 12*s.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 14*s.* with 12. I prefer 10 hours; it is more comfortable."

No. 155. *Drawing-frame worker;* married man.—" I get 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 9*s.* with 12. Would rather work 12; the money would be of use."

No. 156. *Rover;* married woman.—" I would as soon go back to 12. Get only 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week; would get 9*s.* with 12 hours."

No. 157. *Overlooker of looms;* married man, with one child.—" I would as soon work 12 hours. Get 21*s.* with 10; 24*s.* with 12."

COTTON MILL A G.—No. 158. Millowner.—*Believes the people in the neighbourhood will generally prefer* 12 *hours. They are in very great distress, owing to a turn-out for nearly three months, and the reduction of wages besides. An additional reduction has taken place over and above that produced by the* 10 *hours.*

No. 159. *Overlooker of card-room;* married man.—" I get 18*s.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 22*s.* with 12. I would rather go back to 12 hours; not so much for my own part, because I have done well hitherto; but I live among folk who really cannot get enough to eat with 10 hours."

No. 160. *Drawing frame-worker;* 27 years of age; single woman.—" I get 6*s.* 8*d.* with 10 hours; would get 8*s.* with 12. Would rather go back to 12 for more wage."

No. 161. *Weaver;* single man; 21 years of age.—" I get 11*s.* with 10 hours; 12*s.* and more with 12 hours; would rather work 12 hours."

No. 162. *Throstle-spinner;* widow.—" I get 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 9*s.* with 12. I would rather work 12 hours for more wages."

No. 163. *Overlooker of looms;* married man.—" I get 25*s.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 30*s.* with 12. I would rather have 12 hours' work for 12 houes' wage. I am young and in my reet senses."

COTTON MILL A H.—No. 164. *Overlooker of Throstles;* single man; 22 years of age.—" I get 8*s.* 4*d.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 10*s.* with 12. The additional hours I have in the evening are of no use, as I know."

No. 165. *Loom tackler;* married man; 34 years of age.—" I get 24*s.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 28*s.* with 12 hours, which might be of use, but the time now gets spent to no purpose."

No. 166. *Overlooker of carders;* 32 years of age; married man, with four children.—" I get 23*s.* with 10 hours; would get 28*s.* with 12; prefer 12 himself; thinks the people generally do."

No. 167. *Rover;* single woman, 39 years of age.—" I get 6*s.* 4*d.* with 10 hours; would get 8*s.* with 12; I would rather have 12 for more wage."

No. 168. *Mule spinner;* married man, with three children.—" I get 16*s.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 1*l.* with 12. I would rather work 12 hours."

No. 169. *Slubber;* single woman; 26 years of age.—" I would as leef do 12 hours; I get 6*s.* 4*d.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 8*s.* with 12."

No. 170. *Winder;* single woman; 22 years of age.—" I would rather work 10 hours. I get 6*s.* 8*d.* with 10 hours; would get 8*s.* with 12.—The 10 hours give me time for sewing and reading."

No. 171. *Weaver;* married man.—" I think the 10 hours sufficient. I get 9*s.* with 10 hours; would get 11*s.* with 12 hours. The additional time is a benefit to the workpeople."

No. 172. *Stripper and grinder;* married man.—" I get 8*s.* 4*d.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 10*s.* with 12. Would rather work 12 hours for more wage."

COTTON MILL A I.—No. 173. Manager.—" *I think that the workpeople in the mill feel the benefit of the Ten Hours' Bill in the increased facility afforded to them for gaining instruction and information. They have established a night-school among themselves, for which the master lends them a room in the mill, furnished with desks, forms, &c., and supplied with fire and lights. There are a library and excellent maps in it, and in time they hope to procure globes. The system is one of mutual instruction, which the hands prefer to any other. The engineer is the superintendent, and he is assisted by three or four others, who take the chief part in the teaching. They meet from* 6½ *to* 8, *and sometimes continue later. Alternate nights are set apart for the males and females; both attend two nights in the week. The ages of the males, speaking generally, vary from* 11 *to* 18; *those of the females from* 11 *to* 32. *There are married people of both sexes who also attend. Out of* 120 *hands in the mill about* 50 *come regularly*—20 *males,* 30 *females. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and*

geography are at present taught. Instruction in the higher branches of knowledge will be given as the people are fitted for it."

No. 174. *Engineer;* married man, with six children; 35 years of age.—"I am decidedly in favour of 10 hours. I get the same wages now as before—24*s.* a-week; but on the master putting the question to me, independent of the matter of wages, I chose the 10 hours; I did not then know whether the wages would be reduced or not. As soon as the Ten Hours' Bill began, I, with some others of the hands, set up the night-school. There is no charge made to those who come; they only have the expense of their own copy-books and pens. There are two libraries, one free, and one subscription; There are 18 subscribers to the latter."

No. 175. *Maker-up;* married man with two children; 36 years of age.—"I am in favour of 10 hours. I get 25*s.* a-week now; used to get 30*s.* with 12. I prefer 10 hours; because it affords me more opportunities for intellectual improvement; when we had 12 hours it was time to go to rest when labour ceased."

No. 176. *Slubber*; single woman; 26 years of age.—"I would rather go on with ten hours. I get 10*s.* a-week now; would get 12*s.* with 12 hours. I have now an opportunity for doing something more; attend the night-school. My wages support my mother."

No. 177. *Drawing frame-worker;* single woman; 30 years of age.—"I prefer 10 hours. I get 8*s.* now; would get 9*s.* 6*d.* with 12 hours. I have time to employ myself in sewing and mending, which I had not before."

No. 178. *Throstle-piecer;* married woman, with one child; 23 years of age.—"I had as lief work 10 hours. Can save as much by doing jobs at home as I could have got with 12 hours; I get 8*s.* 6*d.* now; used to get 10*s.* with 12 hours. The masters are very kind every way."

No. 179. *Throstle-piecer;* married woman; 42 years of age.—"I have worked 30 years with throstles; either road would suit me. I think 10 hours is enough of regular work; I could make my living on it. Can sew and wash, and do many other things now which used to cost money. I get 8*s.* 8*d.* a-week now; would get 10*s.* with 12 hours."

No. 180. *Reeler;* single woman; 29 years of age.—"I like 10 hours best, if regular work. I get 8*s.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 10*s.* with 12. I like the time for learning. My sister and I support our mother with our wages."

No. 181. *Reeler;* married woman, with one child; 24 years of age.—"I get 10*s.* a-week with 10 hours; would get 12*s.* with 12 hours. I had as lief go on with 10; am better for it; have time to sew and do other jobs for which I used to pay before."

No. 182. *Overlooker of throstles*. single man; 21 years of age.—"I would like best to do 10 hours; it gives workpeople a better chance of learning after factory hours. Have taught in a night-school, and mean to do so again. I get 1*l.* with 10 hours; would get 25*s.* with 12 hours."

No. 183. *Throstle jobber;* single man; 20 years of age.—"I would rather do 10 hours. When the Bill began, I and two or three more gathered up together and formed a school, where we taught three nights in the week, which, with the two nights at the school in the mill, made five nights a-week. About eight scholars came to it about his own age; they paid 1½*d.* by the week for lights and fire, were fined ½*d.* for being off, or if they were heard to swear."

No. 184. *Card jobber;* married man, with one child; 30 years of age.—"I would rather work 10 hours. I don't know my right-hand from my left gradely, and I want to look at book; am a very poor scholar, but am getting on, and expect to start counting soon. Used to be so tired with 12 hours, that I could do nothing but go to bed. I get 14*s.* with 10 hours; would get 17*s.* with 12."

No. 185. *Carder;* married man, with four children.—"I would rather keep to 10 hours. I get 26*s.* with 10 hours; would get 30*s.* with 12; but I think 10 better for my health. I now can get to work in my garden; I had never the opportunity before. Where there used to be one garden there are now twenty. The master lets the gardens them at a very low rent; he is a very good man; the workpeople have every opportunity of getting on. I come to the night-school once or twice a-week, and bring three of my children."

No. 186. *Maker-up;* married man, with one child; 30 years of age.—"I get 25*s.* with 10 hours; would get 30*s.* with 12. I am fully in favour of 10 hours. I teach in the night-school. The hands like the system of mutual instruction; they have no diffidence in learning. With the rudiments of knowledge I think it the best system; the matter is simple, and it is imparted to them in language they can understand. The 10 hours have been of great use in affording the workpeople time for cultivating gardens; they get the land from the master at about a farthing per square yard, and grow all kinds of vegetables and fruit in it. The potatoes have been very bad this year, but the other things have turned out profitable."

COTTON MILL A J.—No. 188. Partner in the mill.—"*I have always been of opinion that* 10 *hours are as long a time as a man can work without injury to his physical constitution. The mental improvement among the workpeople since the reduction of hours of labour is very remarkable. I believe that the hands in my mill feel the benefit of the* 10 *hours so strongly that you will find the majority in favour of going on as they are with the present reduction of wages rather than returning to* 12 *hours.*"

No. 189. *Overlooker of carders;* married man with six children.—"I had rather continue with 10 hours' work. though I was short of wage, than return to 12 hours, because, when a person is confined to an unhealthy unwholesome place like a factory, after he has had 10 hours, he is quite weary and done up. I have found myself much better in health since the Ten Hours Bill began, and I have worked in a factory 28 years. In the last nine months there have been fewer hands off sick than I have known in the last 13 years. I get 32*s.* 8*d.* a-week with 10 hours; should get 38*s.* with 12*s.*"

No. 190. *Mule piecer;* single man, 20 years of age.—"I would rather go on with 10 hours. I get 8*s.* 8*d.* a-week, with 10 hours; would get 10*s.* with 12*s.* I go to a night school; learn writing, &c. It used to be bed-time almost after work was over when we had 12 hours."

No. 191. *Carder;* married man; one child; 30 years of age.—"I would rather take things as they are. I get 13*s.* with 10 hours; would get 16*s.* with 12. I prefer 10 hours as quite long enough for my health."

No. 192. Manager of looms; single man.—"*My wages are the same with* 10 *as with* 12. *The weavers like the* 10 *hours much better than* 12; *they can make nearly as much, because they attend more constantly to their work, and work harder while they are at it.*"

No. 193. *Weaver;* married man, with 6 children; has had 11.—"I prefer 10 hours because I feel myself abler to perform my labours than I did with 12. I attend better to my work, and can go on day

after day with less fatigue. I have a son a piecer; he is a double boy since the 10 hours began; I speak not for myself, but for the young ones whose health will be a great deal better, I believe, for the Ten Hours Bill. I get about 9*s*. 6*d*. with 10 hours; used to get 10*s*. with 12."

No. 194. *Weaver*; married woman; two children.—"I prefer 10 hours; I am not so tired with my work; can labour harder; I get 7*s*. a-week with two looms; I used to get 7*s*. 6*d*. with 12."

No. 195. *Weaver;* single man, 28 years of age.—I like the 10 hours very well; I get 10*s*. now; used to get 12*s*. with 12 hours; I work harder now; I have more time for myself. I used to be over-fatigued with 12, and have no spirit for anything.

Cotton Mill A J.—No. 196. *Mule spinner;* single man, 24 years of age.—"I would rather stop with 10 hours; it will keep a better trade, and not overstock the market. I like it better for myself too; I attend a seminary every night where young men teach one another from half-past 6 to 10. I have learnt to write and read, and am going to begin learning grammar; I get 9*s*. with 10 hours; would get 11*s*. with 12."

No. 197. *Rover;* single woman, 19 years of age.—"I get 8*s*. with 10 hours; would get 10*s*. 6*d*. with 12. I would rather work 12 hours; my wages go to my parents."

No. 198. *Rover;* single woman, 18 years of age.—"I get 7*s*. 3*d*. with 10 hours; would get 9*s*. 6*d*. with 12 hours; but I call 10 hours sufficient. I have never been short yet, and I have plenty of time to do somewhat at night; with 12 hours it was bed-time after work was over."

No. 199. *Mule spinner;* single man, 17 years of age.—"I get 10*s*. now; would get 12*s*. with 12 hours. I would sooner work 10 hours, for I get home sooner, and my father teaches me; wages go to my mother."

No. 200. *Mule spinner;* married man; three children.—"I get 13*s*. with 10 hours; would get 16*s*. with 12. I prefer 10 hours; it is enough for a person confined in a factory; the time in the evening is of use."

Cotton Mill A K.—No. 201. *Overlooker of power looms;* married man, with three children.—"I get 21*s*. with 10 hours; got 24*s*. with 12. I prefer 10 hours, because I think it will do better for us on this footing: produce will at first be less than it was, there will be more mills rising up to supply the market, hands will be scarcer, wages better. Besides, we have now greater privileges in education; we can read the newspapers. We are also more healthy. In this village there is not near so much sickness as there was."

No. 202. *Overlooker of mule room;* married man, with four children.—"I get 23*s*. with 10 hours; used to get 26*s*. with 12. I think 10 hours are quite sufficient for health, and of great benefit, as affording time for instruction."

No. 203. *Mechanic;* married man, with three children.—"I used to get 26*s*. with 12 hours; get 22*s*. with 10. As a head of a family, I am inclined in favour of 12 hours for more wage; but with respect to the general question, if the 10 hours could be brought into harmony with the interests of the masters, I think it the right principle, and should be carried on."

No. 204. *Mule piecer;* single man, 22 years of age.—"I get 8*s*. 6*d*. a-week with 10 hours; I should get 10*s*. with 12. I prefer 10 hours, because I have better health, and can attend night-schools."

No. 205. *Mule piecer;* single man, 18 years of age.—"I have 8*s*. with 10 hours, 10*s*. with 12. I would as lief work 10. I attend a night-school, which is very well thronged, two nights a-week; sometimes 40 or 50 there."

No. 207. *Rover;* married woman, with two children.—"I get 8*s*. with 10 hours; got 10*s*. with 12. I prefer 10 hours; it is quite long enough for health."

No. 208. *Rover;* single woman, 18 years of age.—"I get 8*s*. with 10 hours; got 10*s*. with 12. I prefer 10 hours; there is a better chance of learning at home sewing, and reading."

No. 209. *Slubber;* single woman, 23 years of age.—"I get 7*s*. 6*d*. with 10 hours; got 9*s*. with 12. I would sooner do 10; I am the heartier for it. I have had better health ever since 10 hours began. I have time now for sewing, &c."

No. 210. *Slubber;* married woman, with two children.—"I get 7*s*. 6*d*. with 10 hours; would get 9*s*. with 12. I prefer 10 hours. I have more time for myself, and can do things at home which I could not before."

No. 211. *Throstle piecer;* single woman, 31 years of age.—"I get 7*s*. 6*d*. with 10 hours; would get 9*s*. with 12. I would sooner work 10 than 12. It is better for health, and gives us time for sewing and reading."

No. 212. *Reeler;* single woman, 24 years.—"I get 9*s*. with 10 hours; got 10*s*. with 12. I prefer 10 hours. I am not so tired and weary when I get home in the evening, and have more to do then."

No. 213. *Weaver;* single woman, 30 years of age.—"I get 9*s*. or 10*s*. with 10 hours, 11*s*. or 12*s*. with 12 hours. I prefer 10 hours, considering health and everything. My wages support myself alone. I have more time now for sewing and common work."

No. 214. *Weaver;* married woman, with three children.—"I get 10*s*. with 10 hours; would get 12*s*. with 12. I prefer 10 hours. I have my family and house to look after, and I can go to bed sooner than I used to do. I have sometimes been 20 hours up out of the 24."

No. 215. Manager.—"*I think that the heads of families, those who have had to undergo privation, would generally prefer* 12 *hours.*"

Woollen Mill A L.—No. 216. *Overlooker of combing machines;* single man, 43 years of age.—"I get 15*s*. a-week with 10 hours; I got 16*s*. with 12. I prefer 10 hours; I have more leisure time for out-door recreation; my work is done pleasanter. I think the 10 hours gives more satisfaction to the workpeople in this place."

No. 217. *Overlooker of carders;* married man with three children.—"I would as lief have 12; I get the same wages with 10 as with 12, 15*s*., but I am left under the 10 hours to clear up by myself after the work is over. I used to have more men to clear with me."

No. 218. *Overlooker of throstles;* married man, with one child.—"I get 14*s*. with 10 hours; got 15*s*. with 12. I prefer 10 hours, as more likely to ensure good trade, and as giving more leisure time for myself."

No. 220. *Spinner;* married man, one child.—"I get 18*s*. with 10 hours. There is scarcely any difference between my wage with 10 or with 12 hours. I prefer 10 hours, as giving me more time for attending meeting and reading."

No. 221. *Weaver;* single woman, 23 years of age.—"I make 9*s*. or 10*s*. a-week with 10 hours; made 11*s*. or 12*s*. with 12 hours. I prefer 10; I am able to go to night-schools."

No. 222. *Weaver;* single woman, 23 years of age.—"I get 8*s.* with difficulty with 10 hours; used to get 10*s.* with 12. I prefer 12, for sake of more wages."

No. 223. *Warehouse worker;* single woman, 35 years of age.—"I get 7*s.* 4*d.* with 10 hours; got 8*s.* with 12. I like 10 best; I can do more at home."

No. 224. *Overlooker of looms;* married man, three children.—"I get 16*s.* with 12 hours, 13*s.* 4*d.* with 10. Would sooner have 12 hours for more wages."

No. 225. *Throstle spinner;* single woman, 18 years of age.—"I get 6*s.* 10½*d.* with 10 hours; would get 7*s.* 6*d.* with 12. I like 10 hours best. I do jobs at home, and read to my sick mother. My wages go to her."

No. 226. *Worker at combing machines;* single woman, 19 years of age.—"I get 7*s.* 4*d.* with 10 hours; got 8*s.* with 12. I would as lief go on with 10. I do jobs at home, and go to school one night a-week. My wages go to my mother."

No. 227. *Worker at combing machines;* single woman, 18 years of age.—"I get 7*s.* 4*d.* with 10 hours; got 8*s.* with 12 hours. I would as lief do 12, for the sake of more wage."

No. 228. *Spinner;* married man, 12 children.—"I get 18*s.* with 10 hours; would get 21*s.* with 12. I would rather work 10 hours. I have more time to look after my children, and to read with my family at home."

No. 229. *Spinner;* married man, with two children.—"I get 1*l.* a-week with 10 hours; would make 23*s.* with 12 hours. I would as lief work 10; it is quite long enough for health."

No. 230. *Carder;* married man, one child.—"I get 10*s.* with 10 hours; got 12*s.* with 12 hours. I prefer 12 hours, because the machinery and wool used to be dressed to my hands; now with 10 hours I have to clean and dress after time is up. It is hard work."

COTTON MILL A M.—No. 231. *Overlooker of throstles;* married man, with one child.—"My wages are 21*s.* a-week with 10 hours; would be 26*s.* with 12. I would rather do 10 hours. The hands are complaining of too little wages in the neighbourhood. The Ten Hours Bill has not yet had a fair trial."

No. 232. *Warper;* married man, with five children.—"I get a-week 1*l.* for 10 hours; could get 22*s.* with 12 hours. I would as lief work 10. It is long enough for our work as we follow it now, so closely, standing all that time, and be very attentive and dree. It gives me more time for my children, whom I teach at night."

No. 233. *Carder;* single woman, 33 years of age.—"I get 7*s.* 1*d.* with 10 hours, 8*s.* 6*d.* with 12. I would as lief do 10; long enough time for health."

No. 234. *Skutcher;* single man, 23 years of age.—"I get 11*s.* 10*d.* with 10 hours; would get 13*s.* with 12. My wages go to my parents; but if such a thing should happen as that I should have to keep myself, I would rather work 12."

No. 235. *Overlooker of carders;* married man, one child.—"I get 13*s.* 4*d.* with 10 hours, would get 16*s.* with 12. I would rather go back to 12 hours. It is rather barish with 10 hours."

No. 236. *Skutcher;* single woman, 17 years old.—"I get 7*s.* 1*d.* with 10 hours, would get 8*s.* 6*d.* with 12 hours. My wages go to my parents. I would as lief do 10 hours. I read and write and sew at home; am taught by my father."

COTTON MILL A N.—No. 237. Millowner.—"*I am in favour of* 11 *hours myself, and I think the hands will generally be so too.*"

No. 238. *Overlooker of carders;* married man, one child.—"I got 28*s.* with 12 hours, get 24*s.* with 10. I prefer 10 hours myself, but it does not seem good for the working-people generally."

No. 239. *Overlooker of throstles;* married man, three children.—"I get 24*s.* with 10 hours, got 25*s.* with 12. I would sooner have 10. The hands generally prefer it, though they have less wages; they do the work better and look the healthier for it. The younger hands go voluntarily to night-schools. Married women get washing and sewing at home which they used to send out."

No. 240. *Warper;* married woman, no children.—"I get 10*s.* 6*d.* a-week with 10 hours, got 12*s.* with 12; would as lief do 12 for more wages."

No. 241. *Rover;* married woman, no children.—"I get 9*s.* with 10 hours, got 10*s.* 6*d.* with 12; would as lief do 10. I can do jobs at home and have more pleasure with 10 hours."

No. 242. *Slubber;* single woman, 22 years of age.—"I get 6*s.* 8*d.* with 10 hours, would get 8*s.* with 12. I would rather do 10, I get more time for sewing and reading, and I get more rest. My wages go to my parents."

No. 243. *Mule spinner;* married man, no children, 23 years old.—"I get 10*s.* or 11*s.* with 10 hours, would get 14*s.* with 12; would rather do 12 for more wages."

No. 244. *Mule spinner;* single man, 26 years old.—"I get 10*s.* with 10 hours, got 13*s.* with 12. I would as lief do 12. I like 10 very well as long as I am a single man, but I look forward to being married. I attend mechanics institute five nights a-week, from 7 to 9½."

No. 245. *Weaver;* married man with three children.—"I get 11*s.* or 12*s.* with 10 hours, got 13*s.* with 12. I think 10 hours long enough. I attend better to my work now; am not so tired; read and go to night-schools."

No. 246. *Winder;* married woman, two children.—"I get 6*s.* 4*d.* with 10 hours, got 8*s.* with 12. Would rather work 12 for more wages."

No. 247. *Weaver;* single woman, 25 years of age.—"I get 8*s.* with 10 hours, got 9*s.* with 12. I would sooner have 10 hours. I do sewing and keep things all straight. Wages go to my parents."

COTTON MILL A O.—No. 248. Overlooker of weavers; married man with six children.—"*My wages are the same, but I think that the weavers generally would prefer the* 10 *hours to longer work. They get nearly as much as they did with* 12 *and like it better. I am decidedly of opinion that* 10 *hours, if equality of labour could be established, would be the best thing for the country at large. But men who go to the same market must have equality and fair play.*"

No. 249. *Overlooker of spinners;* married man with six children.—"My wages are not reduced. My own feeling, derived from long experience as a spinner myself and constant association with the work-people, is that 11 hours, with restriction on the moving power, would be satisfactory to all parties. Many of the hands will speak in favour of 10 hours from fear of one another."

No. 250. Overlooker of carders; married man, three children.—"*My wages are the same as ever. I really believe that the workpeople would prefer* 10 *hours with the reduction of wages to either* 11 *or* 12. *Young men are very anxious for instruction in this neighbourhood, they assist one another but want something better.*"

No. 251. *Spinner;* married man, one child.—"I got about 30*s.* with 12 hours, should get 26*s.* 6*d.* with 10. Am now working 11 hours, for which I get 29*s.* Ten hours are long enough to work in a

APPENDIX.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector C.

1 to 263.

mill. I can do what I think proper, see my acquaintance, or anything I like, with 10 hours. They that like to reap knowledge have more chance; those that will not it is their own fault."

No. 252. *Weaver;* married man, three children.—"I make 30*s.* with 11 hours, the same with 12. I think I could make nearly as much with 10 and stand it better: 10 hours are long enough for my health."

No. 253. *Weaver;* single man, 25 years of age.—"I get 14*s.* with 10 hours, 15*s.* with 11, 16*s.* with 12. I am decidedly in favour of 10 hours. There is a great desire for instruction and increase of reading in the neighbourhood. We are thinking of setting up a library among ourselves."

No. 254. *Weaver;* single woman, 27 years of age.—"I get 10*s.* a-week with 10 hours, would get 11*s.* or so with 12. I would sooner have 10. It is sufficient time to stand in a factory; to be 12 hours smothered up is quite tiresome."

No. 255. *Mule spinner;* married man, five children.—"I work 11 hours. I should get 25*s.* 6*d.* with 10, 30*s.* with 12; I now get 28*s.* I would rather do 10, it suits my health better."

No. 256. *Drawing frame-worker;* single woman, 22 years of age.—"I get 8*s.* 7*d.* with 10 hours, should get 10*s.* with 12. Would rather work 10 hours, it is more pleasant. My wages go to my parents."

No. 257. *Spinner;* married man with eight children living, four dead.—"I get 25*s.* with 11, 28*s.* with 12. I do not expect much difference between 10 and 11, but have only just begun to work 10, so I do not yet know what my wages will be. I am satisfied with 10 hours, sufficient time to be confined in a mill. I like the time at home. Can amuse myself with reading and writing and teaching my children."

No. 258. *Weaver;* married woman with four children.—"I get 9*s.* a-week with 10 hours, would get 11*s.* with 12. I would rather work 10 hours; it is enough for my health. I have more ease and can do more for my children when I get home. I want fellies to do 10 too."

No. 259. *Rover;* married woman, 27 years of age, no family.—"I get 11*s.* with 10 hours, got 11*s.* 6*d.* with 12. It used to be standing wages. It is now piecework, so I can make nearly as much now with 10 as I used to make with 12. I had rather work 10, it is easier. I find myself quite tired enough with 10 hours."

No. 260. *Carder;* married man, three children.—"I got 15*s.* with 12 hours, 12*s.* 6*d.* with 10. I get 13*s.* 9*d.* with 11 hours. I would rather work 10 than either. I have better health. That extra hour gives me a great deal of pleasure. I am better satisfied. I stop at home and can read or do arithmetic."

No. 261. *Warper;* single woman, 27 years of age.—"I get 15*s.* or 16*s.* with 10 hours, the same with 12. The reason is that there are fewer of us. So I have more to do now and I get as much in less time, because I work harder. I prefer 10 hours; it is enough for females. My wages go to my parents. I do sewing and reading in the evening."

No. 262. *Winder;* single woman, 23 years of age.—"I get 11*s.* with 10 hours, the same with 12. It is piecework now and I work harder. I am a great deal better in health for the less time, and I would rather work 10 and not get so much than go back to 12. Females can learn more sewing now and attend schools."

No. 263. *Spinner;* single man, 26 years of age.—"I work 10 hours now, get 25*s.*; got 28*s.* with 12. Would sooner have 10 hours; it is enough time to work. I have time to read and write now and play the accordion."

COTTON MILL A J.—No. 187. (Omitted in its order.) *Weaver;* single woman, 18 years of age.—"I get 8*s.* with 10 hours, got 9*s.* with 12. I work harder now. I would rather work 10 hours, I have more time for myself to employ in sewing, and such like. My wages go to my parents."

IV. BY SUB-INSPECTOR D.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector D.

1 to 241.

COTTON MILL A.—No. 1. Manager of spinning department.—*Has had from 20 to 30 years' experience.* "*I think the Ten Hours Bill very injurious to the trade; it is unequal in its operation. I have very few females working in my department. I believe, and indeed know, that the adult males are generally favourable to* 11 *hours, though some prefer* 10; *few, if any, like* 12. *Several 'big piecers' have lately left their employ to go to mills working* 12 *hours. I am sure* 11 *hours working would be satisfactory to a great majority both of masters and men.*"

No. 2. Married man; 35. *Hand-mule spinner.*—"I have worked at the mill 18 years. If I was to choose between 10, 11, and 12 hours, I would prefer 10; first, because of health, which I know from experience would be better; and because I think a 10 hour work, if general, would make work and wages more equal. I have a garden, and find the time I am working in it good for my health, and it is a great benefit to my family."

No. 3. Single man; 36. *Hand-mule piecer.*—"I think 12 hours too long; I would prefer 10 at reduced wages."

No. 4. Married woman; 26. No. 5, Single woman, 21. Both *frame tenters.*—Thinks 10 hours enough, if all did the same; but, after all, 11 hours would be best for them.

No. 6. Married woman; 27. No. 7, Single woman. *Weavers.*—No. 6 prefers 10 hours, on account of her family. No 7 likes 11 hours best.

No. 8. Single woman; 18.—Would not like 12 hours, but would prefer 11 to 10 on account of the wages.

No. 9. General manager.—*Has had long experience, and agrees entirely with No.* 1. *In consequence of the short time of working, a night school for adults and young persons has been established and in operation for three weeks; it is open two evenings in each week at the British schools; hours of attendance* 7.30 *to* 9 P.M.; *average attendance* 50, *managers, overlookers, and some of the junior members of different firms superintend; the instruction given is at present confined to reading, writing, arithmetic.*

COTTON MILL B.—No. 10. Managing partner.—"*I consider that the last reduction of the hours of working was greater than prudence warranted; I think there was danger in reducing below* 69 *hours, but* 11 *hours would be preferable to* 10, *as being safer, and as reducing the wages of the operatives in a less degree; I am satisfied that the operatives would generally prefer* 11 *hours with* 11 *hours' wages,*

to 10 *hours with* 10 *hours' wages. I would wish the labour of adults as well as young persons to be equally restricted; in other words, to restrict the moving power.*"

No. 11. General manager.—*Has heard the opinion of No.* 10, *and agrees with it. Knows that the adult males are favourable to working* 11 *hours, a petition to that effect having been spontaneously signed by nearly every adult male in the factory.*

No. 12. Married man; 43. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Is in favour of 10 hours, but feels the effect of the last reduction: 10 hours is as much as his constitution can stand.

No. 13. Single man; 28. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Would prefer 11 hours; thinks 12 too long, and that 10 does not give enough wage.

No. 14. Married woman; 23. *Frame-tenter.*—Would prefer 12 hours; she had 9*s.* 6*d.*, and now, working 10 hours, has only 7*s.* 6*d.*

No. 15. Single woman; 30. *Frame-tenter.*—Would prefer 12 hours even to 11; used to earn 10*s.*, now gets about 8*s.*

No. 16. Single woman; 17. *Weaver.*—Likes 11 hours best on account of wages; did earn 15*s.*; gets now 12*s.* to 13*s.*

No. 17. Married woman; 34.—Has six children; would greatly prefer working 11 hours, if she had the choice; earns 12*s.* to 13*s.*; formerly got 15*s.* to 16*s.*

COTTON MILL C.—No. 19. Married woman; 23. *Weaver.*—Would prefer 11 hours, unless the men were not allowed to work more than 10.

No. 20. Single man; 21. *Minder of self-acting mule.*—Prefers 10 hours to 12.

No. 21. Married man; 27.—*Minder of self-acting mule.*—Would choose 10 hours if it were general; if not, would like 11 better; thinks 12 too long.

No. 22. Single woman; 20. *Frame-tenter*—Would prefer 11, or even 12 hours, with wages according, to 10 hours with the reduced rate. Earns 7*s.* 6*d.* instead of 9*s.*

No. 23. Married woman; 40.—Has six children. Would like 10 hours, but the wage makes a great difference. Earns 13*s.* or 13*s.* 6*d.*; formerly 15*s.* to 16*s.* Thinks 11 hours, if regular, would be best. Is not allowed to stay in a minute after half-past five. "If the hands could work longer, most of us would be glad to stay in."

No. 24. General manager.—"*I think most of the workers would prefer* 11 *hours' work, with wages according, to either* 10 *or* 12 *hours, and that it would be most to the advantage of both masters and operatives. The adult male weavers are employed* 12 *hours. I am very particular in seeing that the young persons and females leave the mill when the engine warns; if I was not very strict they would remain working, and I am sometimes obliged to use angry words to get them out.*"

No. 25. Married man; 30. *Works in the warehouse.*—If he had the choice of 10, 11, or 12 hours, would prefer 12, but thinks 11 would be more generally liked: "A day's wage in a week is a great deal to be taken off."

COTTON MILL D.—No. 26, No. 27, and 28.—The partners, spoken with together.—*The adult males, with a few exceptions, work* 12 *hours, not for profit, for there is none, but from the loss on fixed charges being so great when running* 10 *hours. No.* 26 *considers that the spinners prefer* 12 *hours on account of the wages. A spinner left last week, and more than a dozen came to offer for the place. No.* 27: "*I do not think* 69 *hours too long, but I would greatly prefer* 11 *hours to* 10. *I would like the factory day to be confined within narrower limits to ensure a greater uniformity of working. I consider this inquiry to be one of national importance.*"

No. 29. Married woman; 25. No. 30. Single woman; 17. *Frame-tenters.*—Both would prefer 11 hours to 10, and know that such is the general opinion in the card-room. Earned 10*s.* a-week when working full time; now get 8*s.*

No. 31. Married man; 41. *Works in blowing-room.*—Earns 12*s.* 6*d.* a-week instead of 15*s.* He says, "I am tired of the Ten Hours Bill, and would be thankful to work 12 hours."

No. 32. Single woman; 22. *Works in blowing-room.*—Earns 8*s.*, formerly 9*s.* 6*d.* Greatly prefers 12 hours.

No. 33. Married man; 51. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Would like 11 hours, if general. Wishes it was put on the moving power.

No. 34. Single man; 32. *Hand-mule piecer.*—Earns 10*s.*; would prefer less wage if working 10 hours; is too much exhausted after leaving work at night.

No. 35. Married man; 40. *Hand-mule spinner.*—No children. Is decidedly favourable to 11 hours.

COTTON MILL E.—No. 36. Married woman; 23. *Frame-tenter.*—Wages 8*s.*; her husband earns 12*s.*; does not work in a factory; has no child; prefers 10 hours.

No. 37. Married man; 43. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Wages about 25*s.*, working 12 hours; would prefer 11 hours if general.

No. 38. Married man; 35. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Earns about the same as No. 37. Would sign for 11 hours; very little less weight would be turned off in 11 hours than in 12.

No. 39. Single man; 19. *Hand-mule piecer.*—Wages 10*s.* Would prefer leaving the mill at the same time as the young persons; his work is harder the last two hours; if all left together would like 11 hours best.

COTTON MILL F.—No. 42. Manager.—"*I have much confidential intercourse with the workpeople, both men and women. The adult males are working* 12 *hours, but would mostly prefer* 11, *though they have not complained. If they were working* 11 *hours, they would get more weight off the spindles in proportion, and probably not lose more than half-an-hour's earnings. I believe* 14 *out of* 15 *would prefer* 11 *hours to either* 10 *or* 12. *I find it a great evil that females and young persons have been thrown out of employment since the mill has been working* 12 *hours.*"

No. 43. Married woman; 29. *Frame-tenter;* one child.—No. 44. Single woman; 21. *Frame-tenter.* Both on piece-work, and earn about 10*s.* a-week; nearly as much as they would do if working 12 hours, but they are obliged to attend so closely to their work, that they would prefer 11 hours.

No. 45. Single woman; 24. *Frame-tenter.*—Had 8*s.* for 12 hours; now gets 6*s.* 4*d.* Would greatly prefer 12 hours.

No. 46. Single man; 35. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Earns about 25*s.*; would like 11 hours better than either 10 or 12.

No. 47. Married man; 49. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has six children. Is earning about 24*s.* Signed a petition for 10 hours, but never expected to get it, or he would not have done so. Considers 11

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hours preferable to 10, as it would give a greater uniformity of working, and that if 11 hours were the law, few mills would work more.

COTTON MILL G.—No. 48. Bookkeeper.—*The spinners have been working* 12 *hours, but now* 10 *for want of gas.* "*I know they would like to work longer time, and so would the women in the card-rooms. They might be satisfied with* 11 *hours, and so would the masters.*"

No. 49. Single woman; 23. *Frame-tenter.*—Her wages were 10*s*; now 8*s*. Would greatly prefer 12 hours to 11.

No. 50. Married woman; 27. *Frame-tenter.*—Has one child. Same wages as No. 49. Would like to work 12 hours; feels the loss of 2*s*. a-week. Her husband is in America.

No. 51. Married woman; 27. *Frame-tenter.*—Has three children. Her husband is in America. Same wages as No. 50. Would be thankful to work 12 hours.

No. 52. Single man; 33. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Wages when working 12 hours, 27*s*. to 28*s*.; they are now 23*s*. to 24*s*. Would prefer 11 hours; if all worked the same time would like 10.

No. 53. Married man; 50. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Wages as No. 52. Has seven children. "If I had to choose between 10, 11, and 12 hours, I would prefer 11, and I believe this to be the general feeling. The reduction of two hours makes a difference in the earnings of my family of about 13*s*. a-week; still I would prefer 11 hours to 12.

No. 54. Married man; 34. *Works in the blowing-room.*—Has three children. His wages for 12 hours were 14*s*., now 11*s*. 4*d*. Would greatly prefer 12 hours.

COTTON MILL H.—No. 55. Overlooker of spinners.—*The mules run nine hours.* "*I never approved of the Ten Hours Bill. I was always opposed to it, inasmuch as it must curtail the wages of the operatives, and give a bonus of one-sixth to foreigners. I should not dislike* 11 *hours if it were general; if not I should prefer* 12."

No. 56. Married man. Overlooker of spinners.—*Has eight children. Has worked in cotton mills nearly* 40 *years. Cannot see how a Ten Hours Bill can benefit the workpeople; to his knowledge the majority are opposed to the short time. Some of the spinners may still be in favour of* 10 *hours, thinking they may get a* 12 *hours' wage.*

No. 57. Married man; 43. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children. Earns about 13*s*.; if working full time would get nearly 20*s*. Two of his children work as piecers, and he has their wages in addition. Would prefer 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

No. 58. Married man; 48. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has seven children.

No. 59. Married man; 38. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has five children. Their own earnings about 14*s*., and they have their children piecing for them in addition; both would prefer 11 hours.

No. 60. Married woman; 27. *Frame-tenter.*—One child earns 7*s*. 6*d*.; full wages, 10*s*. Would prefer 12 hours to either 10 or 11. Husband a grinder; wages 10*s*. 6*d*.

No. 61. Married woman; 20. *Weaver.*—No child. Earns 7*s*. 6*d*.; at full time about 10*s*. Would prefer 12 hours.

No. 62. Married woman; 21. *Weaver.*—One child. Her husband is a cylinder-maker, but his trade is slack. Would prefer 10 hours at reduced wages.

No. 63. Single woman; 20. *Weaver.*—Earns about 7*s*. 6*d*.; did get 10*s*. Decidedly in favour of 12 hours.

No. 64. Single woman; 19. *Scavenger in blowing-room.*—Gets 4*s*. 6*d*.; would be thankful to work 12 hours, and receive 6*s*.

COTTON MILL I.—No. 67. Married woman; 26. *Frame-tenter.*—Has two children. Husband a grinder; wages 11*s*. 9*d*. She earns 7*s*. 11*d*.; if working 12 hours would have 9*s*. 6*d*. Thinks 10 hours long enough to work, but would prefer 11 on account of the wages.

No. 68. Widow; 38. *Frame-tenter.*—Has three children; earns 8*s*. Likes 10 hours best, being better able to attend to her family.

No. 69. Married man; 37. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has five children. Earns 18*s*. to 20*s*. working 10 hours. Says his health is better with working shorter hours, but would prefer 11 if all could be on an equality.

No. 70. Widower; 39. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has one child. Earns about 18*s*. working 10 hours. Working 12 would get about 20*s*.; prefers working 10 hours.

No. 71. Married woman; 25. *Weaver.*—Has two children. Earns 9*s*.; would get 11*s*. if working 12 hours. Prefers working 10 hours, but many are not so well off as she is; her husband is a mechanic and gets good wages.

No. 72. Married woman; 26. *Weaver.*—Has one child. Her husband earns 12*s*. Thinks 10 hours long enough for any one to work, and prefers it though getting 2*s*. a-week less wages; can earn more in proportion, and she believes that in the end as much wages would be got for 10 hours work as for 12.

COTTON MILL K.—No. 73. Manager of weavers.—*Has no doubt the majority of the weavers would prefer working* 11 *hours to* 10. *When working* 11 *found that by increased diligence they could earn nearly as much as formerly in* 12. *As a proof of the feeling of the adult males, four weeks ago, three gave notice to leave, giving as a reason that they could have places at a mill working* 12 *hours, and they are now employed there.*

No. 74. Married woman; 31. *Weaver.*—No children. Earns 12*s*. to 12*s*. 6*d*. Her husband has no work. Prefers working 10 hours.

No. 75. Married woman; 32. *Weaver.*—Has three children. Her husband has no work. Earns 12*s*. to 13*s*. Would like to work 11 hours.

No. 76. Married man; 30. *Weaver.*—No child. Earns about 12*s*. Would prefer 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

No. 77. Married man; 42. *Self-acting minder.*—Has two children. Wages 12*s*. to 13*s*. When working 12 hours, would earn 15*s*. Thinks 10 hours long enough to work, but believes 11 would be better liked, and more to the advantage of the workpeople.

No. 78. Married man; 29. *Self-acting minder.*—Has one child. Earns 12*s*. to 13*s*. Wife a frame-tenter; wages about 8*s*. Would prefer working 11 hours.

No. 79. Overlooker of card-room.—*The hands feel dissatisfied at other mills working long hours. They would prefer working* 11 *hours, as they think it would tend to equalize labour and wages.*

No. 80. Married man; 30. *Stripper and grinder.*—Has three children. Had 15*s*. for 12 hours; now 12*s*. 6*d*. Would be glad to work 11 hours; wishes it were put on the moving power.

No. 81. Single woman; 24. *Lap-tenter.*—Earns 7*s.* 1½*d.* Would have 8*s.* 6*d.* for full time, and would be glad to work 12 hours.

No. 82. Married man; 35. *Stripper.*—No children. Earns 12*s.* 6*d.* Wife has 7*s.* 1½*d.* Would like 10 hours with the chance of wages, if all worked alike, but as things are, thinks 11 would give more general satisfaction.

COTTON MILL L.—No. 83. *Overlooker of weavers.*—"I am working 10 hours, and get corresponding wages. I should prefer 11 hours; it would lead to more uniformity in the trade generally."

No. 84. Widow; 32.—No children; earns 10*s.* working 10 hours; would prefer 11. "We found the benefits when the time was altered from 12 hours to 11. We were not so tired at night, and our work went pleasanter. We could earn nearly the same wages.

No. 85. Single woman; 25. *Weaver.*—Earns 10*s.*; when working 12 hours, 11*s.* 6*d.* Prefers 10 hours. "It is not all bed and factory."

No. 86. Overlooker of card-room.—*Has about* 20 *women under him; has had many conversations with them on the subject of the time of working. Believes that* 18 *out of the* 20 *would prefer a longer time of working; many would wish for* 12 *hours. We should all be content with* 11 *hours, if put on the moving power.*

No. 87. Married woman; 23. *Frame-tenter.*—No children. When working 12 hours earned 9*s.* 6*d.*, now gets 7*s.* 6*d.* Wishes the time had never been altered. Her husband is a plumber, in bad health.

No. 88. Single woman; 20. *Lap-tenter.*—Her wages were 8*s.* 3*d.* for 12 hours, now 6*s.* 6*d.* Takes her money to her father, but would prefer working 12 hours.

No. 89. Married man; 27. *Stripper.*—No children. His wife weaves and earns about 9*s.* His wages were 16*s.* working 12 hours; he now gets 14*s.* 6*d.* working 11 hours; would prefer 12 or 11, if all worked alike.

No. 90. Married man; 32. *Stripper.*—Has one child; his wife does not work. Wages as No. 89. Would decidedly prefer working 12 hours.

No. 91. Married man; 38. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; only one working six hours, earns 2*s.* His wages are 22*s.* to 23*s.*, working 11 hours; when working 12 got 25*s.* Would prefer the longer time, but if women and young persons worked 11 hours, would like to start and stop at the same time.

No. 92. Single man; 19. *Piecer.*—Earns 9*s.* 3*d.* working 11 hours; would rather have full wage and work 12 hours.

No. 93. Married man; 38. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has six children, two are working and earn 10*s.* His wages, working 11 hours, average 22*s.* Wishes all, except the children, who have the benefit of the school, could work the same time; prefers 11 hours to 12.

COTTON MILL M.—No. 95. Single woman; 24. *Frame-tenter.*—Had 9*s.* for 12 hours, now gets 7*s.* 6*d.*; prefers 10 hours.

No. 96. Single man; 22. *Stripper.*—12 hour wage 12*s.*; now gets for 10 hours 10*s.* 4*d.*; would prefer working 11 hours.

No. 97. Married man; 39. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; one works as his piecer, earns 4*s.* 6*d.* Earns about 23*s.* working 10 hours, would get 27*s.* if working 12 hours. Considers that working 11 hours would be most to the advantage of all classes.

No. 98. Married man; 27. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has two children. Likes working 10 hours; thinks it will have a tendency to rise wages and cause a greater uniformity in the hours of work.

COTTON MILL N.—No. 99. Married woman; 26. *Frame-tenter.*—No children. Earns 8*s.* 4*d.*; full wage 10*s.* Her husband weaves and gets about 10*s.* Prefers working 10 hours.

No. 100. Married man; 21. *Stripper.*—Has one child. Wife does not work. Wages 11*s.* 8*d.*, if working 12 hours, 14*s.* Prefers 10 hours.

No. 101. Married man; 36. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has three children, none of them working. Earns 18*s.*; if working 12 hours could get 21*s.* Prefers 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

No. 102. Single woman; 36. *Weaver.*—Earns about 9*s.*; if working 12 hours would get 10*s.* 6*d.* Prefers 11 hours.

No. 103. Single woman; 40. *Weaver.*—Wages as No. 102. Would like 10 hours best.

COTTON MILL O.—No. 104. Overlooker of weavers.—*The adult males work* 12 *hours. A difference of opinion prevails, but is certain that generally* 11 *hours would be preferred to either* 10 *or* 12.

No. 105. Married woman; 26. *Weaver.*—Has no children. Her husband is a weaver, and they get about 24*s.* a-week. Wishes she could work 11 hours and all stop at the same time.

No. 106. Married man; 29. *Weaver.*—Has three young children. Works 12 hours; earns 18*s.* Does not object to working 12 hours, but would prefer 11.

No. 107. Married man; 29. *Weaver.*—Has three young children. Earns about 18*s.* Has four looms. Feels the disadvantages of losing the tenter for two hours. Prefers 11 hours to either 12 or 10, and wishes all could remain that time and no longer.

No. 108. Married woman; 28. *Frame-tenter.*—Has one child. Earns 8*s.* 3*d.*; had 9*s.* for 12 hours. Is satisfied to work 10 hours, having so little taken off her wages.

No. 109. Single man; 40. *Stripper and grinder.*—Wages 16*s.* Would prefer working 11 hours, with corresponding wages, to either 10 or 12 hours.

No. 110. Married man; 38. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; two are piecing for him; wages about 9*s.* 6*d.* Earns 25*s.* working 12 hours. Would like 11 hours better than either 10 or 12.

No. 111. Married man; 45. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has seven children; three are working as piecers; wages 15*s.* Earns 25*s.*, but thinks 12 hours too long; 11 is a medium, and would be generally liked by the workpeople.

COTTON MILL P.—No. 112. General manager of spinning department.—*One of the mills is working* 12 *hours, the other mills are running* 10 *hours.* "*I know the spinners prefer working the full time; those working* 12 *hours have sometimes been reduced to* 10 *hours for want of rovings, and they have repeatedly come to me to ask when they would be working* 12 *hours. The spinners, who are regularly working* 10 *hours, are dissatisfied that others on the same premises should be working longer than they are doing.*"

No. 113. Married man; 32. *Stripper and grinder.*—Has six children, two are working, and earn

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9*s*. His own wages for 12 hours, 13*s*.; he gets 11*s*. for 10 hours: "10 hours is quite sufficient, considering the dirty work I have to do, and on that account I prefer it with the reduced wages."

No. 114. Widow; 30. *Frame-tenter.*—Has four children, all too young to work. Earns 8*s*. to 8*s*. 6*d*.; did get 10*s*. when working 12 hours. Wages is a great object to her, and she would much prefer working 12 hours.

No. 115. Single man; 27. *Self-acting minder.*—Earns about 13*s*. working 10 hours; if working 12 would get 16*s*. Would choose 11 hours rather than either 10 or 12.

No. 116. Married man; 44. *Self-acting minder.*—Has three children, two work and get 10*s*. His own wages, working 10 hours, do not exceed 12*s*.; would get 15*s*. for full time, but would prefer 11 hours to 12.

No. 117. Married man; 23. *Stripper.*—Has one child; is working 12 hours and gets 13*s*. Likes 12 hours better than either 10 or 11.

No. 118. Married man; 22. *Grinder.*—Has one child. Wife weaves and earns about 9*s*.; is working 12 hours and gets 13*s*. "I should prefer 10 hours; the work is very dirty. What I should lose in wage I should gain in health."

No. 119. Single man; 20. *Stripper.*—Works 12 hours, wages 13*s*. Prefers 12 hours even to 11, on account of the difference of wages.

No. 120. Married man; 29. *Self-acting minder.*—Has three children, none work; earns 18*s*. working 12 hours. Would not wish to work less; prefers it to either 10 or 11.

No. 121. Single man; 37. *Weaver.*—Works 12 hours, and earns about 10*s*. 6*d*.; would prefer 10 hours with less wages.

No. 122. Married woman; 26. *Weaver.*—Wages about 9*s*., did earn 11*s*. when working 12 hours; her husband weaves, and their joint earnings are about 24*s*. Likes working 10 hours best.

No. 123. Single woman; 23. *Weaver.*—Earns 9*s*., when working 12 hours 11*s*. Would prefer working 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

No. 124. Married man; 23. *Weaver.*—Has one child. "I earn about 16*s*. working 12 hours; my wife weaves and earns 9*s*. I like working 12 hours, it gives more wage, and my wife, who leaves at half-past 5 o'clock, makes things comfortable when I get home at night.

COTTON MILL Q.—No. 125. Married woman; 22. *Frame-tenter.*—No children. Wages, 7*s*. 1*d*.; for 12 hours, 8*s*. 6*d*. Her husband is a piecer, and earns 8*s*. 6*d*. Would prefer working 11 hours.

No. 126. Single woman; 23. *Frame-tenter.*—Wages, 8*s*.; if working 12 hours would get 9*s*. 6*d*. Would be glad to work 12 hours.

No. 127. Married man; 27. *Stripper.*—Has no children. His wife weaves, and gets 8*s*. He is on piecework, and earns about 12*s*. 6*d*.; if working 12 hours, 14*s*. Prefers working 10 hours.

No. 128. Married man; 31. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has one child. His wife reels, and gets 6*s*. to 7*s*. Earns about 20*s*.; if working 12 hours would get 23*s*. If the hours of work could be equalized, would prefer 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

No. 129. Married man; 34. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has six children. His wife attends to the family. Earns 19*s*. to 20*s*., and in addition two of his children, who are working half time, piece for him; if he were working 12 hours would get 5*s*. a-week more. He said, "I believe that if all could work 11 hours it would create a better feeling among the operatives, and between master and man. I should prefer 11 hours to either 10 or 12. I wish my masters to get their profit as well as me my wage."

No. 130. Married man; 45. *Weaver.*—Has four children, all weavers, and living with him; they earn about 40*s*. a-week; his own wages about 12*s*.; would get 14*s*. if he were working 12 hours. Would prefer working 11 hours, working 10 hours makes the wages very low.

No. 131. Single man; 28. *Weaver.*—Earns 7*s*. 6*d*. to 8*s*.; if working 12 hours would get 9*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*. Would prefer 11 hours, with corresponding wages; but fears, if working 11 or 12 hours, the masters would only pay a 10-hour wage.

No. 132. Married woman; 40. *Weaver.*—No children. Her husband weaves; their joint earnings are about 20*s*.; if working 12 hours would be 23*s*. "I would prefer 11 hours to 12; it would be no great loss, as we should do more work in proportion. I should not like to work 12 hours."

No. 133. Married woman; 22. *Weaver.*—Has two children. Her husband is a piecer; wages, 9*s*. 6*d*.; she earns 8*s*.; if working 12 hours would get 10*s*. Would like 11 hours best, but wishes all worked alike.

COTTON MILL R.—No. 134. Married man; 43. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has five children; three work and earn 18*s*. to 20*s*.; he is working 10 hours, and gets about 20*s*.; would get 23*s*. if working 12 hours. Would prefer 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

No. 135. Married man; 35. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has five children; two work and earn 6*s*.; is working 10 hours, and gets about 22*s*.; would get 25*s*. if working 12 hours. Would like to work 11 hours as a steady thing; 11 hours' work would hurt no one.

COTTON MILL S.—No. 136. Single woman; 33. *Weaver.*—Earns 9*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*.; would get about 11*s*. 6*d*. if working 12 hours. Prefers 10 hours.

No. 137. Single woman; 24. *Weaver.*—Wages same as No. 136. Prefers 10 hours.

No. 138. Single man; 26. *Weaver.*—Earns 16*s*. working 11 hours. Would prefer 10 hours, being a single man, and getting good wages.

No. 139. Married man; 34. *Weaver.*—Has four children. Works 11 hours; earns 16*s*., nearly as much as when working 12 hours. Prefers 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

No. 140. Married man; 38. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; the two eldest work half time, and get 4*s*. 6*d*. Is working 11 hours, and gets 23*s*., nearly as much as when working 12. He says, "Ten hours is enough to work; but the wages of 11 are so desirable, that I prefer that time. I wish it was general, and put on the moving power."

No. 141. Married man; 33. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has one child. Wages the same as No. 140. Would prefer working 10 hours to either 11 or 12.

No. 142. Married man; 58. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has seven children; only one lives with him; weaves, and earns 9*s*. to 10*s*. Wages the same as Nos. 140 and 141. He said, "Ten hours is at my age long enough to work; but 11 hours would put things more on an equality, and on that account would be generally preferred by the workpeople."

No. 143. Married woman; 33. *Box-tenter.*—Has three children. Her husband works in the

card-room, and gets for 10 hours 13*s.* 4*d.* Her wages are 8*s.*; if working 12 hours would be 9*s.* 6*d.* Would like to work only 10 hours; but the difference of wage makes her prefer 11.

No. 144. Married man; 32. *Stripper.*—Has four children; one works half time, and gets 2*s.* Works 10 hours, and earns 14*s*; if working 12 would get 17*s.* Considers 10 hours long enough for a stripper to work; but would prefer longer hours on account of his family.

No. 145. Single woman; 28. *Box-tenter.*—Wages, 7*s.* 1*d.*; if working 12 hours would have 8*s.* 6*d.* Would prefer the long time and full wage.

No. 146. Married woman; 38. *Weaver.*—Has three children; one earns 4*s.* 6*d.* Her husband weaves, and gets about 16*s.*; her own wages, 9*s.* to 10*s.* Would prefer 11 hours if all worked alike, though for herself 10 hours is long enough.

COTTON MILL T.—No. 147. Married woman; 24. *Box-tenter.*—Has one child; husband a stripper; earns 12*s.*; she gets 8*s.* 6*d.*; if working 12 hours, 10*s.* Would prefer working 12 hours.

No. 148. Single man; 25. *Stripper.*—Works 12 hours, and gets 14*s.* Would rather work 10 hours with reduced wages.

No. 149. Married man; 34. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; none work; earns 28*s.* to 30*s.*, working 12 hours. Decidedly prefers 10, but not unless all could be brought to work alike.

No. 150. Married man; 34. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; one works half time, and gets 2*s.* 6*d.*; works 12 hours, and earns 30*s.* Would much prefer 11 hours to either 10 or 12; thinks it would cause a greater uniformity, and be better for all classes of the workpeople.

COTTON MILL U.—No. 151. Married woman; 29. *Frame-tenter.*—Has no children. Husband a twiner; earns 26*s.* to 28*s.* Her wages are 7*s.* 11*d.*; for 12 hours would be 9*s.* 6*d.* Prefers 10 hours.

No. 152. Married man; 29. *Stripper.*—Has two children. His wife sometimes earns a few shillings reeling. Is working 10 hours, and gets 13*s.* 4*d.*; if working 12 hours, 16*s.* Would choose the long time and full wages.

No. 153. Married woman; 37. *Box-tenter.*—Has one child. Her husband has deserted her. Her wages are 7*s.* 11*d.*; if working 12 hours, 9*s.* 6*d.* Would thankfully work the full time.

No. 154. Married man; 32. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; none working. Earns 24*s.* to 26*s.*, working 10 hours; if working 12 hours, 30*s.* Prefers 10 hours, if all worked that time; if 11 hours would bring uniformity, it would be a great advantage to the workpeople.

No. 155. Married man; 48. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has seven children; five live with him; three work and earn 20*s.* He has worked 30 years in the mill; wages the same as No. 154. He finds working 10 hours an advantage to his health. Wishes 10 hours could be made general.

No. 156. Single woman; 19. *Throstle-tenter.*—Her wages are 7*s.* 11*d.*; if working 12 hours, 9*s.* 6*d.* Would choose 12 hours.

No. 157. Single man; 22. *Jobber in throstle-room.*—His wages are 8*s.* 3*d.* for 10 hours; if working 12 would have 10*s.* Would prefer 12 hours.

COTTON MILL V.—No. 158. Single man; 25. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Works 12 hours; earns 28*s.* Would prefer 10 hours with reduced wages.

No. 159. Single man; 27. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Works 10 hours, and earns 25*s.* to 26*s.*; if working 12 hours would get 30*s.* Would much prefer 11 hours' work to either 10 or 12.

No. 160. Married man; 37. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has five children; none work. Wages as No. 159. Works 10 hours. Would choose 11 hours, especially if young persons and females were allowed to work that time; thinks it would give general satisfaction.

COTTON MILL W.—No. 161. Married man; 39. *Weaver.*—Has six children, three work and earn 13*s.* His wife reels at home and gets about 6*s.*; has bad health, and on that account prefers working 10 hours, but for his family and the workers generally, believes 11 hours would be most liked; he earns 9*s.*, if working 12 hours would get 10*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.*

No. 162. Married woman; 28. *Weaver.*—Has no children. Her husband weaves and earns 10*s.* She gets 8*s.*; if working 12 hours, 9*s.* 6*d.* Prefers 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

No. 163. Married woman; 37. *Weaver.* Has two children. Her husband earns 10*s.* Wages the same as No. 162. Prefers 10 hours, is better able to attend to her family.

No. 164. Married man; 38. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; two work half time and get 4*s.*; is working 10 hours and earns 20*s.*; if working 12 hours 23*s.* to 24*s.* Prefers 10 hours; has always advocated the passing of a Bill for that time, and wishes all mills were compelled not to work longer.

No. 165. Married man; 42. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has two children. Wages the same as No. 164. Prefers 10 hours; is on the Committee of the Spinners Association; wishes the hours of working were limited from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No. 166. Married man; 48. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has six children; four work and earn 22*s.*; Works 10 hours and earns 16*s.*; if working 12 hours 19*s.* to 20*s.* Prefers working 10 hours.

No. 167. Married man; 32. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; one works half time and gets 2*s.*; works 10 hours; earns 18*s.* to 19*s.*; if working 12 hours 22*s.* to 23*s.* Prefers 10 hours.

No. 168. Married woman; 38. *Frame-tenter.*—Has four children; one gets 2*s.* 3*d.* Her husband works in the blowing-room and gets 10*s.*; earns 7*s.* 6*d.*; if working 12 hours 9*s.*; would like to work 12 hours and get full wages.

No. 169. Married man; 25. *Stripper.*—Has two children. Wife a frame-tenter; gets 7*s.* 6*d.*; works 10 hours and gets 11*s.* 8*d.*; if working 12 hours 14*s.* Prefers 10 hours; has learned to mend shoes, and makes up more than the difference of wages.

No. 170. Married woman; 31. *Box-tenter.*—Has two children; her husband gets 16*s.* Earns 7*s.* 6*d.*; if working 12 hours 9*s.*; would prefer working 11 hours.

No. 171. Single man; 24. *Stripper.*—Works 10 hours; earns 11*s.* 8*d.*; full wages 14*s.*; was better satisfied when working 12 hours, and would like to work full time.

COTTON MILL X.—No. 172. Single woman; 21. *Frame-tenter.*—Gets 8*s.* 9*d.*; if working 12 hours 10*s.* 6*d.*; would prefer 11 hours.

No. 173. Married man; 34. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has three children; is working 12 hours, and earns 25*s.*; would like 11 hours best, and thinks it would be acceptable to master and man.

No. 174. Married man; 28. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has no children. His wife weaves and earns 8*s.* to 9*s.* Prefers working 10 hours. Wages the same as No. 173.

No. 175. Single man; 29. *Stripper.*—Works 12 hours and gets 16*s.* Prefers 12 hours with full wages.

APPENDIX.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector D.

1 to 241.

COTTON MILL Y.—No. 176.—Single woman; 19. *Weaver.*—Works 8 hours; earns 7*s.*; if working 12 hours 10*s.* Prefers working 11 hours.

No. 177. Single woman; 39. *Weaver.*—Wages the same as No. 176; would be glad to work 11 hours.

No. 178. Married man; 28. *Overlooker of weavers.*—Has two children; works 8 hours; earns 20*s.* to 21*s.*; if working 12 hours 30*s.* Is greatly injured by the short time of working, but his unbiassed opinion is that 11 hours would be generally acceptable. He would prefer 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

No. 179. Married man; 52. *Weaver.*—Has four children; three work and earn 20*s.* Is working 8 hours, and gets about 15*s.*; if working 12 hours about 21*s.* Prefers 10 hours; it gives him the power of instructing his children in the evening.

No. 180. Married man; 44. *Dresser.*—Has four children; one earns 7*s.* Works 8 hours, and earns 20*s.*; if working 12 hours 30*s.* Would prefer working 11 hours. Thinks it would promote uniformity, and be best for master and man.

No. 181. Widow; 40. *Frame tenter.*—Has two children; one earns 7*s.* 9*d.* Works 10 hours; gets 7*s.* 11*d.*; if working 12 hours 9*s.* 6*d.* Prefers 10 hours with the reduced wages.

No. 182. Married man; 23. *Stripper and grinder.* Has one child; wages 10*s.* 10*d.* for 10 hours; if working 12 hours 13*s.* Prefers 10 hours.

No. 183. Married man; 43. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has seven children; four work and earn 22*s.* Gets 23*s.* to 24*s.*; working 10 hours; if working 12 hours 28*s.* Prefers 10 hours.

No. 184. Married man; 47. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; three work and earn 20*s.* Wages as No. 183. Prefers 10 hours if all worked alike, but if young persons and females could work 11 hours thinks it would give more satisfaction.

COTTON MILL Z.—No. 185. Married man; 38. *Stripper.*—Has four children; one gets 2*s.* Is working 10 hours, and earns 16*s.*; if working 12 hours 19*s.* Would prefer 12 hours.

No. 186. Married man; 44. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has two children; one earns 10*s.* Is working 10 hours. Gets 24*s.* to 25*s.*; if working 12 hours 30*s.* Prefers 10 hours.

No. 187. Married man; 34. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; two work and earn 4*s.* Wages as No. 186. Prefers working 10 hours.

No. 188. Married man; 38. *Weaver.*—Has four children; one gets 4*s.* Works 10 hours; earns 15*s.*; if working 12 hours 18*s.* "The Ten Hours Bill works so badly; I should be glad to work 11 hours."

No. 189. Married man; 45. *Weaver.*—Has seven children; four work and get 20*s.* Works 10 hours, and earns 15*s.*; if working 12 hours, 18*s.* He said, "In those mills where the young persons and females leave at an early hour, I consider that the Ten Hours Bill has effected an improvement; but many factories work so irregularly, that a great part of the intended benefit is lost. I prefer 10 hours if all worked alike; but if working 11 hours would conduce to uniformity, it would be a great advantage."

No. 190. Single woman; 20. *Weaver.*—Earns 8*s.* 6*d.*, working 10 hours; if working 12 hours, 10*s.* 6*d.* Would prefer 11 hours.

No. 191. Single woman; 30. *Frame-tenter.*—Works 10 hours, earns 8*s.* 6*d.*; if working 12 hours, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* Would like working 11 hours best.

No. 192. Single woman; 21. *Frame tenter.*—Wages as No. 191. Would prefer 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

COTTON MILL A A.—No. 193. General Manager.—*The spinners who are working* 10 *hours, turned out a fortnight since, not for an advance of wages, but from a wish to work* 12 *hours as other mills in the neighbourhood are doing; they went out on Friday afternoon, and resumed working on the Wednesday following. The card-room hands and the weavers also wish to work longer hours, but cannot say whether they would prefer* 11 *or* 12. *About* 700 *operatives are employed on these mills.*

No. 194. Married woman; 29. *Weaver.*—Has no children. Her husband gets 14*s.* She earns 9*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*; if working 12 hours, 11*s.* 6*d.* Would prefer 11 hours.

No. 195. Single woman; 27. *Weaver.*—Wages the same as No. 194. Is well off, and would prefer working 10 hours.

No. 196. Married woman; 38. *Weaver.*—Has two children. Her husband earns 14*s.* Wages the same as No. 194. "Would not like working 12 hours; 11 hours would be more agreeable to myself and to the shop generally."

No. 197. Married woman; 32. *Frame tenter.*—Has one child. Her husband gets 18*s.* Her wages are 7*s.* 11*d.*; if working 12 hours, 9*s.* 6*d.* Prefers 12 hours.

No. 198. Married man; 34. *Stripper.*—Has five children, one works and gets 7*s.* Earns 14*s.*; if working 12 hours, 17*s.* Would prefer 11 hours.

No, 199. Married man; 32. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; none working; earns 16*s.*; if working 12 hours, 19*s.* Would prefer 12 hours.

No. 200. Married woman; 25. *Frame tenter.*—Has one child. Her husband gets 14*s.* She earns 7*s.* 11*d.*; if working 12 hours, 9*s.* 6*d.* Would prefer 11 hours.

COTTON MILL A B.—No. 201. Manager.—*The mill is working* 10 *hours. His impression is that the hands would prefer working longer hours, and believes that they would generally like working* 12 *hours better than* 11.

No. 202. Single man; 28. *Stripper.*—Works 10 hours, and gets 14*s.* 6*d.*; if working 12 hours, 17*s.* Would prefer 11 hours; it would divide fairly between 10 and 12.

No. 203. Single woman; 18. *Frame tenter.*—Gets 8*s.* 6*d.* working 10 hours; if working 12 hours, 10*s.* Would prefer 12 hours.

No. 204. Single woman; 24. *Frame tenter.*—Wages the same as No. 203. Would prefer 12 hours.

No. 205. Married man; 44. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; two work and get 12*s.*; earns working 10 hours, 16*s.* to 17*s.*; if working 12 hours, 19*s.* to 20*s.* He thinks 11 hours working would be far best, especially if it were put on the moving power.

No. 206. Single man; 21. *Minder of self-acting mule.*—Earns 15*s.*; if working 12 hours, 18*s.* Would prefer 12 hours.

COTTON MILL A C.—No. 207. Master Cotton Spinner.—*The mills are working* 10 *hours. He knows that a great majority of the workpeople would prefer working longer. His spinners are all members of a club, advocating the Ten Hours Bill; is himself in favour of* 11 *hours.*

No. 208. Married man; 22. *Stripper and grinder.*—Has two children. His wife earns 8*s.* 7*d.* His wages for 10 hours, 12*s.* 3*d.*; if working 12 hours, 14*s.* Would prefer 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

No. 209. Married woman; 46. *Frame tenter.*—Has four children; one earns 7*s.* Her husband gets about 8*s.* Her wages are 8*s.* Would rather work 12 hours and get 10*s.*

No. 210. Married woman; 29. *Frame tenter.*—Has no children. Her husband earns 20*s.* Wages the same as No. 209. Would prefer 12 hours.

No. 211. Married man; 32. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has six children, three work and earn 8*s.*; works 10 hours, and earns 26*s.* to 27*s.*; if working 12 hours, 32*s.* He has always advocated the Ten Hour Bill, but finds it work so badly, that he would prefer 11 hours, as tending to cause uniformity, and more especially if restrictions were placed on the moving power.

No. 212. Married man; 56. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children, none dependant on him; works 10 hours, earns 21*s.*; if working 12 hours, 24*s.* to 25*s.* Prefers working 10 hours.

COTTON MILL A D.—No. 213. Managing partner.—*He has no doubt that the hands generally would wish to work more than* 10 *hours, some* 11 *hours, but a greater number* 12. *Is himself in favour of* 11 *hours.*

No. 214. Single man; 20. *Jobber in cotton-room.*—Works 12 hours; wages 12*s.* 6*d.* Prefers working 12 hours.

No. 215. Married woman; 27. *Frame-tenter.*—Has one child; her husband gets 16*s.*; works 10 hours, but receives the same wages, 10*s.*, as she had when working 12 hours. Is obliged to attend so closely to her work, thet she should prefer working 11 hours for the same money.

No. 216. Single woman; 22. *Frame-tenter.*—Wages and hours of work the same as No. 215. Would also prefer 11 hours.

No. 217. Single man; 24. *Stripper and grinder.*—Works 12 hours; wages 16*s.* Would prefer 10 hours with reduced wages.

No. 218. Married man; 28. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has one child. His wife reels and gets about 3*s.* to 4*s.* Works 12 hours, and earns 28*s.* Thinks 10 hours long enough to work; but would prefer 11 hours to the present irregular system of working.

No. 219. Married man; 45. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; one works and gets 2*s.* Wages the same as No. 218. Any mode that would tend to bring about regularity of working would be desirable, and if it could be attained, he would prefer working 11 hours.

WOOLLEN MILL A E.—No. 220. Manager.—*Is decidedly opposed to the Ten Hours Bill, it works so differently to what was expected. Is favourable to* 11 *hours, and is aware that the workpeople are of the same opinion.*

No. 221. Married man; 41. *Spinner.*—Has ten children. All live with him; five work and earn 25*s.* He is working 10 hours, and gets 17*s.*; if working 12 hours, 20*s.* Would prefer 11 hours to either 10 or 12.

No. 222. Married man; 37. *Spinner.*—Has six children; two work and earn 11*s.* Wages the same as No. 221. Would very much prefer working 11 hours.

No. 223. Single woman; 28. *Weaver.*—Works 10 hours; earns 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.*; if working 12 hours, 10*s.* 6*d.* Would prefer 11 hours; could earn nearly as much in 11 hours, as she did in 12.

No. 224. Married man; 43. *Carder.*—Has five children; four work and earn 18*s.* His wages for 10 hours are 18*s.*; he had 20*s.* when working 12 hours. He considers the Ten Hours Bill a robbery of the workpeople, but would prefer 11 hours to 12.

No. 225. Married man; 38. *Weaver.*—Has six children; four work and earn 17*s.* He works 10 hours, and gets 18*s.*; if working 12 hours, 20*s.* Would prefer 11 hours for himself and family to either 10 or 12.

No. 226. Married woman; 35. *Twister.*—Has two children; one gets 5*s.* Her husband weaves and gets 18*s.* She earns 9*s.*; if working 12 hours, 10*s.* 6*d.* Would much prefer 11 hours.

No. 227. Married women; 25. *Band weaver.*—Has no children. Her husband is a labourer, and gets 10*s.* Wages as No. 226. Would prefer 11 hours.

COTTON MILL A F.—No. 228. Married man; 30. *Carder.*—Has two children. Works 10 hours; wages 21*s.* 8*d.*; if working 12 hours, 25*s.* Would prefer working 11 hours. The Ten Hours Bill works badly.

No. 229. Single woman; 24. *Frame tenter.*—Works 10 hours; earns 8*s.* 1½*d.*; when working 12 hours, 9*s.* 9*d.*; would choose 12 hours.

No. 230. Married man; 48. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has five children; all work and earn 20*s.* He works 10 hours, and gets 20*s.*; if working 12 hours, 23*s.* to 24*s.* Would prefer 11 hours; thinks it would conduce to greater uniformity in the time of working.

COTTON MILL A G.—No. 231. Married woman; 34. *Weaver.*—Has no children. Her husband gets 16*s.* Is working 10 hours; earns 9*s.*; if working 12 hours, 10*s.* 6*d.* Prefers 10 hours.

No. 232. Single woman; 20. *Weaver.*—Wages the same as No. 231. Would prefer working 11 hours.

No. 233. Single woman; 21. *Frame tenter.*—Works 10 hours; wages 8*s.* 3*d.*; if working 12 hours 10*s.* Would prefer 12 hours.

No. 234. Married man: 28. *Stripper.*—Has one child; earns 18*s.* working 10 hours; if working 12 hours, 20*s.* Prefers 10 hours.

No. 235. Widower; 44. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has four children; one works and gets 8*s.* Works 10 hours, and earns 17*s.* to 18*s.*; if working 12 hours, 20*s.* to 21*s.* Would choose 11 hours.

No. 236. Single man; 27. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Works 10 hours; earns 15*s.* to 16*s.*; if working 12 hours, 18*s.* Would prefer 12 hours.

No. 237. Married man; 33. *Hand-mule spinner.*—Has one child. Works 10 hours; earns 20*s.* to 21*s.*; if working 12 hours, 24*s.* Prefers 10 hours to either 11 or 12.

No. 238. Widow; 51. *Lodge-keeper and winder.*—Has no children; earns 8*s.* 3*d.* working 10 hours. Would be thankful to receive 10*s.*, and work 12 hours.

COTTON MILL A H.—No. 239. Widow; 37. *Frame tenter.*—Has two children; one earns 6*s.* Her wages for 10 hours, 8*s.* 4*d.*; if working 12 hours, 10*s.* Would greatly prefer working 12 hours.

No. 240. Single woman; 40. *Works in the blowing-room.*—Wages for 10 hours, 7*s.* 11*d.*; if working 12 hours, 9*s.* 6*d.* Would prefer 12 hours.

No. 241. Master Cotton Spinner.—*Nothing can work worse than the Ten Hours Bill, it pleases neither master nor man; knows that all or nearly all the hands would be thankful to work more than* 10 *hours. For himself thinks* 11 *hours would be most satisfactory.*

V. By Sub-Inspector E.

Appendix.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector E.

1 to 220.

Cotton Mill A.—No. 1. Owner.—*Has always been favourable to the shortening of the hours of work, and believes that the majority of the people employed in his mill are satisfied with the reduction made by the Ten Hours Act.*

Nos. 2 and 3. *Bookkeeper and manager.*—Have had their wages reduced proportionately to the hours of labour; but prefer the 10 hours, as they consider the leisure of more value to them in attending to their families at home, as well as being more conducive to their health and general comfort.

No. 4. *Overlooker of card-room.*—His wages 30*s.* a-week when he worked 12 hours, now 27*s.* 6*d.* for 10 hours. Says that he was always sick under the "late system," and too much fatigued to do anything for himself at night, but that now he has time to attend a school, and is able to read and write a little, which he could not do before.

No. 5. *Overlooker.*—Prefers 10 hours, although his wages have been reduced to 20*s.* a-week, from 24*s.*, when he worked 12 hours, as he not only finds his health much improved, but has great enjoyment in gardening, and otherwise employing himself in the open air.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9. Adult females. *Card-tenters.*—Say that their earnings are now 6*s.* 5*d*, instead of 7*s.* 6*d.*, before the reduction of time; but that they infinitely prefer the 10 hours. They now have time to wash, mend their clothes, and attend to their domestic affairs.

No. 10. *Grinder;* adult male.—Gets now 10*s.* a-week, instead of 11*s.* 8*d.* for the 12 hours' work, but prefers the 10 hours, "there being more pleasure in it, and time to attend an evening school."

No. 11. Married woman. *Working at drawing frame.*—Would not like to work 12 hours again, although her earnings are only 6*s.*, in place of 7*s.* 6*d.* per week; she finds much greater pleasure in sewing and doing the work of the house.

Nos. 12 and 13. Adult females. *Reelers.*—Earn about 7*s.* a-week, instead of 8*s.*, when employed 12 hours, and say that they are now more "lively" at their work, and consequently do not make much less than formerly. They prefer 10 hours, as being "quite long enough to work in a factory," and they now have time to do something at home.

No. 14. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Would rather submit to any reduction in wages than return to 12 hours. Got 27*s.* for 12 hours, and now gets 23*s.* for 10 hours.

No. 15. Married man, with four children. *Mule spinner.*—Now earns the same as No. 14; but prefers this reduction in his wages to longer hours, as he has more time to spend with his family, and to see that they receive instruction.

No. 16. Adult male. *Mule spinner.*—Would prefer eight hours with eight hours' wages to any extension of time; and adds, that since he has worked 10 hours a-day his health and physical energies have been greatly improved. He now gets 22*s.* a-week, and used to get 25*s.* for 12 hours.

No. 17. Adult female. *Mule piecer.*—Receives 6*s.* 9*d.* a-week, instead of 8*s.*; but prefers sewing at home and attending an evening school to longer hours in the factory.

I conversed with 20 more of the workers, all of whom, with the exception of five young females working in the card-room and two in a mule-room, were in favour of 10 hours.

Cotton Mill B.—No. 18. Millowner.—*Has ever been an advocate for the Ten Hours Bill, and believes the feeling of the bulk of the workpeople at present in his mill to be in favour of it, especially those engaged in piecework. He remarks that they are "more brisk at their work;" and most of them, by making greater exertion, now earn nearly as much as they did in the 12 hours.*

No. 19. *The Bookkeeper.*—Had his wages reduced, in common with others in the establishment; but prefers the 10 hours, and is satisfied that most of the hands in the mill would say the same. Says that he can now do much good at home in teaching his children, and that the leisure adds greatly to his domestic comfort.

No. 20. *Overlooker of card-room.*—Receives 20*s.* a-week, instead of 24*s.*, when the mill ran 12 hours a-day; but much prefers the shorter time; that he has more pleasure at home with his children, and feels better in health.

No. 21. Adult male. *Grinder.*—Prefers 10 hours, although his wages have been reduced from 12*s.* to 10*s.* a-week, as being better for his health, which was much impaired by the longer hours of work.

Nos. 22 and 23. Adult males. *Mule-spinners.*—Both said that they would rather work 10 hours with less wages than return to 12. The former attends a night school, and the latter gives instruction to his own children at home. Their wages used to be 26*s.* a-week, but now only 21*s.*

No. 24. Adult male. *Mule spinner.*—Said that his health was so seriously injured by the long hours, that he believes he could not have followed his occupation much longer, but that he now "feels quite equal to his work, and nothing ails him." He prefers 10 hours, although he receives only 22*s.*, instead of 25*s.* a-week.

No. 25. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Expressed himself decidedly favourable to 10 hours; although his earnings have fallen from 27*s.* to 23*s.*, the ease was very beneficial to his health, and the leisure afforded him an opportunity of sending his children to a night school. I spoke to several others of either sex; all in favour of 10 hours, except three females in the card-room, who said that they could not afford the reduction made in their wages.

Cotton Mill C.—No. 26. Manager.—*Is in favour of* 10 *hours, and believes all in the mill to be of the same opinion; thinks that their social comforts have been so much increased by the restriction that they would not wish to see it removed; he finds that they are more active, and do quite as much work as they did in* 11 *hours.*

No. 27. *Warper;* an elderly man.—Said that he does not earn as much as he did, but that he prefers the leisure to more money; that he now has time for recreation, and is able to attend a place of worship in the evening.

Nos. 28, 29, 30. Young women. *Weavers.*—Confirmed the statement of the Manager, that by applying more closely to their work they earned as much in 10 as in 11 hours, and would be sorry to return to longer hours; that it is more pleasant to go home at half-past 5 than at half-past 7, and better for their health. They now make 7*s.* 6*d.* in 10 hours, and used to make 8*s.* 6*d.* in 12.

I talked with five others, all of whom were in favour of the shorter hours.

Cotton Mill D.—No. 31. Owner of the mill.—*Had not lately inquired into the feeling of his workpeople on the subject of the Ten Hours Act, but his own opinion was in favour of* 11 *hours, and he thought that all the hands in his mill, if they expressed their real sentiments, would speak to the same effect.*

No. 32. Manager.—*Had from time to time conversed with most of the workers in every department of the mill, and sincerely believes the majority of them to be friendly to the* 10 *hours; that there is more work done in the same time, because "they are in better spirits and better trim" for it.*

Nos. 33, 34, 35. Adult females. *Mule-piecers.*—Receiving 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week for 10, instead of 8*s.* 6*d.* for 12 hours' work; said that they appreciated too much the ease and comfort they felt under the existing system to express themselves otherwise than most decidedly opposed to any change.

No. 36. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Makes about 22*s.* a-week, instead of the 25*s.* he used to do, but much prefers the short time; that he has now two hours a-day for recreation, whereas before he was always either at work or in bed.

Nos. 37, 38, 39. Adult males. *Spinners.*—Spoke most emphatically in favour of 10 hours, although their wages are reduced from 25*s.* to 21*s.* a-week respectively; they said, in general terms, that they are now much more comfortable, and not so much "stewed up," nor so "ill fatigued" as when they were confined 12 hours a-day in the hat factory.

I conversed with 10 others (spinners) who were partial to the 10 hours; but against these must be set five females, working in the card-room, who said that their wages were so much reduced that they would rather work longer time.

COTTON MILL E.—No. 41. The Manager.—*Had heard no complaints among the hands, and believes that very few of them would wish to return to* 12, *and not many even to* 11 *hours; the exceptions would be young females, who would like to have more money to spend on fine clothes.*

No. 42. *Overlooker.*—Had his wages reduced from 23*s.* to 20*s.* a-week, but he makes light of this loss in comparison with the beneficial effects of the fresh air and the comforts he enjoys at home.

No. 43. Married woman. *Frame-tenter.*—Likes the 10 hours very much; her wages are 6*s.* 3*d.*, instead of the 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week they used to be, but she is not so tired at night, has better health, and more time to attend to her family than when she worked the "long day."

Nos. 44, 45, 46. Single women. *Frame-tenters.*—Said that their weekly earnings were 6*s.* 11*d.*, instead of 8*s.*, but that they preferred the "ease" to the difference in wages; and No. 46 added that her health was much improved.

Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52. Adult males. *Spinners.*—Conversed with separately. All spoke in favour of the restriction to 10 hours a-day, although their wages had been reduced by it, on an average, from 28*s.* to 22*s.* a-week. The three first, being married men, said that they now take their evening meal with their families, and see more of their children, who were a-bed when they came home from the mill after the 12 hours' work. Nos. 51 and 52 attend a night school.

No. 53. Adult male. *Working in warehouse.*—Had his wages reduced in proportion to the hours of labour; would rather submit to further reduction than be deprived of the benefit of the increased leisure.

Several others, about 12 in all, and chiefly spinners, preferred the short time; while seven females in the card-room, and six reelers, wished for longer hours on the score of wages.

COTTON MILL F.—No. 54. One of the managing partners.—*Is not favourable to the "measure of* 10 *hours," and from what he had been able to gather indirectly thought that his workpeople were as much opposed to it as himself, but he had never tested them.*

No. 55. Manager.—*Believes that* 11 *hours would have been generally preferred, particularly by those working by the day, as their means of subsistence are now very small, but cannot speak confidently for the piece-hands, since their earnings depended almost entirely on the exertions they made, hence there might be various opinions among the latter class. He had, however, one remark to make which was applicable to all the hands in the mill, namely, that there had been much less sickness among them, and much fewer off work on that account since the commencement of the restriction to* 10 *hours.*

Nos. 56 and 57. *Overlookers of weavers.*—Say that they get about 21*s.* a-week, instead of 24*s.*, when the working day was 12 hours, but much prefer the short time as being better for their health, and affording them a "little recreation," as well as the "means of attending to their family concerns, which every one ought to have;" they had heard very many of the weavers in the shed express the same opinion.

No. 58. *Overlooker.*—Had his wages reduced with the time, but would never wish to return to 12 hours. He is now less fatigued at night, and his health is materially improved; he has also time to look to his children's education, and to attend a place of worship. He gave it as his candid opinion that "it is only *using spurs* to young persons and females to make them work more than 10 hours a day;" that they are too much exhausted to follow their work with any advantage either to their masters or themselves after that length of time.

No. 59. Adult male. *Weaver.*—Prefers working 10 hours a-day although his wages are only 16*s.*, instead of 18*s.*, not only as giving more ease to himself, but out of consideration for his young family also working in the mill; and says that he has now the pleasure of being more with his children, and seeing to their general wants and comforts.

No. 60. Adult male. *Weaver.*—Said that his earnings were 16*s.* a-week, instead of 18*s.* for the 12 hours, but that the deficiency in wages was made up for by the additional time placed at his own disposal, which he employed in various ways for the benefit of his family.

Nos. 61, 62, and 63. Adult females. *Weavers.*—Think that 10 hours a-day are long enough for them to stand, and although they get only 7*s.* 6*d.* in place of 9*s.* a-week, they prefer the ease to the longer hours and more wages.

Nos. 64 and 65. Single women. *Working at drawing-frames.*—Said that their wages were but little shorter now than when they worked the 12 hours, as they "have three frames to mind in the place of two" as before, but that they like the 10 hours much better, because they are at liberty sooner in the evening, and have time to do "odd jobs" at home. No. 64 said she could not stand much longer. They get 7*s.* 6*d.* now, and got 8*s.* for 12 hours.

Nos. 66, 67, and 68. Single women, eldest 22. *Throstle-spinners.*—Receiving daily wages, which had been reduced from 8*s.* 6*d.* a-week with the 12 hours, to 6*s.* 10*d.* for 10 hours; were unanimously in favour of the shorter time, and for the same reasons, viz., that it gave them more "liberty for sewing and doing any work in the house."

No. 69. *Overlooker of throstle-rooms.*—Gets 20*s.* a-week now, instead of the 23*s.* he used to receive, but thinks that there is much more pleasure in the 10 hours, as he breathes more fresh air, and has more time to attend to his "own little affairs at home." Conversed with 10 others, of whom two females only, a weaver and a throstle-spinner, were in favour of longer hours.

APPENDIX.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector E.

1 to 220.

COTTON MILL G.—No. 70. The owner of the mill.—*Is not opposed to the restriction to* 10 *hours, but thinks that an Eleven Hours' Act would have answered well, and given more satisfaction to his workpeople than the present measure, which affects their wages rather too much; he believed the general feeling in the mill to be in favour of longer time, but had not very recently made any inquiries on the subject.*

No. 71. Manager.—*Said that he had lately had frequent conversations with the mill-hands about time and wages, and found that all who had "come to years of maturity" and had been "any while" engaged in factory labour were partial to the reduction, being, as they said, more beneficial to their health, and better for them in every way; but he could not answer for some of the younger females, who were generally the persons most in favour of longer hours in every factory. For his own part he much preferred the* 10 *hours, as affording him more time to be with his family, and adding materially to his health and comfort.*

No. 72. *Overlooker.* Married and has a family.—Said that his wages had been reduced from 24*s.* to 20*s.* a-week by "the Bill," but that he would be the last to wish for any change; he liked the shorter hours because he had more time "to devote to his religious duties," more time to be with his family, and "to train his children in the proper way;" and also that his health was better from enjoying more of the fresh air.

Nos. 73 and 74. *Overlookers of card-room.*—Receiving 20*s.* respectively, in place of the 24*s.* they got when the working day was 12 hours; prefer "things as they are," and consider the present increase to their leisure and comfort fully equivalent to their original amount of wages. No. 74 remarked that the people had no appetite, and but very little enjoyment of life, when they worked 12 hours a-day.

No. 75. *Overlooker of spinners.*—Said that his week's wages were now 23*s*, instead of 28*s.*, and that having a large family to keep he would himself prefer the 12 hours, but he thought that the general opinion of the spinners was favourable to 11 hours, as a "medium that would do very well both for master and man."

Nos. 76 to 90 inclusive. Young women between 18 and 25 years of age. *Working in card and throstle-rooms*—Whose wages had fallen through the reduction in time from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* a-week; liked the short hours very well, but that "the pay was too little," and that they would rather work longer time, and get more money.

Nos. 91 to 94, single, and 95 to 98, married women. *Working in card, throstle, and winding-rooms.*—Making 7*s.* a-week, instead of the 8*s.* 6*d.* they got when they worked 12 hours. Said that they would rather have the leisure than the money; that it was better for their health, and enabled them to sew and do something for their families at home, and that it was a pleasure to give over sooner at night.

Nos. 99 to 102. Adult males. *Spinners of self-acting mules.*—Received 11*s.* 6*d.*, instead of 13*s.* a-week, but were unanimously in favour of 10 hours, saying, that there was "more ease and pleasure in it;" and two of them attended a night-school.

No. 103. *Overlooker of weavers.*—Said, "I get 21*s.* a-week now, instead of the 26*s.* I got formerly, but consider it a greater advantage to have time to attend to the interests of my family, and to see more of my children, who had gone to bed before I got home at night after 12 hours' work, and I find 10 hours as much as I can bear."

Nos. 104 and 105. Adult males. *Weavers.*—Both say that by working more closely they keep up their wages, and derive much benefit from the leisure time in many ways; that they have more recreation and an opportunity of improving themselves by attending a night-school; they added, that very few weavers could be found in favour of longer hours.

Nos. 106 to 111 inclusive. Adult females. *Weavers.*—Earned about 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week now, instead of the 8*s.* 6*d.* they used to do, but would rather put up with "that much loss" than work more time; they felt much less fatigued at night; found their health improved, had time to improve themselves in needle-work; that they had now more comfort and more pleasure, although less money, and that they were perfectly satisfied with "things as they are."

COTTON MILL H.—No. 112. One of the managing partners.—*Is himself opposed to any restriction, but thinks that there is a disposition on the part of masters generally in favour of* 11 *hours. From what he had lately ascertained he did not hesitate to say that the majority of the hands in this mill was anxious to work longer hours. Some time since he gave notice that he would employ a limited number of adult male weavers* 12 *hours a-day, and the petition for extended employment was very general; he believed that the same feeling was very prevalent in every other department of the factory.*

No. 113. Adult male. *Weaver.*—Made about 17*s.* a-week when he worked 12 hours a-day; but his earnings do not exceed 15*s.* now that the day is reduced to 10 hours; much prefers the shorter time, partly on account of his health, and partly for the sake of his children, who now receive more of his care and attention; he added that his domestic comforts were much greater.

No. 114. Married woman. *Weaver.*—Used to earn 9*s.*, and now makes 8*s.* a-week, but does more work in proportion; would rather work the present hours, as "she is more comfortable in every way;" that she can do many things at home whereas she was fit for nothing after being 12 hours in the factory.

No. 115. Adult female; single; whose earnings have fallen with the reduction of time from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* a-week; "likes things as they are very much better than when she worked 12 hours," that "she is less tired at night and can do a little work at home."

No. 116. Married man. *Weaver.*—Said that by working 12 hours a-day he made about 17*s.* a-week, but does not make so much by 2*s.* at present; thinks 10 hours long enough, and would rather work that time with less wages than return to longer hours; that he is now much more comfortable at home and has time to "improve his education."

No. 117. Adult male. *Weaver.*—Said that his earnings had been lessened by the reduction of time from 18*s.* to 15*s.* a-week, but that he "had two hours more to look after his family and to do odd things at home," which fully made up to him for the difference in his wages.

No. 118. Adult male. *Weaver.*—Said that his wages were reduced about 2*s.* a-week by the Ten Hours Bill, from 17*s.* to 15*s.*, and that he would submit to a further reduction rather than work longer time, so much did he value the leisure given him by the restriction to 10 hours.

No. 119. Adult male. *Stripper.*—Receives now 12*s.* a-week in the place of 14*s.* his former wages, but would never wish to work more than 10 hours, because his occupation is very unhealthy, and besides that he now attends a night school which he could not do before.

No. 120. An old man. *Overlooker of card room.*—Had his wages reduced from 25*s.* to 20*s.* a-week by the late measure; but the "change so far from being a grievance, was really a great relief to him;" he had now more rest, which was quite as acceptable as money to him at his time of life.

No. 121. Married woman. *Working at a throstle-frame.*—Said that her weekly wages were now 6*s.* 8*d.* and 8*s.* when she worked 12 hours a-day, but that she preferred the "ease of the 10 hours system," as she had more time "to mend her clothes and do things that were necessary at home."

No. 122. Married woman. *Working at a roving-frame.*—Used to get 10*s.* a-week, but now 8*s.* 4*d.*; states that since she has worked the shorter hours her health has been much better, and also that she has time "to wash, keep her house clean, and do other things necessary to be done at home," which will, in the end, make the wages about the same as formerly, since she had to pay a neighbour for doing that work.

No. 123. Adult male *Spinner of self-acting mule.*—Receives 12*s.* a-week, but for 12 hours got 14*s.*; likes better working the 10 hours, and considers the additional leisure fully equivalent to the 2*s.* less wages.

No. 124. Married woman. *Winder.*—Said that for the 12 hours' work she generally received 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week, but for the 10 hours her earnings were about 6*s.*; she preferred working the short time for less wages, as she could "do her work at home and attend to her family."

Conversed with ten others, *weavers and card-room hands*, who were in favour of 10 hours for the general reasons already stated; but met with six females, working at drawing and roving frames, and whose wages had been reduced from 9*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week, that would rather return to 12 hours and receive more money.

COTTON MILL I.—No. 125. The manager.—*Has not heard that any of the hands in the mill wish to return to* 12 *hours, but thinks that a "feeling in favour of* 11 *hours is very general among them. He takes his average from those who speak with proper judgment, and who, having felt the effects of reduction in their wages, speak conscientiously on the subject." This remark applies more particularly to the weekly hands, who have not the same advantages as those working by the piece.*

No. 126. Overlooker.—*Had his wages reduced from* 30*s. to* 25*s. a-week; but, notwithstanding, he much prefers the* 10 *hours with his present wages, and states it to be his "real belief that, taking the hands throughout the mill, where one is in favour of* 11 *there are a dozen in favour of* 10 *hours." The experience of* 18 *years obliged him to say that* 12 *hours were too long to be confined in a cotton mill; he considered the work of the last hour of the long day not well done, and observed that the hands looked too dull and sleepy to do any good before the expiration of the* 11*th hour. He had noticed that the hands are now not only much more alert and lively at their work but seem to enjoy themselves more in their leisure time.*

No. 127. *Overlooker of card-room.*—Received 24*s.* a-week for the 12 hours, but now only 20*s.* Did not know which was the prevailing opinion in the card-room, as some of the hands were in favour of 10, and others of 11 hours; but for his own part he would rather "have things as they are:" that he is now much more comfortable, and has more time "to regulate his domestic affairs."

No. 128. Adult female. *Working at a roving frame.*—Said that she now makes 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and got 9*s.* when she worked 12 hours a-day, but would prefer 11 hours, "as very nice time to work." She thought 12 hours too long, and the 10 hours produced too little wages.

No. 129. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Cannot now make as much as he used to do, his average earnings for the 12 hours being 26*s.* and at present 23*s.* a-week. "Would rather keep as he is, although the times should alter for the worse, and his pay become still less," because "it was easier, and allowed more time to look about him."

No. 130. Adult female. *Mule-piecer.*—Receives at present 7*s.* weekly wages, instead of 8*s.* 6*d.* for 12 hours; likes the leisure too much to wish for longer hours, and observes that, "although she gets a trifle less money, she has more ease and more time for sewing and doing odd jobs at home."

No. 131. Adult female. *Mule-piecer.*—Used to get 9*s*, but now receives 8*s.* a-week. She much prefers working the shorter time for less money "in comparison with the tedious day of 12 hours;" that she enjoys better health, and does a great deal of needlework at home.

No. 132. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Now makes about 22*s.* a-week instead of 25*s.* as formerly, and likes the present hours very much. Says he would rather go to 8 hours with proportionate wages than return to 12 hours; that his health is greatly improved, and his comforts much increased, and he could confidently say that there had lately been much less sickness in the mill.

No. 133. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Said that he earned 28*s.* a-week when doing the 12 hours, but now about 25*s.*, and that "he would rather see still less time worked than more." It was a great pleasure to him "to find himself and family at rest sooner at night," and that they could take all their meals together; that some of his children attend a night school, and the others mend their clothes, &c.

No. 134. Adult female. *Mule-piecer.*—Now gets 7*s.*, but formerly was paid 8*s.* a-week. Thinks the present hours long enough, and does not care so much for the 1*s.* since she has more time to attend to her own affairs.

No. 135. Adult female. *Mule-piecer.*—Wages reduced from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* a-week. Said that, having an aged mother, she would very willingly dispense with the money so that she had time to assist her in doing the work of the house.

COTTON MILL J.—No. 136. The manager.—*Has always been an advocate for an Eleven Hours Bill, which he thinks ("as a medium") would have created a better feeling between the employer and the employed, and believes that all the hands in the mill, except the spinners, would be favourable to such a measure, as their wages would thereby be much improved; but from what he had heard, there is not one that would wish to return to* 12 *hours.*

No. 137.—*Overlooker of card-room.*—Now receives 20*s.* instead of 24*s.*, his former wages; much prefers the 10 hours, on account of his health. Says that he keeps a night-school, and that the number of factory hands receiving instruction is much increased since their time of working has been 10 hours a-day, and "that they not only make much greater progress in learning, but are at home from school by the time that they came to it under the 12 hours' system."

No. 138. Adult female. *Working at a drawing frame.*—Had her wages reduced from 8*s.* to 6*s.* 10*d.* a-week by the Ten Hours Bill, but is quite satisfied with the money, since she has more time to sew and do other things at home, and says she would prefer 8 to 12 hours with wages in proportion.

APPENDIX.

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector E.

1 to 220.

No. 139. Adult female. *Working at a roving frame.*—Said that her wages, which were formerly 8*s.*, are now 6*s.* 9*d.* a-week, but that she "likes the present time with the present wages very much better than being stewed up so many hours;" that she has better health, and more time for sewing at night.

No. 140. Adult female. *Working at a drawing frame.*—Had her wages reduced from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.* a-week by the 10 hours. Says that "she is but weak at best, and could not stand longer hours;" considers "ease" much preferable in her case to more money, and does not wish to see any change in the present system.

No. 141. Adult female. *Working at a roving frame.*—Received 9*s.* a-week when she worked 12 hours a-day, but now gets 7*s.* 6*d.*; feels tired enough after 10 hours, and would never wish to work longer time, she would rather have less money and more leisure to do something in the house.

No. 142. Adult female. *Working at a drawing frame.*—Gets 6*s.* 3*d.* a-week for 10 hours' work, but used to receive 7*s.* 6*d.* for 12 hours; would much rather work the shorter hours with less wages and have more time to sew and do something else at home.

No. 143. *Overlooker of card-room.*—When he worked 12 hours received 28*s.*, but his wages were reduced with the time to 24*s.* a-week. He was not averse to the reduction either in time or wages, and remarked, that "towards the close of the 12 hours' day, he could not do his duty satisfactorily as the hands were too much jaded to attend to their work, and many of them fast asleep." He added, "that there is not half the number off sick since the 10 hours have been worked; that the hands work more cheerfully, and that there is less trouble in keeping them up to it." He had never heard one express a wish to return to longer hours. For his own part, he declared, that "although he now has less money to spend, there is much greater happiness in his family."

No. 144. Adult female. *Working at a roving frame.*—Said, that her wages, which depended on the speed and scope afforded her, were now 8*s.* a-week, and never exceeded 9*s.* for the 12 hours; she much prefers the present to the former time of working, and would rather go to 8 than return to 12 hours. "After the long day's work she was too much fatigued to do anything for herself, and it was bed-time when she got home."

No. 145. Adult female. *Mule-piecer.*—Whose wages were 8*s.* a-week for working 12 hours a-day, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for the 10 hours: finds her health so much improved by the change that she would, on no account, wish to return to 12 hours, but, on the contrary, would rather submit to any reduction in wages than work more than the present time. Spoke to several others whose wages had been reduced a sixth part by the restriction to 10 hours, and found all of them in favour of the shorter time, with the exception of the winders, who said, that they would rather work longer hours and receive more money.

COTTON MILL K.—No. 146. Manager and son of one of the partners.—*The firm were by no means opposed to some restriction on factory labour, but would have much preferred* 11 *hours to the present reduction. He was convinced from a recent circumstance, that most, if not all, of the hands in this mill were in favour of the* 10 *hours. It was given out by the masters that they wished to run the mill an hour or two beyond the regular time in the evening, but all those that could avail themselves of longer employment refused to comply, or showed so strong a disinclination to meet the views of their employers. that the proposed plan of working was at once abandoned. He could not prove more clearly that the adults were not anxious for extending the present hours.*

No. 147. Adult female. *Weaver.*—Received for 12 hours a-day 10*s.*, and, at present, "by working a little harder," seldom make less than 9*s.* a-week; likes the shorter time, as it enables her to sew and do many things "for which she was not fit," after 12 hours' work in the factory.

No. 148. Married woman. *Weaver.*—Made 10*s.* a-week formerly, and now earns about 9*s.*; thinks 10 hours long enough for her, and would rather be at home with her child than work any longer. What is lost in wages is made up to her by the time she has for doing the house-work and attending to her domestic concerns.

No. 149. Adult female. *Working at a throstle frame.*—Said, that her wages for 12 hours were 8*s.* a-week, but that now they are 1*s.* less; she would however prefer working the shorter hours, as she has more time on her hands, and can employ herself at home to greater advantage than in the factory.

No. 150. Married woman. *Working at a throstle frame.*—Now receives 7*s.* a-week, and 8*s.* for working the 12 hours, but would rather "remain as she is," and thinks the time quite long enough; "if the money is a trifle less," she has the "privilege" of doing "what is necessary for herself and family at home."

No. 151. Adult female. *Working at a roving frame.*—Her wages for working 12 hours were 8*s.* 6*d.*, which have been reduced to 7*s.* 6*d.* with the time; has found her health very much improved since she has worked the shorter hours, and has experienced "so much good from it in every way," viz.: in giving her more ease and rest, as well as time "to do what she ought in the house," that she would, on no account, like to return to the former hours.

No. 152. *Overlooker of card-room.*—Had his wages reduced from 20*s.* to 17*s.* a-week with the hours of work, but that he was in much better health "since he has breathed more of the fresh air;" he thinks 10 hours a-day long enough to be confined in a dusty card-room, and would give up more of his wages to secure the leisure and recreation he enjoys at present.

No. 153. Married woman. *Working at a drawing frame.*—Received for the 12 hours 8*s.* 3*d.*, but does not now get more than 6*s.* 9*d.* a-week; thought that 10 hours a-day were long enough to work, whether for herself or any other woman with a family; she had her house to look after, and would rather have the time than the money on this account.

No. 154. Adult female. *Working at a roving frame.*—Said, that her weekly wages for 12 hours were 9*s.* 6*d.*, and that now they are 7*s.* 6*d.*; she would prefer 10 hours, because she had more liberty, more time to sew and do work at home, and "such like." She got less money but had more ease; she did not know one that was not of her opinion.

No. 155. Married woman. *Working at a roving frame.*—Made formerly 9*s.*, and for the present hours 7*s.* 4*d.* a-week. Said, that she was so much more comfortable by working the shorter time that she could not "abide" the 12 hours again; she has now time to sew or do her house-work, and is in bed at a reasonable hour at night.

No. 156. Adult female. *Working at a roving frame.*—Used to get 9*s.* 6*d.*, now makes 8*s.* a-week; says that she much prefers the "time she is now agait;" that there is more ease and comfort in it. She was very tired after the 12 hours' work, but does not feel so now; and besides, that she can do sewing and much that is useful in the house. She works for a little less money, but she "can do very well with it;" she added that she would rather play two hours than work that time in the factory in order to recover the 1*s.* 6*d.* above alluded to.

No. 157. *Overlooker of card-room.*—Had his wages reduced from 25*s.* to 20*s.* a-week by the 10 hours; said that he much preferred the shorter time, and would rather see 8 than 12 hours worked; he had not only "experienced much bodily relief from it," and found his health greatly improved, but that he now had time to look after, and provide for, his family. In regard to the card-room hands, he had very often heard many of them "cry out, what a nice time to give over," and he did not think that one could be found among them that was in favour of longer hours.

No. 158. Adult female. *Employed at a roving frame.*—Now works for 7*s.* 3*d.* a-week, instead of 9*s.*, her wages for the 12 hours; says, that her health is much better now she is working shorter time, and that she would prefer the 10 hours on this account alone; although she has less money, she has more rest, and time to do something after she has left the factory in the evening.

No. 159. *Overlooker of card-room.*—Received formerly 21*s.* a-week, but now 18*s.*, says that the present hours of work suit his health much better than the longer time, and knows that there has been a great deal less sickness in the mill since the reduction to 10 hours. He believes that all the hands are satisfied with their present wages, and thinks that they enjoy themselves much more than formerly.

No. 160. Married woman. *Mule-piecer.*—Has had her wages reduced from 9*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week by the restriction to 10 hours, but prefers the "ease" of the shorter time to the higher wages; she is now at liberty sooner in the evening, and is able to sew and do many things at home which she would otherwise have had to pay for.

No. 161. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Used to make 28*s.* a-week, but his earnings have lately not exceeded 22*s.*; thinks 12 hours too long, and says, that he "is tired enough after 10 hours' work;" he would dispense with the money to have more leisure to attend to the concerns of his family; he adds, that by strict economy he can make his present, go nearly as far as his former, wages.

No. 162. Married woman. *Mule-piecer.*—Had 8*s.* for 12 hours' work, but now gets only 6*s.* 8*d.* a-week; says that she prefers the 10 hours, as she is not "so ill-fatigued," and gives over sooner at night, by which means she is able to see more of her children, to mend her clothes, and to provide for the general comforts of her family.

No. 163. The book-keeper says,—*that he "knows pretty well" the feelings of the hands on the subject of the* 10 *hours, and states it to be his sincere belief that* 9 *out of* 10 *of them "would rather give up part of their meat" than return to* 12 *hours.*

Conversed with 12 *others—card-room hands and mule-piecers, and found them in favour of the reduction with the exception of four young females who wished for longer hours and more wages.*

COTTON MILL L.—No. 164. The manager says,—*that the master had always been favourable to moderate restriction but opposed to any reduction beyond* 11 *hours a-day. As to the feelings of the workpeople on the subject he could confidently say, from inquiries he had lately made, and from the conversation he had had with a great number of them, "that there were not a dozen on the works that would wish for more than* 10 *hours.*

No. 165. Adult male. *Weaver.*—Used to earn 15*s.* a-week for the 12 hours, but cannot make now more than 12*s.* 6*d.*; thinks the shorter time better for his health, and likes much better to work the 10 hours though he gets less; he has more time to do "odd jobs at home" as well as the means of "getting a little instruction." He believes that the majority of the weavers are for keeping to the hours they are now working.

No. 166. Adult female. *Weaver.*—Said, that her earnings for 12 hours a-day averaged 13*s.*, and, at present, 10*s.* a-week. She would, notwithstanding, much rather work the shorter time; thinks her health improved, and says, that she is now able to do her own washing, which, before, cost her 9*d.* a-week, as well as to attend to her other domestic duties.

No. 167. Adult male. *Weaver.*—Now makes 11*s.* instead of 13*s.* when he worked the 12 hours; says that it is "no loss to him upon the whole" to work the shorter time, as he now does with a meal less a-day, and manages his domestic affairs with more economy; the great benefit derived to his health from the reduced hours would fully make up for the loss of wages. When the 12 hours a-day were worked he was too much fatigued to do anything at home, but it was with him as with most of other factory operatives. "Out of the factory into bed and back to it again."

No. 168. Married woman. *Weaver.*—Earns now on an average 11*s.* 6*d.*, and for the 12 hours 14*s.* a-week, but prefers the shorter time, which "much better suits such as her" who has a family of little children to look after, and affords her "more liberty" to do her house work which she formerly had to pay for, hence her wages are really "about the same now as then." She thinks that none except very young females wish for longer hours.

No. 169. *Overlooker.*—Had his wages reduced from 21*s.* to 18*s.* a-week by the 10 hours, but thinks himself "by far better off under the present system" which adds greatly to his general comforts; says that he is better in health, is home sooner at night, and thus knocks off the meal that was taken in the factory; that his house is attended with less expense, as his five daughters (also working in the mill) have time to look after it and thereby to acquire, besides, "some knowledge of domestic duties;" he adds, that they now make their own clothes, but that they could do none of these things after having been 12 hours in the factory.

No. 170. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Makes now 19*s.* a-week, but not less than 25*s.* when he worked 12 hours; "is quite satisfied with things as they are," and prefers the ease and comfort of the 10 hours to the money; that not having very good health, he requires more recreation, and likes also to have time to give his children a little education.

No. 171. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Could formerly earn 26*s.* a-week, and now, by working a little harder, can make about 23*s.*; but likes the short time much better, and remarks, "there may be many a young man willing to work 12 hours a-day, but it would soon make an old man of him."

No. 172. Adult male. *Spinner*—Whose earnings had fallen from 24*s.* to 20*s.* a-week with the 12 hours; said that he preferred the shorter time, as "improving both his moral and social condition;" that he thought the present hours very advantageous, especially to young females, for learning the various duties of housekeeping, as well as giving them and others an opportunity of attending a church, chapel, or a lecture, which they could not do if they had to work 12 hours a-day.

No. 173. Adult female. *Working at a roving frame.*—Had for 12 hours 8*s.* 6*d.*, but now receives only 6*s.* 11*d.* a-week. Would rather work for her present wages than return to longer hours. She has a family to look after and the housework to do, which used to keep her up until late at night, but that "she now gets through it betimes, and goes to rest at a reasonable hour."

No. 174. Married woman. *Working at a drawing frame.*—Had 8*s.* 6*d.* for working the 12 hours,

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Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector E.

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and at present gets 7*s*. Said that she preferred the shorter hours with less wages; "that the 10 hours are to her every bit as good as the 12 hours." When she worked the longer time she had to put her children out to nurse and her washing to pay for, but that being now so much more at home she could manage her house with greater economy and with more satisfaction to herself.

No. 175. Married woman. *Working at a roving frame.* Said that she now gets 6*s*. 11*d*. a-week instead of 8*s*. 3*d*., when she worked 12 hours; but much prefers the shorter time. Here follow her reasons and remarks in her own words:—"We have more rest, if less money; we need less victuals, and can make less do; we now have three meals a-day instead of four. We have more time for doing our housework. We consider the 10 hours in every way better, as we now work with more content, and are altogether more comfortable and happy."

No. 176. Adult female. *Working at a drawing frame.*—Received 8*s*. 3*d*. a-week when she worked 12 hours a-day, and now gets but 6*s*. 11*d*. Likes the 10 hours very much, and thinks her health and appetite much improved since she "has been more out of the factory, which was a sign that it agreed better with her." She said that she can now do more sewing, and that her house work does not keep her up so long at night burning fire and candles; "that there is more comfort in the new system," and that she can do as well with her present wages as if she were working 12 hours a-day.

No. 177. *Overlooker of card-room.*—Now receives 18*s*. 4*d*., but his wages for 12 hours were 22*s*. a-week. Says that he has already felt the benefit of the shorter hours; that he enjoys much better health, and "is 12 lbs. heavier since the 10 hours have been worked;" that he has eight children, and it is a great comfort to him to be able to look after them; that his wages go quite as far as formerly, since his family can do with less food, and he considers it better for them.

Spoke to 14 others in the several departments of the factory, but did not meet with one that was in favour of longer hours.

COTTON MILL M.—No. 178. The owner of the mill—*Is not opposed to the shortening of the hours of work, and believes that the majority of his workpeople* (570 *hands*) *are satisfied with the* 10 *hours, and would be sorry to return to longer time.*

No. 179. The manager—*Is of opinion that the general feeling in the mill is in favour of the present restriction, and thinks that "not* 20 *out of all the hands could be picked out" that would "like to go back to* 12, *or even* 11 *hours." He further states that in consequence of increased exertion the wages of most of the workers are not much less than when they did the* 12 *hours; and besides that, being more attentive, they turn off better work.*

No. 180. *Overlooker of card-room.*—Had his wages reduced from 20*s*. to 18*s*. 8*d*. a-week with the time, but prefers the 10 hours; he is less fatigued at night and has time to attend to his family concerns and see to the education of his children. He has frequently conversed with the hands about the restriction and consequent reduction in wages, but has not found one among them that wished to work longer time.

No. 181. Adult female. *Working at a roving frame.*—Said, that her wages for 12 hours were 10*s*., and now but 8*s*. 6*d*. a-week; she preferred the 10 hours as being long enough to be confined in a factory, and that she could employ her time more profitably at home in assisting her aged mother to do her house work, &c.

No. 182. Adult male. *Weaver.*—Earned 15*s*. a-week when the 12 hours were worked, and now about 1*s*. less; does not wish for longer time, "and if he gets less money, he makes it go further by more economy in his house;" "has now more comfort at home, gets to bed sooner at night, and is better for his work."

No. 183. Adult female. *Weaver.*—Used to earn on the average 11*s*., and at present makes about 9*s*. 4*d*. a-week. Would rather be as she is; says she is not so tired at night as when she worked the 12 hours, and that she would prefer less work with less money to going back to longer time; she has better health, "more leisure for sewing and cleaning up the house," and is altogether more comfortable than when she was 12 hours in the factory.

Conversed with many more of the workers, and found them without an exception in favour of the present hours.

COTTON MILL N.—No. 184. Manager and son of the owner of the mill.—*Has always been himself favourable to restriction on the hours of work, and as far as he has been able to ascertain the feelings of the workpeople on the subject, believes that the majority of them like the* 10 *hours.*

No. 185. *Overlooker of card-room.*—Had 24*s*. a-week for 12 hours' work, and now gets 21*s*. Says, that he feels so much better since the reduction to 10 hours, that he would rather have 9 or even 8, than return to 12 hours, with wages in proportion, and believes all the card-room hands to be of the same opinion; that he was very tired after the long day's work, and not able to do anything for himself, whereas he was now at home in good time in the evening, and employed himself in various ways for the good of his family.

No. 186. Married woman. *Working at a fly-frame.*—Said, that her weekly wages had been 7*s*. 6*d*., but that they were reduced with the time to 6*s*. 5*d*.; she preferred, however, working the 10 hours, although for less money. That she had a large family to bring up, and it would not suit her to be so long away from her children; the difference in wages was made up by the time she now had for washing and doing the house work, &c.

No. 187. Adult female. *Working at a fly-frame.*—Now gets 6*s*. 5*d*. weekly wages, instead of 7*s*. 6*d*. when she was employed the 12 hours; finds her health so much improved by the short time, that she would not willingly go back to longer hours; says that she employs herself in needlework and other useful occupations at home.

No. 188. Adult female. *Working at a roving-frame.*—Had her weekly wages reduced from 7*s*. 6*d*. to 6*s*. 5*d*. by the 10 hours, but prefers the short time, although she gets less money. She now has the "privilege of improving herself and of learning something useful besides factory work."

No. 189. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Earned 25*s*. a-week for the 12 hours' work, and now makes about 22*s*. Says that he has derived great benefit from the reduction to 10 hours, in regard to both his health and comforts, and would submit to any further loss in wages rather than go back to the longer time. "He has better appetite, is more cheerful at his work, and has more pleasure with his family at home."

No. 190. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Made 23*s*. a-week when he worked 12 hours, and now not more than 20*s*. Said that he had worked 34 years in a factory, and "that 10 hours were quite long enough for him." He could do very well with his present wages, and would rather "rest his bones than wear out his life in the factory."

No. 191. Adult female. *Mule piecer.*—Formerly received 8*s.* 6*d.*, and now 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week. "Is quite satisfied with the money she is now getting," and would not wish to work more than the present hours. Says that her health is much improved, and that she has more time to sew and do "many things necessary to be done at home," which somewhat makes up for loss of wages.

No. 192. Adult female. *Winder.*—Used to earn about 9*s.* a-week, and now gets 1*s.* less. Feels tired enough after 10 hours, and would rather have time to do something useful at home than work any longer in the factory. The difference between her former and present wages is only 2*d.* a-day, so that she can turn her time to better account, in mending her clothes and doing the work of the house.

Asked the opinions of 10 others working in different rooms of the factory, and the reply from each went to confirm the statement of the manager.

COTTON MILL O.—No. 193. One of the partners.—*Says that he was formerly an advocate for a system of working from* 6 *to* 6, *but that he is now decidedly partial to the* 10 *hours, and believes that there is not a hand in the mill but that is in favour of the short time.*

No. 194. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Says that by working a little harder he can earn nearly as much in 10 hours as he did in the 12 hours, but thinks himself far better off now than formerly, because he and his family sit down to all meals together, and no food is carried into the factory, hence the wages will go much further. The short time affords him more rest, and enables him to give instruction to his children, as well as to provide for their various wants.

No. 195. *Overlooker of card-room.*—Had 24*s.* a-week for the 12 hours, but now gets only 20*s.*; thinks the shorter time better in every way, both for himself and his family. He not only enjoys many more comforts at home, but is able to give instruction to his children for two hours in the evening, which he could not do after being 12 hours in the factory.

No. 196. Adult male. *Stripper.*—Now gets 11*s.* instead of 13*s.* when he worked the 12 hours. Much prefers the 10 hours, and would rather work 8 than return to either 11 or 12 hours; that he now has a little time for recreation and doing something for himself, whereas after the long day's work he was "fit for nothing but to go to bed."

No. 197. Married woman. *Working at a roving-frame.*—Used to get 9*s.* 6*d.* when the 12 hours were worked, but now she only gets 8*s.* Says she is now "not so ill tired," but thinks 12 hours "a great while to stand," and would rather work 10 hours with her present wages than return to the longer time. She has a child to look after, and much to do at home afeer she has left the factory in the evening.

No. 198. Married woman. *Winder.*—Now makes about 8*s.* a-week instead of 9*s.* when she worked the longer time; prefers, however, the 10 hours, as she likes being longer at home with her family in the evening; and says that she has had better health since she has been less confined in the factory; she would rather go to 8 than return to 12 hours.

Spoke to 20 other workers, and they were all in favour of the 10 hours.

COTTON MILL P.—No. 199.—Owner of the mill.—*Is decidedly in favour of the restriction, and from what he has learnt, believes that his workpeople like it very much.*

No. 200. Bookkeeper.—*Thinks that the hands generally are satisfied with the* 10 *hours, and has heard it so expressed by many of them. He says that the spinners now make regularly* 64½ *hours a-week (in comparison with the* 69 *hours when they work* 12 *hours a-day), and therefore do not lose above* 2*s. by the reduction of time.*

No. 201. *Overlooker of card-room.*—Has his wages reduced from 24*s.* to 20*s.* a-week; but that, notwithstanding, he preferred the present hours of working, and said "that he felt the benefit of the short time as much as any one. In the first place, he enjoyed better health, and was less fatigued after his day's work; secondly, being home sooner in the evening, he had time to attend to the education of his children; thirdly, that he took all his meals with his family, and thus by proper management made his wages go further than before.

No. 202. Adult female. *Working at a roving-frame.*—Now receives 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week, instead of 8*s.* 6*d.* for the 12 hours. Said "she was very tired after standing for12 hours," and preferred the present time of working, although she got a "trifle less;" she made up in some measure for loss of wages by mending her clothes, and doing more work at home.

No. 203. Adult female. *Working at a drawing-frame.*—Now gets 6*s.* 10*d.* a-week, but for the 12 hours' work she got 8*s.*; prefers the 10 hours, although she receives less wages; "she finds her work less tedious, and is more cheerful at it;" she likes being home sooner in the evening to do something for herself in the way of sewing and keeping her house in order.

No. 204. Adult male. *Working in the skutching-room.*—Formerly received 15*s.* a-week, but his wages were reduced with the time to 12*s.* Considers 10 hours long enough to work at his unhealthy occupation, and would part with more of his wages rather than go to longer time. Thinks that "every one ought to get a living for 10 hours' work."

No. 205. Adult female. *Frame-tenter.*—Had 8*s.* a-week for the 12 hours' work, but now only gets 6*s.* 10*d.* Said that she had not very good health, and that the present hours of working suited her very well; and although "she got 1*s.* 2*d.* a-week less, she could do that much good in needlework and doing other things in the house."

No. 206. *Overlooker of card-room.*—Formerly received 24*s.* a-week, but now gets 20*s.* Says that "there is more pleasure in the present system;" that he has much less trouble in keeping the hands up to their work, and, consequently, a better feeling exists between him and those he has to superintend. He adds, that he feels much benefit to his health since he has had more recreation, and that his comforts at home are much increased.

No. 207. Adult male. *Grinder.*—Gets 11*s.* a-week instead of 13*s.*, his wages for working 12 hours. Said that, "under any circumstances, he would prefer the 10 hours;" that his health was much improved "since he had breathed more of the fresh air;" that he was much happier at home, and had time to look after his family.

No. 208. Adult female. *Working at a roving-frame.*—Said that she had 9*s.* 6*d.* for the 12 hours, and now gets 7*s.* a-week, but that she prefers the 10 hours, as she "feels less fatigued at night, and has more time to apply herself to some useful work at home."

No. 209. Adult male. *Grinder.*—Now gets 11*s.* but formerly got 13*s.* a-week. Says that he "feels the good effects of the short time in many ways," and that he would not like to work more than 10 hours, even for extra wages. He had now better appetite and better health, besides the "privilege" of attending an evening school.

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No. 210. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Made about 25*s.* a-week when he worked 12 hours, and at present earns about 1*s.* 6*d.* less. Says that 10 hours suit him very well, since, by working more closely, he can earn nearly as much now as formerly, "but with much less fatigue." "Upon the whole, he considers himself very well off," and esteems it a great blessing that he has more time to look after his family.

No. 211. Adult male. *Mule-piecer.*—Received 8*s.* 6*d.* a-week for 12 hours, and now gets 7*s.* Said in general terms that he preferred the 10 hours, because he had more enjoyment of life, and could devote more time to the interests of his family.

No. 212. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Earned 27*s.* a-week when he worked 12 hours, and now makes about 3*s.* less. Says that he would readily dispense with the "trifling loss in wage" for the benefits he has experienced from the short time. He would mention chiefly that he was "much stronger and in better tone for work," whereas in the longer days he was "constantly off sick."

No. 213. Adult male. *Spinner.*—Said that he now earns 26*s.* a-week, and seldom made more than 27*s.* when he worked the 12 hours; but he effects this by much harder work, which he could not keep up for any greater length of time than the present hours. Under the circumstances he wishes for no change, and believes that most of the spinners are of his opinion.

No. 214. The Manager.—*Says that most of the hands in this mill make nearly as much in* 10 *as they did in the* 12 *hours, and that "they work with more vigour and pleasure while they are at it." He did not think there was one among them in favour of longer time.*

No. 215. Adult female. *Winder.*—Earned about 8*s.* 6*d.* a-week when she worked 12 hours, but does not now make more than 7*s.* Said that she would rather work for less money than return to longer time; and thinks she "could never stand the 12 hours again."

No. 216. Adult female. *Winder.*—Makes about 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week instead of 9*s.* when she worked the 12 hours. Much prefers the 10 hours, as she is less fatigued after her day's work, and has time for mending her clothes and other useful employments at home, which are things of more consideration to her than the trifling loss in wages.

No. 217. Adult female. *Reeler.*—Said that her earnings were formerly 8*s.* a-week, and now 1*s.* less; but that she made up the loss at home in needlework, which was better for her than being confined so many hours in the factory. She would on no account wish to work more than 10 hours.

No. 218. Adult female. *Reeler.*—Made 8*s.* 6*d.* for 12 hours' work, and now gets about 7*s.* 6*d.* She much prefers the 10 hours, although she receives less wages, and says, "What is the use of getting more money if I have no appetite or other means of enjoying it?" After working 12 hours she was so tired and weak at the close of the day that she never could do anything at home.

No. 219. Adult female. *Winder.*—Earns now about 7*s.*, or 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week less than formerly. Said that she was always sick when working 12 hours a-day; but that now she is less in the factory her health is quite recruited. She would rather work the present hours, however small the wages.

No. 220. Adult female. *Winder.*—Made 8*s.* 6*d.* a-week for the 12 hours, and at present earns about 7*s.* Said that her health is much improved since she has worked the 10 hours; and that she "would rather have less meat than return to longer time."

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING EVIDENCE.

TABLE I.—THE TESTIMONY of MILL OWNERS and their AGENTS who were asked to state their several Impressions as to the Opinions of the Workers in the Factories in which the Evidence was taken, respecting the Ten Hours Act.

N.B. Their evidence is printed in italics.†

MILL-OWNERS.

Evidence collected by Mr. Horner. Sub-Insp. A. Sub-Insp. B.

Believe that the majority of the workpeople would prefer to work as indicated by the numbers in the same lines with the letters.

Factory.	10 Hours.	11 Hours.	12 Hours.
A	..	..	1
D	11	..	.
E	14	..	.
H	..	37	.
R	73	..	.
S	..	77	.
T	..	80	.
T	..	81	.
A A	98	..	.
A B	..	103	.
A F	..	127*	.
A M	180	..	.
A O	195	..	.
A Q	..	202	.
A Z	245	..	.
B A	245*	..	.
B A	246*	..	.
B E	..	251	.
B E	..	252	.
19	9	9	1

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector C. Sub-Inspector D. Sub-Inspector K.

Believe that the majority of the workpeople would prefer to work as indicated by the numbers in the same lines with the letters.

Factory.	10 Hours.	11 Hours.	12 Hours.
A	..	..	1
H	..	..	33
I	..	..	36
J	..	..	42
K	..	..	.
L	..	48	.
T	..	54	.
U	..	88	.
V	..	..	99
X	..	..	106
Z	121	..	.
A C	136	..	.
A F	142	..	.
A G	153	..	.
A J	..	..	158
A M	188	..	.
	..	237	.
	..	..	.
16	5	4	7
B	..	10	.
D	..	..	26
A C	..	207	.
A D	..	..	212
A H	..	241	.
5	..	3	2
A	1	..	.
B	18	..	.
D	..	31	.
F	..	..	54
G	..	70	.
H	..	..	112
M	178	..	.
O	193	..	.
P	199	..	.
9	5	2	2

THEIR AGENTS.

Evidence collected by Mr. Horner. Sub-Inspector A.

Believe that the majority of the workpeople would prefer to work as indicated by the numbers in the same lines with the letters.

Factory.	Agent.	10 Hours.	11 Hours.	12 Hours.
A	Manager .	2	.	.
B	Book-keeper	3	.	.
C	Manager .	.	.	4
D	,,	6	.	.
F	,,	.	13	.
G	,,	16	.	.
J	,,	24	.	.
J	Book-keeper	45	.	.
L	Spinn.-master	46	.	.
N	Manager .	53	.	.
P	,,	59	.	.
R	,,	65	.	.
T	,,	.	74	.
W	Spinn.-master	.	82	.
X	Book-keeper	.	90	.
A A	Overlooker .	.	94	.
A C	,,	99	.	.
A D	Spinn.-master	.	110	.
A M	Manager .	.	114	.
A M	,,	181	.	.
A Q	,,	182	.	.
A R	,,	.	203	.
A U	,,	.	208	.
A V	,,	.	214	.
A V	,,	.	.	215
A X	,,	.	.	216
B B	Book-keeper	229	.	.
B C	Manager .	.	247	.
B G	,,	248	.	.
B H	,,	264	.	.
		265	.	.
31		17	11	3
A	Overlooker .	.	2	.
C	,,	10	.	.
F	,,	13	.	.
I	Manager .	20	.	.
J	,,	.	21	.
N	Overlooker .	27	.	.
O	Manager .	.	32	.
S	Overlooker .	49	.	.
S	,,	54	.	.
T	Manager .	57	.	.
V	Manager .	69	.	.
B	,,	.	13	.
E	,,	.	11	.
Z	Overlooker .	85	.	.
A A	Manager .	.	88	.
B B	,,	.	.	94
C C	,,	95	.	.
I I	Overlooker .	.	.	180
J J	Foreman .	.	184	.
Q	Overlooker .	.	.	39
20		10	7	3

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector B. Sub-Inspector C. Sub-Inspector D. Sub-Inspector E.

Believe that the majority of the workpeople would prefer to work as indicated by the numbers in the same lines with the letters.

Factory.	Agent.	10 Hours.	11 Hours.	12 Hours.
A	Manager .	1	.	.
B	,,	6	.	.
K	,,	43	.	.
K	,,	46	.	.
M	,,	.	64	.
Q	,,	.	86	.
6		4	2	.
A	Overlooker .	3	.	.
B	Manager .	6	.	.
C	,,	11	.	.
F	,,	.	.	23
S	,,	76	.	.
T	,,	.	.	128
A J	,,	173	.	.
A L	,,	192	.	.
A O	Overlooker .	.	.	215
A O	,,	248	.	.
		250	.	.
11		8	.	3
A	Manager .	.	1	.
A	,,	.	9	.
B	,,	.	11	.
C	,,	.	24	.
F	,,	.	42	.
G	Bookkeeper	.	48	.
H	Overlooker .	.	.	50
K	Manager .	.	73	.
K	Overlooker .	.	79	.
L	,,	.	86	.
O	,,	.	104	.
P	Manager .	.	.	115
A B	,,	.	.	20
A E	,,	.	220	.
14		.	11	.
C	Manager .	26	.	.
I	,,	.	125	.
D	,,	32	.	.
I	Overlooker .	126	.	.
E	Manager .	41	.	.
J	,,	.	136	.
F	,,	.	55	.
K	,,	146	.	.
G	,,	71	.	.
K	Bookkeeper	163	.	.
L	Manager .	164	.	.
M	,,	179	.	.
N	,,	184	.	.
P	Bookkeeper .	200	.	.
P	Manager .	214	.	.
15		12	3	.

SUMMARY.

MILL-OWNERS. Evidence collected by	Factories.	10 Hours.	11 Hours.	12 Hours.
Mr. Horner	19	9	9	1
Sub-Inspector A. . .	4	..	1	3
Sub-Inspector B. . .	4	1	3	..
Sub-Inspector C. . .	16	5	4	7
Sub-Inspector D. . .	5	..	3	2
Sub-Inspector E. . .	9	5	2	2
	57	20	22	15

AGENTS. Evidence collected by	Factories.	10 Hours.	11 Hours.	12 Hours.
Mr. Horner	31	17	11	3
Sub-Inspector A. . .	20	10	7	3
Sub-Inspector B. . .	6	4	2	..
Sub-Inspector C. . .	11	8	..	3
Sub-Inspector D. . .	14	..	11	3
Sub-Inspector E. . .	15	12	3	..
	97	51	34	12

† The numbers in the columns headed 10, 11, and 12, in these and the following Tables, are the signs of the persons given in the evidence.

TABLE II.—The Testimony of the MALE WORKERS classified according to their Weekly Wages for 10 hours, so far as these were ascertained.

Evidence collected by Mr. Horner.

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.			
Cotton A	5	Ad.	.	.	Overlooker	..	..	5	..	..
,, C	7	,,	.	.	In warehouse	..	..	7	..	..
,, C	10	,,	.	.	Mule-spinner	..	..	10	..	..
,, D	12	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	12	..	..
,, D	14	,,	.	.	Overlooker	..	..	14	..	..
,, F	17	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	17	..	..
,, F	20	,,	.	.	Mule-spinner	..	..	20	..	..
,, F	21	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	21	..	..
,, G	25	,,	.	.	Overlooker	..	..	..	..	25
,, G	26	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	26	..	..
,, G	27	,,	.	.	Mule-spinner	..	..	27	..	..
,, G	28	26	.	.	,,	..	..	28	..	..
,, G	29	Ad.	.	.	,,	..	..	29	..	..
,, G	30	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	30	..	..
,, G	31	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	31	..	..
,, G	32	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	32	..	..
,, H	40	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	40	..	..
,, I	41	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	..	..	41
,, I	42	,,	.	.	Piecer	..	..	..	..	42
,, I	43	26	.	.	,,	..	..	43	..	..
,, K	48	Ad.	.	.	Stripper	..	..	48	..	..
,, K	49	,,	.	.	Grinder	..	..	..	..	49
,, K	50	,,	.	.	Weaver	..	..	..	50	..
,, K	51	,,	.	.	Mule-spinner	..	..	51	..	..
,, K	52	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	52	..	..
,, L	54	,,	.	.	Spinning-master	..	..	..	54	..
,, N	64	,,	.	.	Manager	..	..	64	..	..
	69		.	.	. .	..	..	69	..	..
	70		.	.	. .	..	..	70	..	..
	71		.	.	. .	..	..	71	..	..
	72		.	.	. .	..	..	72	..	..
,, R	75	Ad.	.	.	Weaver	..	..	..	75	..
,, R	76	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	..	76	..
	88		.	.	Mule-spinner	..	..	..	..	88
,, W	91	17	s	.	Attends the hoist	..	..	91	..	..
	92	18	.	.	Piecer	..	..	92	..	..
,, Z	102	Ad.	.	.	Slubber	..	..	102	..	..
,, A G	140	44	m	1	Mule-spinner	..	..	..	140	..
,, A I	152	21	.	.	Weaver	..	..	152	..	..
,, A I	156	30	m	3	Minder of self-actor	..	..	..	..	156
,, A K	168	35	m	5	Weaver	..	..	..	168	..
,, A L	176	19	s	.	,,	..	..	176	..	..
,, A M	185	22	s	.	,,	..	..	185	..	..
,, A N	194	21	.	.	,,	..	..	194	..	..
,, A V	218	33	m	.	,,	..	..	218	..	..
,, A H	145	19	s	.	In warehouse	..	..	145	..	..
,, A Q	206	21	.	.	Grinder	6 0	7 0	..	..	206
,, L	55	Ad.	.	.	Piecer	7 0	..	..	..	55
,, N	61	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	9 0	..	..	61
,, A C	111	15	s	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	111
,, A C	112	15	s	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	112
,, A C	113	17	s	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	113
,, A O	198	20	.	.	Skutcher	6	9 0	198	..	..
,, A Q	205	40	m	0	Stripper	7 6	11 0	205	..	..
,, A L	154	18	.	.	Weaver	8 0	10 0	..	..	154
,, A L	155	20	.	.	,,	8 0	10 0	..	..	155
,, A J	158	24	m	.	Skutcher	8 4	10 0	..	..	158
,, A J	159	21	m	.	,,	8 4	10 0	..	..	159
,, A D	115	30	m	.	Piecer	9 0	10 0	115	..	..
,, A D	116	27	m	.	,,	9 0	10 0	116	..	..
			Carried forward		60	..	..	38	6	16

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
					Brought forward	60		..	..	38	6	16
Cot. A D	117	23	m	.	Piecer	9 0	10 0	117	..	..
,, A K	167	30	m	4	Weaver	9 0	10 0	..	..	167
,, A J	163	18	s	.	Overlooker	9 2	11 0	163	..	..
,, A K	169	34	m	4	Weaver	9 6	11 0	169	..	..
,, A V	219	24	s	.	,,	9 9	12 6	..	..	219
,, A I	157	20	.	.	Minder	10 0	12 0	..	..	157
,, A M	190	26	m	0	Grinder	10 0	12 0	190	..	..
,, A X	231	25	s	.	Piecer	10 0	11 0	231	..	..
,, A Y	243	25	m	.	Throstle-jobber	10 0	12 0	..	..	243
,, A L	178	22	m	.	Weaver	10 4	12 0	..	..	178
,, A X	233	32	m	1	Piecer	10 6	11 6	233	..	..
,, A X	239	31	s	.	,,	11 0	12 0	239	..	..
,, B D	250	23	s	.	Throstle-jobber	11 0	12 0	250	..	..
,, A G	132	20	s	.	Card-stripper	11 6	13 6	..	..	132
,, A G	137	22	s	.	,,	11 6	14 0	..	..	137
,, A H	142	22	s	.	Weaver	11 6	13 6	142	..	..
,, A H	143	26	m	0	,,	11 6	13 6	143	..	..
,, A W	227	26	s	.	Piecer	9 7	11 6	227	..	..
,, A K	164	21	m	0	Minder	12 0	14 0	..	..	164
,, A K	165	23	m	1	,,	12 0	14 0	..	..	165
,, A K	166	23	m	0	,,	12 0	14 0	..	..	166
,, A N	193	23	s	.	,,	10 0	12 0	193	..	..
,, A O	196	21	s	.	Warehouseman	12 6	15 0	196	..	..
,, A S	210	24	m	1	Overlooker	12 6	15 0	210	..	..
,, A X	236	35	m	1	Card-stripper	12 8	15 0	236	..	..
,, B F	259	30	m	1	,,	12 8	15 0	259	..	..
,, B F	260	44	m	1	,,	12 8	15 0	260	..	..
,, A L	175	32	m	1	Minder	13 6	15 6	..	..	175
,, A L	174	21	s	.	,,	13 9	15 3	174	..	..
,, A L	173	24	m	1	,,	14 0	16 0	173	..	..
,, A M	183	24	m	0	Weaver	14 6	16 6	183	..	..
,, A V	222	25	s	.	Card-stripper	14 6	18 0	222	..	..
,, B F	258	29	m	.	Card-grinder	14 6	17 0	258	..	..
,, A G	139	25	m	2	Mule-spinner	15 0	17 6	139	..	..
,, A V	217	22	s	.	Weaver	15 0	18 0	217	..	..
,, A X	237	50	m	2	Card-stripper	15 0	18 0	..	237	..
,, A Y	241	33	m	3	Overlooker	15 0	18 0	241	..	..
,, A Y	242	30	s	.	,,	15 0	18 0	242	..	..
,, A V	224	25	m	1	Mule-spinner	16 0	20 6	224	..	..
,, A W	228	26	s	.	Under-carder	14 0	16 0	228	..	..
,, B D	249	27	m	2	Overlooker	16 0	18 0	249	..	..
,, A G	141	38	m	3	Minder	16 6	20 6	..	..	141
,, A T	212	25	m	2	Overlooker	16 8	20 0	212	..	..
,, A V	223	27	m	2	Mule-spinner	19 0	24 0	223	..	..
,, A M	192	32	m	4	Overlooker	22 0	24 0	192	..	..
,, A O	197	43	m	5	Card-master	22 0	26 0	197	..	..
,, A V	221	42	m	6	Mule-spinner	22 0	26 0	..	221	..
,, A X	238	40	m	3	Overlooker	22 8	27 0	238	..	..
,, A M	189	22	m	1	,,	25 0	29 6	189	..	..
,, A T	213	26	m	6	,,	25 2	30 0	213	..	..
,, M	58	Ad.	.	.	Dresser	27 3	30 0	58	..	..
,, C	9	,,	.	.	Overlooker	27 6	30 0	9	..	..
,, B F	254	37	m	4	,,	30 9	35 0	254	..	..
,, B F	255	40	m	2	Mule-spinner	35 0	43 0	..	255	..
,, B F	256	36	m	2	,,	39 0	48 0	..	256	..
,, B F	257	52	m	2	,,	40 0	48 0	257	..	..
,, B F	253	53	m	1	,,	45 10	50 0	..	253	..
,, A X	230	41	m	8	,,	50 0	60 0	..	230	..
			Total		118	..	..	78	12	23

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector A.

Cotton A	1	50	.	.	Spinner	..	..	..	..	1
,, B	4	Ad.	.	.	,,	..	..	..	4	..
,, C	5	,,	.	.	Overlooker	..	..	..	..	5
,, C	6	,,	.	.	Spinner	..	..	..	..	6
,, D	8	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	8	..	..
,, D	9	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	9	..	..
Woolen. E	12	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	12	..	..
Cotton G	15	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	..	..	15
,, G	16	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	16	..	..
,, H	19	,,	.	.	Overlooker	..	..	..	..	19
,, J	22	,,	.	.	Weaver	..	..	..	..	22
,, J	23	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	23	..	..
			Carried forward		12	..	..	5	1	6

					Brought forward	12		..	..	5	1	6
Cotton L	25	Ad.	.	.	Card-room			..	..	25	..	..
,, L	26	,,	.	.	Warehouse			..	..	26	..	..
,, P	33	,,	.	.	Spinner			..	..	..	33	..
,, P	34	,,	.	.	,,			..	..	34	..	..
,, P	35	,,	.	.	,,			..	..	35	..	..
,, P	39	,,	.	.	Overlooker			..	..	39	..	..
,, R	41	,,	.	.	Spinner			..	..	41	..	..
,, R	47	,,	.	.	Overlooker			..	..	47	..	..
,, S	51	20	.	.	Spinner			..	..	51	..	..
,, S	52	25	s	.	Spinner of self-actor			..	..	52	..	..
,, T	56	40	.	.	,,			..	..	56	..	..
			Carried forward		23	..	..	15	2	6

TABLE II.—The testimony of the Male Workers, classified according to their Weekly Wages for 10 hours—*continued.*

Evidence collected by Sub Inspector A.—continued.

gna- of e ory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.			
					Brought forward . . 23	..	..	15	2	6
n T	58	60	.	.	Spinner of self-actor	..	..	58	..	..
T	59	35	.	.	,,	..	..	59	..	..
T	60	40	*m*	4	,,	..	..	60	..	..
T	61	30	*m*	0	,,	..	..	61	..	..
T	62	35	*s*	.	,,	..	..	62	..	..
V	70	36	*m*	4	Overlooker . . .	..	..	70	..	..
D D	110	28	*m*	7	Spinner of self-actor	..	..	110	..	..
D D	115	54	*m*	3	Warehouse . . .	..	..	115	..	..
D D	127	40	*m*	4	Spinner	..	..	127	..	..
K K	188	18	.	.	Piecer	..	..	188	..	..
K K	190	45	*w*	6	Spinner	..	..	190	..	..
K K	38	17	.	.	Throstle-spinner .	5 9	7 0	..	..	38
L L	213	18	.	.	Card-room . . .	6 8	8 0	..	..	213
L L	228	19	.	.	,,	7 6	9 0	..	228	..
N	28	17	.	.	Weaver	8 0	9 4	28	..	..
A A	92	35	*s*	.	Piecer	8 0	10 0	92	..	..
H H	165	28	*m*	1	Throstle-spinner .	8 0	10 6	..	..	165
G G	151	24	*s*	.	Blowing-room . .	8 4	10 0	..	..	151
H H	168	30	*s*	.	Piecer	8 6	10 0	168	..	..
C C	105	50	*m*	4	Weaver	9 0	10 0	105	..	..
G G	152	28	*s*	.	Carder	9 0	11 6	..	..	152
H H	170	30	*s*	.	Piecer	9 6	11 0	170	..	..
Y	77	45	*m*	1	Spinner of self-actor	10 0	12 0	77	..	..
Y	79	35	*m*	4	,,	10 0	11 6	79	..	..
Y	80	40	*m*	3	,,	10 0	11 0	80	..	..
L L	218	25	*s*	.	Piecer	10 6	12 0	218	..	..
L L	221	27	*m*	0	Card-grinder . .	10 10	13 0	221	..	..
L L	225	22	.	.	,,	10 10	13 0	225	..	..
L L	229	38	*m*	5	,,	10 10	13 0	229	..	..
F F	142	19	*s*	.	,,	11 0	13 0	142	..	..
G G	150	30	*m*	4	Blowing-room . .	12 0	14 0	..	..	150
G G	160	40	*m*	1	Warper	12 0	13 6	160	..	..
H H	166	21	.	.	Jobber	12 0	14 0	166	..	..
F F	149	35	*s*	.	Weaver	12 6	13 6	149	..	..
L L	217	19	*s*	.	Piecer	12 6	13 0	217	..	..
L L	220	33	*m*	1	Card-grinder . .	12 6	13 0	220	..	..
L L	224	23	*s*	.	,,	12 6	16 0	224	..	..
L L	226	30	*m*	3	,,	12 6	15 0	226	..	..
L L	227	25	*m*	2	,,	12 6	15 0	227	..	..
H H	167	35	*m*	0	Spinner	13 0	15 0	167	..	..
L L	216	25	*s*	.	Spinner of self-actor	13 0	15 0	216	..	..
K K	199	21	.	.	Carder	13 6	15 0	199	..	..
D D	125	33	*m*	1	Spinner	14 0	20 0	125	..	..
F F	128	35	*m*	0	Spinner of self-actor	14 0	17 0	..	..	128
F F	143	36	*m*	2	,,	14 0	18 0	..	..	143
F F	144	35	*s*	.	,,	14 0	18 0	144	..	..
C C	104	32	*s*	.	Card-grinder . .	14 6	14 6	104	..	..
D D	126	40	*m*	5	Spinner	14 6	17 6	126	..	..
U	66	35	*m*	0	Spinner of self-actor	15 0	18 0	66	..	..
U	67	33	*s*	.	,,	15 0	18 0	67	..	..
A A	89	45	*m*	3	,,	15 0	18 0	89	..	..
					Carried forward . . 74	..	..	57	3	14

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.			
					Brought forward . . 74	..	..	57	3	14
Cot. A A	90	50	*m*	1	Spinner of self-actor	15 0	18 0	90	..	..
,, C C	97	40	*m*	1	,,	15 0	18 0	..	97	..
,, I I	175	25	*m*	3	Spinner	15 0	20 0	175	..	..
,, I I	176	35	*m*	2	,,	15 0	18 0	176	..	..
,, Y	82	22	*s*	.	,,	15 6	18 6	82	..	..
,, D D	123	40	*m*	4	,,	15 6	20 0	123	..	..
,, D D	116	35	*m*	1	Warehouse . . .	16 0	18 0	116	..	..
,, I I	174	40	*s*	.	Spinner	16 0	21 0	174	..	..
,, K K	197	60	*m*	1	Card-grinder . .	16 0	18 0	..	197	..
,, W	75	40	*m*	3	Spinner	16 6	18 0	75	..	..
,, C C	96	45	*m*	2	Spinner of self-actor	17 0	20 0	96	..	..
,, C C	100	33	*m*	5	Carder	17 0	20 0	100	..	..
,, L L	205	30	*s*	.	Spinner of self-actor	17 0	20 0	205	..	..
,, L L	206	30	*s*	.	,,	17 0	20 0	206	..	..
,, L L	204	27	*s*	.	,,	17 6	20 0	204	..	..
,, L L	207	30	*s*	.	,,	17 6	17 6	207	..	..
,, A A	91	28	*s*	.	Spinner	18 0	21 0	91	..	..
,, C C	98	18	*s*	.	Spinner of self-actor	18 0	.	98	..	..
,, C C	99	25	*m*	1	,,	18 0	20 0	99	..	..
,, D D	124	45	*m*	2	Spinner	18 0	24 0	..	124	..
,, G G	158	38	*m*	6	Overlooker . . .	18 0	24 0	158	..	..
,, G G	164	26	*m*	.	. .	18 0	20 6	164	..	..
,, J J	183	40	*m*	2	Spinner	18 0	20 0	..	183	..
,, L L	203	43	*m*	.	Spinner of self-actor	18 6	21 0	203	..	..
,, D D	109	45	*m*	7	,,	20 0	23 0	109	..	..
,, D D	122	33	*m*	2	Spinner	20 0	26 0	..	..	122
,, G G	161	35	*m*	0	,,	20 0	26 0	161	..	..
,, D D	112	50	*m*	5	Spinner of self-actor	23 0	30 0	112	..	..
,, H H	172	45	*m*	7	Spinner	23 0	24 0	172	..	..
,, K K	198	40	*m*	6	Overlooker . . .	23 0	25 0	198	..	..
,, X	76	40	*m*	8	,,	25 0	30 0	..	..	76
,, F F	129	40	*m*	5	,,	25 0	28 0	129	..	..
,, F F	130	45	*m*	4	,,	25 0	28 0	130	..	..
,, F F	139	30	*m*	3	,,	25 0	30 0	139	..	..
,, F F	148	48	*m*	11	Dresser	25 0	30 0	..	..	148
,, I I	179	38	*m*	2	Overlooker . . .	25 0	29 0	..	179	..
,, K K	189	30	*s*	.	Spinner	25 0	30 0	189	..	..
,, K K	185	33	*m*	3	,,	26 0	30 0	..	..	185
,, D D	121	35	*m*	6	,,	27 0	33 0	..	121	..
,, K K	187	38	*m*	0	,,	27 0	30 0	187	..	..
,, D D	111	50	*m*	3	Spinner of self-actor	28 0	35 0	111	..	..
,, G G	157	35	*m*	8	Dresser	28 0	32 0	157	..	..
,, K K	191	45	*m*	15	Spinner	30 0	38 0	191	..	..
,, K K	192	33	*m*	3	,,	30 0	38 0	192	..	..
,, K K	193	38	*m*	4	,,	30 0	40 0	193	..	..
,, K K	194	60	*m*	5	,,	30 0	35 0	104	..	..
,, K K	195	35	*m*	6	,,	30 0	33 0	195	..	..
,, K K	196	33	*m*	3	,,	30 0	35 0	196	..	..
,, L L	209	40	.	.	Card-room overlooker	30 0	34 0	..	..	209
,, Q	36	..	.	.	Overlooker . . .	31 0	34 0	36	..	..
,, G G	153	23	*s*	.	Card-grinder . .	9 0	10 6	..	..	153
					Total . . 125	..	..	96	9	20

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector B.

n A	2	..	.	.	Mule-spinner . .	..	..	2	..	..
A	3	..	.	.	,,	..	..	3	..	..
A	4	..	.	.	,,	..	..	4	..	..
A	5	..	.	.	,,	..	..	5	..	..
C	11	..	.	.	Spinning master .	..	..	11	..	..
C	12	..	.	.	Spinner . . .	..	..	..	12	..
D	14	..	.	.	Spinner of self-actor	..	..	14	..	..
D	15	..	.	.	Mule-spinner . .	..	..	15	..	..
D	16	..	.	.	,,	..	..	16	..	..
D	17	..	.	.	,,	..	..	17	..	..
D	20	..	.	.	Overlooker . . .	..	..	20	..	..
E	23	..	.	.	,,	..	..	23	..	..
E	24	..	.	.	Carding master .	..	..	24	..	..
E	25	..	.	.	Spinner	..	..	25	..	..
E	26	..	.	.	..	..	..	26	..	..
F	28	..	.	.	Piecer	..	..	28	..	..
F	29	..	.	.	Spinning master .	..	..	29	..	..
G	31	..	.	.	Spinner	..	..	31	..	..
G	32	..	.	.	,,	..	..	32	..	..
H	36	..	.	.	Overlooker . . .	..	..	36	..	..
H	37	..	.	.	Spinner	..	..	37	..	..
H	38	..	.	.	,,	..	..	35	..	..
I	39	..	.	.	Minder of self-actor	..	..	..	..	39
					Carried forward . . 23	..	..	21	1	1

					Brought forward . . 23	..	..	21	1	1
Cotton I	40	..	.	.	Minder of self-actor	..	..	..	..	40
,, I	41	..	.	.	Book-keeper . .	..	..	..	41	..
,, J	42	..	.	.	Overlooker . .	..	..	..	42	..
,, K	44	..	*m*	.	Spinner	..	..	44	..	..
,, K	45	..	.	.	,,	..	..	45	..	..
,, K	49	23	*s*	.	Weaver	..	..	49	..	..
,, L	57	22	*s*	.	Minder of self-actor	..	..	57	..	..
,, Q	88	..	.	3	Time-keeper . .	..	..	88	..	..
,, R	92	..	*m*	7	Spinner	..	..	92	..	..
,, V	105	..	*m*	8	Carding master .	..	..	..	105	..
,, W	110	..	*m*	2	Spinning master .	..	..	..	110	..
,, C	13	..	.	.	Spinner	7 6	..	..	..	13
,, U	101	..	*m*	6	Weaver	8 6	11 0	..	..	101
,, S	95	..	*m*	.	. ,,	6	..	..	95	..
,, T	97	..	*m*	.	,,	10 0	11 6	97	..	..
,, W	107	31	*s*	.	Minder of self-actor	11 0	12 6	107	..	..
,, W	109	21	*s*	.	,,	9 6	11 0	109	..	..
,, L	60	24	*m*	.	,,	11 6	13 0	60	..	..
,, W	106	24	*s*	.	,,	10 6	12 0	106	..	..
,, V	104	..	.	.	Spinner	12	..	..	104	..
,, N	72	25	*m*	.	Weaver	14 0	17 6	72	..	..
,, N	79	32	*s*	.	Minder of self-actor	14 0	..	79	..	..
					Carried forward . . 45	..	..	34	7	4

TABLE II.—The testimony of the Male Workers, classified according to their Weekly Wages for 10 hours—*continued.*

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector B.—continued.

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.			
					Brought forward . 45	.. ..	.. ..	34	7	4
Cotton Q	85	..	m	1	Carder	14 0	18 0	85	..	..
,, Q	87	..	m	1	Spinner	14 0	18 0	87	..	..
,, W	108	..	m	2	Minder of self-actor	11 6	14 0	108	..	..
,, T	98	..	m	2	Weaver	14 6	18 0	98	..	..
,, O	81	..	m	4	Minder of self-actor	15 0	..	81	..	..
,, X	113	..	s	.	Spinner . . .	17 0	..	113	..	..
,, Y	116	..	m	3	Overlooker . . .	17 2	20 10	116	..	..
,, P	83	..	m	2	Spinner	18 0	22 0	83	..	..
,, X	112	..	s	.	Minder of self-actor	18 0	..	112	..	..
,, P	82	..	m	2	Spinner . . .	19 0	24 0	82	..	..
,, M	66	52	m	.	,,	20 0	24 0	66	..	..
Flax Q	84	..	m	2	Overlooker . . .	20 0	24 0	84	..	..
Cotton R	91	..	m	9	Spinner	21 0	24 0	91	..	..
,, U	100	..	s	.	Overlooker . . .	21 6	..	100	..	..
,, M	65	31	m	3	Spinner . . .	22 0	27 0	65	..	..
,, G	53	50	m	7	Overlooker . . .	22 6	..	53	..	..
,, I	62	27	m	2	Overlooker . . .	23 0	26 6	..	62	..
					Carried forward . . 62	..	..	50	8	4

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.		
					Brought forward . 62	..	..	50	6
Cot. V	102	..	m	7	Spinner	23 0	26 6	..	102
,, X	111	..	..	..	Overlooker . . .	19 6	23 0	111	..
,, Y	114	..	m	..	Spinner . . .	23 0	28 0	114	..
,, Y	115	..	m	4	,,	23 0	27 0	115	..
,, V	103	..	m	..	,,	23 6	27 0	103	..
,, M	70	..	m	5	Overlooker . . .	24 0	..	..	..
,, N	75	42	m	6	Spinner	24 0	28 0	75	..
,, R	90	..	m	11	Weaving master .	24 0	27 0	90	..
,, O	80	..	m	5	Spinning master .	24 9	30 0	80	..
,, R	93	..	m	5	,,	24 9	27 0	..	93
,, N	74	..	m	7	Spinner	25 0	30 0	74	..
,, N	73	..	m	3	Overlooker . . .	27 0	31 0	73	..
,, H	55	47	m	9	Weaving master .	29 0	..	..	55
,, R	94	..	m	6	Carding master .	32 0	35 0	94	..
,, N	76	..	m	4	Spinning-master .	33 0	..	76	..
,, G	54	34	m	3	,,	37 6	45 0	54	..
					Total . . 78	..	..	62	11

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector C.

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
Cotton A	2	Ad.	.	.	Overlooker . . .	..	..	2	..	..
,, A	4	,,	.	.	Carder	..	..	4	..	..
,, B	7	17	.	.	Spinner	..	..	7	..	..
,, C	12	Ad.	.	.	Overlooker . . .	..	..	12	..	..
,, D	15	,,	.	.	Book-keeper . .	..	..	15	..	..
,, D	16	,,	.	.	Overlooker . . .	..	..	16	..	..
,, E	20	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	..	..	20
,, E	22	18	.	.	Throstle-spinner .	..	..	22	..	..
,, F	24	18	.	.	,,	..	..	24	..	..
,, G	28	Ad.	.	.	Overlooker . . .	..	..	28	..	..
,, G	29	,,	.	.	Spinner	..	..	29	..	..
,, J	43	17	.	.	Throstle-spinner .	..	..	..	..	43
Wiln. K	49	Ad.	.	.	Overlooker . . .	..	..	49	..	..
,, K	50	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	..	..	50
Cotton L	55	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	55	..	..
,, L	56	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	..	..	56
,, L	58	,,	.	.	Scutcher . . .	..	..	..	..	58
Wiln. M	61	,,	.	.	Overlooker . . .	..	..	..	..	61
,, M	62	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	..	..	62
Cotton N	65	21	.	.	Engineman . . .	..	..	65	..	..
,, N	66	Ad.	.	.	Carder	..	..	..	..	66
,, N	67	,,	.	.	Overlooker . . .	..	..	67	..	..
,, N	71	,,	.	.	Carder	..	..	..	..	71
,, O	72	,,	.	.	Spinner	..	..	..	..	72
,, O	77	,,	.	.	Slubber	..	..	77	..	..
,, O	78	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	78	..	..
,, O	84	,,	.	.	Spinner	..	..	..	..	84
,, O	86	17	.	.	Carder	..	..	86	..	..
,, O	87	17	.	.	Weaver	..	..	87	..	..
,, T	89	Ad.	.	.	Assistant-Manager	..	..	89	..	..
,, T	90	,,	.	.	Overlooker . . .	..	..	..	..	90
,, T	93	22	.	.	Weaver	..	..	93	..	..
,, T	94	22	.	.	Throstle-jobber.	..	..	..	..	94
,, T	96	Ad.	m	.	Weaver	..	..	96	..	..
,, T	98	,,	.	.	Warehouse . . .	..	..	98	..	..
,, U	100	,,	m	.	Spinner	..	..	100	..	..
,, U	104	24	s	.	Weaver	..	..	104	..	..
,, U	105	Ad.	.	.	,,	..	..	105	..	..
,, W	114	22	.	.	Jobber	..	..	114	..	..
,, A I	183	20	.	.	,,	..	..	183	..	..
,, A O	249	Ad.	m	.	Overlooker . . .	..	..	..	249	..
,, A E	147	19	s	.	Throstle-piecer .	6 3	8 0	..	..	147
,, A A	138	19	s	.	Spinner of self-actor	6 8	8 0	138	..	..
,, A E	150	24	m	2	Slubber	6 8	8 0	..	..	150
,, A B	141	27	m	1	Throstle-piecer .	7 0	8 6	..	..	141
,, A F	155	Ad.	m	.	Drawing frame .	7 6	9 0	..	..	155
,, A E	148	23	s	.	Stripper . . .	7 8	10 0	..	..	148
,, X	127	19	s	.	Carder	8 0	9 6	127	..	..
,, A K	205	18	s	.	Piecer	8 0	10 0	205	..	..
,, T	97	19	s	.	Rover	8 2	10 0	..	..	97
,, A B	139	21	s	.	Book-keeper . .	8 4	10 0	139	..	..
,, A H	164	22	s	.	Overlooker . . .	8 4	10 0	..	..	164
,, A H	172	Ad.	m	.	Stripper . . .	8 4	10 0	..	..	172
,, A K	204	22	s	.	Piecer	8 6	10 0	204	..	..
,, A J	190	20	s	.	,,	8 8	10 0	190	..	..
,, W	112	Ad.	m	2	Jobber	9 0	12 0	..	..	112
,, A H	171	,,	m	.	Weaver	9 0	11 0	171	..	..
					Carried forward . . 57	..	..	34	1	22

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.		
					Brought forward . 57	..	..	34	1
Cot. A J	196	24	s	.	Spinner	9 0	11 0	196	..
,, X	123	24	m	.	Jobber	10 0	..	..	..
,, Y	130	20	s	.	,,	10 0	..	130	..
,, A J	195	28	s	.	Weaver	10 0	12 0	195	..
,, A J	199	17	s	.	Spinner	10 0	12 0	199	..
Wln. A L	230	ad.	m	1	Carder	10 0	12 0	..	..
Cot. A N	244	26	s	.	Spinner	10 0	13 0	..	..
,, A N	243	23	m	0	,,	10 6	14 0	..	..
,, A G	161	21	s	.	Weaver	11 0	12 0	..	..
,, A N	245	Ad.	m	3	,,	11 6	13 0	245	..
,, A B	140	22	m	1	Overlooker . . .	11 8	14 0	140	..
,, A M	234	23	s	.	Scutcher . . .	11 10	13 0	..	..
,, A F	154	Ad.	m	3	Weaver	12 0	14 0	154	..
,, A D	146	,,	m	4	,,	12 6	15 0	146	..
,, A E	149	,,	m	.	Overlooker . . .	12 6	15 0	..	..
,, A O	260	,,	m	3	Carder	12 6	15 0	260	..
,, A J	191	30	m	1	,,	13 0	16 0	191	..
,, A J	200	Ad.	m	3	Spinner	13 0	16 0	200	..
Wln. A L	224	,,	m	3	Overlooker . . .	13 4	16 0	..	..
Cot. A M	235	,,	m	1	,,	13 4	16 0	..	..
,, I	39	,,	m	.	,,	13 8	16 0	39	..
,, V	129	20	s	.	,,	14 0	16 0	129	..
,, A I	184	30	m	1	Card-jobber . .	14 0	17 0	184	..
Wln. A L	218	Ad.	m	1	Overlooker . . .	14 0	15 0	218	..
Cot. A O	253	25	s	.	Weaver	14 0	16 0	253	..
,, J	45	Ad.	.	.	Overlooker . . .	14 10	17 0	..	..
Wln. A L	216	43	s	.	,,	15 0	16 0	216	..
,, A L	217	Ad.	m	3	,,	15 0	15 0	..	..
Cot. Y	135	,,	m	3	Warehouse . . .	16 0	18 0	135	..
,, A A	137	,,	m	7	Spinner	16 0	20 0	137	..
,, A H	168	,,	m	3	,,	16 0	20 0	..	..
,, A G	159	,,	m	.	Overlooker . . .	18 0	22 0	..	..
Wln. A L	220	,	m	1	Spinner	18 0	..	220	..
,, A L	228	,,	m	12	,,	18 0	21 0	228	..
Cot. I	38	,,	.	.	Overlooker . . .	18 4	22 0	38	..
,, W	116	,,	m	5	Carder	20 0	24 0	..	..
,, W	120	,,	m	2	,,	20 0	24 0	120	..
,, A I	182	21	s	.	Overlooker . . .	20 0	25 0	182	..
Wln. A L	229	Ad.	m	2	Spinner	20 0	23 0	229	..
Cot. A M	232	,,	m	5	Warper	20 0	22 0	232	..
,, X	122	,,	m	6	Overlooker . . .	21 0	24 6	122	..
,, A F	157	,,	m	1	,,	21 0	24 0	..	..
,, A K	201	,,	m	3	,,	21 0	24 0	201	..
,, A M	231	,,	m	1	,,	21 0	26 0	231	..
Wln. S	85	,,	.	.	Spinner	21 6	25 0	85	..
Cot. V	108	,,	m	5	Overlooker . . .	22 0	26 0	108	..
,, A K	203	,,	m	3	Mechanic . . .	22 0	26 0	..	..
,, A H	166	32	m	4	Overlooker . . .	23 0	28 0	..	..
,, A K	202	Ad.	m	4	,,	23 0	26 0	202	..
,, I	37	,,	.	.	Manager . . .	23 4	28 0	37	..
,, V	107	,,	.	.	Overlooker . . .	24 0	26 0	107	..
,, A H	165	34	m	.	Loom-tackler . .	24 0	28 0	..	..
,, A I	174	35	m	6	Engine-man . .	24 0	24 0	174	..
,, A N	238	Ad.	m	1	Overlooker . . .	24 0	28 0	238	..
,, A N	239	,,	m	3	,,	24 0	25 0	239	..
,, A O	257	,,	m	8	Spinner	24 0	28 0	257	..
					Carried forward . . 113	..	..	72	1

TABLE II.—The testimony of the Male Workers classified according to their Weekly Wages for 10 hours—(*continued.*)

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector C—(continued.)

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.			
					Brought forward . . 113	.. ..	.. ..	72	1	40
ot. A G	163	Ad.	m	.	Overlooker . . .	25 0	30 0	..	..	163
, A I	175	36	m	2	Maker-up . . .	25 0	30 0	175	..	..
, A I	186	30	m	1	,,	25 0	30 0	186	..	..
, A O	263	26	s	.	Spinner	25 0	28 0	263	..	..
, A O	255	Ad.	m	5	,,	25 6	30 0	255	..	..
, A D	143	,,	m	4	Loom-jobber . .	26 0	28 0	143	..	..
					Carried forward . . 119	.. ..	.. ..	77	1	41
					Brought forward . . 119	.. ..	.. ..	77	1	41
Cot. A I	185	Ad.	m	4	Carder	26 0	30 0	185	..	..
,, A O	251	,,	m	1	Spinner	26 6	30 0	251	..	..
,, A O	252	,,	m	3	Weaver	30 0	30 0	252	..	..
,, A J	189	,,	m	6	Overlooker . . .	32 8	38 0	189	..	..
,, A I	193	,,	m	6	Weaver	9 6	10 0	193	..	..
					Total . . 124	.. ..	.. ..	82	1	41

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector D.

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.			
)tton A	2	35	m	.	Hand-mule spinner	.. ..	.. ..	2	..	..
, A	3	36	s	.	,,	.. ..	.. ..	3	..	..
, B	12	43	m	.	,,	.. ..	.. ..	12	..	..
, B	13	28	s	.	,,	.. ..	.. ..	..	13	..
, C	21	27	m	.	Minder of self-actor	.. ..	.. ..	..	21	..
, C	25	30	m	.	Warehouse . . .	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	25
, D	33	51	m	.	Hand-mule spinner	.. ..	.. ..	..	33	..
, D	35	40	m	.	,,	.. ..	.. ..	..	35	..
, E	37	43	m	.	,,	.. ..	.. ..	..	37	..
, E	38	35	m	.	,,	.. ..	.. ..	..	38	..
, H	58	48	m	7	,,	.. ..	.. ..	..	58	..
, L	83	Ad.	.	.	Overlooker . . .	.. ..	.. ..	..	83	..
, M	98	27	m	2	Hand-mule spinner	.. ..	.. ..	98	..	..
, O	111	45	m	7	,,	.. ..	.. ..	..	111	..
, P	117	23	m	1	Stripper . . .	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	117
, P	118	22	m	1	Grinder	.. ..	.. ..	118	..	..
, P	119	20	s	.	Stripper . . .	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	119
, P	120	29	m	3	Minder of self-actor	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	120
, P	121	37	s	.	Weaver	.. ..	.. ..	121	..	..
, P	124	23	m	1	,,	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	124
, Q	131	28	s	.	,,	7 9	9 6	..	131	..
, U	157	22	s	.	Jobber	8 3	10 0	..	..	157
, L	92	19	s	.	Piecer	8 6	11 0	..	..	92
, W	161	39	m	6	Weaver	9 0	10 6	..	161	..
, D	34	32	s	.	Piecer	10 0	..	34	..	..
, E	39	19	s	.	,,	10 0	..	..	39	..
, A D	214	20	s	.	Jobber	10 0	12 6	..	..	214
, M	96	22	s	.	Stripper . . .	10 4	12 0	..	96	..
, P	113	32	m	6	,,	11 0	13 0	113	..	..
, A D	217	24	s	.	,,	11 0	13 0	217	..	..
, G	54	34	m	3	Blowing-room . .	11 4	14 0	..	..	54
, N	100	21	m	1	Stripper . . .	11 8	14 0	100	..	..
, W	169	25	m	2	,,	11 8	14 0	169	..	..
, W	171	24	s	.	,,	11 8	14 0	..	..	171
, K	76	30	m	0	Weaver	12 0	..	..	76	..
, P	116	44	m	3	Minder of self-actor	12 0	15 0	..	116	..
, Q	130	45	m	4	Weaver	12 0	14 0	..	130	..
, A C	208	22	m	2	Stripper . . .	12 3	14 0	..	208	..
, D	31	41	m	.	Blowing-room . .	12 6	15 0	..	..	31
, K	77	42	m	2	Minder of self-actor	12 6	15 0	..	77	..
, K	78	29	m	1	,,	12 6	15 0	..	78	..
, K	80	30	m	3	,,	12 6	15 0	..	80	..
, K	82	35	m	0	Stripper	12 6	15 0	..	82	..
, Q	127	27	m	0	,,	12 6	14 0	127	..	..
, H	57	43	m	4	Hand-mule spinner	13 0	18 0	..	57	..
, L	89	27	m	0	Stripper . . .	13 0	16 0	..	89	..
, L	90	32	m	1	,,	13 0	16 0	..	..	90
, P	115	27	s	.	Minder of self-actor	13 0	16 0	..	115	..
, U	152	29	m	2	Stripper . . .	13 4	16 0	..	..	152
, X	175	29	s	.	,,	13 4	16 0	..	..	175
, H	59	38	m	5	Hand-mule spinner	14 0	..	..	59	..
, S	144	32	m	4	Stripper	14 0	17 0	..	..	144
, T	148	25	s	.	,,	11 0	14 0	148	..	..
, A A	198	34	m	5	,,	14 0	17 0	..	198	..
, A B	202	28	s	.	,,	14 6	17 0	..	202	..
, S	138	26	s	.	Weaver	14 8	17 6	138	..	..
, S	139	34	m	4	,,	14 8	17 6	..	139	..
, Y	179	52	m	4	,,	17 0	21 0	179	..	..
, Z	188	38	m	4	,,	15 0	18 0	..	188	..
, Z	189	45	m	7	,,	15 0	18 0	189	..	..
, A B	206	21	s	.	Minder of self-actor	15 0	18 0	..	..	206
					Carried forward . . 61	.. ..	.. ..	16	29	16
					Brought forward . . 61	.. ..	.. ..	16	29	16
Cot. A G	236	27	s	.	Hand-mule spinner	15 6	18 0	..	..	236
,, O	109	40	s	.	Stripper . . .	16 0	19 6	..	109	..
,, Y	166	48	m	6	Hand-mule spinner	16 0	19 6	166	..	..
,, Z	185	38	m	4	Stripper . . .	16 0	19 0	..	..	185
,, A A	199	32	m	4	Hand-mule spinner	16 0	19 0	..	..	199
,, A B	205	44	m	4	,,	16 6	19 6	..	205	..
,, A E	221	41	m	10	Spinner	17 0	20 0	..	221	..
,, A E	222	37	m	6	,,	17 0	20 0	..	222	..
,, A G	235	44	w	4	Hand-mule spinner	17 6	20 6	..	235	..
,, I	70	39	w	1	,,	18 0	20 0	70	..	..
,, N	101	36	m	3	,,	18 0	21 0	..	101	..
,, O	106	29	m	3	Weaver	15 0	18 0	..	106	..
,, O	107	29	m	3	,,	15 0	18 0	..	107	..
,, A E	224	43	m	5	Carder	18 0	20 0	..	224	..
,, A E	225	38	m	6	Weaver	18 0	20 0	..	226	..
,, A G	234	28	m	1	Stripper . . .	18 0	20 0	234	..	..
,, Y	167	32	m	4	Hand-mule spinner	18 6	22 6	167	..	..
,, I	69	37	m	5	,,	19 0	22 6	..	69	..
,, O	110	38	m	4	,,	19 6	25 0	..	110	..
,, Q	129	34	m	6	,,	19 6	24 0	..	129	..
,, L	91	38	m	4	,,	20 0	25 0	..	91	..
,, L	93	38	m	6	,,	20 0	25 0	..	93	..
,, Q	128	31	m	1	,,	20 0	23 0	..	128	..
,, R	134	43	m	5	,,	20 0	23 0	..	134	..
,, Y	164	38	m	4	,,	20 0	23 6	164	..	..
,, Y	165	42	m	2	,,	20 0	23 6	165	..	..
,, A D	218	28	m	1	,,	22 0	28 0	218	..	..
,, A D	219	45	m	4	,,	22 0	28 0	..	219	..
,, A F	230	48	m	5	,,	20 0	23 0	..	230	..
,, Y	178	28	m	2	Overlooker . . .	25 6	30 0	..	178	..
,, A G	237	33	m	1	Hand-mule spinner	20 6	24 0	237	..	..
,, S	140	38	m	4	,,	21 0	25 0	..	140	..
,, S	141	33	m	1	,,	21 0	25 0	141	..	..
,, S	142	58	m	7	,,	21 0	25 0	..	142	..
,, X	173	34	m	3	,,	21 0	25 0	..	173	..
,, X	174	28	m	0	,,	21 0	25 0	174	..	..
,, A C	212	58	m	4	,,	21 0	24 6	212	..	..
,, R	135	35	m	5	,,	22 0	25 0	..	135	..
,, M	97	39	m	4	,,	23 0	27 0	..	97	..
,, V	158	25	s	.	,,	23 0	28 0	158	..	..
,, Y	183	43	m	7	,,	23 0	28 0	183	..	..
,, Y	184	47	m	4	,,	23 0	28 0	184	..	..
,, G	52	33	s	.	,,	23 6	27 6	52	..	..
,, G	53	50	m	7	,,	23 6	27 6	..	53	..
,, T	149	34	m	4	,,	23 6	28 0	149	..	..
,, T	150	34	m	4	,,	23 6	28 0	..	150	..
,, F	47	49	m	6	,,	24 0	28 0	..	47	..
,, Z	186	44	m	2	,,	24 6	30 0	186	..	..
,, Z	187	34	m	4	,,	24 6	30 0	187	..	..
,, F	46	35	s	.	,,	25 0	..	..	46	..
,, U	154	32	m	4	,,	25 0	30 0	154	..	..
,, U	155	48	m	7	,,	25 0	30 0	155	..	..
,, Y	180	44	m	4	Dresser	25 0	30 0	..	180	..
,, V	159	27	s	.	Hand-mule spinner	25 6	30 0	..	159	..
,, V	160	37	m	5	,,	25 6	30 0	..	160	..
,, A C	211	32	m	6	,,	26 6	32 0	..	211	..
,, Y	182	23	m	1	Stripper	10 10	13 0	182	..	..
,, C	20	21	s	.	Minder of self-actor	.. ..	.. ..	20	..	..
,, A F	228	30	m	2	Carder	21 8	25 0	..	228	..
					Total . . 120	.. ..	.. ..	38	63	19

TABLE II.—The testimony of the Male Workers classified according to their Weekly Wages for 10 hours—(*continued.*)

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector E.

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.			
Cotton A	2	Ad.	.	.	Bookkeeper . .	..	..	2	..	..
,, A	3	,,	.	.	Manager . . .	..	..	3	..	..
,, E	53	,,	.	.	Warehouse . . .	..	..	53	..	..
,, F	58	,,	.	.	Overlooker . . .	..	..	58	..	..
,, G	104	,,	.	.	Weaver	..	..	104	..	..
,, G	105	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	105	..	..
,, O	194	,,	.	.	Spinner	..	..	194	..	..
,, P	211	,,	.	.	Piecer	7 0	8 6	211	..	..
,, A	10	,,	.	.	Grinder	10 0	11 8	10	..	..
,, B	21	,,	.	.	,,	10 0	12 0	21	..	..
,, L	167	,,	.	.	Weaver	11 0	13 0	167	..	..
,, O	196	,,	.	.	Stripper . . .	11 0	13 0	196	..	..
,, O	207	,,	.	.	Grinder	11 0	13 0	207	..	..
,, P	209	,,	.	.	,,	11 0	13 0	209	..	..
,, G	99	,,	.	.	Spinner on self-actor	11 6	13 0	99	..	..
,, G	100	,,	.	.	,,	11 6	13 0	100	..	..
,, G	101	,,	.	.	,,	11 6	13 0	101	..	..
,, G	102	,,	.	.	,,	11 6	13 0	102	..	..
,, H	119	,,	.	.	Stripper . . .	12 0	14 0	119	..	..
,, H	123	,,	.	.	Spinner on self-actor	12 0	14 0	123	..	..
,, P	204	,,	.	.	Scutching-room .	12 0	15 0	204	..	..
,, L	165	,,	.	.	Weaver	12 6	15 0	165	..	..
,, M	182	,,	.	.	,,	14 0	15 0	182	..	..
,, H	113	,,	.	.	,,	15 0	17 0	113	..	..
,, H	116	,,	m	.	,,	15 0	..	116	..	..
,, H	117	,,	.	.	,,	15 0	18 0	117	..	..
,, H	118	,,	.	.	,,	15 0	17 0	118	..	..
,, F	59	,,	.	.	,,	16 0	18 0	59	..	..
,, F	60	,,	.	.	,,	16 0	18 0	60	..	..
,, K	152	,,	.	.	Overlker of card-room	17 0	20 0	152	..	..
,, K	159	,,	.	.	,,	18 0	21 0	159	..	..
,, L	169	,,	.	.	,,	18 0	21 0	169	..	..
,, L	177	,,	m	8	,,	18 4	22 0	177	..	..
,, M	180	,,	m	c	,,	18 8	20 0	180	..	..
,, L	170	,,	.	.	Spinner	19 0	25 0	170	..	..
,, A	5	,,	.	.	Overlooker . . .	20 0	24 0	5	..	..
,, B	20	,,	m	c	Overlker of card-room	20 0	24 0	20	..	..
,, E	42	,,	.	.	Overlooker . . .	20 0	23 0	42	..	..
,, F	69	,,	.	.	Overlker of throst-rm	20 0	23 0	69	..	..
,, G	72	,,	m	c	Overlooker . . .	20 0	24 0	72	..	..
,, G	73	,,	.	.	Overlker of card-room	20 0	24 0	73	..	..
,, G	74	,,	.	.	,,	20 0	24 0	74	..	..
,, H	120	,,	.	.	,,	20 0	25 0	120	..	..
					Carried forward . . 43	..	..	43	..	..
					Brought forward . 43	..	..	43	..	..
Cotton I	127	Ad.	.	.	Overlker of card-room	20 0	24 0	127	..	..
,, J	137	,,	.	.	,,	20 0	24 0	137	..	..
,, K	157	,,	.	.	,,	20 0	25 0	157	..	..
,, L	172	,,	.	.	Spinner	20 0	24 0	172	..	..
,, N	190	,,	m	.	,,	20 0	23 0	190	..	..
,, O	195	,,	m	c	Overlker of card-room	20 0	24 0	195	..	..
,, P	201	,,	m	c	,,	20 0	24 0	201	..	..
,, P	206	,,	.	.	,,	20 0	24 0	206	..	..
,, B	22	,,	.	.	Spinner	21 0	26 0	22	..	..
,, B	23	,,	m	c	,,	21 0	26 0	23	..	..
,, D	37	,,	.	.	,,	21 0	25 0	37	..	..
,, D	38	,,	.	.	,,	21 0	25 0	38	..	..
,, D	39	,,	.	.	,,	21 0	25 0	39	..	..
,, E	56	,,	.	.	Overlooker of weavers	21 0	24 0	56	..	..
,, E	57	,,	.	.	,,	21 0	24 0	57	..	..
,, C	103	,,	m	c	,,	21 0	26 0	103	..	..
,, N	185	,,	.	.	Overlker of card-room	21 0	24 0	185	..	..
,, A	16	,,	.	.	Mule spinner . .	22 0	25 0	16	..	..
,, B	24	,,	.	.	,,	22 0	25 0	24	..	..
,, D	36	,,	.	.	,,	22 0	25 0	36	..	..
,, E	47	,,	m	c	,,	22 0	28 0	47	..	..
,, E	48	,,	m	c	,,	22 0	28 0	48	..	..
,, E	49	,,	m	c	,,	22 0	28 0	49	..	..
,, E	50	,,	.	.	,,	22 0	28 0	50	..	..
,, E	51	,,	.	.	,,	22 0	28 0	51	..	..
,, E	52	,,	.	.	,,	22 0	28 0	52	..	..
,, I	132	,,	.	.	,,	22 0	25 0	132	..	..
,, K	161	,,	m	c	,,	22 0	28 0	161	..	..
,, N	189	,,	m	c	,,	22 0	25 0	189	..	..
,, A	14	,,	.	.	,,	23 0	27 0	14	..	..
,, A	15	,,	m	4	,,	23 0	27 0	15	..	..
,, B	25	,,	.	.	,,	23 0	27 0	25	..	..
,, G	75	,,	.	.	Overlooker of spinners	23 0	28 0	..	..	..
,, I	129	,,	.	.	Spinner	23 0	26 0	129	..	..
,, L	171	,,	.	.	,,	23 0	26 0	171	..	..
,, P	210	,,	.	.	,,	23 6	25 0	210	..	..
,, J	143	,,	.	.	Overlker of card-room	24 0	28 0	143	..	..
,, P	212	,,	.	.	Spinner	24 0	27 0	212	..	..
,, I	133	,,	m	c	,,	25 0	28 0	133	..	..
,, P	213	,,	.	.	,,	26 0	27 0	213	..	..
,, A	4	,,	.	.	Overlker of card-room	27 6	30 0	4	..	..
,, B	19	,,	.	.	Bookkeeper . .	..	..	19	..	..
,, C	27	,,	.	.	Warper	..	..	27	..	..
					Total . . 86	..	..	85	..	..

TABLE III.—The Testimony of the FEMALE WORKERS classified according to their Weekly Wages for 10 hours, so far as the were ascertained.

Evidence collected by Mr. Horner.

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.			
Cotton C	8	20	.	.	In warehouse . .	..	..	8	..	..
,, E	15′	21	.	.	Weaver	..	..	15′	..	..
,, K	15″	23	.	.	,,	..	..	15″	..	..
,, E	15‴	25	.	.	,,	..	..	15‴	..	..
,, F	18	Ad.	m	c	,,	..	..	18	..	..
,, F	19	16	s	.	Roving-frame . .	..	..	..	..	19
,, G	33	22	s	.	,,	..	..	..	33	..
,, G	34	26	s	.	,,	..	..	..	34	..
,, G	35	24	s	.	,,	..	..	..	35	..
,, I	44	26	s	.	,,	..	..	44	..	..
,, J	47	26	m	.	,,	..	..	..	..	47
,, M	56	Ad.	.	.	Winder	..	..	56	..	..
,, M	57	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	57	..	..
,, N	60	,,	.	.	Roving-frame . .	..	..	60	..	..
Flax O	62	,,	.	.	Spinner	..	..	62	..	..
					Carried forward . . 15	..	..	10	3	2
					Brought forward . 15	..	..	10	3	2
Cotton O	63	Ad.	.	.	Winder	..	..	63	..	..
,, P	66	19	s	.	Spinner	..	..	66	..	..
,, P	67	16	s	.	,,	..	..	67	..	..
,, P	68	17	s	.	,,	..	..	68	..	..
,, U	85	..	.	.	Roving-frame . .	..	..	..	..	..
,, U	86	..	.	.	,,	..	..	..	..	..
,, AC	104	..	s	.	,,	..	..	..	..	104
,, AC	105	..	m	.	,,	..	..	..	..	105
,, AC	107	..	m	.	,,	..	..	..	..	107
,, AC	108	..	m	.	,,	..	..	..	..	108
,, AC	109	19	s	.	,,	..	..	..	..	109
,, AE	121	20	s	.	Weaver	..	..	121	..	..
,, AE	122	..	m	.	,,	..	..	122	..	..
,, AE	123	..	m	.	,,	..	..	123	..	..
					Carried forward . . 29	..	..	17	8	..

TABLE III.—The testimony of the Female Workers classified according to their Weekly Wages for 10 hours—(*continued.*)

Evidence collected by Mr. Horner—continued.

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
					Brought forward . . 29	..	..	17	8	4
	124	..	m	3	Roving-frame . .	..	..	..	..	124
	125	..	m	1	,,	..	..	..	..	125
	126	..	s	.	,,	..	..	..	..	126
t. A G	135	21	m	.	Throstle-frame . .	..	..	..	..	135
	127	..	m	.	Roving-frame . .	..	..	..	..	127
, A G	136	18	s	.	Throstle-frame . .	..	..	..	..	136
, A H	144	27	s	.	Winder	..	..	..	..	144
, A H	146	20	s	.	Throstle-frame . .	..	..	146	..	..
, A H	147	22	s	.	,,	..	..	147	..	..
, A H	148	21	s	.	,,	..	..	148	..	..
, A I	151	27	s	.	Roving-frame . .	..	..	..	..	151
, A M	186	25	s	.	Weaver	..	..	186	..	..
ax A P	201	18	s	.	Drawing-frame . .	5 5	7 0	..	..	201
, A P	200	24	s	.	,,	5 10	7 0	..	200	..
t. A Q	207	18	m	.	In card-room . .	6 3	7 6	207	..	..
, S	79	Ad.	.	.	Roving-frame . .	6 8	8 0	79	..	..
, A R	209	19	s	.	Piecer	6 8	7 6	..	209	..
, G	36	18	s	.	Roving-frame . .	6 9	8 6	..	36	..
, A I	153	20	s	.	Weaver	6 9	8 6	..	..	153
, Y	95	16	s	.	,,	7 0	8 0	95	..	..
, Y	96	19	s	.	,,	7 0	8 0	96	..	..
, Y	97	17	s	.	,,	7 0	8 0	97	..	..
, A H	149	21	s	.	,,	7 0	9 0	149	..	..
, A X	235	20	s	.	Drawing-frame . .	7 2	8 6	..	..	235
, A G	131	23	m	2	Throstle-frame . .	7 4	9 0	..	..	131
, A H	150	21	.	.	Drawing-frame . .	7 6	9 0	150	..	..
, A J	160	Ad.	m	.	Throstle-frame . .	7 6	9 0	160	..	..
, A J	161	30	m	1	,,	7 6	9 0	..	..	161
, A J	162	27	m	1	,,	7 6	9 0	..	..	162
, A Q	204	26	s	.	Piecer	7 6	9 0	204	..	..
, A X	232	23	s	.	,,	7 6	8 0	232	..	..
, A Y	240	24	m	1	Jack-frame . . .	7 6	9 0	..	..	240
, A Y	244	22	s	.	Throstle-frame . .	7 6	9 0	244	..	..
					Carried forward . . 62	..	..	32	11	19

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
					Brought forward . . 62	..	..	32	11	19
Cot. B F	263	18	s	.	Lap-frame . . .	7 6	9 0	263	..	..
,, A M	191	25	s	.	Drawing-frame . .	7 9	9 0	..	..	191
,, S	78	Ad.	.	.	Roving-frame . .	7 11	9 6	78	..	..
,, A S	211	35	.	.	Throstle-frame . .	7 11	9 6	211	..	..
,, A G	133	Ad.	m	2	Jack-frame . . .	8 0	9 6	..	..	133
,, A G	134	22	s	.	,,	8 0	9 6	..	..	134
,, A V	225	26	m	1	Piecer	8 0	9 6	225	..	..
,, A X	234	26	s	.	Jack-frame . . .	8 0	10 0	..	..	234
,, B F	262	21	s	.	,,	8 0	10 0	262	..	..
,, A A	100	Ad.	m	.	Winder	8 3	11 0	100	..	..
,, A M	188	22	s	.	Throstle-frame . .	8 3	9 0	..	..	188
,, A V	226	27	m	0	Jack-frame . . .	8 4	10 0	226	..	..
,, F	22	Ad.	m	3	Roving-frame . .	8 5	10 0	22	..	..
,, A C	106	20	s	.	,,	8 6	10 6	..	..	106
,, A L	170	26	m	1	Jack-frame . . .	8 6	10 0	170	..	..
,, A L	171	18	s	.	,,	8 6	10 0	..	..	171
,, A L	172	28	m	1	,,	8 6	10 0	172	..	..
,, H	38	Ad.	m	.	Weaver	8 9	10 0	38	..	..
,, H	39	,,	m	.	,,	8 9	10 0	39	..	..
,, A M	187	28	s	.	Throstle-frame . .	9 0	10 6	187	..	..
,, A F	128	20	s	.	Weaver	9 6	11 0	..	..	128
,, A F	129	19	s	.	,,	9 6	11 0	..	..	129
,, A F	130	22	s	.	,,	9 6	11 0	..	..	130
,, A M	184	24	s	.	,,	9 6	11 0	184	..	..
,, B F	261	20	s	.	Jack-frame . . .	9 6	10 9	..	..	261
,, A G	138	32	m	5	Roving-frame . .	10 0	12 6	138	..	..
,, U	87	25	.	.	Winder	11 0	13 0	87	..	..
,, A E	118	Ad.	m	.	Weaver	12 6	15 0	..	..	118
,, A E	119	30	s	.	,,	12 6	15 0	..	..	119
,, A E	120	19	s	.	,,	12 6	15 0	..	..	120
,, A V	220	28	m	3	,,	14 0	16 0	..	..	220
,, A L	177	24	s	.	,,	14 6	17 6	177	..	..
					Total . . 94	..	..	49	11	34

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector A.

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
otton C	7	Ad.	.	.	Weaver	..	..	..	..	7
,, G	17	,,	.	.	Reeler	..	..	17	..	..
,, G	18	,,	.	.	Card-room . . .	..	..	..	..	18
,, N	29	17	.	.	Weaver	..	..	..	..	29
,, N	30	17	.	.	,,	..	..	30	..	..
,, N	31	..	.	.	. .	..	..	31	..	..
,, Q	37	Ad.	.	.	Card-room . . .	..	..	..	..	37
,, R	43	,,	.	.	Weaver	..	..	43	..	..
,, R	44	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	44	..	..
,, R	45	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	45	..	..
,, R	46	,,	.	.	,,	..	..	46	..	..
,, U	65	40	m	0	Winder	..	..	65	..	..
,, L L	211	25	m	0	Card-room . . .	5 0	6 0	211	..	..
,, F F	145	18	s	.	,,	5 6	6 6	..	..	145
,, F F	141	22	s	.	,,	6 0	7 0	..	..	141
,, G G	162	15	s	.	Weaver	6 0	8 6	..	..	162
,, F F	146	40	m	2	Warper	6 6	7 6	..	..	146
,, F F	147	17	.	.	,,	6 6	8 0	..	..	147
,, F F	133	32	m	1	Throstle-spinner .	6 8	8 0	..	..	133
,, F F	134	20	s	.	,,	6 8	8 0	..	..	134
,, F F	135	25	m	0	,,	6 8	10 0	..	..	135
,, F F	136	25	s	.	,,	6 8	8 0	..	..	136
,, F F	137	22	s	.	,,	6 8	8 0	..	..	137
,, F F	138	25	s	.	,,	6 8	8 0	..	..	138
,, G G	154	18	.	.	Card-room . . .	6 8	8 0	..	..	154
,, G G	155	19	.	.	,,	6 8	8 0	..	..	155
,, G G	156	26	m	1	,,	6 8	8 0	..	..	156
,, Y	81	25	s	.	Piecer	7 0	8 6	..	..	81
,, F F	140	30	.	.	Card-room . . .	7 0	8 6	..	..	140
,, Y	83	38	m	3	Piecer	7 2	9 0	..	..	83
,, Y	84	33	m	0	,,	7 2	8 6	..	..	84
,, W	72	30	s	.	Throstle-spinner .	7 3	9 6	..	..	72
,, W	73	25	m	0	,,	7 3	9 6	..	..	73
,, Y	78	38	w	2	Piecer	7 4	9 0	..	..	78
,, D D	120	38	m	0	Card-room . . .	7 6	8 6	..	..	120
,, I I	177	35	s	.	Throstle-spinner .	7 6	9 0	..	..	177
,, I I	178	21	s	.	,,	7 6	9 0	..	..	178
,, L L	210	20	.	.	Card-room . . .	7 6	9 0	210	..	..
,, L L	219	24	s	.	Piecer	7 6	9 0	..	..	219
					Carried forward . . 39	..	..	10	..	29

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
					Brought forward . . 39	..	..	10	..	29
Cot. L L	222	22	s	.	Card-room . . .	7 6	9 0	..	..	222
,, V	74	25	s	.	Throstle-spinner .	7 9	9 6	74	..	..
,, U	68	29	m	3	. .	8 0	9 3	68	..	..
,, W	71	40	m	1	Card-room . . .	8 0	9 0	..	..	71
,, D D	119	40	s	.	Reeler	8 0	9 6	119	..	..
,, H H	171	30	m	2	Piecer	8 0	9 6	171	..	..
,, J J	181	40	m	6	Weaver	8 0	10 0	..	..	181
,, K K	186	26	s	.	Piecer	8 0	8 6	186	..	..
,, K K	200	45	m	0	Card-room . . .	8 0	9 0	200	..	..
,, K K	201	19	.	.	,,	8 0	9 0	201	..	..
,, K K	202	35	m	.	,,	8 0	9 0	202	..	..
,, F F	131	18	s	.	Throstle-spinner .	8 4	10 0	..	..	131
,, F F	132	20	s	.	,,	8 4	10 0	..	..	132
,, L L	214	28	s	.	,,	8 4	10 0	214	..	..
,, L L	215	30	m	3	,,	8 4	10 0	215	..	..
,, S	50	40	s	.	Reeler	8 6	10 0	..	..	50
,, S	53	32	m	0	,,	8 6	10 6	53	..	..
,, U	63	40	m	1	,,	8 6	10 0	63	..	..
,, U	64	30	m	1	Winder	8 6	10 6	..	..	64
,, C C	101	20	s	.	Card-room . . .	8 6	12 0	..	..	101
,, C C	102	30	s	.	,,	8 6	10 0	..	..	102
,, H H	169	40	m	0	Piecer	8 6	10 0	169	..	..
,, R	42	Ad.	.	.	Weaver	9 0	11 0	..	..	42
,, D D	118	40	m	0	Reeler	9 0	11 0	118	..	..
,, G G	163	22	s	.	Weaver	9 0	10 6	..	..	163
,, J J	182	33	m	0	,,	9 0	10 6	182	..	..
,, A A	93	28	m	0	Card-room . . .	9 6	14 0	..	..	93
,, C C	103	38	s	.	,,	9 6	10 6	103	..	..
,, C C	108	40	s	.	Weaver	9 6	11 0	108	..	..
,, L L	208	18	s	.	Piecer	9 6	12 0	208	..	..
,, L L	223	27	s	.	Card-room . . .	9 6	11 0	223	..	..
,, D D	117	45	s	.	Warehouse . . .	10 0	11 0	117	..	..
,, G G	159	25	s	.	Warper	10 0	12 0	159	..	..
,, L L	212	25	.	.	Card-room . . .	11 0	14 0	212	..	..
,, C C	106	30	m	1	Weaver	12 0	13 6	106	..	..
,, C C	107	38	m	1	,,	12 0	13 0	..	..	107
,, Z	86	40	m	1	,,	12 6	14 0	86	..	..
,, Z	87	23	s	.	,,	13 0	15 0	87	..	..
					Total . . 77	..	..	35	..	42

TABLE III.—The testimony of the Female Workers classified according to their Weekly Wages for 10 hours—(*continued*)

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector B.

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.			
Cotton A	4′	..	.	.	In card-room . .	..	..	4′	..	..
,, A	4″	..	.	.	,,	..	..	4″	..	..
,, B	7	..	*m*	2	Weaver	..	..	..	..	7
,, B	8	..	*s*	.	,,	..	..	..	..	8
,, B	9	..	*m*	4	,,	..	..	..	..	9
,, D	18	..	*s*	.	In card-room . .	..	..	..	..	18
,, D	19	..	*s*	.	,,	..	..	..	..	19
,, D	21	..	.	.	Weaver	..	..	21	..	..
,, D	22	..	*m*	*c*	,,	..	..	22	..	..
,, G	33	..	*m*	.	,,	..	..	33	..	..
,, G	34	..	*s*	.	,,	..	..	..	..	34
,, K	48	..	*m*	2	,,	..	..	48	..	..
,, K	52	20	*s*	.	Roving-frame . .	..	..	52	..	..
,, M	68	..	*m*	1	In card-room . .	..	..	68	..	..
,, T	99	..	*m*	0	Winder	..	..	..	..	99
					Carried forward . . 15	..	..	8	..	7
					Brought forward . . . 15	..	..	8	..	7
Cotton M	69	20	*s*	.	In card-room . .	5 10	7 0	69	..	..
,, K	57	..	*m*	.	Drawing-frame . .	6 2	..	..	..	51
,, K	47	..	*s*	.	Weaver	7 6	..	..	..	..
,, L	56	21	*s*	.	Roving-frame . .	8 0	..	..	..	56
,, L	61	30	*s*	.	Warper	8 0	..	61	..	..
,, M	67	30	*m*	0	Roving-frame . .	8 0	9 6	..	..	67
,, K	50	..	*m*	3	,,	8 6	..	..	..	58
,, L	59	..	*s*	.	Winder	8 6	9 6	59	..	..
,, N	78	..	*m*	2	Drawing-frame . .	8 9	10 9	78	..	..
,, N	71	..	*m*	2	Weaver	9 0	11 0	71	..	..
,, N	77	..	*m*	.	Roving-frame . .	9 0	10 6	77	..	..
,, S	96	..	*m*	.	Weaver	9 0	..	96	..	..
,, L	58	..	*s*	.	,,	13 6	17 6	58	..	..
					Total . . 28	..	..	16	..	12

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector C.

Cotton A	5	Ad.	*m*	.	Rover	..	..	..	..	5
,, B	8	19	*s*	.	,,	..	..	8	..	..
,, B	9	Ad.	*m*	.	,,	..	..	..	..	9
,, B	10	..	*s*	.	Reeler	..	..	..	..	10
,, C	13	21	*s*	.	Throstle-spinner .	..	..	13	..	..
,, D	17	Ad.	*m*	.	Winder	..	..	17	..	..
,, E	21	17	*s*	.	Rover	..	..	21	..	..
,, F	25	Ad.	*m*	5	,,	..	..	..	..	25
,, F	26	..	*s*	.	,,	..	..	..	..	26
,, G	30	..	*m*	.	Winder . . .	..	..	30	..	..
,, G	31	30	*s*	.	Reeler	..	..	31	..	..
,, G	32	23	*s*	.	,,	..	..	32	..	..
,, H	34	Ad.	*m*	1	Rover	..	..	34	..	..
,, H	35	19	*s*	.	Reeler	..	..	..	..	35
,, I	40	21	*s*	.	Throstle-spinner .	..	..	40	..	..
,, I	41	Ad.	*w*	1	Rover	..	..	41	..	..
,, J	44	Ad.	*m*	.	Reeler	..	..	44	..	..
,, J	46	..	*s*	.	Jack-frame tenter .	..	..	..	..	46
,, J	47	22	*s*	.	Throstle-spinner .	..	..	..	..	47
,, K	51	..	*m*	.	Weaver	..	..	..	..	51
,, K	52	..	*s*	.	,,	..	..	..	..	52
,, K	53	..	*s*	.	,,	..	..	..	..	53
,, L	57	21	*s*	.	Throstle-piecer .	..	..	57	..	..
,, L	60	..	*m*	.	Reeler	..	..	60	..	..
,, M	63	..	*m*	.	Weaver	..	..	..	..	63
,, N	68	19	*s*	.	,,	..	..	68	..	..
,, N	69	..	*m*	2	,,	..	..	..	..	69
,, N	70	..	*s*	.	,,	..	..	70	..	..
Woolln S	80	22	*s*	.	Carder	..	..	80	..	..
,, S	82	30	*s*	.	Weaver	..	..	..	..	82
,, S	83	..	*m*	1	,,	..	..	..	..	83
Cotton T	91	23	*s*	.	Throstle-spinner .	..	..	..	..	91
,, T	92	21	*s*	.	Rover	..	..	..	..	92
,, T	95	21	*s*	.	Throstle-piecer .	..	..	..	..	95
,, U	101	18	*s*	.	,,	..	..	..	101	..
,, U	102	21	*s*	.	Rover	..	..	..	..	102
,, U	103	21	*s*	.	Weaver	..	..	..	..	103
,, V	110	Ad.	*m*	3	Throstle-spinner .	..	..	110	..	..
,, W	115	21	*s*	.	,,	..	..	..	..	115
,, W	117	Ad.	*m*	3	,,	..	..	..	..	117
,, W	118	23	*s*	.	,,	..	..	118	..	..
,, W	119	21	*s*	.	,,	..	..	..	..	119
,, A H	167	39	*s*	.	Rover	6 4	8 0	..	..	167
,, A H	169	26	*s*	.	Slubber	6 4	8 0	..	..	169
,, A N	246	..	*m*	2	Winder	6 4	8 0	..	..	246
	151	20	*s*	.	Rover	6 8	8 0	..	..	151
,, A C	160	27	*s*	.	Drawing-frame . .	6 8	8 0	..	..	160
,, A H	170	22	*s*	.	Winder	6 8	8 0	170	..	..
,, A N	242	22	*s*	.	Slubber	6 8	8 0	242	..	..
Wln. A L	225	18	*s*	.	Throstle-spinner .	6 10	7 6	225	..	..
,, A J	194	..	*m*	2	Weaver	7 0	7 6	194	..	..
,, A M	233	33	*s*	.	Carder	7 1	8 6	233	..	..
					Carried forward . . 52	..	..	23	1	28
					Brought forward . . 52	..	..	23	1	28
Wln. A M	236	17	*s*	.	Scutcher	7 1	8 6	236	..	..
,, A J	198	18	*s*	.	Rover	7 3	9 6	198	..	..
,, A L	223	35	*s*	.	Warehouse . . .	7 4	8 0	233	..	..
,, A L	226	19	*s*	.	Combing-machine .	7 4	8 0	226	..	..
,, A L	227	18	*s*	.	,,	7 4	8 0	..	..	227
Cotton D	18	..	*m*	.	Rover	7 6	9 0	..	..	18
,, V	109	..	*m*	2	Throstle-piecer .	7 6	9 0	..	..	109
,, V	111	26	*s*	.	,,	7 6	9 0	..	..	111
,, W	113	25	*m*	1	Slubber	7 6	9 6	..	..	113
,, X	124	..	*m*	.	Throstle-spinner .	7 6	9 0	..	..	130
,, X	125	..	*m*	1	,,	7 6	9 0	..	..	150
,, X	126	21	*m*	1	Rover	7 6	8 6	126	..	..
,, Y	134	22	*s*	.	Slubber	7 6	9 0	..	..	134
,, A C	144	25	*m*	.	Winder	7 6	9 0	144	..	..
,, A F	156	..	*m*	.	Rover	7 6	9 0	..	..	156
,, A G	162	..	*w*	.	Throstle-spinner .	7 6	9 0	..	..	162
,, A K	209	23	*s*	.	Slubber	7 6	9 0	209	..	..
,, A K	210	..	*m*	2	,,	7 6	9 0	210	..	..
,, A K	211	31	*s*	.	Throstle-piecer .	7 6	9 0	211	..	..
Wln. S	79	..	*m*	.	Carder	8 0	9 0	..	..	79
Cotton Y	133	19	*s*	.	Throstle-spinner .	8 0	9 6	133	..	..
,, A I	177	30	*s*	.	Drawing-frame . .	8 0	9 6	177	..	..
,, A I	180	29	*s*	.	Reeler	8 0	10 0	180	..	..
,, A J	197	19	*s*	.	Rover	8 0	10 6	..	..	197
,, A K	207	..	*m*	2	,,	8 0	10 0	207	..	..
,, A K	208	18	.	.	,,	8 0	..	208	..	..
Wln. A L	222	23	*s*	.	Weaver	8 0	10 0	..	..	222
Cot. A N	247	25	*s*	.	,,	8 0	9 0	247	..	..
,, A J	187	18	*s*	.	,,	8 0	9 0	187	..	..
,, A I	178	23	*m*	1	Throstle-piecer .	8 6	10 0	178	..	..
,, A O	256	22	*s*	.	Drawing-frame . .	8 7	10 0	256	..	..
,, A I	179	42	*m*	.	Throstle-piecer .	8 8	10 0	179	..	..
,, Y	131	20	*s*	.	Reeler	9 0	10 0	131	..	..
,, Y	132	25	*s*	.	,,	9 0	10 0	132	..	..
,, A D	145	32	*s*	.	Weaver	9 0	10 0	145	..	..
,, A E	152	21	*s*	.	,,	9 0	..	..	..	152
,, A K	212	24	*s*	.	Reeler	9 0	10 0	212	..	..
,, A N	241	Ad.	*m*	.	Rover	9 0	10 6	241	..	..
,, A O	258	,,	*m*	4	Weaver	9 0	11 0	258	..	..
,, A K	213	30	*s*	.	,,	9 6	11 6	213	..	..
Wln. A L	221	23	*s*	.	,,	9 6	11 6	221	..	..
Cot. A I	176	26	*s*	.	Slubber	10 0	12 0	176	..	..
,, A I	181	24	*m*	1	Reeler	10 0	12 0	181	..	..
,, A K	214	..	*m*	3	Weaver	10 0	12 0	214	..	..
,, A O	254	27	*s*	.	,,	10 0	11 6	254	..	..
,, A N	240	..	*m*	0	Warper	10 6	12 0	..	..	240
,, A O	259	27	*m*	0	Rover	11 0	11 6	259	..	..
,, A O	262	23	*s*	.	Winder	11 0	11 0	262	..	..
Wln. S	81	33	*s*	.	Weaver	12 0	14 0	..	..	81
Cot. A O	261	27	*s*	.	,,	15 6	15 6	261	..	..
					Total . . 102	..	..	57	1	44

TABLE III.—The testimony of the Female Workers classified according to their Weekly Wages for 10 hours—(*continued.*)

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector D.

Designation of the Story.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.			
Room A	4	26	m	.	Frame-tenter	..	..	..	4	..
A	5	21	s	.	,,	..	..	..	5	..
A	6	27	s	.	Weaver	..	..	6	..	..
A	7	..	s	.	,,	..	..	..	7	..
A	8	18	s	.	,,	..	..	..	8	..
C	19	23	m	.	,,	..	..	19	..	..
H	62	21	m	1	,,	..	..	62	..	..
I	72	26	m	1	,,	..	..	72	..	..
O	105	26	m	0	,,	..	..	..	105	..
Q	132	40	m	0	,,	..	..	..	132	..
H	64	19	s	.	Scavenger	4 6	6 0	..	..	64
L	88	20	s	.	Lap-tenter	6 6	8 3	..	..	88
F	45	24	s	.	Frame-tenter	6 4	8 0	..	..	45
Y	176	19	s	.	Weaver	7 0	10 0	..	176	..
Y	177	39	s	.	,,	7 0	10 0	..	177	..
Q	125	22	m	0	Frame-tenter	7 1	8 6	..	125	..
S	145	28	s	.	Box-tenter	7 1	8 6	..	..	145
K	81	24	s	.	Lap-tenter	7 2	8 6	..	..	81
B	14	23	s	.	Frame-tenter	7 6	9 6	..	..	14
C	22	20	s	.	,,	7 6	9 0	..	..	22
H	60	27	m	1	,,	7 6	10 0	..	..	60
H	61	20	m	0	Weaver	7 6	10 0	..	..	61
H	63	20	s	.	,,	7 6	10 0	..	..	63
L	87	23	m	0	Frame-tenter	7 6	9 6	..	..	87
M	95	24	s	..	,,	7 6	9 6	95	..	..
Y	168	38	m	4	,,	7 6	9 0	..	..	168
Y	170	31	m	2	Box-tenter	7 6	9 0	..	170	..
U	151	29	m	0	Frame-tenter	7 11	9 6	151	..	..
U	153	37	m	1	Box-tenter	7 11	9 6	..	..	153
U	156	19	s	.	Throstle-tenter	7 11	9 6	..	..	156
Y	181	40	w	2	Frame-tenter	7 11	9 6	181	..	..
A A	197	32	m	1	,,	7 11	9 6	..	..	197
A A	200	25	m	1	,,	7 11	9 6	..	200	..
A H	240	40	s	.	Blowing-room	7 11	9 6	..	..	240
B	15	30	s	.	Frame-tenter	8 0	10 0	..	..	15
D	29	25	m	.	,,	8 0	10 0	..	29	..
D	30	17	s	.	,,	8 0	10 0	..	30	..
D	32	22	s	.	Blowing-room	8 0	10 0	..	..	32
E	36	23	m	.	Frame-tenter	8 0	10 0	36	..	..
G	49	23	s	.	,,	8 0	10 0	..	..	49
G	50	27	m	1	,,	8 0	10 0	..	..	50
G	51	27	m	3	,,	8 0	10 0	..	..	51
I	67	26	m	2	,,	8 0	9 6	..	67	..
I	68	31	w	3	,,	8 0	9 6	68	..	..
Q	126	23	s	.	,,	8 0	9 6	..	..	126
Q	133	22	m	2	Weaver	8 0	9 6	..	133	..
S	143	33	m	3	Box-tenter	8 0	9 6	..	143	..
		Carried forward		47		..	..	9	16	22
		Brought forward		47		..	..	9	16	22
Cotton V	162	28	m	0	Weaver	8 0	9 6	..	162	..
,, V	163	37	m	2	,,	8 0	9 6	163	..	..
,, A C	209	46	m	4	Frame-tenter	8 0	10 0	..	..	209
,, A C	210	29	m	0	,,	8 0	10 0	..	..	210
,, A F	229	24	s	.	,,	8 2	9 9	..	..	229
,, A G	233	21	s	.	,,	8 3	10 0	..	..	233
,, A G	238	51	w	.	Lodge-keeper	8 3	10 0	..	..	238
,, O	108	28	m	1	Frame-tenter	8 3	9 0	108	..	..
,, P	114	30	w	4	,,	8 3	10 0	..	..	114
,, N	99	26	m	0	,,	8 4	10 0	99	..	..
,, A H	239	37	w	2	,,	8 4	10 0	..	..	239
,, T	147	24	m	1	Box-tenter	8 6	10 0	..	..	147
,, Z	190	20	s	.	Weaver	8 6	10 6	..	190	..
,, Z	191	30	s	.	Frame-tenter	8 6	10 6	..	191	..
,, Z	192	21	s	.	,,	8 6	10 6	..	192	..
,, A B	203	18	s	.	,,	8 6	10 0	..	..	203
,, A B	204	24	s	.	,,	8 6	10 0	..	..	204
,, X	172	21	s	.	,,	8 9	10 6	..	172	..
,, A E	223	28	s	.	Weaver	8 9	10 6	..	223	..
,, I	71	25	m	2	,,	9 0	11 0	71	..	..
,, N	102	36	s	.	,,	9 0	10 6	..	102	..
,, N	103	40	s	.	,,	9 0	10 6	103	..	..
,, P	122	20	s	.	,,	9 0	11 0	122	..	..
,, P	123	23	s	.	,,	9 0	11 0	..	123	..
,, A F	226	35	m	2	Twister	9 0	10 6	..	226	..
,, A F	227	25	m	0	Weaver	9 0	10 6	..	227	..
,, A G	231	34	m	0	,,	9 0	10 6	231	..	..
,, A G	232	20	s	.	,,	9 0	10 6	..	232	..
,, A A	194	29	m	0	,,	9 3	11 6	..	194	..
,, A A	195	27	s	.	,,	9 3	11 6	195	..	..
,, A A	196	38	m	2	,,	9 3	11 6	..	196	..
,, S	146	38	m	3	,,	9 6	11 6	146	..	..
,, S	136	33	s	.	,,	9 9	11 6	136	..	..
,, S	137	24	s	.	,,	9 9	11 6	137	..	..
,, F	43	29	m	.	Frame-tenter	10 0	11 0	..	43	..
,, F	44	21	s	.	,,	10 0	..	..	44	..
,, L	84	32	w	0	Weaver	10 0	..	..	84	..
,, L	85	25	s	.	,,	10 0	11 6	85	..	..
,, A D	215	27	m	1	Frame-tenter	10 0	..	..	215	..
,, A D	216	22	s	.	,,	10 0	11 6	..	216	..
,, K	74	31	m	0	Weaver	12 3	..	74	..	..
,, B	16	17	s	.	,,	12 6	15 0	..	16	..
,, B	17	34	m	0	,,	12 6	15 0	..	17	..
,, K	75	32	m	3	,,	12 6	15 0	..	75	..
,, C	23	40	m	6	,,	13 6	15 6	..	23	..
		Total		92		..	..	22	38	32

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector E.

Designation of the Story.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.			
Room A	11	Ad.	m	.	Drawing-frame	6 0	7 6	11	..	..
H	124	,,	m	.	Winder	6 0	7 6	124	..	..
E	43	,,	m	.	Frame-tenter	6 3	7 6	43	..	..
J	140	,,	s	.	Drawing-frame	6 3	7 6	140	..	..
J	142	,,	s	.	,,	6 3	7 6	142	..	..
A	6	,,	.	.	Card-tenter	6 5	7 6	6	..	..
A	7	,,	.	.	,,	6 5	7 6	7	..	..
A	8	,,	.	.	,,	6 5	7 6	8	..	..
A	9	,,	.	.	,,	6 5	7 6	9	..	..
H	121	,,	m	.	Throstle-frame	6 5	8 0	121	..	..
N	186	,,	m	.	Fly-frame	6 5	7 6	186	..	..
N	187	,,	.	.	,,	6 5	7 6	187	..	..
N	188	,,	.	.	Roving-frame	6 5	7 6	188	..	..
J	145	,,	.	.	Mule-piecer	6 8	8 0	145	..	..
K	162	,,	m	.	,,	6 8	8 0	162	..	..
A	17	,,	.	.	,,	6 9	8 0	17	..	..
J	139	,,	.	.	Roving-frame	6 9	8 0	139	..	..
K	153	,,	m	.	Drawing-frame	6 9	8 3	153	..	..
F	66	,,	s	.	Throstle-spinner	6 10	8 6	66	..	..
F	67	,,	s	.	,,	6 10	8 6	67	..	..
F	68	,,	s	.	,,	6 10	8 6	68	..	..
S	138	,,	.	.	Drawing-frame	6 10	8 0	138	..	..
T	203	,,	.	.	,,	6 10	8 0	203	..	..
T	205	,,	.	.	Frame-tenter	6 10	8 0	205	..	..
E	44	,,	s	.	,,	6 11	8 0	44	..	..
E	45	,,	s	.	,,	6 11	8 0	45	..	..
E	46	,,	s	.	,,	6 11	8 0	46	..	..
L	173	,,	m	c	Roving-frame	6 11	8 6	173	..	..
		Carried forward		28		..	..	28	..	..
		Brought forward		28		..	..	28	..	..
Cotton L	175	Ad.	m	.	Roving-frame	6 11	8 3	175	..	..
,, L	176	,,	.	.	Drawing-frame	6 11	8 3	176	..	..
,, A	12	,,	.	.	Reeler	7 0	8 0	12	..	..
,, A	13	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 0	13	..	..
,, D	33	,,	.	.	Mule-piecer	7 0	8 6	33	..	..
,, D	34	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	34	..	..
,, D	35	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	35	..	..
,, G	76	,,	.	.	Card & thros.-rooms	7 0	8 6	..	..	76
,, G	77	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	77
,, G	78	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	78
,, G	79	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	79
,, G	80	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	80
,, G	81	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	81
,, G	82	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	82
,, G	83	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	83
,, G	84	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	84
,, G	85	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	85
,, G	86	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	86
,, G	87	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	87
,, G	88	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	88
,, G	89	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	89
,, G	90	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	..	..	90
,, G	91	Ad.	s	.	Do. & winding-room	7 0	8 6	91	..	..
,, G	92	,,	s	.	,,	7 0	8 6	92	..	..
,, G	93	,,	s	.	,,	7 0	8 6	93	..	..
,, G	94	,,	s	.	,,	7 0	8 6	94	..	..
,, G	95	,,	m	.	,,	7 0	8 6	95	..	..
		Carried forward		55		..	..	40	..	15

Young women from 18 to 25.

TABLE III.—The Testimony of the Female Workers classified according to their Weekly Wages for 10 hours—*continued.*

Evidence collected by Sub-Inspector E—continued.

Designation of the Factory.	Sign for the Person.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Occupation of the Person in the Factory.	Weekly Wages: Getting for 10 hours' work.	Weekly Wages: Would get for 12 hours' work.	Prefers: 10 hours.	Prefers: 11 hours.	Prefers: 12 hours.
						s. d.	s. d.			
					Brought forward . . 55	..	..	40	..	15
Cotton G	96	Ad.	m	.	Card & Windg. room	7 0	8 6	96	..	..
,, G	97	,,	m	.	,,	7 0	8 6	97	..	..
,, G	98	,,	m	.	,,	7 0	8 6	98	..	..
,, H	115	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	115	..	..
,, I	130	,,	.	.	Mule-piecer . .	7 0	8 6	130	..	..
,, I	134	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 0	134	..	..
,, I	135	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	135	..	..
,, K	149	,,	s	.	Throstle-frame . .	7 0	8 0	149	..	..
,, K	150	,,	m	.	,,	7 0	8 0	150	..	..
,, L	174	,,	m	.	Drawing-frame .	7 0	8 6	174	..	..
,, P	208	,,	.	.	Roving-frame . .	7 0	9 6	208	..	..
,, P	215	,,	.	.	Winder	7 0	8 6	215	..	..
,, P	217	,,	.	.	Reeler	7 0	8 0	217	..	..
,, P	219	,,	.	.	Winder	7 0	8 6	219	..	..
,, P	220	,,	.	.	,,	7 0	8 6	220	..	..
,, K	158	,,	.	.	Roving-frame . .	7 3	9 0	158	..	..
,, K	155	,,	m	.	,,	7 4	9 0	155	..	..
,, C	28	Young women	.	.	Weaver	7 6	8 6	28	..	..
,, C	29		.	.	,,	7 6	8 6	29	..	..
,, C	30		.	.	,,	7 6	8 6	30	..	..
,, F	61	Ad.	.	.	,,	7 6	9 0	61	..	..
,, F	62	Ad.	.	.	,,	7 6	9 0	62	..	..
,, F	63	Ad.	.	.	,,	7 6	9 0	63	..	..
,, F	64	..	s	.	Drawing-frame .	7 6	8 0	64	..	..
,, F	65	..	s	.	,,	7 6	8 0	65	..	..
,, G	106	Ad.	.	.	Weaver	7 6	8 6	106	..	..
,, G	107	,,	.	.	,,	7 6	8 6	107	..	..
					Carried forward . . 82	..	..	67	..	15
Cotton G	108	Ad.	.	.	Weaver	7 6	8 6	108	..	..
,, G	109	,,	.	.	,,	7 6	8 6	109	..	..
,, G	110	,,	.	.	,,	7 6	8 6	110	..	..
,, G	111	,,	.	.	,,	7 6	8 6	111	..	..
,, I	128	,,	.	.	Roving-frame . .	7 6	9 0	..	128	
,, J	141	,,	.	.	,,	7 6	9 0	141	..	
,, K	151	,,	.	.	,,	7 6	8 6	151	..	
,, K	154	,,	.	.	,,	7 6	9 6	154	..	
,, K	160	,,	m	.	Mule-piecer . .	7 6	9 6	160	..	
,, N	191	,,	.	.	,,	7 6	8 6	191	..	
,, P	202	,,	.	.	Roving-frame . .	7 6	8 6	202	..	
,, P	216	,,	.	.	Winder	7 6	9 0	216	..	
,, P	218	,,	.	.	Reeler	7 6	8 6	218	..	
,, H	114	,,	m	.	Weaver	8 0	9 0	114	..	
,, I	131	,,	.	.	Mule-piecer . .	8 0	9 0	131	..	
,, J	144	,,	.	.	Roving-frame . .	8 0	9 0	144	..	
,, K	156	,,	.	.	,,	8 0	9 6	156	..	
,, N	192	,,	.	.	Winder	8 0	9 0	192	..	
,, O	197	,,	m	c	Roving-frame . .	8 0	9 6	197	..	
,, O	198	,,	m	.	Winder	8 0	9 0	198	..	
,, H	122	,,	m	.	Roving-frame . .	8 4	10 0	122	..	
,, M	181	,,	.	.	,,	8 6	10 0	181	..	
,, K	147	,,	.	.	Weaver	9 0	10 0	147	..	
,, K	148	,,	m	.	,,	9 0	10 0	148	..	
,, M	183	,,	.	.	,,	9 4	11 0	183	..	
,, L	166	,,	.	.	,,	10 0	13 0	166	..	
,, L	168	,,	m	c	,,	11 6	14 0	168	..	
					Total . . 109	..	..	93	1	

SUMMARY.

	Men. 10 hours.	Men. 11 hours.	Men. 12 hours.	Men. Total.	Women. 10 hours.	Women. 11 hours.	Women. 12 hours.	Women. Total.	Total of M. and W.
Evidence collected by Mr. Horner .	78	12	28	118	49	11	34	94	212
,, ,, Sub-Inspector A.	96	9	20	125	35	..	42	77	202
,, ,, ,, B.	62	11	5	78	16	..	12	28	106
,, ,, ,, C.	82	1	41	124	57	1	44	102	226
,, ,, ,, D.	38	63	19	120	22	38	32	92	212
,, ,, ,, E.	85	..	1	86	93	1	15	109	195
	441	96	114	651	272	51	179	502	1153
Per cent. . .	67¾	14¾	17½		54¼	10	35¾		
Men	..	..	..	..	441	96	114	651	
					713	147	293	1153	
Per cent. . .					61¾	12¾	25½		
					74½				

ɜLE IV.—SUMMARY of the OPINIONS of the MEN, classified ccording to the Amounts of their Weekly Wages for 10 Hours -day, so far as these were ascertained.

len.	Whose Weekly Wages are	Evidence collected by	Prefer Working 10 Hours.	11 Hours.	12 Hours.
	s. d. s. d.				
27	From 6 0 to 10 6	Mr. Horner .	12	0	15
19	,, 5 9 to 10 10	Sub-Inspector A.	12	1	6
6	,, 7 6 to 10 6	,, B.	3	1	2
25	,, 6 3 to 10 6	,, C.	12	..	13
10	,, 7 9 to 10 10	,, D.	3	4	3
3	,, 7 0 to 10 0	,, E.	3	..	..
90			45	6	39
30	From 11 0 to 16 8	Mr. Horner .	22	1	7
38	,, 11 0 to 17 6	Sub-Inspector A.	33	2	3
12	,, 11 0 to 17 2	,, B.	11	1	..
23	,, 11 0 to 16 0	,, C.	15	..	8
26	,, 11 0 to 17 6	,, D.	5	13	8
20	,, 11 0 to 17 0	,, E.	20	..	..
149			106	17	26
7	From 18 0 to 25 2	Mr. Horner .	6	1	..
21	,, 18 0 to 25 0	Sub-Inspector A.	15	3	3
21	,, 18 0 to 25 0	,, B.	17	3	1
30	,, 18 0 to 25 6	,, C.	23	..	7
45	,, 18 0 to 25 6	,, D.	18	27	..
52	,, 18 0 to 25 0	,, E.	51	..	1
176			130	34	12
'8	From 26 0 to 50 0	Mr. Horner .	4	4	..
13	,, 26 0 to 31 0	Sub-Inspector A.	10	1	1
5	,, 26 0 to 37 6	,, B.	4	1	..
5	,, 26 0 to 37 8	,, C.	5	..	..
1	At 26 6 ..	,, D.	..	1	..
2	From 26 0 to 27 6	,, E.	2	..	..
34			25	7	1

TABLE V.—SUMMARY of the OPINIONS of the WOMEN, classified according to the Amounts of their Weekly Wages for 10 Hours a-day, so far as these were ascertained.

Women.	Whose Weekly Wages are	Evidence collected by	Prefer working 10 Hours.	11 Hours.	12 Hours.
	s. d. s. d.				
Of 30	From 5 5 to 8 0	Mr. Horner . .	16	3	11
38	,, 5 0 to 8 0	Sub-Inspector A.	10	..	28
6	,, 5 10 to 8 0	,, B.	2	..	4
39	,, 6 4 to 8 0	,, C.	21	..	18
41	,, 4 6 to 8 0	,, D.	6	11	24
102	,, 6 0 to 8 0	,, E.	86	1	15
256			141	15	100
Of 17	From 8 3 to 10 0	Mr. Horner . .	10	...	7
22	,, 8 4 to 10 0	Sub-Inspector A.	13	..	9
6	,, 8 6 to 10 0	,, B.	5	..	1
10	,, 8 6 to 10 0	,, C.	9	..	1
36	,, 8 2 to 10 0	,, D.	11	17	8
6	,, 8 4 to 10 0	,, E.	6	..	..
97			54	17	26
Of 6	From 11 0 to 14 6	Mr. Horner . .	2	..	4
5	,, 11 0 to 13 0	Sub-Inspector A.	4	..	1
1	At 13 6 ..	,, B.	1	..	..
5	From 10 6 to 15 6	,, C.	3	..	2
5	,, 12 3 to 13 6	,, D.	1	4	..
1	At 11 6 ..	,, E.	1	..	..
23			12	4	7

EIGHTH Half-yearly REPORT under the Act amending the Laws relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vict., c. 15), being for the Half-year ended 31st October, 1848.

SIR, *December* 1, 1848.

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

Dec. 1, 1848.

I HAVE to report that in my district, during the past half-year, the provisions of the Factory and Print Works Acts have been generally observed. Notwithstanding the continued depression of trade in the earlier portion of the half-year, there was in the cotton districts, from the low price of the raw material, a strong temptation to keep the factories at work for a longer time than ten hours, which is the limit fixed for the labour of females and young persons between 13 and 18 years of age; and towards the close of the half-year decided symptoms of a general revival of trade were perceptible. In order effectually to enforce the limitation of the hours of labour, the Factory Act, 7 Vict., c. 15, contains two provisions which, during the period to which my present report refers, have been the subject of much discussion. These are contained in the 26th and 52nd sections.

The former enacts that "the hours of the work of children and young "persons in every factory shall be reckoned from the time when any child "or young person shall first begin to work in the morning in such factory, and "shall be regulated by a public clock, or by some other clock open to the "public view, to be approved of in either case, in writing, under the hand of "the Inspector or Sub-Inspector of the district."

And the 52nd section enacts, that "In any complaint of the employment of "any person in a factory otherwise than is allowed by this Act, the time of "beginning work in the morning which shall be stated in any notice* fixed up "in the factory, signed by the occupier or his agent, shall be taken to be the "time when all persons in the factory, *except children beginning to work in the "afternoon*,† began work on any day subsequent to the date of such notice, so long "as the same continued fixed up in the factory." The same section then proceeds to enact, that "If any person shall be allowed to enter or be in any factory "except at meal times, or during the stoppage of the whole of the machinery "of the factory, or for the sole purpose of bringing tea, or other articles of "food, to the workers in a factory, between the hours of four and five of the "clock in the afternoon, it shall be evidence, unless the contrary shall be proved, "that such person was THEN employed in that factory." This part of the section relates, however, solely to evidence of the *fact* of employment at the time a person is seen in the factory, and has no reference to the mode in which the hours of his employment are to be reckoned. The section concludes with

* The Form in which this notice must be, is prescribed in Schedule (C.), and is as follows:—

"The Hours of Work OF ALL Young Persons and Females above Eighteen Years of Age employed in this Factory.

"Days of Week.*	Morning.		Forenoon.		Afternoon.		Evening.		Total Hours."
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	

* "In this column the days of the week to which the hours of work referred shall be entered."

This notice, it will be observed, contains no column for the names of the persons employed, because ALL must work at the same time. In the case of children under 13, who *are* allowed to work by relays, the notice of *their* hours of work contains a column for their names, in order that the children belonging to each set may be distinguished. A similar column for names is given in the Form of Notice where some of the women and young persons have lost time, which may be recovered under ss. 33 and 34.

† This exception sufficiently indicates the intention of the Legislature, even were the enacting words less clear than they are: the children who are included in this exception cannot, in the *forenoon*, have been at work in a factory, and must have then been at school.—Ss. 3 and 38.

an exception of yards, play-grounds, &c., which exception is also immaterial to the subject under consideration.

Report by T. J. Howell, Esq.

Dec. 1, 1848.

These enactments, together with that (s. 36) which requires that all young persons and women shall have the time for meals *at the same period of the day*,* seem to have been made with the intention of fixing one and the same period for the commencement, progress, and conclusion of the day's work, of all the young persons and women employed in a factory. To persons unacquainted with the details of the factory system, these minute limitations may appear to be unnecessary, and by those who seek to escape from their restraint they are represented as absurd. To me they appear to be intended to attain the objects set forth in the preamble to the Factory Act, 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 103, by remedying an important error in the enactments of that statute, and to be effectual for that purpose, as I shall proceed to show. The preamble to that statute recites, that "It is necessary that the hours of labour of children and "young persons employed in mills and factories should be regulated, inasmuch "as there are great numbers of children and young persons now employed in "mills and factories, and their hours of labour are longer than is desirable, due "regard being had to their health and means of education." By that statute it was made unlawful to employ any person whose labour was restricted by it earlier than half-past five o'clock in the morning, or later than half-past eight o'clock at night; it restricted the hours of labour for young persons to twelve, and required that intervals for meals, amounting in all to one hour and a half, should be allowed to every person so restricted; but that statute did not require that the meal hours of all should be at the same periods of the day, and it left it optional with the masters to fix the hours of work and of meals for each restricted person at any periods during the fifteen hours between the extreme limits of half-past five in the morning and half-past eight at night; provided that no individual actually worked more than twelve hours, and each had one hour and a half for meals at some period or other of the working day. The consequence of this was, as I have repeatedly shown in my earlier reports on the operation of that law, that even where the twelve hours of actual labour were not exceeded, children thirteen years old were kept in attendance on the factory for the whole period of fifteen hours, from half-past five o'clock in the morning till half-past eight o'clock at night; thus rendering the provisions of the law for attainment of the objects professed in its preamble in great measure illusory; and I apprehend that it must have been to cure the inefficacy of the first Act in these respects, that the enactments which I have copied from the 26th and 52nd sections of the 7 Vict., c. 15, were introduced into this latter statute. Notwithstanding which, persons have been found who are bold enough to contend that the same method of extending the working-day of young persons and females over the whole period of fifteen hours may still be lawfully practised by shifting the hours of work, in the same manner as before these enactments for preventing that practice were passed: although I am not aware that any of the gentlemen who have contended for that position have hitherto disclosed what they consider to be the true scope and object—the true intent and meaning—of these enactments—the purposes for which they were made, and the legal construction which should be put upon them: while persons not conversant with the factory system and factory legislation, have been misled as to the true character of this method of working, by reason of its having been miscalled a "*relay* system."

The earlier Reports of the Factory Inspectors abound with complaints of the inadequacy of the provisions of the Twelve Hours Factory Act, 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 103, to effectuate its object. The rise and progress of this system of working *young persons and women* under that Act—of the "*relay* system," as it is miscalled—may be traced in my Reports from the year 1837, when it first attracted my notice, until the system was extinguished by the operation of the 26th and 52nd sections of the 7 Vic., in the year 1844. The system, I believe, prevailed in my district more extensively than in any other; and as, at any rate, I was the Inspector who first called public attention to it, I take this opportunity of citing from my earlier Reports the following passages, wherein I described the operation of this system as it was *then* lawfully practised:—

I had entertained the belief, from its having been stated by competent practical authority, that the restriction of the labour of all young persons under 18 years of age would, in cotton factories, be tantamount to a restriction on the machinery itself, and, consequently, to one upon

* See note, page 95.

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

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the labour of the adults; nevertheless I find, practically, that in the quarter ending 30th September, and when the cotton manufacture was by no means brisk, not less than 40 out of the gross number of 239 cotton-mills (a large proportion of which gross number being insignificant cotton waste mills), were worked longer than 12 hours daily; of these 40 mills many were worked from 13 to 14½ hours daily, and some of them were partially worked throughout the night. In these cases it is professed that the young persons below 18 years of age are employed only the lawful number of hours, viz., 12 hours on five days of the week, and 9 on the sixth. In like manner there are several instances in which children under 13 years of age are employed professedly for only eight hours daily, conformably to the law, and then discharged, without being relieved by other children to carry on their work. In both these cases the temptation to evade the law is very great, and the detection of offences, except that of unlawfully working in the night, is very difficult.—*Report, November* 12, 1837, p. 29.

In my last Quarterly Report I had occasion to remark upon the number of cotton-mills, which were avowedly worked for periods longer than the time to which the labour of persons under 18 years is restricted. The district round Glossop, in Derbyshire, is the part of my division in which those long hours of work have most prevailed, and in which also I have remarked the greatest laxity of practice in granting surgeons' certificates; but on my last visit to that place I found that in some instances, and more especially in two of the largest establishments, these long hours had been abandoned, and that 69 hours weekly had been substituted for all hands employed, for those above as well as for those under 18 years of age. This I have reason to believe was the result of a resistance on the part of the adult workpeople to the long hours of work; but the reduction of the hours of labour had not as yet become general in that vicinity, although it appeared to be extending; and some of the masters who had not adopted it had expressed to me their disposition to acquiesce in the reduction, but not upon compulsion.—*Report, January* 22, 1838, p. 40.

The expectation which I expressed in my last Report, that a further decrease would take place in the number of factories in which the labour performed is protracted beyond 12 hours daily, has not been realized; nor do I see any prospect of such a result, even though trade be depressed. In the two large establishments, however, in which the hours of labour had already been reduced from 13½ and 14 hours respectively to 12, I have been informed that a corresponding diminution in the amount of "work turned off" has not taken place.

Various ingenious expedients are resorted to by the master, who prolongs the operations of his mill beyond 12 hours daily, in order to command the services of a sufficient portion of his younger workpeople during the whole of his working day, and at the same time to steer clear of those provisions of the law which restrict the labour of children under 13 years of age to 48 hours weekly, and the labour of those between 13 and 18 years of age to 69 hours weekly. Thus, by some masters, who protract the operations of the mill to 13½ hours daily, the object is accomplished in the following manner:—One class of the persons under 18 years of age commence at half-past five o'clock in the morning, and finally leave off working for the day at a quarter past eight o'clock in the evening; but as in the interval they have one hour for breakfast, viz., from eight to nine in the morning, an hour and a quarter for dinner, from half-past twelve to three-quarters past one, and half an hour for tea, from four to half-past four in the afternoon, they do not, in fact, work more than the lawful number of 12 hours in the course of the factory working day; but the commencement and termination of their working day include a space of time amounting to 14¾ hours. To enable the master to drive the whole of his machinery during the greater part of the time allowed to the above young persons for rest and refreshment, their fellow-workers, under 18 years of age, commence at six o'clock in the morning, and terminate their labour for the day at eight in the evening: this latter class have an interval of half an hour for breakfast, viz., from half-past eight to nine in the morning, an hour for dinner, from one to two, and half an hour for tea, from half-past four to five o'clock in the afternoon. And as the whole of the machinery is worked during the whole time that either of the two classes are employed, the first-mentioned class do the work of the second, in addition to their own, from half-past five to six in the morning, from three-quarters past one to two in the afternoon, and from half-past four to five, and from eight to a quarter past eight in the evening; and the second do the work of the first, in addition to their own, from eight to half-past eight in the morning, from half-past twelve to one, and from four to half-past four in the afternoon.

By expedients similar to the above, under different modifications of the same principle, and some of which are infinitely complicated, those masters who are disposed to do so are enabled to work their mills for various periods exceeding 12 hours daily, and thereby prove the fallacy of the assumption that the restriction of the labour of all young persons under 18 years of age would, in cotton factories, be tantamount to a restriction on the machinery itself, and, consequently, to one upon the labour of the adults.*

In some instances the work of two is done by one during the meal hours, which are for this purpose fixed at different times for the several classes; in other instances the first class commences in the morning before the second, and then does the work of both; and the second remains later in the evening, and then does the work of both. Similar contrivances are occa-

* I think it a strange perversion of language to designate schemes of this sort by the term relay, which, in its ordinary acceptation, not only *does not* convey any idea of *this*, but *does* indicate a totally *different* system of working—a system of *bonâ fide* reliefs. The mischief resulting from this misuse of a term familiar to everybody is, that the general reader—the public at large—is thereby misled as to the true character of the thing contemplated by the person who so misapplies a well-known phrase. Indeed, I have never met with any indifferent person who, when the term "relay" has been used in common conversation in reference to factory labour, did not understand it to mean a system of working by two complete sets.

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sionally, but not so frequently, resorted to in the case of children under 13 years of age, each doing the work of its fellow besides its own during a portion of the eight hours' daily labour to which it is restricted.

Where the system of working which I have described is resorted to for the purpose of prolonging the hours of labour beyond 12 hours in the day, as it is in many instances in my district, it is extremely difficult to ascertain that the children and young persons under 18 years of age really are respectively relieved from work at the different broken periods of the day assigned for that purpose, because the great irregularity of the clocks renders it in many cases impossible to ascertain at what particular time of the day offences are to be detected, in mills in which the periods for rest and refreshment are broken into so many fractions.—*Report, May 7*, 1838, pp. 8, 9.

In my last quarterly Report I adverted to the expedients which are resorted to, in order to extend the working hours of factories beyond 69 hours weekly, and at the same time to steer clear of that provision of the law which restricts the labour of young persons between 13 and 18 years of age, to 69 hours weekly. There are in my district, as I have before mentioned, many mills which are worked longer than 69 hours weekly; and to illustrate the difficulty which the Inspector and Superintendent find in detecting offences in such cases, from the complicated nature of the arrangements which are made by dividing the work-people into different classes, having different intervals for rest and refreshment, I proceed to state the hours of work appointed for the different persons under 18 years of age, employed in one of the cotton-mills, working these hours on the 22nd ult.*

Card Room.

18 minutes before 6 to 18 minutes after 7.
8 to 12 minutes before 12.
1 to 24 minutes before 8.

Piecers (except seven).

18 minutes before 6 to 12 minutes before 8.
30 minutes after 8 to 12 minutes before 1.
2 to 24 minutes before 8.

Two Piecers.

30 minutes before 6 to 30 minutes before 9.
24 minutes before 10 to 30 minutes before 2.
30 minutes before 3 to 24 minutes before 8.

One Piecer.

30 minutes before 6 to 30 minutes before 9
9 to 30 minutes before 2.
6 minutes after 3 to 24 minutes before 8.

One Piecer.

6 minutes after 6 to 8.
30 minutes before 9 to 1.
2 to 24 minutes before 8.

One Piecer.

30 minutes before 6 to 8.
30 minutes before 9 to 24 minutes before 12.
2 to 24 minutes before 8.

One Piecer.

30 minutes before 6 to 8.
30 minutes after 8 to 1.
2 to 4.
24 minutes to 5 to 24 minutes to 8.

One Piecer.

30 minutes before 6 to 30 minutes before 9.
9 to 30 minutes before 2.
30 minutes before 3 to 4.
24 minutes before 5 to 24 minutes before 8.

The mill, from the time-book of which this account of the working hours was taken on the 22nd June, had been visited by myself on the 4th of the preceding month, when the hours and minutes of work and meals were arranged on a different but equally complicated system; and it was intimated that, in the course of a fortnight from the 22nd of June, a further change would be made.

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* See the preceding note.

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Although many mills are worked longer than 69 hours weekly, the above is the most elaborate contrivance which I have yet met with for accomplishing that object, although all act more or less upon the same principle, by assigning different intervals to different persons for rest and refreshment, in which intervals those who are present, besides doing their own work, do the work of those who are absent.—*Report, July* 6, 1838, *pp.* 6, 7.

In my Reports of 7th May, 1838, and 6th July, 1838, I described the means which are resorted to for protracting the hours of work beyond 12 hours daily. In the former of these Reports I referred to two cases in which the hours of labour had been reduced to 12 hours daily; but, in both instances, they have since been extended to 13, upon the plan of working described by me in that Report. These protracted hours keep the children in attendance upon the mill (although they may not themselves be actually working more twelve hours in the course of the day) for a very long period. The same remark applies to those cases in which children, under 13 years of age, are employed 8 hours daily upon what is termed the *relay system*.* in mills working 12 hours daily. For example, working upon this system the children are divided into three classes, one of which must commence one portion of its 8 hours' work when the mill starts in the morning, and conclude the remaining portion of its work when the mill stops at night; allowing 1½ hour for meals, the factory day covers a space of 13½ hours, during the whole of which period the class to which I refer may be considered as in attendance upon the mill; because in the interval of four hours, during which, in the middle of the day, it has a respite from work, it must be at school at least two hours, so that, in the whole space of 13½ hours, allowing it 1½ hour for meals, there are only two hours in which it is not actually at work either in the mill or in the school. In cases where children live at any distance from the mill, a great portion of these two hours must be spent either in walking between their dwellings and the mill, or in waiting until their turn for employment arrives.—*Report, January* 14, 1839, *pp.* 19, 20.

The various defects in the existing law are now generally understood, and acted upon successfully by all who are desirous of availing themselves of the flaws which enable them to defeat the object of the Legislature. These having been fully described by me on previous occasions, I forbear to trespass upon your Lordship's time with repetition of them. There are, however, some particulars which have fallen under my notice during the past quarter to which I deem it right to call your Lordship's attention.

It has been laid down upon authority which commands the greatest respect, that the difference between the hours of work usual in cotton factories and in other employments arises from two causes; the first of which is the great proportion of fixed to circulating capital, which makes long hours of work desirable; that in mills which are worked only 69 hours a-week (longer than which period it is not lawful to employ any person under 18 years of age) the whole nett profit is derived from the last hour of each day's work, and that in the case of a manufacturer who invests 100,000*l.*, 80,000*l.* in his mill and machinery, and 20,000*l.* in raw materials and wages, if (prices remaining the same) the factory could be kept at work 13 hours instead of 11½, by an addition of about 2600*l.* to the circulating capital, the net profit would be more than doubled. My Reports of 12th November, 1837, 7th May, 1838, 6th July, 1838, and 14th January, 1839, have shown that in point of fact many mills are kept at work even more than 13 hours a-day, and the same Reports have explained the expedients which are resorted to for accomplishing this object in conformity with the law. During the last quarter several mills were working from 6 o'clock A.M. to 7½ P.M., stopping only a quarter of an hour: the adults work the whole period with that interval only; in these, as in all other mills working more than 69 hours weekly, visitations to see that only adults are employed longer than the statutory hours must be made with great precision as to time; but we still experience great difficulty in ascertaining the right period for making the visits from uncertainty as to the time according to which the mill is working, a variance of three-quarters of an hour having been observed between the clocks of mills in the same locality. It would appear that the master, who contrives so to prolong his hours of work, must enjoy considerable advantages over his competitors.—*Report, April* 20, 1839, *p.* 5.

Notwithstanding the depression of trade several factories continued to work upon the plan described in my Report of 6th July, 1838, for various periods, exceeding 12 hours in the day. The hours at one of these were from 5½ A.M. to 8½ P.M., the engine stopping half an hour at dinner-time, and some of the young persons working at each of the extreme periods, but with intervals during the day, which reduce their actual hours of work to 12.

In some factories, where long hours of work prevail, it is stated that it would be desirable to start the engine even before the regular time for the sake of the young hands, that they may go to their work at once, instead of being exposed to the inclemency of the weather while waiting in the yard. The same hardship is not adduced in regard to the young people who are turned out during the day, and who have to wait outside during their allotted intervals. The distance of the dwellings from the factory, which is the reason given in the one case, would have equal force in the other, for the purpose of proving the advantage which they would derive from increasing their hours of work in the factory during the entire day.—*Report, December* 31, 1841, *p.* 93.

This system of working had acquired such general notoriety by the complaints not only of the hands, but of the great body of the trade, against the

* See the note in p. 90.

few gentlemen who resorted to it, that it became a pointed subject of inquiry before the Commons' Committee on Factories in the Session of 1840; and, *confining myself to the evidence relating to my own district*, I make the following extracts from my own testimony and that of Mr. Sub-Inspector Trimmer upon this subject before that Committee:—

2193. Is not the factory day by this clause over a range of 15 hours?—It is.

2194. Have you found that by so large a range being given to the mill-owner abuses have arisen out of it?—It leads to this, which, I think, is contrary to the spirit of the Act, that in some parts of my district, where they run very long hours, by running the machinery during meal-times, it keeps some class of the hands in constant attendance upon the mill. They only work 12 hours, but they are in constant attendance upon the mill during the whole time that the machinery is moving; and that, added to the time of going to and from work, makes the hours exceedingly long. We have instances of the engine running 14½ hours and 14¾ hours.

2195. Then although the actual labour be not more than 12 hours, yet they are kept in constant attendance upon the machinery, when in motion, for a longer period?—In attendance upon the mill. The child lives two or three miles off, and supposing the machinery to run 14 hours and a-half, that child must be out of the mill at different intervals, amounting to two hours and a-half; but very often it does not go home. I have seen them myself loitering about at the door, waiting their turn to come in again; loitering about either in the yard, or in the neighbourhood of the premises, till they are called in again.

2196. You say that is in consequence of the great length of the factory day?—Exactly so; that is the result of it.

2197. Therefore your opinion is, that this length of the factory day does give rise to abuses?—It gives rise to that.—*Evidence of T. J. Howell. Second Report of Commons' Commissioners on Factories, April*, 1840, *p.* 2.

2351. (Mr. *Hindley*.) Have you now got part of Derbyshire in your district, that of Glossop?—I have.

2352. Have you found some difficulty in bringing the Glossop masters to uniform time with the rest of the trade?—I have never been able to do it yet.

2353. What are the hours they work at Glossop at present?—I cannot tell for they vary their hours, and the mode of doing it, every visit.

2354. Are the clocks regular?—No; it is with reference to Glossop that I have principally spoken upon that subject.

2355. In one of your reports, you state that a person may commence work in his factory at half-past five in the morning, and he may go on till eight at night, professing to work the hands above 13, 12 hours in the day. You state that in the report he gives to you of the way in which he does it, the time is given for every piecer of 13 years of age?—Yes, classed.

2356. The time given for one piecer by the mill-owner is stated, page 7, of your report of the 6th July, 1838, to be this:—'The piecer comes at half-past five, and leaves the mill at half-past eight; he comes to the mill again at nine, and leaves at half-past one; at half-past two he comes in again, and leaves at four; he comes in again at 36 minutes past four, and leaves it at 36 minutes past seven; there are six other piecers whose time is given in a similar manner at different periods of the day;' do you think there is the least probability of your being able to ascertain whether those piecers come in and go out at those several periods?—There is very great probability that I should be deceived.

2357. Have you ever been able to ascertain in those mills whether the children have worked the time specified?—I have never been able to detect an offence; but it is obvious, upon the face of it, that there is strong suspicion that offences are commited.

2358. In that case the child is engaged from the beginning to the end, 14 hours and 6 minutes, with intervals?—Yes, the child is in attendance upon the mill, though not actually at work, during the whole of that time.

2359. And therefore the only advantage given to the child is, that it is not actually at work within the mill?—Yes.

2360. And it may be obliged to be playing outside or waiting at the mill-door?—Yes, as I have seen them standing waiting there. These circumstances, with the variation of clocks, render the detection of that offence almost impossible.

2361. You have never detected an offence in mills of that description?—Not in that particular mill. I have selected that case, because it is a most elaborate contrivance to baffle the Inspector.

2362. Does not this create very great jealousy on the part of individuals who are working strictly according to the law?—I do not know that I can say that, from my own knowledge in my own district; I believe it does among the gentlemen in Mr. Horner's district between Glossop and Manchester; but I have no part between Glos op and Manchester.

2363. Do you think it possible to secure protection for those children unless an uniform period for all at that age employed in the same mill is secured by Act of Parliament?—I think that would be a very good means; but I think you would go a great way towards it, by enforcing specific times for meals for all hands.—*Evidence of T. J. Howell, Second Report of Commons' Committee on Factories, April*, 1840, *pp.* 12, 13.

2527. What has been the effect in your experience of allowing so large a range as 15 hours to the factory day?—In some instances the hands are constantly on the premises or just outside the wall nearly the whole of the 15 hours.

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2528. Giving thereby great opportunity to overwork them?—Very great, especially where the clocks vary; because I can never find out when those children ought to be inside the mill or outside.—*Evidence of C. Trimmer, Second Report of Commons' Committee on Factories, April, 1840, p.* 23.

2668. (Mr. *Hindley.*) There are some mills in your district working longer than 12 hours?—There are some working as much as 14½ hours.

2669. Is not there considerable jealousy, on the part of other masters, of those mills?—There is.

2670. Would it not be desirable to have one uniform time?—I think it would be very desirable.

2671. Do not you think the number of hours appointed by law for all the young persons should be the same at the same mill?—It would be very desirable if it could be effected.

2672. But that not being enjoined by the Act, it is very difficult indeed for you to know whether overworking of those young persons has not taken place?—It is.—*Ibid.*, p. 29.

2865. (Mr. *Hindley.*) Has your attention been particularly directed by any of the Inspectors to the mills working the long hours?—I have directed a good deal of attention to them myself.

2866. What time have you found it necessary to be up in the morning, in order to commence your inspection?—I have slept within a mile or two of the place, and been up as early as half-past three or four in the morning.

2867. At what time have you found the young people coming to those mills?—As early as four o'clock.

2868. Children of 13 years of age?—Yes.

2869. At what time have you seen the children going away?—At eight o'clock at night?

2870. Any later than that?—I do not recollect any later than that, except when they have been working up lost time, and then nine o'clock.—*Ibid.*, p. 38.

I have now shown the manner in which the shifting system, miscalled *relay*, worked in my district during the period extending from 1837 to 1844: it was not, however, confined to my district, for it appears in the year 1840 to have extended to the adjoining district of my colleague, Mr. Horner, who, in his report of 31st December, 1840, notices the occurrence of a case in his district, followed by several others similar to those which, during the two previous years, I had reported as having occurred in mine. I extract the passage from Mr. Horner's report,* because it not only complains of the defective state of the law in this respect, as it then stood, but it recommends that a provision should be inserted in the amending Act which was then in contemplation, for preventing this mode of working in future. The provision thus recommended by Mr. Horner so closely resembles the enactments which were introduced into the amending Act (7 Vict., c. 15, ss. 26, 52) on this subject, as to leave no doubt respecting the object with which those enactments were passed. And they were effectual, for, as soon as they came into operation, the practice of shifting the hours of work, and varying the intervals for meals, of which the Inspectors had theretofore been complaining, was everywhere discontinued, and the working day of all women and young persons was at once

* "A case has recently occurred in Manchester of a mill working 13 hours a-day, by sending detachments of the workers under 18 years of age out of the mill for an hour at different times of the day, leaving a sufficient number in the mill to carry on the work with the adults, who thus work 13 hours; and by adults, I mean all who have completed their 18th year. The hour can be of no value to those who are sent out, especially if they live at a distance from the mill; and being kept an hour later at night is much to their disadvantage. I had made an arrangement for making a strict inquiry at this mill, when I ascertained that they had returned to the regular hours. It is the first instance of the kind that has come to my knowledge, in my present district; but the possibility of its being practised ought to be provided against in an amending Act, for it would be productive of many evil consequences. The limitation of all under 18 years of age to 12 hours of work daily has practically limited, in like manner, the work of all above that age in a great majority of cases; and this is held to have been a great improvement on the former practice of mills by the adult operatives generally. It might be prevented without any direct interference with adult labour, a principle which Parliament has hitherto acted upon in this Act, by prohibiting any young person between 13 and 18 years of age from being employed in any description of labour in or about the factory (except in making up lost time, specially provided for) after the expiration of 13½ hours, reckoned from the time of any young person first commencing work in the morning of the same day, of which 13½ hours, 1½ hour shall have been given for meals." Mr. Horner adds, in a note,—"I did not at the time perceive the full practical bearing of certain questions put to me by three honourable members of the Committee on Mills and Factories last Session of Parliament, namely, Mr. Hindley, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Fielden, who are well acquainted with the management of cotton mills. The questions to which I allude are those of Mr. Hindley, 181, 184, 1248, 1249; of Mr. Brotherton, 194; and of Mr. Fielden, 210, 212, 216, 218. The case I have now reported is an illustration of them."

reduced to 12 hours (in addition to the prescribed intervals for meals), reckoned from the earliest moment at which any person, not being an adult man, began to work in the morning.*

In my district I have never known a single instance of any young persons working by *relays* in the proper sense of that term, *i. e.* by dividing "the hands" into separate and equal classes, to work like the crew of a ship in distinct watches, each watch keeping the whole machinery going for a given period. This is my own, and I know it to be the general, understanding of the term "*relay*,"—an expression borrowed from the phraseology of the Road, where it means a complete change of the team at the end of a stage; and hence it has been appropriately applied to the younger class of children (under 13 years of age) employed in factories, whose hours of work are limited to the morning or the afternoon (as the case may be), so that they must work in two distinct and complete sets, *the relay* relieving the other at the dinner hour, while precision and regularity are secured by one complete set being obliged to be at school when the other is at work.

But, reverting to the phraseology of the Road, by the term "*relay*" it is not meant that you should put each horse of your team in a different place at the end of every mile, diversifying the rotation by the temporary substitution of a spare horse (which for this purpose accompanies you through the journey, being tied behind when not in the collar) to take the place first of one and then of another of the original team, each of which resumes its own place or takes that of some other after a brief respite. This system therefore differs from genuine *relays*, inasmuch as, by a slight addition to the team, instead of shortening it lengthens the stage to be performed in point both of time and of distance; and it is by no means an inapt representation of what is meant by those gentlemen who mystify their real meaning, by misapplying the term *relay* to their various plans for employing young persons; for the system which they seek to introduce under the guise of *relays* is some one of the many plans for shuffling "the hands" about in endless variety, and shifting the hours of work and of rest† for different individuals throughout the day, so that you may never have one complete set of hands working together in the same room at the same time.

Another scheme of spurious *relays* recommends itself by the absence of that appearance of trick which attaches more or less to all the plans for shifting the hours of work for different hands: for instance, a gentleman merely wishes to extend his hours from ten to twelve, without prolonging the working day of any of the women or young persons in his factory. The approved way of putting the case is to say, that, "by so doing, he will rescue a number of children from "idleness, and at the same time enable them to earn a trifle towards the support "of their parents by working a couple of hours in the evening after the women "and young persons belonging to his factory have done work." This is sufficiently plausible, nor is it calculated to excite suspicion, except perhaps by the unequal apportionment of the day between the two sets, one working ten the other only two hours, which appears, it must be admitted, to be a strange application of the *relay* system; but this is a mere passing doubt, which is dismissed from the mind of a careless observer by the supposition that there is some peculiarity in the trade to which this mode of working accommodates itself better than any other. But I shall now proceed to exhibit this same scheme in another point of view:—

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* See my First Half-Yearly Report under the 7 Vict. c. 15, dated 1st May, 1845, p. 31.

† It is contended by some advocates of the spurious relay system, that the enactment which requires that all the young persons employed in a factory shall have the time for meals at the same period of the day means that they should have them at different periods of the day. Thus, let A, a girl of 13, commence work at half-past 5 A.M., stop for breakfast from 8 to 9.30 A.M., for dinner from 12.30 to 2.30 P.M., and for tea, from 5 to 6.30 P.M., and finish at 8.30 P.M.; and let B, another girl of 13, commence likewise at 5.30 A.M., stop for breakfast from 9 to 10.30 A.M., for dinner from 2 to 4 P.M., for tea from 6 to 7.30 P.M., and leave off work at 8.30 P.M.; it is contended that the meals of both A and B are given at the same period of the day, if they are stated to be, breakfast 9 to 9.30 A.M., dinner 2 to 2.30 P.M., and tea, 6 to 6.30 P.M. The object of this arrangement is, that A should do B's work in addition to her own, from 9.30 to 10.30 A.M.; from 2.30 to 4 P.M.; and from 6.30 to 7.30 P.M.; and that B should do the work of A, in addition to her own, from 8 to 9 A.M., from 12.30 to 2 P.M., and from 5 to 6 P.M. Thus it will be seen, that although neither of them works more than ten hours, the work of both is spread over a day of fifteen hours, in order to keep the machinery going for thirteen hours and a half instead of ten hours.

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The general hour of commencing work in the factories of a particular place is six in the morning, and the ten hours are worked fairly, with intervals of half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner, so that the young persons and women give over work and quit the factories for the day at half-past five in the afternoon. But one or two gentlemen "prefer working twelve "hours," and also "think that, considering the distance which many of the "hands have to come to their work, six in the morning is too early an hour to "begin, especially in the winter:" they therefore commence at half-past six; and giving the same intervals for meals as their neighbours, the young persons and women belonging to their factories do not finish their day's work till six o'clock in the evening, *being half an hour later than the time at which the hands employed by their neighbours have left work.* In this case it is not difficult to see, through the flimsy veil of affected solicitude for the comfort of the hands, that the real business-like object in view is to give time for a sufficient supply of hands who have quitted the neighbouring mills at half-past five, to be in readiness to furnish a *relay* here at six: and one effect of sections 26 and 52 is to prevent women and young persons from being worked upon this system. But in truth it is not necessary to the successful working of young persons for a longer period than 10 hours, under this "*relay system*," that the expedient of transferring them from one factory to another should be resorted to: the same object may be as effectually accomplished by an interchange of "shifts" in the very factory in which they are so employed. This is clearly shown in the unsophisticated language of the operative whose letter I printed in my last half-year's Report, and which is so much to the purpose that I cannot refrain from recalling it to your notice.

If this system must be carried out, the Ten Hours Bill will be a complete humbug: as many of the women and young persons live a long way from the mill, it takes them on an average an hour to go home and come back again. I always thought they must work the 10 hours between six and six, so that they might have time at night to look after their domestic affairs and the proper bringing up of their children, and that the young might be enabled to attend school, &c., &c.; but I defy any of them to do so under this system; besides, what opportunities it affords the master to overwork them! and I defy any Inspector, let him be ever so vigilant, to detect the master if he does so. As an instance how it will puzzle you or any other Inspector, one of the overlookers has a lad who works in the spinners' room 10 hours, and then he comes down and works the other hours in the weaving-room. Now, how can you detect these cases? You cannot, so long as they do not all give over working at one time.

In consequence of this letter, the attempt to introduce the "shifting" system was abortive. On the 3rd of June following, the same operative wrote the following letter:—

I feel compelled to write to you again respecting —— mill. I, along with all who I have conversed with, are truly thankful that you put a stop to the working of women and young persons by *shifts;* but I am afraid they will evade the law yet unless severely dealt with. The notice which the law requires the millowners to hang up of the time of starting and leaving off work for women and young persons at —— mill specifies that they shall commence work at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave off at a quarter before 6 at night, when they all cease; though I have repeatedly seen several of the women going out half an hour after that time. But what I complain of is this, that several young lads under 18 after working 8 or 10 hours at other mills are allowed to come in and work two hours, viz., from the time that the women and young persons leave of* work until the mill stops, ¼ before 8. Now the law requires the millowners, as I before stated, to put up a notice of the time of starting and ceasing work of women and young persons, but this does not state the time, &c., &c., of those young persons who work the looms after a ¼ before 6. Now this, I think, is an infringement of the law. There are three of the lads that I know of myself —— ——. I have thought proper to give you my real name and address in this letter. Mr. ——— has discharged me for having spoken my opinions against the working shifts or relays; and I rather suspect they judge me for writing to you and giving you information about ——, and ——.

The result was that the practice of working, referred to in the preceding letters, was stopped: the writer was in consequence thrown out of work, and ceased to be a factory hand; but I understand was lucky enough to obtain a not less eligible situation in another capacity.

I have hitherto acted upon the opinion, that there is no alternative between

* Sic.

a strict enforcement of sections 26 and 52 and their total abandonment. Their strict enforcement compels those gentlemen who may wish to run their machinery, or any part thereof, longer than ten hours, to employ for that purpose adult males of eighteen years of age, whose labour is not restricted by law; and, as regards the younger class of children, for whom only the genuine *relay* system is contemplated by the law, any evasion of it, by a prolongation of their work in the factory, or by transferring them to any other factory,-is guarded against by the enactment which provides for their attendance at school in that half of the day when they are not allowed to be at work.

I believe that a very strong feeling pervades the working classes in favour of the strict enforcement of the sections in question; for their experience of the factory system teaches them to know that, in towns, the practical effect of the introduction of the spurious *relay* system would be (whatever may be said to the contrary) that the hands would really be worked in one factory or another for the whole time the machinery runs in both or in either; and that, in rural districts, where the factories are so thinly scattered that the hands could not readily be transferred from one to another, the intervals of nominal rest interposed to prolong the working day would, from the distance of their homes from the factory, be valueless to the working people, and would, in those cases where the ten hours are not surreptitiously exceeded, be spent, as heretofore,* in idling about, waiting for the moment when they are wanted to resume work, with the additional discomfort of exposure to the severity of the weather in inclement seasons; so that, for any useful purpose, these intervals might as well not be granted at all, but employed in the ordinary work of the factory; and more especially when it is remembered that, although for all practical purposes their time is thus occupied by attendance on the factory for fifteen hours, yet their wages are limited to the ten hours of actual work in the mill.

It is curious to observe, that they who contend that this shifting system of working—this spurious *relay*—which was unquestionably, but I believe by an oversight, allowable under the Act of Wm. IV. is still permissible under the 7th of Vic., refer for support to the preamble of the former Act, which has already been recited; whereas my observation of the working of this system under that Act convinced me that it was a complete subversion of the objects professed in the preamble; for I can imagine few things less conducive to health than the sudden transition of the "Hands" from the hot spinning-room to the open yard of the factory or the adjacent highway, there to loiter, in all weathers, until the interval has expired which is miscalled a period of relaxation; nor do I see any great advantage to which they can turn the educational provisions of the Act, if their working day be protracted in the manner which this system contemplates—from half-past five A.M. to half-past eight P.M, in addition to the time spent in going to the factory in the morning and returning from it at night.

This causes the working classes to view the projects of working by these spurious *relays* of young persons and women, however speciously recommended, as artful devices for tricking them out of those results of the "Ten Hours Bill" which the strict enforcement of the sections under consideration would secure to them; for they know that by protracting the working day for young persons and women by these devices, though, for the sake of argument, it be admitted that no one of them shall be actually employed in manual labour more than ten hours, yet, in consequence of their constant attendance to be ready to resume work at the precise moment when they may be wanted after the intervals which are interposed to extend the working day, they are really as much employed at the factory from the beginning to the end of the working day—from the time when the engine starts in the morning to the time when it stops at night—as a player who performs in the first, in the last, and in all the intermediate scenes of a comedy, save one or two, is said in common parlance to be, and in fact really is to all intents and purposes, employed from the beginning to the end of the performance.

What the working people want is to be allowed to do their day's work in a straightforward manner. They know that the duty on the importation of cotton wool has been repealed. They know that flour is an ingredient most

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* See pp. 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.

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extensively used in the cotton manufacture,* and they remember that great manufacturers, thoughtful, calculating men of business, have said that ten hours' labour would be quite sufficient, if the Corn Laws were repealed. They do not forget that the Corn Laws are repealed. They wish to be allowed to work their ten hours from the time of starting in the morning, with only the needful and lawful intervals for meals; and not to be kept in tedious attendance on the factory, by having their day's work taken out of them by instalments spread over a day of 15 hours, by splitting the day into fractional parts, and interposing longer or more frequent intervals in the middle of their work than are requisite for their meals; which system they look upon as little better than a fraud, while to call it "working by *relays*" they look upon as no better than a fallacy.

The operation of the sections under consideration in my district, has been to limit the labour of all women and young persons to ten hours (besides meal-times), reckoned from the time of starting in the morning; but it has not prevented those gentlemen who wished to run their machinery or any part thereof for a longer period from doing so. In these cases it has had the effect —which was probably contemplated by the Legislature in imposing the restriction—of restoring the females to their household duties after a reasonable day's work, while the extra labour has been performed by the men. Thus of 136 cotton factories which in the last half year were at work in my district, 24 have been worked either wholly or partially for periods longer than ten hours by adult men whose labour is unrestricted. In this calculation I omit the small waste mills, and only reckon as one any mill which may be occupied by more than one tenant. I should therefore not be justified by the fact if I were to say that "sections 26 and 52 prevent the employment of persons in factories;" they merely cause adult male labour to be substituted for that of women and young persons, in those instances where the working day is to be extended beyond ten hours, and thus they appear to have a tendency to keep up the wages of adult males; whereas, under what is miscalled the *relay* system, the man remains at home and the woman works in the mill.

To work a factory longer than ten hours, even with adult men, is however the exception and not the rule in my District. The usual mode of working is from six o'clock in the morning until half-past five o'clock in the evening, with intervals for rest and refreshment, amounting in all to an hour and a half; and, in reference to this subject, I may here be permitted to advert to a "Plan for the establishment of a general system of Secular Education in the county of Lancaster," which has deservedly attracted considerable notice and support in the Manufacturing Districts. From this Plan I insert the following extract, because it has, I think, an important bearing on the subject under consideration:—

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* So long ago as 1837 the following statement was made upon this subject by an authority of deservedly high reputation:—

"In the third place, the cost of *dressing the warps*, a process necessary for preparing them for the loom, *is only one-half*" (in America,) "*what it is in England.* This arises partly from *cheap flour.*

"Question 5381. *What do you suppose is the increased cost to your manufactory arising from the duty on flour?*—I should think we pay in DUTY on flour 600*l.* to 700*l.* per annum.—*Evidence of Mr. Wm. Graham, House of Commons' Committee on Manufactures, Commerce, and Shipping*, 1833, *p.* 322.

Estimate of the Flour used in the Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain.

	lbs.
50,000 power looms, on heavy goods, at 250 lbs. fine flour . . .	12,500,000
50,000 power looms on light goods, at 156 lbs. fine flour . . .	7,800,000
250,000 hand looms, at 83 lbs. fine flour	20,750,000
	lbs. 41,050,000

	£.
41,050,000 at 35*s.* per 280 lbs.	256,562
One-third more in bleaching, &c.	85,521
	£342,083

"342,083*l.* has been the *annual cost* for the last 10 years of flour used by the British manufacturer. By returns of the price of flour on the Continent during the same period, it is clear that the *English manufacturers have been paying a tax in this single item of above* 170,000*l.* a-year. It cannot now be less than 200,000*l.* a-year, and we could name one firm who pay 1000*l.* per annum *in this item, which they would not pay, were their manufacture on the Continent or in America.*"—*The Factory Question and the Ten Hours Bill. By R. H. Greg.* 1837, *p.* 115.

No plan of popular education would be complete which did not provide for the establishment of evening schools. They are fully as important as day schools. The very early period of life at which children are employed in agricultural and manufacturing occupations, renders necessary *some provision for enabling them to receive instruction after the labours of the day are over.* The knowledge which a child can acquire before he is ten years of age, must of necessity be extremely limited; and to afford him no facilities for adding to his stock of information after that age, is almost to render useless the instruction he has previously received. It must also be remembered how insufficient has been the education of a large proportion of those who form the adult population at the present time.

By the term adult we do not refer exclusively to those who have attained their legal majority, but to all who have passed the age at which the education of youth is ordinarily concluded. The promoters of this plan are able to speak, from their own experience, of the desire that exists on the part of many adults to acquire the knowledge which the neglect or poverty of others has deprived them of in youth. For such as these it would be well to establish separate classes in the schools, in order that none might be deterred from availing themselves of the advantages offered to them by a feeling of shame at exposing their ignorance to the younger scholars. The good that might be effected by such means among the labouring population is incalculable. Nothing that could be devised would offer so formidable a barrier to the spread of intemperance; nothing would tend so much to refine and elevate the working man, and enable him to seek relaxation in mechanics' institutions, libraries, and reading-rooms, instead of in the low and degrading pursuits which are almost the only species of amusement open to those who have the misfortune to be wholly uneducated.

Let it not be supposed that this would have any tendency to undermine the independence of the working man. The expenses of the schools being defrayed by rates, every man would feel that, directly or indirectly, he contributed his share to their support, and would therefore receive the benefits conferred by them as a right and not as a favour. It cannot be too often repeated, that nothing can render men so truly independent as knowledge.

The same buildings would suffice for both the day and evening schools; but it would probably be necessary to appoint additional teachers for the latter.*

Under the present mode of working the ten hours, according to which the working day of young persons and women, and of the greater portion of adults also, is brought to a close at half-past five in the afternoon, the employed may derive the greatest benefit from the curtailment of their labour in the evening; for they are then enabled not only to cultivate the domestic affections, to learn domestic habits, and so to elevate the character of the working classes, but to avail themselves of those opportunities of mental culture which the active benevolence of individuals such as the originators of the Plan to which I have alluded may place before them; but were the 26th and 52nd sections in any way tampered with, and the ten hours of work allowed to be spread over a day of fifteen hours duration, the value of the labourer's evening, which it was the avowed object of those by whom the Ten Hours Bill was carried to secure, is destroyed.

A case involving the construction of these two sections occurred in the borough of Stockport, where the justices, as you are aware, resorted to your assistance in interpreting the law; in conformity with which they came to the following resolution:—

"The magistrates believe the law to be, that the notice of the hours of work "is the only proof of the commencement of working, and therefore determine "to convict in all cases where any person under 18 works in a factory under "circumstances similar to the present case. They have, however, in this case "to ask Mr. Trimmer," the Sub-Inspector who prosecuted, "whether he will "now press for a conviction, or be satisfied (the principle being now decided) "with the withdrawal of this information on payment of costs by the defendant." This suggestion of the magistrates was of course immediately acted upon.

In that case a young person had been employed two hours at the end of the day in the defendant's factory, having been previously employed on the same day ten hours in another factory. This fact, however, was immaterial in construing the law; according to which his labour in the second factory was reckoned, from the time when the young persons properly belonging to that factory began to work in the morning of the day in question; and I advert to it here merely as an illustration of what would be the general practice in the factory districts, were it not for the provisions which the law has interposed for its prevention by the enactment of sections 26 and 52.

The decision in this case, followed as it was by two subsequent decisions on the same point by the magistrates at Stockport, have set the question at rest in my District.

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* "Manchester Guardian," October 21, 1848.

Report by *J. J. Howell*, Esq.

Dec. 1, 1848.

Although a good deal of clamour has been heard upon the subject of these *relays*, I have reason to believe that it indicates the feelings of individuals rather than the wishes of the bulk of the trade, many of whom look upon these various plans of working extra hours, which have been termed *relays*, as calculated to foster an "uneasy feeling among the hands." Nay, many masters, as well as working people, have gone the length of advocating a restriction on the moving power itself, in order that all might be put on one and the same footing; and complaints are not unfrequent from those gentlemen who now run their machinery ten hours, of others who, by one contrivance or other, seek to extend the hours of working to a longer period. I have already stated what I believe to be the feeling of the working classes on this question; and I have reason to think that even in those cases where long hours are worked by adult males, it has been hinted that the hands have been induced to submit to this in consequence of the scarcity of employment—that they would rather work the hours required of them than be thrown out of work altogether—but that should trade revive, and the demand for hands be brisk, the gentlemen who resort to these long hours now, will then have to fill their mills with hands who, under other circumstances, would certainly not be chosen.

I have purposely abstained from entering upon the consideration of the employment of the younger class of persons whose labour is restricted, viz., those who are under 13 years of age, *because the restrictions in regard to them are, and always have been, completely different from those affecting young persons above that age;* no question is raised upon the regulations which now apply to the younger class; and it would only tend further to confuse a subject already sufficiently complicated, if I were to wander away from the only regulations which really are in controversy, namely, those which apply to the ten hours class: but in some of the foregoing extracts from my earlier Reports, exposing the inherent vices of the spurious *relay* system, as it flourished in my district under the Factory Act of William IV., will be found an exposure of the very same vices which were developed under the same system, in the few cases in which it was applied to children under 13, whose labour was restricted by that Act, to eight hours a-day.* I mention this because my attention has been called † to some of my Reports in 1833, and to a Joint Report with my colleagues in 1834: with reference to which I have only to remark that I never in any single instance, from the year 1833 to the present time, recommended these spurious relays, either in the case of children under 13, or of young persons above that age; that even the recommendation of the Joint Report of 1834, unwise as it was, implied the substitution of a genuine relay by two sets of hands, in place of the shifting shuffling spurious system, which the then Act of Parliament contemplated for the children under 13; and lastly that at that period I had no practical experience of the factory system, or of the working of the Act of Parliament, which did not come into full operation till 1836, inasmuch as under our instructions we were at that period in communication exclusively with the employers, with the view of making the law acceptable to them, and from some of whom we unwarily adopted suggestions which appeared plausible enough on paper at the time, but which a very short practical acquaintance with the factory system in the cotton districts, when the law was afterwards fairly launched, caused me to repent, and which I gladly seize the present opportunity to repudiate.

It is proper for me to add, that I have confined my remarks in this Report *exclusively to my own district*, and I beg not to be understood as passing any opinion on, or in any manner referring to, the proceedings of my colleagues, in other districts, either in enforcing the law, or otherwise. I have merely given the result of my own observation of the operation of this spurious relay system in the numerous instances which have from time to time fallen under my own notice since the year 1837, and *to which only my strictures are meant to apply.* I know nothing of the practice in other districts, upon this subject. My statements and opinions apply only to my own.

In the early part of the half year, my attention was called by a member of the House of Commons to a singular petition proceeding from a remote and rural part of my district, on the borders of the counties of Dorset and Somerset, and which purported to be "The humble petition of the Mechanics, Spinners,

* See Reports of Nov. 12, 1837, May 7, 1838, and January 14, 1839, *suprà*, pp. 88, 89, 90, 91.

† Page 144, *post*.

"Weavers, Flax-dressers, and others dependent on the linen manufacture in the "town of Crewkerne and the neighbourhood, *above* 18 *years of age.*" This petition was stated by the public press, to have been signed by "1236 *workmen* of "Crewkerne, Somersetshire, who felt themselves oppressed by the Act;" * but although it was published entire "in the hope that other workmen experiencing similar effects, may adopt similar means of obtaining redress,"† I have not heard of any similar petition having been presented from any other part of my very extensive district; on the contrary, I have been informed that the operatives in the manufacturing districts, viewed not merely with sorrow but with a degree of astonishment, amounting almost to incredulity, the extraordinary display of parental affection and morality exhibited in the following paragraph of the petition:—

That your petitioners, who are parents, conceive that an additional hour of leisure will tend more to demoralise their children than otherwise, believing that idleness is the parent of vice.

The factories in which the children of these parents are employed, are small flax spinning mills scattered along the streams on the borders of these two counties; and from the innumerable particles of the dust and fibre of the raw material with which the air of these factories is loaded, it is extremely disagreeable to remain in one of the rooms, even for ten minutes; for you cannot do so without experiencing a sensation of considerable distress, in consequence of the eyes, ears, nostrils, and mouth being filled with the clouds of flax dust from which there is no escape on any side. The employment, by reason of the rapid motion of the machinery, requires the untiring exercise of great dexterity and activity, under the guidance of incessant vigilance; and it appears somewhat hard that their own parents should apply the term "idleness" to the condition of children who are kept working for ten good hours (over and above meal times), at such an employment, in such an atmosphere. And remembering that ten hours is the ordinary working day for labourers in the rural districts in which these small country mills are situated, I do not see, nor do these poor people allege any reason, why they apprehend danger to their children's morals, simply because they do not perform a longer day's work than their neighbours, who are employed as labourers and journeymen in the ordinary occupations of a country village. Nay, if these petitioners have themselves done their own duty as parents, by rearing their children in virtuous habits, and especially by exhibiting in their own persons the example of a well-spent life, they have no real reason for apprehending that one hour of leisure, added to the evening at home after the toils of the day are over, will be injurious to their children's morals, or will be devoted to vicious or unworthy pursuits; but if, on the contrary, the petitioners have neglected this paramount duty which, as parents, they owe to their children—and still worse if they have been treating them as mere drudges brought into the world to maintain their parents—then this uncharitable talk about idleness and vice is deservedly to be denounced as mere cant and hypocrisy. One objection which from the outset was most powerfully urged against the factory system in connexion with long hours of work for children, and which it was most difficult to gainsay, was its tendency to reverse the natural relative positions of parent and child, by making the parent dependent upon the child, instead of the child upon the parent. They who, some twelve years ago, were startled by the confidence with which it was gravely proclaimed to the public, under the sanction of high authority, that the whole *net profit* of the master was derived from the "last hour" ‡ of work, and that if the hours of working should be reduced by one hour per day, *net profit* would be destroyed; will be scarcely less surprised to find that the original discovery of the virtues of the "last hour" has been so far improved upon as to make it comprehend *morals* as well as *profits*, so that if the duration of children's labour be reduced to ten hours' active employment, *their* "morals" must be destroyed, together with the "net profit" of their employer; both depending upon the last—the fatal—hour.

There are at Crewkerne three small flax factories, one at the outskirts of the town, another about a mile distant from it, and the third about three miles distant; according to my last return, the number of hands employed in these factories did not amount to 200; in comparison with which the signatures of

* Economist, April 15, 1848, p. 426. † Ibid.
‡ See *ante*, p. 92, Extract from Report, April 20, 1839.

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

Dec. 1, 1848.

1236 workmen seem to bear an extraordinarily undue proportion, especially when I was informed that the hands connected with two of these three factories declined having anything to do with the petition. But it is to be borne in mind that the petition, the title of which I have already given, *does not profess to emanate from factory operatives themselves*, but from workmen, above eighteen, dependent on the linen manufacture in the town of Crewkerne and its *neighbourhood*, and I have reason to know that the word neighbourhood as here used is to be understood in a rather extended sense, inasmuch as I was informed at Burton Bradstock, where there is a flax factory, about eighteen miles distant from Crewkerne, that the petition had been sent to that place for signatures, and that it had accordingly been signed by some sixteen combers, adult men, who work out of the factory, but not by the factory hands.

Finding that this petition had excited considerable attention elsewhere, I was while in this part of my District curious to know what the factory hands themselves thought of the reduction in their hours of labour, which had actually been in operation four months at the time of my visit, and I made inquiries of the hands themselves at various factories in that extensive neighbourhood. The first person whom I questioned on this subject was a woman who had worked in a factory seventeen years, and who said they preferred the Ten Hours Act, "and thank the gentlemen, too, for passing it;" and this was the general tenor of their replies. I accidentally stumbled upon one man employed in a factory, who like the rest of the factory hands represented himself as strongly in favour of ten hours, and on my asking him whether he knew anything of a petition from the workmen of that neighbourhood against the Ten Hours Bill, he replied that he did, for he had signed it himself, "but though I signed it I said "at the time I was putting my hand to a wrong thing." "Then why did you "put your hand to it?" "Because I should have been turned off if I had "refused:" whence it would appear that this petitioner felt himself "oppressed" indeed, but not exactly by the Factory Act. The general feeling of the factory hands to whom I spoke on the subject was strongly in favour of the reduction to ten hours. There had been in some few cases a reduction of wages, but this was by no means general in that part of my district, and the opinion seemed to be that as trade revived wages would revive also; in fact I was told that the scale of wages was already so low as to leave but little margin for reduction. The manager of one of these factories candidly said, "I am myself in favour of "the Ten Hours Bill. When it came into force my master consulted me how "we could meet it, and talked of lowering wages. I said 'they are very low "already and cannot be lowered; we must try if we cannot get more out of the "machinery by running it faster, and by greater diligence;' and we have gone "on without any lowering of wages."

Places visited, viz.:—

Dorsetshire.
Dorchester.
Bridport.
Burton Bradstock.
Beaminster.
Alington.
Pyemore.
Mosterton.
Broadwinsor.

Somersetshire.
Crewkerne.
Greenham.

Staffordshire.
Keel.
Newcastle.

Cheshire.
Stockport.
Hyde.
Macclesfield.
Cheadle.
Compstall Bridge.
Hazlegrove.

Lancashire.
Reddish.
Heaton Norris.

Derbyshire.
New Mills.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
T. JONES HOWELL.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

Dec. 1, 1848.

Return of Accidents for the Six Months ending 31st October, 1848.

Accidents arising from Machinery.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Amputation of right hand or arm	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Amputation of left hand or arm	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Amputation of part of right hand	2	1	3	1	..	..	5	2	7
Amputation of part of left hand	2	4	2	3	1	..	5	7	12
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	1	..	5	2	1	1	7	3	10
Fracture of hand or foot	5	4	8	4	2	..	15	8	23
Injuries to head and face	..	..	5	3	..	..	5	3	8
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	33	20	46	46	2	5	81	73	154
Total	44	30	70	59	6	6	120	97	217

Accidents not arising from Machinery.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Fractures of limbs and bones of trunk	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	3
Injuries to head and face	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	..	6	2	..	..	..	2	6	8
Total	2	8	3	..	..	..	5	8	13
Total number of accidents reported	46	38	73	62	6	6	125	105	230

Appendix No. 2.

List of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories' Regulation Acts, in the District of T. Jones Howell, Esq., during the Six Months ended 31st October, 1848.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1848			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Trimmer.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
May 25	Messrs. Walmsley, Marple	James Newton, John Wright, Esqrs., and Rev. C. K. Prescot.	Not having sent notice of accident to the certifying surgeon	2 0 0	2 12 0	
June 12	John Lomax (spinner in the employ of J. and T. Thorneley, Hyde).	John Turner, Robert Ashton, and John Chapman, Esqrs.	Having allowed a boy to work between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting mule.	3 0 0	0 12 6	
June 14	Messrs. Taylor, Wigan	John Lord, and Thos. Morris, Esqrs.	Having hung up within factory a false notice of the hours of work and meals.	..	..	No decision. One justice considered the case proved; the other that the evidence was not sufficient to convict.
			Having employed a female more than 10 hours on one day	..	2 0 0	Withdrawn, the evidence being the same as in the above case.
			Having employed a female more than 10 hours on one day	..	..	,, ,,
Aug. 5	Thos. Stewart, Stockport	Edward Marsland, Rd. Sykes, Alfred Orrell, James Newton, Esqrs, Sir Ralph Pendlebury, and Thos. Walmsley, Esq.	Having employed a young person more than 10 hours on one day	..	..	Dismissed. These two persons had worked 10 hours in another factory in the town before they commenced in Mr. Stewart's factory, where they worked two hours.
			Having employed a young person more than 10 hours on one day	1 0 0	1 7 6	
			Having employed a child without a school certificate	..	..	Withdrawn.
			Not having kept a register in the form required by the Act	2 0 0	..	
Aug. 26	Wyld and Neild	Edw. Marsland, Esq., Sir Ralph Pendlebury, and Chas. Baker, Esq.	Having employed a young person more than 10 hours on one day	1 0 0	..	
			Having employed a young person more than 10 hours on one day	..	1 1 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
	Saml. Moorhouse	,,	Having employed a young person more than 10 hours on one day	1 0 0	..	
			Having employed a young person more than 10 hours on one day	..	1 1 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
						C. Trimmer.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Hickes.			
Sept. 28	Aaron Shipton, Horsley	Thos. Kingscote, David Ricardo, and Adrian Stokes, Esqrs.	Having employed a young person without a surgical certificate	2 0 0	0 8 4	
			Having employed a young person without a surgical certificate	..	0 8 4	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Oct. 13	Anne Sibbering, Neath	Griffiths Llewellyn, and Howel Gwyn, Esqrs.	Having employed a young person without a surgical certificate	2 0 0	0 11 6	
						Weston Hickes.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. A. Redgrave.			
May 17	McMichael and Grierson, Bridgnorth.	Thomas Deighton, and Wylde Brown, Esqrs.	Wilfully obstructing Sub-Inspector in the execution of his duty, by sending boys out of the mill when visited by the Sub-Inspector.	..	..	Dismissed. The justices said this was a case of strong suspicion; but the evidence of the defendants having sent the boys out of the mill was not sufficiently conclusive to enable them to convict.
			Having employed a child without a school certificate	1 0 0	..	
			Having employed a young person without having entered the name in register.	2 0 0	..	
			Having employed a young person without a surgical certificate	2 0 0	..	
			Having employed a young person without a surgical certificate	2 0 0	..	
			Having employed six young persons without surgical certificates	..	..	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
						Alexr. Redgrave.

Total amount of Penalties which have been funded for appropriation to schools, pursuant to the 66th section of 7 Vic. c. 15, is 21*l.*
Total amount of Costs, paid to magistrates' clerks and constables, is 10*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

Nov. 20, 1848.

FACTORIES AND PRINT WORKS—LONDON AND LEEDS DISTRICT.

EIGHTH Half-yearly REPORT under the Act to amend the Laws relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vict., c. 15), and SIXTH Half-yearly REPORT under the Act to regulate the Labour of Children, Young Persons, and Women, in Print-Works (8 and 9 Vict., c. 29).

Factory Office, London,
November 20, 1848.

SIR,

I HAVE now the honour to submit to you the result of the proceedings in my district during the half-year ending the 31st ultimo under the above-named Acts of Parliament. The Appendices to this Report, in the usual form, show the following details: at p. 123, the places visited by me in discharge of my duties; at p. 124, the sums appropriated under your direction from the Factory Fine Fund to day-schools in which factory children are educated; at p. 125, the number of accidents reported to have happened in factories; and at pp. 126, 127, the number of prosecutions instituted for offences against the first-named Act. There have been no prosecutions in Captain Hart's subdivision for any offences; and no offence requiring prosecution has been discovered in the print-works in any part of my district.

Details contained in the Appendices 1, 2, 3, and 4.

I have received weekly returns in the prescribed form from the several Sub-Inspectors attached to this district, showing their daily occupations, the state of mills visited by them, and the expenses actually incurred in discharge of their duties.

The following are the only three alterations made during the half-year, in the list of certifying surgeons. First, Mr. W. H. B. Webster, of Ipswich, appointed on the 29th July, in consequence of a factory subject to the provisions of the first-named Act, having been then for the first time established in that town; secondly, Mr. John Bennett, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, appointed on the 9th of September, on the death of Dr. W. Green; and lastly, Mr. Parkinson Oates, of Alrewas, Staffordshire, on the 7th of October, on the resignation of Mr. H. H. Bond.

Appointments of certifying surgeons.

Employment in Factories of Children, Young Persons, and Women.

The hours during which children are employed for half-days, have been, in a great majority of mills throughout my district, reduced in the same proportion to their former hours of work, as the hours to which the labour of young persons and women have been restricted by the Act 10 Vict., c. 29.

Reduced hours of work for children.

The exceptional cases are few, and have arisen from the desire of some mill-occupiers to keep their machinery at work for more than 10 hours in each day. To effect this, the children who have been at school in the forenoon, are kept at work in the mill, after all the young persons and women have left. These children being then employed with male adults. This proceeding is quite consistent with the present enactments, provided the hours these children work do not exceed six and a half in the day, and provided the prescribed certificate of school attendance has been procured. Wherever the practice is adopted, the proceedings in the mill have been carefully watched, and I have no reason to believe the restricted number of hours has been exceeded.

Exceptional cases.

The difficulties principally apprehended in carrying out this plan, were a deficiency, in the number of hands required for the purpose, and the obtaining persons of sufficient care and experience to be intrusted with the preparing and other processes, ordinarily the work of young persons and women. These difficulties have been obviated, first, by selecting for the afternoon class the elder and steadier children; and secondly, by retaining in that class (and, of course, in regular attendance at school) persons who under other circumstances, would have probably been brought before the certifying surgeon of the district, for the purpose of obtaining a surgical certificate to qualify them for longer hours of work. By this means I have no doubt, some who have completed their thirteenth year, continue to receive the benefit of

Difficulties apprehended and obviated.

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

Nov. 20, 1848.

education to a later period than would otherwise be practicable, and are as well protected against over-work as children under 13.

Adequate protection afforded to all employed as children.

There is no provision obliging a mill-occupier to obtain a surgical certificate in proof of a person being 13 who has been entered on his register as a child, and has received the prescribed surgical certificate of being eight, until he wishes to employ such person for a longer time than 9 hours, and without a certificate of its having attended school. The Inspector, if he ascertains a person has been employed otherwise than strictly as a child, both in respect to hours of work and school attendance, who has obviously attained the real age of 13, may obtain such surgical certificate, and proceed against the mill-occupier as for the wrong employment of a young person; and it would be his duty to do so, if he entertained the least doubt on either point; but I have never had occasion to proceed in this manner. Moreover I have frequently, under other circumstances, urged on mill-occupiers the advantages of permitting a person who has completed his or her thirteenth year to continue at school, even up to the age of 14 or 15, if either the young person or the parent wished it. The concession has been in many cases made, and the result always proved very satisfactory.

The cases in which mill-occupiers have thus prolonged the working of machinery for more than 10 hours, without infringing on the other provisions of the Act, and without compromising the protection intended to be afforded to young persons and women, have been very few, but I have thought it right to lay the details before you, in proof that such a course is practicable.

It is not one, however, that would be desirable as a general measure, for it lessens the hours of recreation for the afternoon class of children, and obliges them, on some occasions, to return home even as late as half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

Reduced hours of work for young persons and women.

The reduced daily hours of labour for young persons and women, required by the Act 10 Vic., c. 29, to be enforced from the 1st of May last, has, I am assured, been carried into operation throughout my district, with much less trouble and inconvenience to all parties, than had been anticipated from so important a change. I can moreover with confidence report, as well from my own observations as from the statements of the Sub-Inspectors, that the employment of these classes in this district is now, as before the passing of the Ten Hours' Act, conducted in strict conformity with those provisions of the Act 7 Vic., c. 15, which were framed to prevent young persons and women from being employed by relays in the manner practised previous to 1844, so much to their prejudice. In some few cases mill-owners were found to have adopted a system not strictly legal; but in no one case have they refused to alter any system of relays, when its illegality has been shown to them, or have reverted to it again, so far as I know, except in the cases which have been prosecuted and convicted.

The proportion of mill-occupiers, moreover, who have attempted thus to extend the working hours beyond 10, (including those who have applied for permission to do so) is so small, as to give the strongest evidence that the desire of an alteration in this respect is not general, and that the operation of Section 26 and 52 is not a grievance of that importance, some recent publications would desire to establish.

Working of the present system.

I have frequently inquired of masters and operatives their opinion, as to the working of the present system. Among the former a large proportion, among the latter many of the male adults, complain of the present limit of hours, and earnestly desire longer time for work; but among a much larger proportion both of masters and men than I expected, *and almost universally among women of all ages*, the reduced hours of labour, as limited in my district, have given and continue to give, very great satisfaction.

Employment of Women and Young Persons by Relays.

Reasons assigned for following observations on the relay system.

The observations made to myself, and to the Sub-Inspectors acting with me, prove that a large proportion of mill-occupiers have watched with much interest the proceedings elsewhere, in regard to the employment of young persons and women by relays. These communications, and others which have reached me, appear to require that I should lay before you the result of the best consideration I can give to a question of so much importance, and which must necessarily come before you in the statutory reports now preparing.

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I have, especially during my recent tour of inspection, carefully collected what information I could, and have weighed with the best attention I could devote to the subject, all the reasons which have been urged in favour of, or against such relays; but no plan has ever been submitted to me, nor has any occurred to me, for the employment of young persons and women by relays, which does not virtually subject them to all the inconveniences and disadvantages, which it was the object of the Act of 1844 to remedy.

Opinion of several mill-occupiers.

Of the mill-occupiers, many are quite satisfied with the present limitation of 10 hours' work, while a very few desire, whatever may be the risk, permission to employ relays, for the purpose of affording them an opportunity of working the machinery they now possess, or may hereafter erect, more than 10 hours, whenever they think it expedient to do so. Others again would desire permission by some means or another to extend their hours of work occasionally, but would deprecate any system which could be carried out, otherwise than under such regulations as would effectually protect young persons and women from over-work, and from other impositions to which they were subject previous to 1844, and which were often more prejudicial to them than an increased number of regular hours of work.

There are again others, and I may speak of these as the majority, and as including among them many who have been always known to feel an interest in the welfare of their workpeople, who are strongly opposed to the employment of these persons by relays in any form, though they complain of the reduction of working hours to 10, not only as injudicious but dangerous legislation, and much wish the restriction had not been carried beyond 11 hours, or at least, that employment in factories might have been sanctioned between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., including the periods required for meals.

Opinion of operatives.

I have myself received confidential communications from operatives, and Mr. Baker assures me he has received the same, earnestly deprecating any sanction to the employment of relays. I have been assured, on authority on which I could rely, that the result, especially of one of the prosecutions instituted during the previous half-year, had given great satisfaction to the very parties (operatives) whom it was strongly represented I had injured by not allowing them to work.

Opinion of Inspectors generally.

Former reports from some of my colleagues and from myself, declare clearly the opinion, that nothing but one uniform set of hours for all the persons employed in the same mill, in each of the protected classes, can effectually guard such operatives from overwork. I find the truth of this proposition confirmed over and over again, when visiting mills in which the hours of labour have been changed, without the notice-paper being altered, or where the workpeople are in doubt as to the alteration being strictly lawful. The prevaricating and contradictory replies made on these occasions to any inquiry, I should have thought would convince the most sceptical, that the object of each worker is to avoid being himself the one to implicate his employer, lest he should be dismissed, while often it is known he is desirous the discovery should be made and the offender fined. Recently revisiting a mill, the occupier of which had attempted relays, and only abandoned them when he knew I was firmly resolved to do my duty, a change of hours had been made, but the alteration had not been made on the notice-board as required. The workpeople knew this, and the replies of six or seven first examined were, as a matter of course, of this contradictory and evasive kind. Two stated they did not (and it was evident they would not,) know at all the hours of coming and going. Some made one statement, others another; but no two could be found to agree as to the hours of work on that or the previous day; and it was not without considerable trouble, even with the aid of the manager, I could satisfy myself that merely a change of hours had been adopted, all the young persons and women continuing to be employed during the same identical hours in each day. If the system of relays and continued changes had been practised, I might have learnt that fact, but I should certainly have failed in obtaining any proof of the exact number of hours each individual had worked, whatever might have been the notice hung up.

If it was necessary at this period to show, the consistency with which I have at all times expressed myself, respecting the difficulties attending any system of relays, and especially against any complicated system whatever; and have set forth the advantages of limiting to two sets in any one day those who must

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Reference to Mr. Saunders' former Reports, about relays.

necessarily work by relays; I might do so by giving extracts from various Reports from the time the Act of 1833, came fully into operation. I will, however, restrict my observations to what appear to me absolutely necessary to show, that I have attentively considered the subject.

In December, 1833, I allude to the difficulties attending the "general effect "of the relay system," and state, that when the regular attendance of children at school cannot be enforced,—

> Some manufacturers, it is feared, may evade the Act, either under a principle of fraud and deceit as above alluded to, and very difficult to be discovered to conviction, or (as was openly avowed to me by some considerable manufacturers) by requiring the persons employed under them to guarantee the payment of penalties, knowing that under Sec. 35 and 43 of the Act of 1833, combined with the difficulties of legal conviction, the enforcement of heavy penalties would not be frequent, and not to be put in competition with the advantages arising from unrestricted labour in large and extensive factories.

In February, 1835, I allude again to "a difficulty in managing, satisfactorily, "relays."

In fact, ever since it can be strictly said that I have become conversant with the subject, I have viewed relays of hands as difficult to regulate, and open to many objections, especially when they involve frequent changes; and have urged as the only plan which would afford any prospect of being impartially enforced, their division into two sets, the set not at work to be attending school. As, for instance, in my Reports of July and December, 1840, when I showed the two sets had been successfully practised by many mill-occupiers. Again in July, 1843, when I state,—

> The advantages to be gained by the half-time system are great and obvious, among others, that it will afford increased security against the overworking of children, and the complicated system of changing the younger hands during the hours of work will be altogether avoided.

Authority of Inspectors to make rules previous to 1844, sec. 18, 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 103.

These objections and difficulties, moreover, were thus strongly entertained during a period when the Inspector had full authority to make and sufficient power to enforce whatever rules, regulations, and orders might be necessary for the due execution of his duty; and, further, "to order a register of the children "employed in any factory of their sex and hours of attendance;" and, again—

> Such Inspector shall order and is hereby authorized to order the occupier of any factory or mill to register or to cause to be registered any information with relation to the performance of any labour in such mill or factory, if such Inspector deem such information necessary to facilitate the due enforcement of any of the provisions of this Act.

Such regulations were made from time to time, as experience seemed to point out to be the best adapted for enforcing school attendance and for preventing overwork, but all proved ineffectual to control those who would not conform to anything, which was likely to interfere with their obtaining the greatest quantity of manufactured goods from their machinery, at the least outlay for wages and other cost of production. Registers also were required more or less complicated, some of these were complained of as oppressive and expensive. Others more simple were adopted in some districts; children, however, continued to be overworked, from the difficulty, in consequence of the frequent change of hands then lawful, of proving overwork to conviction, except in comparatively few cases.

In a special Report I made in February, 1842, and published in August, 1843, I explained a system adopted at Bradford in Yorkshire, of tickets or cards given to each person employed by relays, with the hours of work and attendance at school marked thereon. The tickets or cards to be withdrawn from each class, and transferred to the other as often as it was deemed advisable to change the hours of work. This was simple and inexpensive; it worked, as any other simple plan would do, very easily and satisfactorily when practised by considerate mill-occupiers, anxious to obey the law, and to enforce obedience on their managers and overlookers. But it failed with those who were only desirous of scheming to set the law and the Inspectors at defiance; and, unhappily, there are not wanting such in various parts of my district, and judging from former Reports of my colleagues, in other districts also.

I feel indeed very confident that nothing but resisting any relays save those limited to forenoon and afternoon, *coupled with compulsory attendance at school during a great part of the period when not at work*, can ever be so enforced, as to prevent overworking when there exists the wish to do so. No rules or

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regulations could be laid down, even by the most stringent legislative enactments, which would secure obedience, while all such would be intolerably oppressive, to those who are willing to content themselves with a lesser profit than they have hitherto made, and to work 10 hours in compliance with the 26th and 52nd sections.

Authority to make rules repealed, sec. 2, 7 Vic., c. 15.

In 1844, that part of the former law which authorized the Inspectors to make rules and regulations was repealed by the following enactment.

> And be it enacted, that after the passing of this Act no Inspector of Factories shall have power in that capacity to act as a magistrate, OR TO MAKE RULES, REGULATIONS, AND ORDERS as authorized by an Act, hereinafter called "the Factory Act," passed in the Fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty, and intituled *An Act to regulate the Labour of Children and Young Persons in the Mills and Factories of the United Kingdom*, except as hereinafter mentioned, section 2.

In compliance with this clear and express provision of the Legislature, when Messrs. Brown and Moy, in 1847, offered to adopt any plan which I might suggest, by which it could be clearly proved to my satisfaction that the persons alluded to had not been overworked. I answered thus, "The Factory Act "does not empower the Inspectors to make any regulations contrary to the "strict legal interpretation of the several enactments. Under these circum- "stances it is impossible for me to admit any proof such as that you propose in "order to allow a single young person or woman to work in your factory after "the termination of eleven working hours (this was in 1847) reckoned from the "period when any young person, child, or woman begin to work on any day."

Former agitation against factory legislation.

I alluded in my last Report to the statements made on former occasions, in opposition to proposed factory legislation, and instanced many of the assertions made, (which at the time were considered serious objections,) as having in practice been proved to be wholly groundless, such, for instance, as the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of hands under 13 years of age for relays, enforcing attendance at school, and many of the objections raised by silk throwsters both in 1833 and 1844.

In adverting again to this subject, and supporting the view I then took by what has since occurred, I must not be understood to impute to any one the intention to mislead, but I consider the facts adduced, sufficient to justify all whose duties require them to advise or to decide on a new proposition, to receive similar statements from persons whose pecuniary interests are concerned, with much caution and great qualifications.

Inspectors misled by ex-parte statements.

Perhaps I cannot better illustrate this proposition, than by showing how I had been at one time misled by such statements, before I had sufficient experience to guide me in justly appreciating the effect of certain provisions of the Act of 1833. When first appointed Inspectors, Mr. Rickards, Mr. Howell, and myself (before we were joined by our first colleague, Mr. Musgrave), were directed in our earlier circuits to confer more immediately with the mill-occupiers, and to endeavour to reconcile them in any way that was practicable and reasonable, to the restrictions and regulations then first to be enforced. Acting in conformity with these instructions, I was led to believe that a serious injury was about to be inflicted on all classes engaged in manufacture, especially on the mill-owners themselves, if the law, as it then stood, was fully carried out; and to avert this supposed evil, joined my colleagues in July, 1834, in recommending two changes; *first*, that the maximum age of 13 should be altered, so as to include as children, who were to work by relays and attend school, only those under 12, or even, *under certain circumstances*, under 11 years of age; and, *secondly*, an alteration in the working day to afford the employers an opportunity to work their machinery for 16 instead of 12 hours daily.

Subsequent proceedings on this point.

It was not however long before we found we had been misled in various particulars, and that it was necessary for the interest of the working classes to modify our opinions on the first point, and to abandon altogether all notion of the second proposed change. These alterations of opinion could be proved, if necessary, by reference to subsequent Reports. Thus, in respect to the employment as children of all under 13 years of age, I stated in my Report of January, 1837, that though the enactments were not as satisfactory as could be wished, still various mill occupiers "who in the first instance "were adverse to it," had made a trial, and were convinced that, "with some "few alterations of the law, it was calculated to work very extensive good "to a large class:" again, "the same mill-owners were also convinced that the "difficulties and objections to its adoption are not of sufficient weight to justify

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"its repeal." In a subsequent part of the same Report I urged that, whatever might be the decision of Parliament in respect to the hours of labour, I trusted nothing would be done to increase the hours of labour of those under 13 years of age.

The second proposition in which I had joined my colleagues was never, I believe, again referred to in any Report, experience having proved that the employment of children and even of young persons and women, earlier or later, than the hours prescribed by the Act of 1833, would be very injurious to them.

The difficulties, moreover, attending relays of any kind were so clearly established, that at a subsequent period, when a proposition of this kind, involving the employment of young persons by relays of two sets only, was submitted to me by one of the most eminent manufacturers in my district, whose sympathy for the working classes had for years (long before any Factory Act was passed) been proved in various ways, I was obliged to differ from him, and to oppose a proposition very similar to what, in 1834, I had joined my colleagues in recommending.

It was absolutely necessary, on other grounds, to continue to permit relays of those who were to attend school, but it was soon found that the only mode of checking the improper employment of these persons was to divide them into two classes, with permission to make only one change in the day; and this in 1844 was carried into effect in conformity with the following extract from my Report of June, 1840, with the unqualified approval of a great number of mill-occupiers.

> A general enactment, that no child who is employed before 12 o'clock shall be allowed to work after 1 o'clock on the same day, would prove advantageous both to mill-occupiers and the children. There are some few places, perhaps, in which it might be felt as a hardship at first; these places are those in which there is a scarcity of labourers as compared with mill property. The hardship in these cases would be removed by permitting children to work for six hours in each day at eight years of age.*
>
> The enactment reducing the labour of these children to six hours would have the effect of encouraging other persons to work by the relay system, as it would reduce (in fact altogether remove) the difficulty of changing hands during the hours of work, and it would no longer be necessary to have any complicated time-register. Its greatest advantage, however, will consist in the improved opportunities it will afford for procuring better education for the children themselves.

Further proof that interested statements should be received with caution.

In 1847, when several mill-occupiers in my district first attempted to employ relays of young persons and women, I was assured the enforcement of the clauses 26 and 52, would oblige many to close their establishments, and remove their machinery and capital to other countries where such restrictions were not enforced. No party has yet, I believe, carried this declaration into execution.

A firm, who had a case prepared and submitted to counsel on the subject, authorized their solicitor to add to it the following paragraph:—

> The question is of the first importance to manufacturers, as may be inferred from the fact, that the Messrs. ——— are so impressed with the belief, that unless they can work their machinery for 12 hours, they cannot continue their trade, as cotton spinners, but at a loss, that although they have just expended 500*l.* in improving a mill, upon the understanding that they should have a lease of it, they will forego the 500*l.* they have expended, refuse to accept a lease, and abandon the trade.

Notwithstanding this appeal in favour of being permitted to work relays, the barrister consulted was constrained, even on the showing of his own clients, to declare the opinion of the Inspectors correct, and the employment of such persons by relays illegal.

This firm have since given evidence that they put forth this statement at the time seriously, not, by immediately refusing to accept the lease and abandoning the trade, but, acting with their usual prudence and caution, by employing some parties, in whom they had confidence, to proceed to America and make inquiry as to their prospect of success in that country. During the course of my recent tour I met with one of these gentlemen, shortly after his return, when he frankly admitted he could not advise his friends to leave this country in order to remove their capital or business to America, adding that he was quite satisfied a manufacturer had better chance of success in this country even under the law as now in force, than in America where the ordinary daily hours of labour are 12½ or 13; notwithstanding, he added very significantly, that there the manufacturers were not subject to the visits of any Inspector of Factories.

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* At the date of this Report no child could be employed at all under nine years of age.

Consideration of Relays in respect to other Interests.

Consideration of other interests.

I cannot by my silence permit it to be supposed that I have been inattentive or indifferent to the many important interests involved in the question of hours of work, independent of how young persons or women may be affected by the detail now more immediately under consideration; or, that I have failed to give, so far as it has been in my power, due weight and influence to those interests, before I decided on the course I should recommend in the matter of relays. Such is not the case. I am deeply sensible of the importance to the country at large and to the operatives themselves, that the capitalist and the immediate employer of labour should derive adequate remuneration for the time and talents they devote to their pursuits, and the great risks attendant on the investment of capital in the establishments which have risen up in the manufacturing districts. I am equally alive to the penury and wretchedness which must be the inevitable result of any extensive withdrawal of skill or capital from their present occupation, nor would I willingly suggest any interference with capital or labour which should have such an effect.

I am further convinced that in almost every respect, if rightly understood, the interest of the employer and employed are identical, and it is always with great regret that I read of, or hear those interests discussed as if they were opposed the one to the other. The appearance of this feeling cannot indeed be always avoided, when treating of the condition or conduct of these classes, I would therefore express a hope, if any remark of mine seems to bear such an interpretation, it may not be thus read, when I declare such not to be my intention.

Prevailing estrangement between employers and employed.

Every one acquainted, however, with the feelings at present prevailing among these classes must be painfully aware that there does exist a wide estrangement between them, and that a greater spirit of sympathy on both sides is much required, before any extensive improvement can be effected in either. This remark does not apply either specially, or more immediately to factory occupiers and operatives, than to those connected with other occupations. It is unhappily of general application throughout all the ramifications of society. The existence of this evil is not more obvious, than the folly and injustice of imputing more blame to the one class than to the other, for the present state of things. The questions to which answers are required, if only to determine the course to be pursued with regard to relays of young persons and women, are: *First*, Have not the Factory Acts (and any others now in force of a similar kind), wrought such good service, as to afford a reasonable prospect, through their means, of lessening the distrust which has existed, or improving the physical and social condition of that class which is found most to require it? *Secondly*, Is it not desirable to persevere in any form of protection which experience has shown to be practicable and useful, towards making further and satisfactory progress in either or both these objects.

It has been with a full conviction of the importance of all these considerations, and under the influence of the principle and feelings I have endeavoured to sketch, with a wish to promote the sympathy which is so much to be desired, that I have endeavoured to be guided in the discharge of the duties entrusted to me, and in the suggestions I have at any time offered respecting legislative interference. I will not occupy your time by detailing the grounds on which the several opinions I entertain have been formed, but I venture to submit a few observations on some of them, having had many opportunities, of which I have endeavoured to avail myself, to test by experience practically worked out, the correctness of the conclusions to which I have come, especially on the subject treated of in this Report. The discharge during 15 years of the duties of my present office has afforded me extensive opportunities of studying the feeling and condition of large and influential numbers, both of employers and employed: but the experience I have gained, and the intercourse I have held, with these classes, have not been confined to those employed in the mills subject to the Factory Acts. I have been employed at various times on other inquiries, such as employment in mines, lace mills, and other branches of trade, whereby I have been able to watch the effect of non-interference, and to compare partial or inefficient legislation, with what may be considered to a great extent efficient protection and control.

Opportunities of forming some judgment in these matters.

General effect of previous legislation.

Until comparatively a recent date the general effect of all legislation has been to protect property, and great difficulty has always been experienced, to obtain any description of efficient interference, in favour more expressly of the

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working classes. The claims of labour to protection have been indeed occasionally and partially admitted, but it was not until the passing of the Factory Act of 1833, that any portion of these classes, in this country, were placed under the protection of officers appointed for that purpose, in such a manner as that the effect of such legislation could be watched. This Act, and the Act for regulating and protecting the interests of the coal-whippers in the port of London, may, at any rate, be referred to, and treated as the most important Acts which have been *efficiently enforced*, having for their immediate object an improvement in the condition of the working classes, and which Acts have been in operation a sufficient length of time to test their usefulness, or on the contrary to prove the injurious effect of their provisions.

Operation of the Acts for the protection of labour.

I invite, with confidence, the fullest inquiry into the operation of these Acts (especially the Factory Act of 1833, as amended in 1844), and to the effect of the provisions they contain, on the interests of both the employers and employed. Notwithstanding all the opposition and prejudices they have encountered, these Acts will, as I believe, be found to have been of great benefit to the working classes, not only without prejudicing the classes by whom they are employed, but in many and important particulars to their advantage also.

It is my firm conviction, on the one hand, that the most violent opponent of all factory legislation might be challenged to show any manner in which capitalists or operatives, either as one class or as separate and distinct interests, have been injured by the working of the Factory Acts up to August, 1847. While, on the other hand, the philanthropist may appeal with confidence to all who have had any opportunity of judging, whether, both the one class and the other, have not been benefited by the restrictions imposed and the regulations for carrying them into effect, especially since 1844, when the clauses now complained of were first enacted.

Repeatedly have I been assured of this result, in the most frank and convincing manner, by those who were formerly opposed to all legislation, and who had expected their own interests to have been materially prejudiced by the enactments then proposed and passed.

Inquiry recommended as to different classes of operatives.

This favourable opinion of the working of the Acts to which I have specially referred, would be confirmed and strengthened if the inquiry I have proposed could be extended, to a comparison between the state of the operatives protected by them, and those who are either partially protected, or among whom the principle of non-interference continues to prevail.

There has been a manifest improvement in the physical condition of the former, and, whenever the spirit as well as the letter of these Acts have prevailed, in their social condition.

To describe these advantages as having yet extended themselves so as to affect society at large, would be not only unwise, but absurd. Such can only be the growth of ages, and a more general application of the principles of the Factory Acts, with improved means of education, and the inculcation of the still higher principles of moral and religious duties and responsibilities. But these further steps towards a reformation of society can never be carried out, with any hope of success, unless the hours of labour be limited, and the prescribed limit strictly enforced.

Where legislation has been imperfect, the provisions of such Acts are repeatedly evaded, and in so far as they are partial, are liable to act unjustly; but nevertheless much good has been done, by them. On the other hand, among the operatives employed in other trades and occupations, who are not protected by any provisions, the instances of suffering and crime which were described in the Report of the Children's Employment Commission of 1841 would be still found to prevail.

Probable result of this inquiry.

I can entertain in fact no doubt, but that such an inquiry would lead to the carrying out yet more fully and generally the principles on which the Act of 1833 was amended in 1844; not only by remedying the imperfections in those Acts, which in practice have been exposed, in order to ensure a more uniform and efficient enforcement of these provisions; but also, by extending their application, in every practicable manner, for the removal of the evils under which operatives still suffer, in other branches of trade and manufacture.

Reasons for upholding the Enactments of 1844, *in a more general point of view.*

The foregoing remarks have advocated the integrity of the Act of 1844, as it affects more immediately the two classes subject to its provisions. This object will derive further weight if the operation of that Act be considered in a more comprehensive point of view. It is now generally admitted that blame is rather attributable to the nation at large for the present state of the poorer classes, than to either of the separate classes of employer or employed. The conduct of each of these classes has been the result of the relative situation in which they have been placed. The humane and sound Christian principles which have governed the conduct of many factory occupiers and operatives, have been comparatively valueless to them as a body or to the nation at large, in consequence of the prevalence of selfish, sordid, and sensual interests, under no control, or only under such regulations as have acted generally to the prejudice of all who desire to obey, whatever enactments may have been framed, because they are not impartially enforced on all.

Responsibility of the nation for the present state of the working classes.

As I have already observed, until 1833, no means were practised to enforce uniformly and efficiently, any legislative provision expressly framed to protect the interests of the young and the weak; or, in other words, to protect those whose only property was their labour, against the injury which other property can ever, and often does, inflict on the ignorant and the distressed, when in the hands of those who do not admit wealth to have duties to perform towards others, as well as rights to claim protection. I have also in a former part of this Report arranged the mill-occupiers, who wish to work their machinery more than 10 hours, under three classes.

1. Comparatively a very few, would work longer by relays of young persons and women, (or by any other mode,) whatever might be the risk incurred as to the uniform and due enforcement of the law.

2. A larger number wish to work longer by relays, but only under efficient regulations for the protection of the persons thus employed.

3. A majority wish to work 10½ or 11 hours a-day, but deprecate the employment of such relays in any form.

Those of the first class support their views invariably by reference to the usually recognised principles of political economy; contending, in substance, that the principles of free trade are in every respect as applicable, and ought to be applied as strictly, to the labour of women, young persons, and even children, as to any branch of trade or commerce, and with this view deprecate any interference which can lessen the supply of labour, or which, even indirectly, can increase its market price.

Grounds assigned for employment of relays.

These who advocate such principles to their full extent, can do so only from an impression that the happiness and welfare of the nation at large, and of every class, is dependent in a great measure, some evidently consider them to be entirely dependent, on the quantity and cheapness with which the produce of labour can be brought to market, without any other reference to the social state and condition of the working classes, than as shown by the number of persons employed and the quantity of produce these, with the aid of machinery, can enable the employer to send to market, at the least possible expense to himself.

Many of those included in the second and third class of mill-occupiers, support their views on the same principles as the first class, subject, however, in many particulars, to much limitation and qualification. All of these, with those occupiers who distinctly approve of the present limitation of the working day, repudiate the extreme application of these principles, and admit the absurdity of expecting any material improvement in the condition of the working classes, except under timely and efficient protection. Experience, they acknowledge, is in favour of a limitation of labour and other provisions for the protection of women, young persons, and children, and in affording every possible facility for their better training and instruction. Wide differences of opinion exist, it is true, among the members of these classes, and among others who hold generally the same views, both as to the extent to which the existing evils may be traced to the system of non-interference, or want of protection; and also as to the general rules by which interference or protection can be equitably and usefully regulated. All of them, however, concur in opinion,

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that whatever enactments are laid down, should be as uniformly and efficiently enforced as is possible, on the two classes of employers and employed, to whatever extent each may be affected by them; and also that, so far as is possible, no provision should be enacted which cannot be impartially enforced, on all engaged in similar pursuits. The importance of these two principles, every one must acknowledge, who either, has had any experience in the enforcement of a law, or who has been himself subject, in common with others, to restrictions to which he is willing to conform.

When endeavouring to reconcile the differences of opinion that exist, as to a want of protection having operated to the injury of the working classes, or as to a system of protection, having been useful to them, certain important principles must be kept in view. One of these is the impossibility in all cases to prove, with mathematical precision, cause and effect.

Cause and effect traced between ignorance and crime.

Take, as an instance, ignorance and crime. Many well-instructed persons commit grievous offences, and on the other hand, there are many and praiseworthy instances of exemplary conduct and principles found among those, who have through life been placed under circumstances of great temptation, and who have never received any intellectual training or instruction whatever; nevertheless crime is found to prevail so generally and in so much larger a proportion, among the ignorant and the uncontrolled masses of society, that there is obviously an intimate relation of cause and effect between them.

Between non-interference and present state of working classes.

Apply the principle by which the existence of cause and effect is traced between crime and ignorance, first, to the state and condition of the working classes under the system of non-interference or want of protection; and, secondly, to their state and condition under such efficient protection as it has yet been possible to obtain for them. Cause and effect, from such an examination, may fairly be deducible as operating to a considerable extent, under both circumstances, and if such prove to be the case, then must it obviously become the duty of all having authority in the matter, to uphold the principle of the Acts last referred to, for the benefit of the nation, as well as for the protection of the individuals concerned, and rather to strengthen and extend its application, than to injure or lessen their beneficial effects, by the alteration a minority of those supposed to be injuriously affected by them, now require.

The comparison necessary for this purpose must not be limited to a few years or a few places. The past and present condition of the working class must be examined, so far as is possible as a whole. The present and past condition of that great portion who have not been adequately protected or controlled, must also be compared, with those now in some measure under efficient protection.

It will not be sufficient to show that some who attended at one time the spinning frame or the loom, have, by care and industry, become manufacturers, and capitalists. The inquiry to be made, is intended to apply to those who have neither the talent or the opportunity thus to improve themselves. On such a principle it would be equally just to refer to those who, at one time, possessed wealth, and who afterwards, by want of care or even by circumstances beyond their control, have been reduced to poverty, to disprove the assertion that the manufacturing and mining interests of the country have prospered.

Improvement in trade great as regards employers.

Under the non-interference system the manufacturing and mining interests of the country, in all branches, have prospered to an extent which has been the wonder and admiration of the world. The accumulated riches of the employers in almost every branch, have exceeded all previous estimate or calculation. The skill, energy, and capital of the manufacturer, have effected wonderful improvements in machinery, whereby its products have increased, and the physical labour of the operative diminished.

Questions relating to working classes.

But while all this was in progress, what has been the social state and condition of the working classes engaged in these pursuits?

Have their wages and earnings, as a class, improved in the same proportion, as the accumulated riches of the capitalist and employer of labour? or, Have their comforts at home, and the supply of food and clothing distributed among them, borne any proportion to the luxuries and altered mode of living in which employers have been able to indulge?

Has there been among the operatives, as a class, any improvement in their

self-respect, in their sense of moral feeling and responsibilities, or in the exercise of their moral and religious duties, at all to be compared to the benefits the nation at large, the capitalist, or the employer, have derived from the extension of the manufacturing interests?

Rather, on the contrary, must it not be admitted that great and increasing evils have attended the system, which congregated together, *without sufficient protection and control*, large masses of careless and ignorant persons, among whom, as a class, crime and debauchery have prevailed to an extent which at times endangered, not only the very property these persons had assisted to create, but the welfare of the state, and the liberty, and even lives, of the well-ordered classes of society?

Operation of Factory Acts, 1833 and 1844.

The next point to be determined is, whether the Factory Acts of 1833 and 1844 have been of any value or service to the working classes placed under their protection.

The period has passed in which it is necessary to offer proof that the labour of even the lowest and youngest class of operatives is increased in value, by early training and judicious instruction; neither can it be requisite to offer any argument in proof, that by husbanding the health and strength of the child and young person, the value of the man, to whatever class of society he may belong, will hereafter be increased. It will be sufficient then, at present, to trace the operation of those Acts in these particulars, without stopping to offer any observations in support of such propositions, and simply to ask:—

Have not the physical health and strength of factory operatives thus protected, greatly improved? and, Has not the result of the protection afforded, given great satisfaction to various members of all classes?

Are any cases of injury from excessive labour, now discovered throughout the mills under inspection? and, Have not the number of persons injured, and the extent of serious injury inflicted by want of guards to dangerous machinery, been materially reduced?

Have not the provisions which require the younger classes to attend school, *wherever well-conducted establishments for the purpose are found*, proved of incalculable advantage? And lastly, Have not all the regulations which have effected these ends been in operation, without preventing in any manner an increase and an improvement in the manufacturing interests affected by them, throughout the country.

Result of the consideration.

The most favourable answers to the questions I have propounded, may not reconcile all differences of opinion, as to the extent to which non-interference has been injurious to the working classes, or as to the exact amount of benefit resulting from the protection now in operation; but if the answers be such as I anticipate they must be, then, I submit, sufficient will have been proved to induce all persons interested to uphold the general rules and principles which have been, to some extent at least, usefully applied.

In the above inquiry the operative has been principally considered in his character as one employed in producing wealth; but is it of less importance that he should be protected and instructed when young, if we examine what will be his value to society at large by an improvement in his moral principles and conduct? Especially if, believing his interests to have been consulted and protected, he has learnt the importance of good order, and is ready, under whatever circumstances he may find himself, by his conversation and example, to respect, and to induce others to respect, the institutions of his country.

But follow these persons still further, and consider them as made for eternity as well as for time, and then let it be determined, whether there are not many and important elements, casting a serious responsibility on all who have any authority or influence in the matter, to persevere at least, if not to press forward, in the path indicated by the effect those legislative provisions have produced.

General principles of the Acts of 1833 and 1844.

It is unnecessary to occupy time or space here to point out any existing defects in the Acts of 1833 and 1844; that such exist, the present difficulties and former reports prove. That those Acts, moreover, are susceptible of improvement and of more extensive application there can be as little doubt; but as the object is now simply to uphold the principle of the last Act, in one particular, I shall only add, in Appendix No. 5, at page 128, a statement of the general principles on which these Acts are framed, which have been found useful and necessary, and which may be considered of paramount importance;

App. 5, p. 128.

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with a brief explanation of the steps by which the present regulations have been brought into operation. Further valuable suggestions would be obtained as to what interference would be injurious, and what protection useful, by a similar inquiry, into the operation at different periods, of the Print Works Act, the Act for regulating Employment in Mines, the Truck Act, and others of a like nature, but I have not felt myself justified on this occasion in thus pursuing this interesting subject, though my attention has often been necessarily directed to it, while discharging the duties entrusted to me under the Factory Acts.

Additional Observations respecting Relays.

Remarks in reference to the Ten Hours Act.

In the foregoing remarks, I have altogether excluded from my review of what has occurred, the operation of the Act passed in 1847 for reducing the hours of labour to 10. No sufficient time has yet elapsed to test its usefulness or its injurious effect on trade. What I have elsewhere stated as the result of the best attention I have been able to give the subject, induces me to believe the working of that Act to have been satisfactory, so far as it has gone; and there does not appear to be any sufficient reason at present, to seek an alteration or modification of it. Neither do I conceive that the operation of that Act, ought to have any weight or influence in deciding as to whether the principle of the Act in 1844 shall be upheld or not. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that it is hereafter proved that 10 hours' work can neither afford the manufacturer a return for his capital, nor the operative an extent of employment or amount of wages for his labour, sufficient to support and rear his family, I would earnestly urge all parties, *more especially the class of employers*, to seek as a remedy to such evil, an increase in the regular hours of daily work, that is to say permission to work 10½ or even 11 hours a-day, rather than to prejudice the uniform and efficient enforcement of whatever law is enacted, by opening a wide door for evasions, of which the selfish and the sordid could and would, through the means of cunningly devised schemes, avail themselves, to an extent few now contemplate; regardless of the injury they inflict, not only on the workpeople, but on all those conscientious employers of labourers who never would or could consent to such proceedings.

It is my firm conviction that of the few who now join in the agitation for relays, some are so incapable themselves of pursuing any of the practices to which I have alluded, that they cannot understand the evils to which they are exposing themselves by the course they advocate, or they would seek some other remedy for the injuries, with which they consider themselves threatened.

Misstatements pointed out.

The nature of the subject on which it has been my duty to comment, and its importance in relation to the comfort and advantages which may either be secured or lost to the operative, as the subject of relays may be settled, have unavoidably required more remarks than I should otherwise have thought necessary. To have exhausted the subject, would have occupied much more time, and have led to observations on the proceedings and publication of various parties, not perhaps altogether consistent with an official paper of this kind. But certain misstatements have gained currency, and been reiterated in a manner which I conceive require some refutation.

Misstatement as to facts corrected.

One misstatement represents the law as so complicated that no two benches of magistrates can extract the same meaning from it. The real truth on the contrary, as may be proved from an examination of the proceedings up to the date of this Report, is that the several benches of magistrates to whom such cases have been referred, and who have adjudicated on them, have all agreed as to the proper interpretation of the law, with the exception of the bench ordinarily meeting at Atherton, in Mr. Horner's district. The magistrates at Colchester, Loughborough, Leeds, Manchester, and Stockport, have all had the case of relays distinctly and clearly canvassed and discussed before them, and whatever may have been the difference of opinion between individual magistrates, the bench in each case decided that the practice was illegal. The Law Officers of the Crown have also given the same opinion; and among the Inspectors no difference of opinion has ever existed as to its illegality. Moreover, the Act thus construed has been strictly enforced from 1844 to 1847, without any question having been raised on the subject.

In one relay case, viz., that brought before the magistrates meeting at Tyldesly, the information was not heard, but the reason for this is expressly

declared by the chairman in the following extract from his letter dated the 21st July, a copy of which Mr. Horner forwarded to me:—

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Those magistrates, four in number (alluding to the magistrates who had previously dismissed the information about relays), came to the Tyldesly bench on the 7th instant, evidently with the intention of carrying out the decision given by them at Atherton, they being the majority then present, and Mr. Greene, who delivered the decision of the magistrates at Atherton, stated they attended only to support their former decision; they interfered with no other cases, and left the court as soon as Messrs. Jones' cases were disposed of. Under these circumstances we, being the minority, considered it only a waste of time to go into the cases. If the cases had come before the Tyldesly bench of magistrates only, they would have considered it their duty to have gone into them.

It is no part of my duty to comment on this proceeding. It was of course legal: I only relate it in proof, that the not hearing of these cases cannot be treated, as either throwing any doubt on the interpretation of the law as explained by other competent authority; or as a decision opposed to the cases in which the relay system was declared illegal.

Another statement on which I deem it necessary to comment, is that which represents the only ground for not permitting relays, to be the additional trouble it would cause to the Inspectors and the other officers. A simple reference to our proceedings during upwards of 14 years the Factory Acts have been in operation will be sufficient, I hope, to prove that the Inspectors are not obnoxious to any such charge. If the Inspectors had wished to protect themselves against increased labour, they would never have recommended the guarding of machinery, the passing of the Printwork Act, and many other details which have been added to their duties, none of which were contemplated by the first Factory Act.

Misstatement as to the object in not permitting relays of young persons contradicted.

The grounds for not sanctioning relays is the impossibility, under such a system, of protecting the persons so employed from overwork and other gross impositions. If this difficulty could be overcome, even though our labours should be increased, I believe all would, (I am sure I would,) gladly acquiesce in such an arrangement, and I have anxiously endeavoured, by close attention to the subject and the consideration of various schemes, to discover some plan by which, *consistently with proper protection to the younger and weaker classes*, the declared object of not interfering with male adult labour or with machinery, could be more fully carried out.

Real object stated.

Education of Factory Children.

I have added as an Appendix to this Report at page 124, the usual return of grants made to schools in which factory children are educated; these have been distributed in strict conformity with the provisions contained in the 66th sec. of 7 Vic., c. 15, and the general principles sanctioned by Sir James Graham, when Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Reference to App. 2, p. 124.

I often experience great difficulty in recommending the amount, which ought to be awarded to each particular school applying for aid. The statements of each Committee almost invariably represent their own case as the most necessitous and deserving. The proportion of factory children attending the school is not by any means the best, or the only criterion by which to decide this point: a large number of children may be sometimes considered as supplying such an amount of school peace as not to require much assistance; while a school containing few must be assisted more liberally, or the education of the factory children in it, would be wholly neglected. The state and condition of the neighbourhood, and the local assistance which can be raised in it, are essential elements to be considered. It must under every varying circumstance be remembered, that the improvement and interest of the factory children, are the immediate and direct objects to be consulted in such grants, and I endeavour, to the best of my judgment, not to allow any other consideration to influence me in the discharge of this important part of my official duties.

Difficulty in adjusting amount of grants.

The regulations recently made by the Committee of Council on Education, by which schools under inspection are now enabled to purchase books, maps, &c. at greatly reduced prices, have proved very useful. The amount, however, which managers of school committees are required by the regulations and minutes of that Board to obtain locally or from other sources, before they can

Suggested arrangement for supply of books and maps to schools which factory children attend.

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avail themselves of the assistance offered to them, has limited the number of factory schools actually receiving aid; and has had the effect of increasing rather than lessening, the calls made on the limited means at the disposal of the Factory Inspectors.

I have examined with much care the regulations and schedules issued for this purpose, and it appears to me that the Factory Fine Fund would be made of much greater value and more extended usefulness, than at present, if the Factory Inspectors were authorized to purchase from the agent of the Committee of Privy Council, any such books, maps, apparatus, &c., as they may require, and occasionally to make grants of such articles, instead of always in money. Some of the schools which factory children attend, (those visited by an Inspector of Schools,) are permitted to obtain these grants, but many of these are unable to raise the additional means required of them. A larger proportion of the schools which factory children attend have no means of purchasing such books, and the want of them is often a most serious impediment to the instruction or improvement of such children. The Factory Act prescribes, that grants from the Factory Fine Fund shall only be made to day schools which are attended by factory children; the general principles, moreover, on which grants have been sanctioned in my district preclude schools from obtaining them, which are not under the supervision of some committee or authority, on whom dependence can be placed, that the money will be applied strictly for the purposes intended, and that each of those schools shall be kept in as efficient a state as the funds at their disposal will admit. To all these schools, and to some others in which from the manner in which they are conducted, the Factory Inspectors can have confidence, it would be desirable they should be able to grant occasionally books, maps, &c., if they can be obtained on the same terms, the respective publishers have consented to supply them, for the use of schools under the inspection of the Committee of the Privy Council.

It is not, of course, intended to ask for any grant from the fund at the disposal of the Privy Council, but only that each Factory Inspector be authorized to obtain from Messrs. Longman and Co. these articles on his own requisition; allowing that firm, if necessary, a small per centage as agency, in addition to the value named in the schedule, in order to avoid all expense or trouble to the Educational Department at the office of the Privy Council.

I have conferred with Mr. Horner on this subject, as the Inspector who has in his district a larger proportion of factory children attending school than either of my other colleagues, and he concurs fully with me as to the importance and advantage to factory schools, of our being enabled to make such grants. I beg, therefore, earnestly to request that you will sanction and direct an application to this effect to be made to the Committee of Privy Council.

Protection of Workers from Injury.

Reduced number of accidents.

I have again the satisfaction of reporting a diminution in the aggregate number of accidents occurring within my district during the last half-year, as compared with all previous returns for a similar period. The number is reduced by 17; but of this credit can only be taken for 9, as an advantage derived from the protection of machinery, because the other 8 are a diminution in the list of those not arising from machinery. This reduced number is the more satisfactory, because during that period, the number of persons employed, and the number of hours the mills were at work, have both been considerably increased, as compared with the previous half-year.

Accident from upright shaft, and mill-occupier fined. See App. 3, p. 125.

One accident only was caused by machinery absolutely required by the Act to be securely fenced. The report of the surgeon was as follows:—"Hannah "Brook, aged 25 years, engine feeder; fracture of left arm and left fore-arm. "Her clothes were caught by an upright shaft, and she was twisted round "several times before she was extricated." Mr. Bates was immediately directed to proceed to the spot, and enter into a further examination of all the circumstances attending it. He reported the case to be one, for which the mill-occupier was responsible, and he was prosecuted on two informations, the one for not having fenced the upright shaft, and the other for the injury caused by his neglect.

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The amount of penalty levied for the relief of the injured person was only 10*l.*, as the magistrates considered the woman to have been somewhat careless herself. This was appropriated to her benefit, by the authority I received from you for that purpose. The woman and her husband were enabled to remove from a wretched lodging to more comfortable apartments, which were sufficiently furnished for immediate occupation; they were also enabled to improve their condition, by commencing the sale of a few articles in constant demand. When I subsequently saw them at their residence, the woman was recovered, and expressed herself thankful for the interposition of the law, which had thus secured her some trifling compensation, which she could never otherwise have obtained.

Application of penalty.

Fatal accident from machinery not required to be fenced.

The death of the male adult reported in the Table No. 2, as caused by machinery not required to be securely fenced is thus reported :—"Joseph "Buckle, aged 35, engine firer; skull fractured, which caused his death almost "immediately. Two engineers had been employed repairing the engine, and "were with the deceased when the accident happened. Having finished their "work the engine was set a-going before the palisade was put up, and the "engine-house being full of steam at the time, Joseph Buckle was caught by the "spear crank, and thrown into the crank-race, and his skull was fractured."

Fatal accident not caused by machinery.

The death of the male adult in the 3rd Table is thus reported :—"George "Turner, aged 19, cloth dresser; scald extending over the entire body, except "right arm and head; dead. He was stretching over the pan in which the "cloth is boiled, when his feet slipped, and he fell into the water."

Advantages derived from provisions respecting accidents and machinery.

In various points of view the provisions respecting accidents and protection of machinery have worked beneficially. To the operatives they have afforded protection, and an assurance that their safety and comfort are subjects of consideration. They enforce on the heedless mill-occupiers greater attention to these points, while much satisfaction has often been expressed to me by the considerate and careful mill-owner, at the general operation of these clauses.

The examination into and report upon each important accident is only felt a grievance, by those whom such reports point out as having been guilty of culpable neglect; whilst in the case of accidents, which no care could have avoided, or which have arisen entirely from the carelessness of the person injured, the Reports are felt as relieving mill-occupiers from imputations, to which under other circumstances, they might have been liable.

To the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors the Reports have been of much service, by showing to them what, in practice, are the more dangerous parts of machinery, while the advantages they possess (greater perhaps than any other persons), of examining the same description of machinery in a variety of mills, and ascertaining the most simple and effectual means of guarding against a repetition of similar accidents, have enabled them to assist other mill occupiers by practical suggestions of great value, instead of leaving them to discover the best mode of applying guards by expensive experiments.

The amount of annual charge for these Reports (about 700*l.*) appears large; but, I am convinced, no part of the expenses incurred in carrying out the Factories Act has been of greater service to the operative.

Suggestions to reduce the expenditure.

It is, I think, to be regretted that any expenses continue to be incurred in reporting those accidents which do not arise from machinery, but the Inspectors do not feel themselves justified to give any instruction, for the purpose of avoiding the expense, unless they receive special authority from you to that effect. I would gladly suggest any further alteration which would effect a reduction of this item which did not impair its usefulness, but none have occurred to me except the one above mentioned, and to which the Inspectors referred in their joint report, dated the 31st December, 1847.

Ventilation and removal of nuisances.

I was glad to find in the Health of Towns Act passed during the last Session, that provision is made which will have a very beneficial effect on the health of persons employed in some factories, by better ventilation and the removal of gross nuisances. The application of that Act will, however, be much more limited than could be wished, and many evils of the same kind will remain untouched, because factories are often situated in districts, where the Health of Towns Act will not reach.

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Prosecution of Offenders.

Summary of Prosecutions. App. 4, pp. 126-7.

The following is a summary of the prosecutions in my district during the last six months, some further details of which are shown in the Appendix No. 4, at pages 126–7 :—

Neglecting to guard machinery required to be securely fenced	2
Neglecting to guard machinery whereby bodily injury was caused	2
Employing young persons without surgical certificate	4
Employing children without school vouchers	6
Employing women and young persons longer than allowed by law	40
Employing children in the morning and afternoon of the same day	6
Employing young persons in the night	2
Employing persons during meal hours	2
Employing children and young persons without registering their names	9
Not hanging up Abstract of Act	2
Not hanging up notice of hours of meals, or hanging up incorrect notices	2
Not keeping registers, as required by the Act	1
Giving currency to false certificate of age	1
Total	79

Convictions were recorded against each party summoned.

Of the above informations, 70 were laid against 15 different mill-occupiers, 8 against 4 agents or servants, and 1 against a parent. Penalties were levied on 53 of the informations, 25 were withdrawn on payment of costs, and in the other case, the defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned, but the sentence was not carried into effect, for the reasons stated in the Appendix to this Report.

It was only necessary to prosecute two firms for the employment of young persons under a regular system of relays. These prosecutions took place at Leeds, in the month of June, before the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Cornewall Lewis's letter, to which I shall hereafter refer. The magistrates convicted the defendants in one case, after a deliberate consideration and discussion as to the interpretation of the law. The other cases were all withdrawn on payment of costs, both the firms having promised to conform to the law, as thus interpreted. Had a general system of relays been permitted, and the mill-occupiers been authorised to employ these classes at broken periods throughout the day, there can be no doubt a great majority of the other parties who were convicted and fined for having actually employed young persons for 12 or 13 hours, would have escaped with impunity; whereas the facility of proving that such persons worked, either before or after all the others of the same class had left the mill, secured a conviction, and consequent protection to the operatives, without involving them in a series of false statements, to screen their employers, or rather to prevent their being themselves dismissed.

Every one of these young persons and women, except in the two cases of relays to which I have referred, were actually employed for more than the limited number of hours. The fact that the comparatively partial revival of trade has led to this number of cases of over-work, forms I conceive, a further strong ground for caution, before admitting a loose and dangerous practice, for the sake of allowing a few mill-occupiers to obtain larger profits on their capital.

Prosecutions in consequence of accidents.

Two cases of prosecution were instituted during the half-year for neglect in protecting machinery, and for accidents happening in consequence of such neglect. The penalty in one case has been appropriated, under your authority, for the benefit of the person injured; and I have recently received your authority to a similar appropriation of the penalty in the other case, about which I am in correspondence with the parties who have consented to act as trustees for the injured child. Only one of these accidents appear in the first table of the return at page 23, because although the prosecution took place during the last half-year, viz., in May, the accident was reported during the previous half-year.

Print Works.

I have no observations to make with respect to print works. In a former part of this Report I have stated that no offence requiring prosecution had been discovered during the past half-year in any print work in my district.

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General Observations.

The other provisions of the law not expressly alluded to in the former part of this Report, continue to be enforced and obeyed throughout my district in a satisfactory manner.

The result has been, that the law is now, I believe, as uniformly obeyed, throughout my district as at any previous time, happily without having been obliged to institute any legal proceedings whatever beyond those previously reported. I trust I have thus justified the course I have taken, and that the information I am enabled to convey will be satisfactory to you. The decision of one or two benches of magistrates elsewhere have unhappily led to a departure from that general uniformity on the subject of relays which previously prevailed, through all the districts. This has given rise to much dissatisfaction in parts of my district, and appeals have been made to me on the subject.

Opinion of Inspectors as to uniformity.

A reference to the subjoined extracts from the joint Reports of the Inspectors will prove the importance they have hitherto assigned to this principle of uniformity, and the extent to which it has been practised since 1837.* Other quotations might have been made from some of the separate Reports showing even in stronger terms the opinions entertained on this subject, not only by the Inspectors, but also by mill-occupiers and others interested in the enforcement of the law: the Inspectors sometimes deprecating even the departures from this principle, caused by the varying amounts of fines inflicted by different benches of magistrates for the same offence. Under these circumstances I would venture to express a hope that some means may be devised to remedy the evil which has arisen, and, if possible, to prevent for the future any recurrence of what must be felt to be a grievance by those who strictly conform to the several provisions of the law.

State of Trade.

Improved state of trade.

In May last I was enabled to state, that except in the spinning of flax, several branches of business carried on in my district had experienced some improvement. I have now the satisfaction of adding, that, with few exceptions, all

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* "There is no such difference of practice in enforcing the Act, either on the part of the Inspectors or Superintendents, as to call for any observation from us." Joint Report July 6, 1838.

* * * *

"We beg to assure your Lordship that we have always been deeply impressed with a feeling of the importance of observing a uniformity in our rules and proceedings, and we feel assured that, upon an examination of the matters stated in our Reports, and a due consideration of the complicated nature of the duties we have had to discharge, arising out of the vague and contradictory, or very insufficient provisions of the present law, together with the diversity in the character and habits of the factory masters and their workpeople in different parts of the United Kingdom, your Lordship will be satisfied that we have anxiously endeavoured to secure uniformity, and, in so far as it has been practicable, have been successful in all the more important particulars connected with the protection of the children and young persons employed." Joint Report, February 8, 1841.

* * * *

"We have read our Reports for the quarters ending on the 30th of September and 31st of December, 1843, and are glad to find that we have enforced the law and discharged our duty in our respective districts without any practical difference, and that our Reports do not contain any matter to which it seems requisite for us specially to call your attention." Joint Report, January 19, 1844.

* * * *

"We have the honour to inform you, that we have held our half-yearly meeting in conformity with the provisions to that effect in the Factory and Print Works' Acts; and, on conferring together respecting our several proceedings, we have found that they have been uniform in all that regards the main provisions of the said Acts, or as nearly so as the various circumstances under which factories and print works exist admit of." Joint Report, December 20, 1847.

* * * *

"In pursuance of the provisions of the Factory and Print Works Act, we have met to confer together respecting our proceedings in execution of the various duties imposed upon us by those Acts, and to make the same as uniform as is expedient and practicable. Having read over our several Reports, and conferred together respecting any points which have arisen in our respective districts during the past half-year, we have now the honour to report to you that in all essential particulars we find that our proceedings in administering the laws are as uniform as the circumstances of our several districts render expedient and practicable, with the exception of the times allowed for meals, as you will perceive by referring to our separate Reports." Joint Report, June 8, 1848.

* * * *

"This provision of the law (the operation of ss. 26 and 52 in preventing the employment of young persons and women by relays) being clear and unambiguous, it has been our duty to enforce it with strict uniformity and impartiality throughout all the districts, without discussing the question which has been so much agitated of its policy or impolicy."

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branches have, during the course of the last half-year, afforded employment to a larger number of hands than for many months preceding.

The degree to which each has partaken of this improvement has differed; but, nevertheless, it has to some extent been general. All occupiers of mill property represent the price which they have been obliged to accept for their goods, in the larger part of their transactions, to have been so low as not to have realized to them any profit: this, I believe, has been the case too frequently, though perhaps not so generally as has been stated. Manufacturers have, however, been able not only to dispose of the stock of goods in hand at much less sacrifice than was apprehended, but in many branches there has been a demand for further supply, which could only be met by increasing the hands employed and the number of hours of work. The reduced price of all raw materials required for consumption has promoted, to a great extent, this activity; but much of it has been the result of a legitimate demand for goods, principally, I am informed, for home consumption.

The worsted and woollen manufacturing trades are those in which the greatest activity has prevailed. At one time every worsted loom was at work, for which experienced hands could be obtained. The worsted-spinning has not prospered in the same proportion as the weaving, arising from the loss of demand for the Continent. Many worsted frames have never been set to work for months past. The flax-trade has been languid in comparison to the other branches, notwithstanding the very low price of raw material. It partook to some extent, and for a limited period, of the general improvement, and yarns were in better demand; but my last reports from Leeds of this trade are less favourable, than when I was there myself last month.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. J. SAUNDERS.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

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R. J. Saunders, Esq.

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Appendix No. 1.

[*See* page 105 of this Report.]

List of Places in which Factories, Schools, or Print Works have been visited by *Robt. J. Saunders*, Esq., between 1st May and 31st October, 1848. Many of these Places have been visited twice, some more frequently as circumstances required.

Derbyshire.
Cromford.
Derby.
Lea Bridge.
Matlock.
Pleasley.
Wirksworth.

Essex.
Coggleshall.
Colchester.

Lancashire.
Rochdale Parish.
Todmorden Township.

Leicestershire.
Leicester.

Lincolnshire.
Louth.

Middlesex.
Bethnal Green.
Hackney.
Limehouse.
London.
Spitalfields.
Stratford.

Norfolk.
Ditchingham.
Norwich.
Oxnead.
Yarmouth.

Nottinghamshire.
Mansfield.

Suffolk.
Glemsford.
Hadleigh.
Ipswich.
Nayland.
Syleham.

Surrey.
Bermondsey.
Lambeth.
Rotherhithe.
Southwark.

Yorkshire.
Almondbury Parish and Township.
Honley Township.
Lockwood Township.
Meltham Township.
South Crossland Township.
Batley Parish and Township.
Bingley Parish and Township.
Birstal Parish.
Gomersall Township.
Liversedge Township.
Bradford Parish and Township.
Allerton Township.
Bowling Township.
Cullingworth Township.
Haworth Township.
Heaton Township.
Horton Township.
Manningham Township.
Shipley Township.
Thornton Township.
Wilsden Township.
Calverley Parish.
Bolton Township.
Farsley Township.
Pudsey Township.
Windhill Township.
Dewsbury Parish and Township.
Clifton Township.
Ossett Township.
Guiseley Parish and Township.
Horsforth.
Rawden.
Yeaden.
Halifax Parish and Township.
Elland Township.
Erringden Township.
Greetland Township.
Heptonstall Township.
Midgley Township.
Norland Township.
North Ouram Township.
Ovenden Township.
Rastrick Township.
Skircoats Township.
South Ouram Township.
Sowerby Township.

Yorkshire—continued.
Stainland Township.
Stansfield Township.
Warley Township.
Huddersfield Parish and Township.
Longwood Township.
Hull Town.
Kingston
Sculcoates.
Keighley Parish and Township.
Kildwick Parish.
Cowling Township.
Silsden Township.
Steeton Township.
Sutton Township.
Kirkburton Parish and Township.
Cartworth Township.
Cumberworth Township.
Hepworth Township.
Shepley Township.
Wooldale Township.
Kirkheaton Parish.
Lepton Township.
Leeds Parish and Township.
Armley Township.
Beeston Township.
Bramley Township.
Farnley Township.
Holbeck Township.
Hunslet Township.
Wortley Township.
Mirfield Parish and Township.
Otley Parish.
Baildon Township.
Esholt Township.
Hawksworth Township.
Penistone Parish.
Denby Township.
Thornhill Parish.
Shetlington Township.
Whitley Township.
Wakefield Parish and Township.
Alverthorpe Township.
Horbury Township.
Thorne Township.

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

Nov. 20, 1848.

Appendix No. 2.

[*See* page 117 of the Report.]

Return of Sums appropriated from the Factory Fine Fund, in conformity with the 66th Section of the amended Factory Act, 7 Vic., c. 15.

Recommended by Letter dated 31st May, 1848.

Locality of School.	Description of School.	Number of Factory Children attending the School.	Amount proposed to be granted.	Purposes to which it is proposed to apply the Grant.
			£.	
Bradford Parish: Eccleshill . . .	Church .	27	20	For the purchase of books and other school materials. A case of great destitution, and neighbourhood from which very few local subscriptions could be raised.
Halifax Parish: Albion-st., Halifax	British .	143	30	Towards additional pupil teachers and other general expenses.
Huddersfield Parish: Marsden . . .	National	15	15	For the purchase of books, maps, and stationery, and to assist in the better education of such factory children as may require and deserve aid.
Dewsbury Parish: Gawthorp . .	,,	19	10	To assist in procuring a female assistant for the better education of female factory children.
Rochdale Parish: Todmorden . .	,,	23	10	To purchase books and other school materials. Local subscriptions will be added.
Recommended by Letter dated 19th September, 1848.				
Bradford Parish: Manningham . .	National	12	10	For a supply of books, which are reported to be very insufficient. Many more children had previously attended and might be expected on the revival of trade.
Oxenhope . .	,,	22	10	To meet 20*l.* from a private source, in order to keep the school in an efficient state. The neighbourhood has been more than usually depressed from the state of trade and other causes.
St. James . .	,,	37	10	For maps, slates, and other school materials.
Calverly Parish . .	,,	39	5	Towards salary of schoolmistress.
Halifax Parish: Bolton Brow . .	Wesleyan	126	20	For books, maps, &c., and the general expenses of the school.
Greetland . .	,,	52	10	Ditto ditto
Hull Parish: St. Mark's . .	National	101	15	Towards salary of schoolmistress, and for books and other requisites.
Huddersfield Parish: Slaithwaite . .	,,	36	10	To aid the Committee in procuring books, maps, &c., from the schedule circulated by the Committee of Privy Council on Education.
Kirkburton Parish .	Church .	16	5	To aid in the purchase of books, maps, school materials and apparatus.
Leeds Parish: Birkenshaw . .	National	24	10	Towards salaries of master and mistress. Assistance is much required from the peculiarly depressed state of the neighbourhood.
Holbeck . . .	,,	66	10	For books and other school requisites.
Stanningley . .	,,	21	10	Towards the salary of a schoolmistress or sempstress, to superintend needlework and for a supply of books.
Walsden Parish . .	Church .	35	10	Towards a supply of books, school apparatus, &c., on the first occupation of new and more convenient premises; 20*l.* will be added from local subscriptions.
Total amount applied during the half-year			£220.	

Appendix No. 3.

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

Nov. 20, 1848.

[*See* page 118 of the Report.]

Return of Accidents between 1st May and 31st October, 1848.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery required by the Act to be securely fenced.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery required by the Act to be securely fenced.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Amputation of part of right hand	5	3	1	4	1	..	7	7	14
Amputation of part of left hand	1	2	5	..	..	..	6	2	8
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	2	2	11	3	4	..	17	5	22
Fracture of hand or foot	5	1	5	1	3	..	13	2	15
Injuries to head and face	1	2	3	..	..	..	4	2	6
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	17	25	45	33	11	11	73	69	142
Total	32	35	70	41	19	11	121	87	208

Table No. III.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	2	..	1	1	2	..	5	1	6
Fracture of hand or foot	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Injuries to head and face	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	3
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	5	1	9	3	..	..	14	4	18
Total	8	2	12	4	3	..	23	6	29
Total number of accidents reported	40	38	82	45	22	11	144	94	238

Appendix No. 4.

[*See* page 120 of the Report.]

Return of Prosecutions in *Mr. Saunders's District*, during the Six Months ended 31st October, 1848.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Case was heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £.	s.	d.	Amount of Costs. £.	s.	d.	Remarks.
1848		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Baker.*								
May 6	Aug. Holman, Leeds	The Mayor and Mr. Bramley	Employing six young persons more than ten hours a-day	2	0	0	0	10	0	Two cases pressed; the other four withdrawn.
June 5	Joseph Haley	The same	Employing eight young persons more than ten hours a-day	1	0	0	3	4	0	One case pressed; the illegality of working young persons by relay, being thereby established; the other seven cases were withdrawn.
,,	Holdsworth and Co.	The same	Employing a young person more than ten hours a-day		..		0	7	0	Same remarks to this case as to Haley's above, the case was therefore withdrawn.
July 26	Harrison and Co., Stanningley	The Mayor and Mr. Clayton	Employing two young persons in the night	10	0	0	1	3	0	
			Employing two young persons more than ten hours	2	0	0	1	3	0	
	Parker and Co., Shipley	The same	Employing a woman during meal hours	1	0	0	0	13	6	
	Thomas Pitts, Shipley, workman.	The same	Ditto ditto		..		0	13	6	Convicted, but adjudged to pay costs only.
										R. Baker.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Bates.								
May 2	John Hackett and Son, Tansley	F. G. Goodwin, Charles Clarke, Peter Arkwright, Chas. Hunt, and Edward Radford, Esqrs.	Neglecting to fence securely an horizontal shaft	5	0	0	1	0	0	
			Neglecting to fence securely an horizontal shaft, whereby bodily injury was caused to Elizabeth Herrod.	10	0	0	1	0	0	The defendants also paid the surgeon's bill, 4*l.* 4*s.*, and the girl's wages for three months.
May 23	Henry Walker, Huddersfield	Jo. Armitage, John Sutcliffe, Wm. W. Batty, and Thomas Hardy, Esqrs.	Not having hung up an Abstract of the Acts in his mill	1	0	0	0	9	0	
			Not having hung notice of hours of work and meals in his mill.	1	0	0	0	9	0	
			Not having kept a register of young persons	1	0	0	0	9	0	
			Not having entered the name of a young person on the register.	1	0	0	0	9	0	
	Wright Mellor	The same	Not having hung up an Abstract of the Act in his mill	1	0	0	0	9	0	
			Not having hung up notice of hours of work and meals in his mill.	1	0	0	0	9	0	
			Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certificate.		..		0	5	0	These three informations withdrawn on payment of costs. On investigating into these cases, the Sub-Inspector found the names of these young persons had been entered in another register, kept by the mill-occupier; each also had a surgical certificate; but the register and the certificate had not been produced to the Sub-Inspector at the time of his visit, as the law requires.
			Employing a young person without having entered the name in register.		..		0	5	0	
			Employing two young persons without having entered the names in register.		..		0	5	0	
	Wright Rhodes, Kirkburton	The same	Employing seven young persons more than ten hours a-day	21	0	0	1	13	0	With the concurrence of the Magistrates the Sub-Inspector refrained from laying informations for several other similar offences, and the defendant was convicted in seven cases in the maximum penalty of 3*l.* each.
			Employing a child in the morning and afternoon of the same day		..		0	5	0	These two cases were withdrawn on payment of costs, the cases not proving of so aggravated a nature as the Sub-Inspector anticipated from the evidence given to him at the time of visiting the mill.
			Employing a child without having obtained a school voucher		..		0	5	0	

Return of Prosecutions in Mr. Saunders's District, during the Six Months ended 31st October, 1848—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Case was heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1848		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Bates*—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
May 23	Jesse Brierley (agent to Wright Rhodes.)	Jo. Armitage, John Sutcliffe, Wm. W. Batty, and Thomas Hardy, Esqrs.	Employing a young person more than ten hours a-day on the 9th and 10th inst.	2 0 0	1 4 6	The agent in this case became the responsible person, having employed the young person without the knowledge of the occupier.
	J. and J. Kenyon, Kirburton	The same	Employing six young persons more than ten hours a-day	18 0 0	1 9 0	With the concurrence of the Magistrates, the Sub-Inspector refrained from laying informations for several other similar offences, and the defendants were convicted in the maximum penalty of 3*l.* in each of the six cases.
June 20	John Eastwood and Sons, Huddersfield.	W.W. Batty, Thomas Hardy, and George Armitage, Esqrs.	Neglecting to fence securely an upright shaft	5 0 0	0 19 0	
			Neglecting to fence securely an upright shaft, whereby serious injury was caused to Hannah Brook.	10 0 0	1 0 0	This penalty, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, was appropriated, in conformity with the 60th section of 7 Vic., c. 15, for the benefit of the injured person.
Sept. 5	George Holdsworth, Huddersfield	Jo. Armitage, John Sutcliffe, and Thomas Hardy, Esqrs.	Employing four young persons more than ten hours a-day	4 0 0	0 9 0	
			Ditto ditto	..	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
	James Harrison, Wakefield	The Mayor, Jos. Holdsworth, and J. Marshall, Esqrs.	Employing three young persons without having entered their names in register.	6 0 0	0 16 0	
			Employing two young persons without having obtained surgical certificates.	4 0 0	0 12 0	
Oct. 2	Mark Olroyde, Dewsbury	Jos. Ingham and E. B. Wheatley, Esqrs.	Employing two young persons without having entered their names in register.	4 0 0	0 16 0	
			Employing one young person without having obtained surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
	Healey New Mill Company	The same	Employing five children without certificates of school attendance	5 0 0	2 0 0	
	Thomas Smith (slubber)	The same	Employing a child in the morning and afternoon of the same day.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
	Wm. Stephenson (servant)	The same	Employing two children in the morning and afternoon of the same day.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
			Ditto ditto	..	0 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs. J. Bates.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Bury.				
Sept. 30	Catharine Fly, Derby	H. Mosley and Thos. Bent, M.D., Esqrs.	Giving currency to a false certificate of the baptism of her child, knowing the same to be untrue.	Ordered to be imprisoned for seven days.	0 6 0	It having been ascertained after the proceedings, by a further examination of the evidence, that the period of three months (the time limited by the Act for such prosecution) had expired since currency was given by the defendant to the false document, the sentence of imprisonment was not carried into execution, but the party was severely reprimanded and cautioned as to her future conduct. No further proceedings were adopted against the father for the wrong employment of the child, on account of the extreme poverty under which it was proved the family were suffering. J. Bury.
				121 0 0	27 3 6	

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Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.
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Nov. 20, 1848.

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

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Appendix No. 5.

(See page 115 of this Report.)

General Principles on which the Provisions of the Factory Acts of 1833 *and* 1834 *are framed.*

Classes and ages.

1. The persons employed are divided into adults, young persons, and children, each of these classes consisting of persons within certain declared ages. The names of all young persons and children are registered in a prescribed form; and (within certain limits) proof is required of the real age and fitness of each person, in these two classes, for undergoing the labour assigned to them respectively. No proof is deemed valid, except what can be procured under regulations prepared, so as to prevent any undue influence in the issue of such certificate on the part of either the employer or the parent.

The Act of 1844 declares young persons to consist of all between 13 and 18, and children all between 8 and 13. These limits have been the result of gradual legislation; at first only those under 11 years of age, and afterward under 12, were called children. Women above 18 were included first under the protected classes in 1844, the necessity and importance of this step having been established, by careful attention to the effect of unrestricted labour on them between 1833 and 1844. The certificate of age was at first left to be procured, without the regulations since found necessary, and now in force.

Hours of work.

2. Women, young persons, and children are restricted from night-work. The hours of daily labour for each of these classes are restricted and regulated, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the ordinary health and strength of persons of the ages included in these classes respectively.

Young persons and women were at first permitted to work 12 hours each day: these hours have since been reduced to 11, and from the 1st May last to 10. The maximum hours of labour for children at first was 9 in each day, but were reduced in 1844 to 6½, or employment for half-days, with permission, under certain restrictions, to work 10 hours on each alternate day. When employed half-days, no child can be employed both before noon and after one o'clock on the same day.

The employer in each mill is required to select, within certain limits, one uniform set of hours, during which the persons in each of these classes are to complete their prescribed number of hours, to allow the same times for meals to all in each class respectively, and to declare, by notice, the hours for labour and meals, in such manner that every attempt to evade the law may be discovered and counteracted, without involving the master and operative in hostility, or exposing the latter to injury for not, by falsehood, concealing an offence which may have been committed.

The regulations respecting the notice of hours of work and meals are contained in a general enactment that the hours of labour and meals for all persons shall be hung up in each mill. The Act has only prescribed a particular form of notice for the hours of work and meal-times of young persons, and females above 18 years of age, thereby obviously requiring (in an especial manner) uniformity and identity in their hours of work and meals.

Attendance at school.

3. The hours of work of all children are regulated so as to enable them to attend school regularly, during a part of the time they are not employed; and a weekly proof of such school attendance is required in a prescribed form, as a qualification for their employment.

The period of attendance at school was at first limited to two hours each day, and at any period of the day; school attendance is now required for three hours each day; with a special provision in the case of children employed, on alternate days.

Protection from injury.

4. Cleanliness, and protection against accidents from machinery, enforced by yearly lime-washing, and by guards to the more dangerous shafts, straps, and wheels.

The enactment respecting lime and whitewashing in the Act of 1844 is in substance the same as in the Act of 1833, only making the provision more specific and clear. The enactments respecting machinery were first passed in 1844. They have worked very satisfactorily, and their operation has enabled the Inspectors, if any further legislation comes under consideration, to suggest some improvements.

Parties responsible.

5. Officers are appointed and responsible that the above provisions are duly and impartially enforced. The employer of the classes whose labour is regulated, and the parents of children, each according to their respective situation, are made primarily responsible for any offences committed. Agents and servants are only responsible when the employer proves that he has used due diligence to enforce the Act, and also proves which of his agents or servants have been guilty of any offence proved by the evidence adduced to have been committed.

The duties and authority of the officers are defined by the Act, and the power at first granted to make rules and regulations was expressly repealed by the Act of 1844. The provision respecting agents and servants was found indispensably necessary from the facility with which it was soon found offences escaped punishment, under various excuses; among others, that the employer had told his servants to obey the law, without giving himself any care to see that these servants did their duty.

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

Dec. 28, 1848.

EIGHTH Half-Yearly REPORT under the Act amending the Laws relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vict., c. 15).

SIR, *Factory Office, December* 28, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to report, that during the half year ending with the beginning of November last, I have inspected factories in most parts of my district of Scotland and Ireland.

In Scotland, I inspected factories at Glasgow and in the vicinity in the county of Lanark; at Paisley and Greenock, in the county of Renfrew; at Rothesay, in the county of Bute; at Stirling, Menstrie, and Alva, in the county of Stirling; at Tillicoultry, Devonside, and Alloa, in the county of Clackmannan; at Dunfermline, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and Prinlaws, in the county of Fife; at Galasheils and Selkirk, in the county of Selkirk; and at Hawick, in the county of Roxburgh.

In Ireland, I inspected factories at Belfast and in the vicinity; and at Wolfhill, Ligoneil, Whitehouse, White Abbey, Woodlawn, Woodburn, Dunmurry, Lisburn, Randalstoun, and Broughshane, in the county of Antrim; at Conwater Mill, Ballymacarrett, Grove Mill, Gilford, Hazelbank, and Seapatrick, in the county of Down; at Dundalk and Drogheda, in the county of Meath; at Blaneherstown, Chapelizod, Island Bridge, Hibernia Mills, and Greenmount, in the county of Dublin; at Celbridge, in the county of Kildare; at Kilkenny, in the county of Kilkenny; at Clahamon, in the county of Wexford; at Mayfield, in the county of Waterford; and at Blarney, in the county of Cork.

I have further to report, that during the half year to the beginning of November, I have inspected print-works at Glasgow and in the vicinity, in Lanarkshire, in Stirlingshire, and Dumbartonshire.

I have regularly received weekly Reports from the three Sub-Inspectors of Factories and Print-Works in my district, residing at Glasgow, Dundee, and Belfast, with the results of their inspections.

The factory occupiers in my district have, during the last half year, been able to give employment to a far greater number of persons than during the previous half year; but there still are a considerable number of factories at Glasgow and in other parts of my district only at work for six or eight hours a-day. In some branches of manufactures, such as cotton-thread making at Paisley and Glasgow, and in several pretty extensive factories in Scotland preparing goods to be ready for particular markets, the owners would, however, not easily have been able to have had in time supplies of the manufactured article equal to the demand, had I not felt myself at liberty above three months ago to make it known to them, that if I was satisfied that none of the young persons and females employed by them were at work for more than 10 hours a-day, I would take no step to prevent them from working with relays.

The limitation of the hours of work of young persons and females to 10 hours a-day, from the 1st of May last, has been fully carried into effect. I am, I confess, unable to give any opinion, on which reliance can be placed, of the undisguised and unbiassed sentiments of the great bulk of the population employed in factories in my district, as to that limitation of their hours of work to 10. They consider, so far as I have heard, the arrangement of their hours of work, which the Legislature has sanctioned, to be fixed and settled, and do not, I am persuaded, wish any renewal of the agitation of this subject, which for a long period had a considerable effect in producing some degree of estrangement between the employers and the employed. I have reason to think that very many of the operatives complain of the reduction of one-sixth part of their earnings, which has generally all over my district followed the deprivation of one-sixth part of their hours of work; but I did not consider it prudent, nor within my province, agreeably to the terms of the 3rd and 27th sections of the 7th Vic. c. 15, as I understand them, to make inquiries of the operatives in factories by examinations, either separately or together, as to the amount of their wages, their preference of long to short hours of labour, or of short to long hours of labour, or as to any similar subject, which has been

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

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already fully discussed and finally adjusted by the authority of the Legislature.

The provisions of the Factory Acts are now everywhere well known and duly observed. A few cases have occurred where young persons have been detected cleaning machinery during part of the meal hours, and where certificates of age for young persons have not been obtained in due time, but no instance of wilful disobedience of the law has been made known to me, nor has come to my knowledge on my circuits of inspection. Almost all the offences for which prosecutions have been instituted have been caused by the negligence of overseers, who are universally enjoined by the factory owners to make themselves acquainted with the law, and to obey it. There have been in all 24 prosecutions in the half-year following the 1st of May last. The penalties inflicted amount to 59*l.* 10*s.*

The law affecting print-works continues to be faithfully observed by the occupiers of those works in my district. Not one of them has ever laid himself open to prosecution for any violation of the law, but it is to be born in mind, that they are not subjected to many of the minute provisions affecting the proprietors of factories, as to making up lost time, meal hours, whitewashing, holidays, &c.

The Appendix contains a return of the accidents reported to have occurred in the factories of my district from 1st May to 31st October, 1848. I subjoin in the Appendix a report of some interest respecting the case of a girl employed in a factory in the Anderston division of Glasgow, which I received from Mr. Joseph Fleming, the painstaking certifying surgeon of that district, who has acted in that capacity from the period when the Factory Act of 1833 was passed.

The return of prosecutions in my district for the same period from 1st May to 31st October, 1848 will also be found in the Appendix.

In my last Report I alluded at some length to two questions, respecting which the Inspectors of Factories had found some difficulty, the one respecting the hours of meals in factories, as to which the practice had varied in different districts; and the other, concerning the employment of young persons and females by relays.

The first question was, soon after the date of my Report, set at rest by the opinion obtained from the law officers of the Crown, who decided, after attending to the construction of those clauses of the Factory Acts, defining and regulating the factory working day of 10 hours, that the time for dinner must be in the interval during the working hours, and that it will not be lawful to work for 10 hours continuously from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. without any interval.

The second question relating to the employment of young persons and females by relays has of late acquired increased interest in consequence of proceedings resorted to in England, and chiefly in Lancashire, for enforcing or attempting to enforce the 26th and 52nd sections of the Act 7 Vic. c. 15, on which the resistance to the relay system is chiefly founded, as well as from my having, for reasons hereafter explained, refrained for above three months past from adopting, in my district in Scotland, such proceedings against those factory occupiers, who though obedient to the law requiring that young persons and females employed by them are not to work for more than 10 hours a-day have not been acting agreeably to the letter of the law laid down in the 26th and 52nd sections, as generally understood, so far as respects the employment of young persons and females by relays.

The question is undeniably of the deepest importance to the manufacturing prosperity of this country, and to the numerous body of operatives employed in the cotton, flax, and woollen factories of the empire, amounting at least to a couple of millions, affected to some extent by it. It, therefore, and in the circumstances in which I am placed, seems peculiarly incumbent on me to submit to you ample details of the proceedings in my district, especially since the period of my half-year's Report in the month of June last, accompanied with precise information as to times, places, and names, so that the correctness of my statements may be capable of being sifted and ascertained without difficulty or delay.

There is no statutory restriction as to the hours of work of males, adults,

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above 18 years old, nor on the moving powers of the machinery of a factory, but no child is allowed to be employed until 8 years old. And children so called, that is, from 8 to 13 years old; and young persons so called, that is, from 13 to 18 years old, and females of whatever age above 18 years old, are only allowed to work during the 15 hours, from half-past 5 A.M. to half-past 8 P.M. During those 15 hours, children may be employed on alternate days for 10 hours a day, or for 7 hours in the forenoon, or 6½ hours in the afternoon of every day but Saturday, and young persons and females for not more than 10 hours a day. All the young persons and females must have their meal or meals at the same period of the day, unless for special cause allowed by an Inspector. It is not lawful for them to work continuously without an interval for dinner.

Sec. 29, 7 Vic. c. 15
Sec. 73.
Sec. 1, 3 and 4 Wm. 4, c. 103.
Sec. 30 and 31, 7 Vic. c. 15.
10 Vic. c. 29.
Sec. 36, 7 Vic. c. 15.

There are certain exceptions to the provisions contained in these enactments, which it is unnecessary to specify, as they have no immediate connexion with the question.

The 26th section of the Act of 1844, the terms of which have given rise to this question, enacts, "that the hours of the work of children and young "persons in every factory shall be reckoned from the time when any child or "young person shall first begin to work in the morning in such factory."

Sec. 26, 7 Vic. c. 15.

So that if A began to work at 8 A.M., and B at 10 A.M., B will be held to have commenced work at 8 A.M., and will only be allowed to work for eight of the ten hours allowed as the daily statutory limited period of the hours of work both of A and B.

The 28th section enacts that certain notices, especially "of the times of "beginning and ending daily work of *all* persons employed in the factory, and "any alteration thereof," "together with every other notice required by this "Act, written or printed in legible characters, and fixed on moveable boards, "(each particular notice being signed by the occupier of every factory or his "agent) shall be hung up in the entrance of the factory, where they may be "easily read by the persons employed in the factory," "and every notice re-"quired to be hung up shall be in the form, and according to the directions "given in the Schedule (C) hereunto annexed."

Sec. 28, 7 Vic. c. 15.

Schedule (C) annexed to the Act contains under "Notices to be fixed "up in the factory." "The hours of all young persons and females "above 18 years of age employed in this factory," but contains no such notice, as described in the enactment, "of all persons employed "in the factory, neither of children nor of male adults."

The 52d section enacts, "that in any complaint of the employment of any "person in a factory, otherwise than is allowed by this Act, the time of begin-"ning work in the morning, which shall be stated in any notice fixed up in the "factory, signed by the occupier or his agent, shall be taken to be the time "when *all* persons in the factory, except children, beginning to work in the "afternoon began work on any day subsequent to the date of any such notice, "so long as the same continued fixed up in any factory."

Sec. 52, 7 Vic. c. 15.

Here, again, reference is made to a notice fixed up in the factory "when *all* persons in the factory," began work, but there is no form of any such notice in the schedule, nor is there any enactment in the statute applicable to adult males; and, as already mentioned, the form of notice in the schedule does not even contain the hours of work of children. And further, the enactment, that the time of beginning work in the morning, stated in the notice, shall be taken to be the time when *all* persons in the factory, except children, beginning to work in the afternoon began work, is quite inconsistent with the enactment in section 26, that the hours of the work of children and young persons shall be reckoned from the time when any child or young person shall first begin to work. The time when the first child began work may, it is quite obvious, not be the time marked in the notice. These inaccuracies are such, that it is not at all to be wondered at that the enactments have been viewed in different lights by different benches of magistrates. All *children*, young persons, and females, are included in section 26. *All* persons are included

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in section 28. One class of children included in section 26 are excluded from section 52; and no form of the relative notice, though expressly required, and referred to as in the schedule, where it does not appear, is given.

Sec 56, 7 Vic. c. 15. The 56th section enacts, "that any person who shall be convicted of having "employed any person in any manner contrary to the provisions of the Factory "Act, as amended by this Act, shall be adjudged to pay a penalty of not less "than twenty shillings, and not more than three pounds for each child or "young person so illegally employed."

Penalties might therefore be inflicted by virtue of this enactment for any violation of the enactment in section 26, had not the 28th and 52nd sections required the time of beginning work to depend, not on the time required by section 26, but on the time stated in a notice, the form of which is said to be given, but is not given; and had not the 52nd section provided that the time of beginning work stated in the notice, which does not exist, shall be held to be the time in any complaint of the employment of any person in a factory otherwise than is allowed by this Act.

The Inspectors of Factories have hitherto held, that as the intention of the Legislature was plain, they would look on all employment of young persons and females contrary to section 26 to be illegal, but it seems to me to be impossible to deny the inconsistencies of the enactments which have now been pointed out.

I explained in my last Report the reasons which rendered it, as I thought, desirable that the agitation in my district of any question respecting the restrictions imposed by the 26th and 52nd sections of the Act alluded to, should, if possible, be avoided before the local magistrates. I was aware that a different construction had been put on those enactments by intelligent persons, unconnected with factories, as well as by many respectable factory occupiers, but my own opinion remained unchanged, that, according to their strict letter, I could not sanction the employment of young persons and females by relays. To place the effect of the enactments in a striking but undeniable point of view, such a case as the following, which cannot fail frequently to happen, may be supposed:—A poor aged widow, whose factory earnings alone prevent her from being a burden on the parish, has been prevented by indisposition, or by accident, from entering the factory in which she usually works until 3 o'clock P.M., on a day on which the hours of work began at 6 A.M. If she continues to work for ten minutes more than two hours after entering the factory, even although the factory is carried on for three hours subsequently, the penalties of the Factory Act are exigible from the owner of the factory. In fact, this poor woman, who had only worked two hours, must, by a fiction of law, be held by justices of peace, judges of county courts, and police magistrates, to have been employed in the factory at 6 A.M., the supposed hour, instead of at 3 P.M., the real hour, and for ten hours, the supposed, instead of two, the real hours. But the fiction of law extends no farther; neither the 26th nor any other section of the Act empowers the magistrates to award her wages for ten, her supposed hours of work, but only for two, her real hours of work. She can, therefore, merely have one-fifth of her daily earnings, when she was ready to work in the factory, which was actually carried on for five hours, and thus to have been entitled to sixpence, on which she might have subsisted, instead of receiving the miserable pittance of twopence or twopence-halfpenny.

The 26th and 52nd sections cannot be enforced without being daily attended with similar results to very many destitute young persons and females prevented from beginning work at the hour, when the first child or young person commences.

Such is the law, for the unqualified enforcement and preservation of which my colleagues, with perfect sincerity and good intentions, I doubt not, are now contending, as if it was the keystone of the system of factory law.

The only occasion previously to the date of my last half-yearly Report in the month of June on which I had been called upon to express an opinion

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respecting the legality of employing young persons and females by relays, occurred in the month of April last, when Sir Denis Le Marchant, on the 19th April last, directed me to report, for your information, on a petition from Messrs. Nixon and Sons, of the Lynnwood woollen factory at Hawick, for leave to work with relays. In the Report I had the honour to submit to Sir Denis Le Marchant for your information, dated at Burntisland, on the 22nd of April last, I expressed my opinion to be, that such working with relays was illegal, but I at the same time took the liberty of representing the sufferings to which the enforcement of the law against working with relays was at that period subjecting those affected by it. The latter part of my Report is in the following terms:—

While, however, I see no reason to entertain any doubt that, without some relaxation of the law, young persons and females cannot work by relays, I have no hesitation in expressing it to be my opinion, that the enforcement of those provisions of the statute which prevent it is, at least in existing circumstances, in many cases greatly to be regretted. The terms of your letter" (in the letter I was desired to inquire into the facts of the case, as well as to report respecting the law applicable to it) "and of the memorial contained in it, require, as it appears to me, that I should allude to the effect of those provisions in depriving a considerable part of the population of work, and consequently of the wages necessary for their support, and throwing the persons that would otherwise be employed on the parish, or on the contributions of benevolent individuals, for the means of their subsistence. The effect of these provisions is detailed without any exaggeration in the memorial. Messrs. Nixon and Sons, carrying on their factory, very possibly, as many factory owners are now doing, at considerable loss, decline to increase that loss by the expense of working the steam engine; but they offer to employ the whole of the young persons and females accustomed to work in the factory in the only way which the scanty supply of the water driving their machinery allows, viz., one half of them for seven and a-half hours, and the other half for seven and a-half hours, by relays. The work is to begin at half-past five, and to end at half-past eight, P.M., all within the 15 hours allowed by law, as the working hours for young persons and females; and no one is to work more than seven and a-half, instead of 11 or 10 hours, as authorized by law. I am not aware that the chief objects of the law preventing relays, viz., to afford a sure method of ascertaining that the daily statutory period of working has not been exceeded, and to prevent working in more than one factory on the same day, can be fully attained without retaining the present enactments; but it has occurred to me, that by inserting the names of every young person and to female work in each relay on the paper of hours of work daily appearing on the walls of the factory, it would be very difficult for any of the young persons or females to put in practice, at least on a great scale, any fraudulent attempt to evade the law, A regulation of this description would occasion some trouble to the factory owners and their overseers, but I am persuaded it would be cheerfully submitted to in these times, when there is such unexampled want of employment for those who have been brought up for factory work, and whose daily bread depends on their obtaining it. Perhaps I may be permitted to add on this subject, that having very recently been inspecting factories at Glasgow and Paisley, I have seen many sad and painful instances of destitution, arising from cessation of work in factories, owing to the depressed state of trade and want of demand for cotton, spun as well as woven; but there are, both at Glasgow and Paisley, a few cotton factories, at least a dozen of them, some of them large, of a peculiar description, where even now the supply is not equal to the demand, and where in a few of them part of the work is carried on in the night by adult males, with great inconvenience to the factory owners from the want of young persons and females, and from the increased expense. In these factories a relaxation of the enactments preventing working by relays would give immediate relief, enabling the factory owners to employ a number of young persons and females greater by one-third than at present, and to carry on their work so as fully to meet the demand for the article produced without the necessity of employing adults in the night. Very many of the young persons and females now unemployed, and without the means of support, especially at Paisley, where there is great destitution, would at once get work and sufficient wages, was such a relaxation of the law as that contemplated in the memorial to take place.

In my last Report I adverted at some length to the hardship to which factory-owners generally complained of being subjected by not having been made aware, when the hours of work were, by the statute 10 Vic. c. 29, limited to 10, that the 26th and 52nd sections of the former Act, which were comparatively harmless while the working hours were 12, could be resorted to in order to prevent them from employing young persons and females for shorter periods in the course of the factory day of 15 hours from half-past five A.M. to half-past eight P.M. In fact, the mill-owners of Glasgow were ignorant of their existence, until the limitation of the hours of work was carried into effect.

No case had, however, occurred in my district in which it had been necessary for me to interfere otherwise than by remonstrance. Messrs. Nixon and Sons of course relinquished their intention of attempting to work by relays. Many instances of the lamentable consequences of the enforcement of the enactments were brought under my notice, some of them specified or alluded to in my last

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Report; but I could only refer to the law, with which I conceived that I had no power to dispense. Messrs. Coates, of Paisley, proprietors of the extensive and beautifully-conducted cotton-thread factory there, who had begun to work with relays at a time when they had great reason for wishing to be enabled to increase the quantity of the manufactured article, for which they had a greater demand than they could supply, refrained from continuing the relay system as soon as I, in the month of April last, had a meeting with them at their factory, and made them acquainted with the grounds on which I objected to it as contrary to law. They exhibited great reluctance in acquiescing in the advice or opinion I gave them, most of all because, by doing so, they were obliged to discontinue the employment of a great number of young persons and females, very many of them dependent for the means of subsistence on their labour in their factory, at a time when a very considerable part of the working population of Paisley were in a state of absolute destitution. Messrs. Coates are at present employing between 400 and 500 young persons and females in two sets by relays, and I doubt not were obliged to deprive about one-half of that number, or about 200 women and young persons, of their daily bread, by attending to my remonstrance. Such a fact as this cannot, I fain hope, fail to make some impression on those to whom the legislation of this country and the enforcement of its laws are committed. Messrs. Coates soon afterwards wrote to me, as stated in my last Report, that they had no alternative but to "adopt night-work, by employing "males, which deprives the females of their regular employment, and besides "being injurious to the workers is equally so to the proprietors." The factory occupiers in England did not, however, everywhere pay the same attention to the remonstrances and advice of the Factory Inspectors, even after two prosecutions for working by relays had been instituted by my colleague, Mr. Saunders, in the early part of this year, in which large penalties, in one of them to the extent of 69*l.*, besides expenses of considerable amount, had been awarded.

The proceedings as to this question were thus in this position soon after the last Reports of the Inspectors of Factories were, in June last, made to you, and afterwards presented to both Houses of Parliament. No prosecution had taken place in Scotland, and there was no working with relays; but, in England, working with relays was still carried on to some extent, notwithstanding the infliction of penalties in two cases.

Mr. Horner having in these circumstances applied to you for instructions, Mr. Cornewall Lewis wrote him a letter by your direction, dated the 5th of August, which bears that, "as a general rule, you thought it inexpedient to "lay informations against millowners for a breach of the letter of the Act as "to the employment of young persons by relays, in cases in which there is no "reason to believe that such young persons have been actually employed for a "longer period than that sanctioned by law."

A copy of this letter having, by your desire, been communicated to me by the direction of Mr. Horner, I, on the 14th August, informed the Sub-Inspectors of Factories in my district, and the mill-owners, who had, as already mentioned, abstained from working by relays in consequence of my remonstrances, that no steps would be taken against mill-owners for a breach of the letter of the Act, where the young persons and females had not been employed for a longer period than that sanctioned by law. I have now, therefore, to report, that the number of factories employing relays in my district is hitherto limited to 17. My district consists of Scotland and Ireland. There is no factory working by relays in Ireland, nor in any flax spinning or weaving factories in any part of my district. The relay system is hitherto confined to a few cotton spinning and weaving, and cotton-thread making factories at Glasgow, and in the vicinity, and at Paisley, and to a few woollen factories impelled by water at Galashiels, Selkirk, and Hawick in Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, in the southern division of Scotland, and to a single woollen factory at Aberdeen, in all to 17 out of about 300 cotton and woollen factories in my district in Scotland. I have also to report, that I have no reason to believe, that any of the young persons or females employed in those factories have been actually employed for a longer period, than that sanctioned by law.

The cotton factories at Glasgow, and in the neighbourhood, and at Paisley, at present worked by relays, are:—

1. The cotton-spinning and weaving factory of Messrs. Todd and Higginbotham.

2. The cotton-spinning and weaving factory of Messrs. J. Sommerville and Sons.

3. The cotton-spinning and thread-making factory of Messrs R. F. and J. Alexander and Co.

4. The cotton-spinning and thread-making factory of Messrs. John Salmon and Son.

5. The cotton-spinning and weaving factory of Messrs. William Simpson and Son.

6. The cotton-spinning factory of Mr. James Crum, at Busby in Renfrewshire, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow.

7. The cotton-thread making factory of Messrs J. and P. Coates, at Paisley.

8. The cotton-thread making factory of Messrs. James Carlile, Sons, and Co., at Paisley.

These factories are all of considerable size, and are in the sub-inspectorship of Mr. Charles Balfour, residing at Glasgow.

The woollen factories at present worked by relays are in the sub-inspectorship of Mr. Daniel Walker, residing at Dundee, and are comparatively small. They consist of:—

9. The factory of Messrs. Dicksons and Laing, at Hawick.

10. The factory of Messrs. John Nixon and Sons, at Hawick.

11. The factory of Messrs William Watson and Sons, at Dangerfield, near Hawick.

12. The factory of Messrs. William Laidlaw and Son, at Hawick.

13. The factory of Messrs. J. and H. Brown and Co., at Selkirk.

14. The factory of Messrs. Sanderson and Sibbald, at Galashiels.

15. The factory of Messrs. William Roberts and Co., at Galashiels.

16. The factory of Messrs. George Paterson and Co., at Galashiels.

17. The factory of Messrs. Mortimer and Co., at Aberdeen.

The number of young persons and females employed by relays in the factory of Messrs. Todd and Higginbotham, is about 466, of whom 349 are adult females; at the factory of Messrs. R. F. Alexander and Co., 323, of whom 177 are adult females; at the factory of Messrs. Simpson and Sons, 207, of whom 136 are adult females; at the factory of Mr. Crum, at Busby, 174, of whom 56 are adult females; at the factory of Messrs. John Salmon and Sons, 192, of whom 87 are adult females; at the factory of Messrs. Coates, at Paisley, about 430, of whom 338 are adult females; and at the factory of Messrs. Carlile and Son, at Paisley, about 181, of whom 100 are adult females. At the woollen factories. the numbers of those working by relays are, as already mentioned, small; at Messrs. Nixon and Sons' factory, at Hawick, 19, of whom 9 are adult females; and at Messrs. Mortimer and Co's., factory at Aberdeen, about 50, of whom 38 are adult females.

At the cotton-spinning and weaving factories at Glasgow, and in the neighbourhood, and in the cotton-thread making factories at Glasgow, the young persons and females employed by relays are divided, in the way about to be specified, into six classes, working daily by six shifts; and the working by relays in some of the cotton-thread making factories at Paisley, and in all the woollen factories, is carried on by two or more sets, each set working for a precise number of hours, without any intermixture into classes. In the factory of Messrs. Coates, at Paisley, there are two sets, each working for six hours, the one following the other from eight A.M. to eight P.M.; the hours are of course various in different factories, to suit the owners and workers as far as possible, but such of course, as never to exceed the statutory number within the 15 hours of the factory day, between half-past five A.M. and half-past eight P.M. It has been said, that by such employment for six hours facilities are given to workers to go from one factory to another, to be again employed on the same day; but there is a sufficient answer to any objection founded on such a statement in the fact, that by the law as it stands, any factory owner may work for such number of hours as he pleases, not exceeding 10, and that, at the present time there is a very considerable number of factories not working with relays at Glasgow, in which the employment is only continued for six hours. Eight hours' employment is common, both at Glasgow and Dundee.

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The exact hours of work, of every young person and female, and the names of every one of them, whether the working by relays is conducted by classes and shifts, or by sets, are weekly, before the work for the following week commences, fixed on boards put up in the entrance of every factory working by relays in my district. Each board, after being filled up with the hours of work and names, is subscribed, not by the agent or overseer of the factory, but by the owner; or, where the factory belongs to a company, by the managing partner. In this way the responsibility in all cases attaches to the real party, who cannot shift it from his own shoulders, and will of course take due care that the terms of the obligation contracted by his signature to the document, bearing the date and hours of work, and names, be punctually observed.

The owners of the large cotton factories already enumerated working by relays at Glasgow have adopted the following plan, by which they are enabled to employ one-fifth part more of young persons and females, than if they were not working with relays, not one of those young persons and females being employed for a longer period than 10 hours.

One hundred being the number of young persons and females previously employed in a factory, one-fifth of that number, that is 20 additional young persons or females, are added to that number, so as to make the whole number 120, divided into six classes, each class consisting of 20, represented by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th class. The work commences for the following week on Monday, and every day afterwards but Saturday, at half-past five A.M.; meal times for the whole persons employed being the same, from half-past nine A.M. to a quarter past ten A.M.; and from a quarter past two P.M. to three P.M.

	Hours.
The board No. 1 contains the hours of working and names of classes A, B, C, D, E, each consisting of 20 young persons or females, in all 100, working from half-past five A.M. till half-past seven A.M.	2
No. 2, in like manner, contains the hours and names of classes B, C, D, E, F, working from half-past seven A.M. till half-past nine A.M.	2
No. 3, the hours and names of A, C, D, E, F, working from a quarter past ten A.M., after breakfast meal, till a quarter past twelve P.M.	2
No. 4, the hours and names of A, B, D, E, F, working from a quarter past twelve P.M. to a quarter past two P.M.	2
No. 5, the hours and names of A, B, C, E, F, from three P.M., after dinner meal, till five P.M.	2
No. 6, the hours and names of A, B, C, D, F, from five P.M. till seven P.M.	2
The factory is thus carried on for	12 hours,

and not one of the young persons or females is employed for more than ten hours.

The names in class F. are, it will be observed, excluded from the board No. 1, the hours being two, from half-past five A.M. to half-past seven A.M.

The names in class A. are excluded from No. 2, from half-past seven A.M. to half-past nine A.M.

The names in class B. are excluded from No. 3, from a quarter past ten A.M. to a quarter past twelve P.M.

The names in class C. are excluded from No. 4, from a quarter past twelve P.M. to a quarter past two P.M.

The names in class D. are excluded from No. 5, from three P.M. till five P.M. And

The names in class E. from No. 6, from five P.M. till seven P.M.

Thus the statutory period of 10 hours is not exceeded. Employment and the means of obtaining a livelihood are afforded to 20 additional young persons and females, and the factory kept at work for two hours longer, than if there had been no relays; the last no unimportant consideration, it being undeniable that every minute of the 24 hours that a factory stands idle, beyond the time required to repair and keep the machinery in efficient working state,

is obviously so much dead loss, and by so much increases the cost of production.

It may be proper to notice, that when any of the classes is unemployed during the day, the rest for two hours, or for two hours and three-quarters, including the meal time, always takes place before or after the breakfast or dinner time, and is, of course, at periods of the day convenient for females to attend to household duties, or for young persons to be at school, or attend to their education or improvement, if so inclined. The 6th class F., who do not begin work till half-past seven A.M., of course enjoy the rest from half-past five A.M. till half-past seven AM.; and the 5th class E., who cease to work at five P.M., enjoy the rest from five P.M. to seven P.M., when the labour of the whole is at an end.

The six classes are varied every week for six successive weeks, when the rotation recommences, so that every class has one week in the six weeks, free from beginning to work, until half-past seven A.M., and another, on which they are freed from labour at five P.M.

This plan, without any material variation, except as to the hours of beginning work, which in some of these factories is at six A.M., instead of at half-past five A.M.; but adhering to seven P.M., as the hour of ceasing, by reducing the meal hours to one hour, is in force at the factory of Messrs. Todd and Higginbotham, and at the large cotton factories before specified at Glasgow and in the neighbourhood, worked with relays.

The following are copies of two of the six printed notices put up weekly by the proprietors of these factories, and subscribed by the owners after the names of the young persons and females are added, on boards at the entrance to the factory. These copies are of two of the notices of Mr. Crum of the factory of Busby.

Fifth Class.—All the females and young persons whose names are written on this board are required to observe, that their hours of working, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, are, morning, half-past five to half-past nine; forenoon, quarter past ten to quarter past two; afternoon, three to five; total, ten hours. Breakfast hour, half-past nine to quarter past ten; dinner hour, quarter past two to three. Hours of working on Saturdays—morning, half-past five to half-past eight; forenoon, quarter past nine to quarter past twelve; afternoon, three-quarter past twelve to quarter past two; total, seven hours and a half. Breakfast hour, half-past eight to quarter past nine; dinner hour, quarter past twelve to three-quarter past twelve. And they must not be in the Mill at any other time.

[Here the names of the young persons and females working in this class are added, with the date, and Mr. Crum's signature.]

Sixth Class.—All the females and young persons whose names are written on this board are required to observe that their hours of working, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, are, morning, half-past seven to half-past nine; forenoon, quarter past ten to quarter past two; afternoon, three to seven; total, ten hours. Breakfast hour, half-past nine to half-past ten; dinner hour, quarter past two to three. Hours of working on Saturdays—morning, seven to half-past eight; forenoon, quarter past nine to quarter past twelve; afternoon, three-quarter past twelve to three-quarter past three; total, seven hours and a half. Breakfast hour, half-past eight to quarter past nine; dinner hour, quarter past twelve to three-quarter past twelve. And they must not be in the mill at any other time.

Sarah Graham	John Robertson	Margt. Rue
Agnes Smith	Thos. M'Innes	Mary M'Nab
Margt. Love	Mary Doyle	Susan Rulley
Mary Taylor	Susan M'Luskie	Catherine M'Laren
Cathn. Donaghoe	Mary M'Luskie	Elizabeth Martin
John Donaghoe	William Thomson	John M'Adam
May Spence	Jane Oniel	Mary Gardiner
Jean Hunter	Cathn. Brown	Elizabeth M'Innes

Busby, November, 1848. (Signed) JAMES CRUM.

Since I obtained these copies, I have directed the following form to be adopted, as according more precisely with the terms of the notice in the Schedule of the Act; it is now in use at Busby and other factories. The following is a copy for this week:—

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THIRD CLASS.

The Hours of Work of the following Young Persons and Females employed in this Factory for the next Week.											
Days of the Week.	Morning.		Fore-noon.	After-noon.	Evening.		Total Hours.	Meal Hours. Breakfast.		Dinner.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Monday next	5½	9½	10¼	12¼	3	7	10	9½	10¼	12¼	3
Tuesday	5½	9½	10¼	12¼	3	7	10	9½	10¼	12¼	3
Wednesday	5½	9½	10¼	12¼	3	7	10	9½	10¼	12¼	3
Thursday	5½	9½	10¼	12¼	3	7	10	9½	10¼	12¼	3
Friday	5½	9½	10¼	12¼	3	7	10	9½	10¼	12¼	3
Saturday	5½	8½	9¼	10¾	12¾	3¾	7½	8½	9¼	10¾	12¾

(Here the names of the young persons and females are inserted.)

Busby Mills, December, 1848. (Signed) JAMES CRUM.

Mr. Higginbotham, the able, intelligent, and active head of the extensive cotton-spinning, weaving, and calico-printing establishment of Messrs. Todd and Higginbotham, at Glasgow, wrote to me, after he commenced working by relays agreeably to the preceding plan, that he knew no better plan for maintaining the manufacturing supremacy of Great Britain, now when the working hours are reduced to ten; and that although the masters work to some disadvantage, and are exposed to additional trouble and responsibility, the workers, wherever the system is adopted, will be greatly benefited by receiving fully 10 or 12 per cent. more, which an additional demand for labour must necessarily lead to. No factory owner can commence any system of working without advancing wages. If he does not do it voluntarily, the workers will take advantage of the occasion to force him; and as this is the most advantageous mode of working for him, he will readily agree to their demands, and until the supply exceeds the demand, their wages cannot fall.

Mr. Higginbotham stated that he could not conceive any reasonable objection against this mode of working; that under it, any deviation from the spirit of the Act is rendered as easy of detection as under the ordinary mode of working, and that as he was resolved never to work on Saturday more than eight hours, all relays or changes would be unnecessary on that day, one-tenth part of the workers would be entirely free from labour in his factory on that day once in six weeks, that both young persons and females are as secure against working more than ten hours, as if the mill was worked only ten hours, and thus the object of the promoters of the Bill is attained. In a subsequent communication, Mr. Higginbotham writes, "You ask how is it, that the workers are getting 10 to 12 "per cent. more wages? It is because, by being allowed to work the mill twelve "hours, I can afford to pay them the higher wages for the time they do work, and "still be a gainer by it. I save much more in interest of money, insurance, general "expenses, and otherways, than the extra wages I pay, else I should have no "advantage in working the additional two hours." The great factory of Messrs. Todd and Higginbotham recently erected is a model for imitation in all respects not surpassed by any factory in the empire, in the size, airiness, and ventilation of the apartments, in their extreme cleanness at all times, in the adoption of every lately discovered improvement in its machinery and general construction, and in the strict adherence of the owners to the provisions of the Factory Acts.

Mr. Balfour, as already mentioned, is Sub-Inspector of the district comprehending the factories of Messrs. Todd and Higginbotham and of the other factory owners at Glasgow and Paisley working by relays. The reports of his inspections are satisfactory. On 17th November he writes me, "I took "another opportunity this morning of visiting Messrs. Todd and Higgin-"botham's factory, and making a strict examination. During the time I was "there, it came on to twelve noon, and I observed several females who had "left in the morning at half-past nine, come in. They assured me, that they "had never deviated from the order of employment or worked more than 10 "hours a-day; the signal for resuming work was the slowing of the engine, "which was well understood by all." I wrote Mr. Balfour, that the clock, as directed by the Act, ought to regulate the time, and he then on the 22nd November informed me, that he had on that day again visited Messrs. Todd and Higginbotham's factory, and that "he found the workers had the advantage of

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" the clocks fixed in the various apartments of the factory, so that they might " ascertain, whether the engineer correctly regulated the slowing of the " machinery by those clocks, which they had the power of comparing with " the engineer's time. Mr. Higginbotham (he writes) signs the whole notices " himself, which are put up weekly, as no notice can last longer than one week. " These things being observed, I think everything done to render the system " perfect as far as we can see." On the 17th December, Mr. Balfour wrote to me that he had the day before inspected the factory of Messrs. Sommerville and Son, that each class was employed for 10 hours a-day, and all, at the same times, allowed their meals, that the notices were put up at the entrance to the factory, signed by the Company, and each worker furnished with a brass ticket, on which is marked, the class number to which they belong; that he found the workers quite conversant with the system, so that their replies corresponded exactly with the time indicated by the notices. On the 19th December, Mr. Balfour wrote, that he had just returned from Busby, and that from his investigation and the questions he put to several of the females employed by relays, he had reason to believe, that the system is working there in a satisfactory manner, and that none of the young persons and females were employed more than 10 hours a-day. On the 20th December, Mr. Balfour wrote " I, to-day, " visited the factory of Messrs. Alexander and Co., where the relay system is " carried on by the six class shift, and I found everything quite satisfactory." He added, that he thought the brass tickets adopted for each of the relay workers in the factory of Messrs. Sommerville and Son greatly facilitated matters, and that he had recommended, that they should be procured at the other six class factories, at which the system is understood both by the manager and workers, and he further stated, that at the Paisley factories, where they have only two classes or sets, and an abundance of workers, the system is of easy management.

The woollen factories in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, working by relays in sets, there being an abundance of young persons and females, are, as before mentioned, in the sub-inspectorship of Mr. Walker residing at Dundee, and were all last inspected by him in the last week of November during a journey of inspection of all the factories in the southern part of Scotland. He reported to me regularly during his progress that he had no reason to believe, that any one young person or female had been employed in those factories for more than 10 hours a-day. When he was at Edinburgh on his way home, he wrote to me on the 28th November, as to several occurrences on factory matters in his circuit, and thus concluded his letter :—" I may mention, that the relay system is " giving great satisfaction both to the employers and the employed at all the " factories where it has been adopted." I, afterwards, on the 8th December, wrote to him, that, in a few instances, it appeared to me, that the hours of those employed in the afternoon might be made more convenient for them by not having so long an interval in the middle of the day, and recommended to him to suggest some alterations as to the hours by letters to the factory owners. whose factories working by relays he had recently inspected. Mr. Walker's letter in answer is in these terms—

DEAR SIR, *Dundee, December* 11, 1848.

I HAVE received your letter of the 8th instant, and beg to hand you annexed a form of a letter I propose sending, if approved of by you, to all the mill-owners employing relays of young persons. I am bound, however, to state that, in my opinion, all the details as to hours of work may, with great propriety, be left to the mill-owners and their workpeople. I know the plan adopted at Messrs. Dickson and Laing's, and other factories at Hawick, was entirely approved of by the people employed, especially by females having domestic duties to attend to, which they found they could manage better now, with an interval of two or three hours in the course of the day, than formerly, when they were employed continuously 12 hours, excepting the two hours allowed for meals. I would, therefore, be most unwilling to interfere with arrangements which are giving such entire satisfaction to all the parties having any interest in the matter.

I am, &c.

I again, on the 16th December, wrote to Mr. Walker to give me his opinion generally as to whether he saw any difficulty in carrying out the system of working by relays in factories in his division of my district. I received from him in answer a letter in the following terms:—

DEAR SIR, *Dundee, December* 18, 1848.

I HAVE received your letter of the 16th instant, and have to state in reply that, in inspecting the factories the other day at Galashiels, Selkirk, and Hawick, I experienced no

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difficulty whatever, in consequence of the plan recently adopted at some of the factories in those places of working by relays of young persons, and females above 18 years of age. On the contrary, my inspection was a most satisfactory one. I found the relay system very popular in almost every instance where it had been adopted; and although it might, perhaps, have occasioned me some little extra trouble in ascertaining details as to hours of work, &c., I considered that a matter of little consequence, and certainly not to be thought of for a moment as weighing against a plan which is clearly within the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, and which, as I firmly believe, is giving entire satisfaction to all persons having any interest in it, both employers and employed.

I am, &c.

P.S. Perhaps I should have stated that it may be a little difficult to detect irregularities under the relay system; but what of that? Is the great manufacturing interest of this country to be treated as a secondary matter in order to save some little trouble to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Factories?

Having now submitted to you articulate and precise information as to the situation, description, and names of the factories in Scotland, in which working with relays is carried on, as to the methods or plans in which it is carried on, and as to the checks or restraints and conditions which, or other approved checks not less stringent, must be attended to in order to ascertain whether the statutory period of 10 hours' employment per day has or has not been exceeded, and having also communicated to you the statements and reports obtained from the resident Sub-Inspectors of Factories as to the working of the system, I have only to add that, in the course of my recent intercourse on the spot and by correspondence with the factory owners at Glasgow and Paisley, and in the neighbourhood, and in the south of Scotland, as well as with the Sub-Inspectors, I have heard no sufficient reason assigned why working by relays may not be enforced as effectually in employing young persons and females above 13 years old as children from 8 to 13 years old. My own impression unquestionably is, that it may be enforced with such young persons and females not only as effectually as, but far more easily than with children, because in the case of children difficulties in procuring and producing certificates of the requisite attendance at school for the different periods of three, two and a half, and five hours, are frequently occurring and occasioning embarrassment. During the half year preceding the 30th of April last, there were prosecutions in every one of the three districts in England for non-attendance at school; eighteen prosecutions on that account, and nine prosecutions for the employment of children in the morning and afternoon of the same day.

I trust, therefore, that I have satisfied you by the evidence laid before you, that I did not undertake too great responsibility, in expressing my belief that there would not be any difficulty in enforcing in every case in my district, where working by relays might take place, the law requiring that no young person or female is to be employed for a longer period daily than 10 hours. Should any violation of that law take place in my district, it will be my duty to see, that prosecutions for penalties shall be instituted against the offending party, whether working, or not working with relays.

I am quite ignorant of any mystery which attaches to the age of 13 complete, which ought to render all persons above that age, excepting adult males, incapable of working by classes and shifts, and sets, as easily and certainly, under fit restrictions imposed on them, as when they were, in factory law language, children from 8 to 13 years old. I appeal to facts in refutation of the plausible objections founded on by those who oppose the relay system, which establish nothing more than that they are unable to satisfy themselves that young persons and females can be employed by relays, and that it can at the same time be ascertained, or that they can have reason to believe, that they have not been employed for a longer period than 10 hours. I, therefore, appeal to the facts which I have laid before you, with the evidence on which they rest, as proving incontrovertibly, if credit be given to that evidence, that there is no greater difficulty in establishing the system of relays, and at the same time enforcing the statutory limitation of hours of work in the case of young persons and females, than in the case of children, as to whom the system has been in use from the date of the statute of 1833 to the present day. I have on all occasions admitted, that if working by relays should become general, more frequent inspections of factories, and more strict investigations would be requisite; but the whole question now, when the practicability of the system is, as I think, fully esta-

blished, is in reality this—whether it is to be abandoned on account of increased labour and trouble to those employed to enforce the law, and perhaps of some addition to the emoluments or to the number of Sub-Inspectors.

The introduction of the relay system, so far as respected children, was the principal alteration in factory regulations recommended in the Reports of the Central Board of Commissioners, appointed in 1833 by the Legislature to collect information as to the employment of children in factories. Their first Report, dated 25th June, 1833, contained this passage:—

> The great evil of the manufacturing system, as at present conducted, has appeared to us to be, that it entails the necessity of continuing the labour of children to the utmost length of that of the adults. The only remedy for this evil, short of a limitation of the labour of adults, which would, in our opinion, create an evil greater than that which is sought to be remedied, appears to be the plan of working double sets of children.

The Commissioners then appealed to evidence afterwards published in support of their recommendation, especially in my own district to that of Messrs. Clark, of Glasgow, cotton manufacturers, who stated:—

> We know no objection to relays. . . . Relays would do well; but no young person will take any less than full work; but if restricted by law to six or seven hours a-day, we could then, by relays, go with adults whatever hours were found proper; but, as at present, we are obliged to reduce the hours of adults to the standard by law for young persons.

Mr. Smith of Deanston's evidence followed, and was to the same purpose. His opinion is more fully given in his statement as to the Deanston Cotton Works, communicated by him to me in the year 1839, and to be found in the Appendix to my half-yearly Report of January, 1839. "The greater number," (he writes), "of relays of children are employed in the mule-spinning or "weaving department. Of children there are about 100 altogether employed "at the works. They are divided into three sorts of relays, two being at their "work while those of the other third are either at school or play. A person "is appointed to take the management of the relays, and attends to see that "they come in time, and are not worked longer than the legal period, and "that they attend school regularly. The relay system is by far the best mode "of working children under 13 years of age. Still it is attended with con-"siderable trouble to the superintendent; is, in some degree, inconvenient to "the progress of the work; and is attended with some additional expense to "the proprietors: but it is evidently beneficial to the children, both as regards "their health, their recreations, and their education, and, of course, every "person of right feeling must be willing to incur the trouble, inconvenience, "and expense alluded to."

The Act of 1833, the 3rd and 4th Will. IV. c. 103, founded on the Report of the Commissioners, accordingly authorized the employment of children by relays, and the relay system for children has accordingly been carried on to the present time much more extensively in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and in other parts of the districts of Messrs. Horner and Saunders, than in that of Mr. Howell, who has generally expressed himself averse to its introduction, not only from the want of schools, but on account of other objections, which are to be found in several of his late Reports. In my district the relay system of children has only been resorted to in factories in rural situations, the number of young persons and of females at Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Belfast, the chief manufacturing towns of my district, having always been so abundant that the factory occupiers, in order to avoid the trouble of employing children, for whose attendance at school they became responsible, gave up their employment, and resorted entirely to workers above 13 years of age. My Reports are thus almost altogether silent respecting the relay system of children; but the very first Reports made by Messrs. Horner, Howell, and Saunders to His Majesty's Secretary of State in the year 1833, the year when the first Factory Act was passed, all allude expressly to the relay system of children, with which they were necessarily conversant. Now, the relay system appears to me the very same, whether applied to young persons and females, or to children.

The factory relay system and the meaning of the term have thus been well known, as I have shown, for the last 15 years, and cannot, as it appears to me, be made clearer. Those who are yet ignorant of them will understand them better by referring to the Acts of Parliament, documents, and reports, which

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have been enumerated, and to the plans recommended for carrying into effect the statutory relay system of children, than by reverting to what is said to have originally been the general understanding of the term relay, viz., a complete change of the team at the end of the stage, so that the hands must be divided into separate and equal classes; but it is an erroneous notion, that at the end of a stage, even according to the phraseology of the road, there was or is a complete change of the team, which according to the length and difficulties of the road on the contrary, consist of four horses or a pair, and often even of a single horse called the relay horse, stationed so as to meet a loaded carriage at the foot of a steep hill to assist in dragging it to the top. Adopting, however, this mistaken interpretation of the term relay, as I think it, all plans of relays, where the hands are not divided into equal classes, have been described as artful devices or schemes for shuffling hands, and factory-owners, who have adopted those plans, as resorting to tricks. I am bound to add that not one factory owner in my district persisted in working by relays young persons and females after they were made aware of my opinion of the effect of the strict letter of the 26th section of the Act, nor until they knew that they would not be prosecuted for penalties for working by relays, in case I had reason to believe that not one young person or female was employed for more than 10 hours a-day. So far as I have had any intercourse with the factory occupiers of my district, I may say with perfect truth, that I know no class of men in the empire of more honourable character, or more incapable of having recourse to tricks, or more useful members of the community.

There are at present in my district, as I have shown, relays of both kinds described by Mr. Howell, so far as respects children, each and every one of whom may, in terms of the 30th section of the Act, legally work for not more that six hours and 30 minutes a-day, or for seven hours in one case at such periods of the factory day of 15 hours, or for as much shorter time, one hour, or two hours, or three hours, as their employers may direct, and they agree. Children of eight years old, who may work for not more than six hours and 30 minutes, if they commence work only at noon, may be employed by relays if their employer so directs, at such hours as he chooses from twelve o'clock noon to half-past eight P.M., under no restriction but that the work must cease at half-past eight P.M. They may be employed thus from twelve noon to one P.M., one hour; from two P.M. to four P.M., two hours; and from five P.M. to half-past eight P.M., three hours and a-half; in all, six hours and thirty minutes; or their employers, in order to suit their employment of adult males till half-past eight P.M., need not give them work till two P.M., keeping them afterwards employed in the factory until half-past eight P.M. And it is now expressly admitted, that the practice exists in England from the desire of mill-owners to have their machinery at work for more than 10 hours a-day, to keep the children at work with male adults after all the young persons and women have left, and until half-past eight P.M. if the factory owners choose. *This fact ought to be borne in mind,* for it is not the least singular part of the Act of 1844, that while the 26th section rendered the employment of young persons and females by relays illegal, the 52nd section enabled factory owners for the first time to employ children from nine to eight years old by relays from 12 noon to half-past 8 P.M. So far as respected children of the tender age of eight this was impossible, until the enactment in the 29th section of the Act of 1844, extended the age from nine to eight years old. I believe, however, that it is far more important for the public to employ young persons and females by classes and shifts, than in two equal divisions, because the advantage to the community will be more generally felt in the great manufacturing towns, where there is not a sufficient abundance of hands for working by relays by two divisions, as is at present done in the factory of Messrs. Coates, at Paisley.

The Factory Acts only require that children or young persons and females are not to be employed for more than a certain number of hours, and are as far as possible from giving any countenance to the mode of working by equal classes as that which alone is authorized by law. Children are, as already mentioned, often employed for a shorter period at a time than that specified in the Acts as that which they are not to exceed, in order to suit the relay system, or the system of working for limited hours, of the factory where they are employed. In like manner, cases are of every-day occurrence, many of them even at the

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present day at Glasgow, of factories being only at work for six hours, so that both young persons and females may, without any breach of the law, be employed for four hours more at other factories. If my view required confirmation, I would refer to the following plan for relays, submitted by Mr. Henry Houldsworth, of Glasgow, an eminent factory owner, to the Central Board of Commissioners, in the year 1833, and which was afterwards, subsequently to the Act of that year having passed, communicated, with some alterations almost altogether verbal, to the Inspector of Factories for Scotland, viz.—

Plan for Working with Relays of Children in Factories.

By the Factory Regulation Act, from the 13th January, 1834, no child under 11 years of age is allowed to work in a cotton, wool, or flax factory longer than nine hours on any one day, or more than 48 hours in any one week. Proprietors of such factories must therefore either limit the working of their machinery to those hours; or, if they employ children, they must employ relays of such as are under that age. To accomplish that object with least inconvenience, three children may be employed for such a portion of the day as is equal to two working 12 hours, as at present; and in order to avoid the loss and inconvenience of the relays changing when the machinery is at work, the day must be divided into three parts,—that is, first, before breakfast, secondly, breakfast to dinner, and thirdly, after dinner; any two of which portions must not exceed nine hours.

The division of the children's time of working will then be as follows:—Suppose three sets of 30 each, A. B. and C., then

		Hrs.	Hrs.
A. works from 6 to 9 in the morning, and from half-past 9 till 2 . .	7½ hours for 5 days =	37½	46½
Ditto works on 6th day from 6 to 9, from half-past 9 till 2, and from 3 till half-past 4 . . .	9 hours for 1 day =	9	
B. works from 6 to 9, and from 3 till half-past 7	7½ hours for 5 days =	37½	46½
Ditto works on 6th day from 6 to 9, from half-past 9 till 2, and from 3 till half-past 4 . . .	9 hours for 1 day =	9	
C. works from half-past 9 till 2, and from 3 till half-past 7 . .	9 hours for 5 days =	45	

Thus leaving the time of A. and B. one hour and a half, and C. three hours, in each week, at the disposal of the mill-owner, for cleaning, &c.

By this system, adults working 12 hours a-day with these relays would have

	Hrs.	
A. and B. from 6 o'clock till 9 . .	3	Five days of the week.
A. and C. from half-past 9 till 2 . .	4½	
B. and C. from 3 till half-past 7 . .	4½	
	12 hours.	

and A. and B. for 9 hours on Saturday.

By this arrangement C. may go to school for two hours in the morning, B. between half-past 9 and 3, and A. in the afternoon; and one teacher can instruct the whole.

I may venture to express a doubt, whether the preceding plan is more simple or more guarded with checks to prevent evasions, than that, the minute details of which I have already explained, as in use at the factories at Glasgow, where the relay system has lately been commenced.

The following is the plan for relays of children, to which Mr. Saunders alluded in the extracts from his Report, which I inserted in my last Report, And I may again ask, whether it is as clear, as the plan now enforced at Glasgow, for young persons. Mr. Saunders's introduction to this plan in his Report of 1 January, 1839, is in these words:—

The next objection which was made to obligatory education in factories was, the supposed difficulty of changing hands and working relays. There is more or less difficulty, according to the nature of the work and the supply of labour; but it has been proved that care and honest determination to obey the law will readily overrun the greatest difficulty that has yet presented itself.

The two most simple systems of relay are—first, when each child works six hours, and the change of hands takes place at dinner-time; and, secondly, when two children are always at work, and one absent from the mill, either at school or enjoying some recreation.

In the former case, four children are required, in order to keep two frames, or other pieces of

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machinery, at work the whole day. In the last case, these children do the same amount of work, and of course each earns a larger amount of wages. I do not fail to urge on all parties who require the use of children, the adoption of one or other of those systems.

In order, however, to prove that in a well-ordered establishment the system of changes of hands is not insurmountable, I subjoin a copy of the changes made in one establishment in my district; and the order and regularity with which this is effected are so perfect, that since its adoption, neither myself nor my superintendents have at any time discovered any persons working contrary to the registered arrangements. The overlooker of each room has the names of the children belonging to each class, and, complicated as it may appear to those who had not made the attempt, it is in practice simple and easily enforced.

Classes of children under thirteen yearsof age, working and atten ding school in the following manner:—

Class.	Hours of Work.				Attendance at School.
	Morning.	Forenoon.	Afternoon.	Evening.	
A.	..	8½ to 11	1 to 4	4½ to 7	6 to 8
B.	..	8½ to 12	2 to 4	4½ to 7	
C.	..	8½ to 12	1 to 4	4½ to 6	
D.	..	9½ to 12	1 to 4	4½ to 7	7 to 8 and 8½ to 9½
E.	6 to 8	8½ to 9 11 to 12	1 to 4	4½ to 6	9 to 11
F.	7 to 8	8½ to 9 11 to 12	1 to 4	4½ to 7	
G.	6 to 8	8½ to 9½ 11½ to 12	2 to 4	4½ to 7	9½ to 11½
H.	to 8	8½ to 9½ 11½ to 12	1 to 4	4½ to 6	
I.	6 to 8	8½ to 12	3 to 4	4½ to 6	1 to 3
J.	7 to 8	8½ to 12	3 to 4	4½ to 7	
K.	6 to 8	8½ to 12	1 to 2	4½ to 6	
L.	6 to 8	8½ to 12	..	4½ to 7	2 to 4
M.	7 to 8	8½ to 12	1 to 2	4½ to 7	
N.	6 to 8	8½ to 12	1½ to 4	..	4½ to 6½

Meals: breakfast, from 8 to 8½; dinner, 12 to 1; tea, 4 to 4½.

The above case is not advanced as recommending the adoption of so many classes, but in proof of what a reasonable degree of care and method can accomplish.

The Joint Report, dated 28th July, 1834, of Messrs. Horner, Howell, and Saunders, contains recommendations, which prove that at that period the factory owners found it so difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of children to work by relays, when their labour was limited to 48 hours in the week, that they were of opinion, that their hours of work might be lengthened, and the factory day extended to 16 hours, from five A.M. to nine P.M., *and the moving power kept going for* 16 *hours, with two sets of young people, each set working eight hours only.*

We are strongly impressed with the conviction that it will be found extremely difficult in practice, if not wholly impossible, to limit the labour of children, who are 12 years of age, to 48 hours in the week, without serious injury to the masters and workpeople; as in many situations it will not be possible to find a sufficient supply of children to work by relays; and unless that plan of working be adopted, adult labour must necessarily be interfered with.

Mr. Howell and Mr. Saunders are of opinion, that even children who have attained their eleventh year may, under certain circumstances, be safely allowed to work more than 48 hours in the week.

* * * *

We are of opinion that the working day—that is, the period within which children and young persons subjected to restricted hours may be employed, should commence at five in the morning, and terminate at nine P.M., in the place of half-past eight; because, by this extension, the moving power may be kept going for 16 hours with two sets of young people, each set working eight hours only.

What, then, becomes of the argument now so much relied on, that young persons and females must not be allowed to be in the open air to catch cold, and to neglect their moral duties, and the cares of their households, so late as half-past 8 P.M., which would, it is said, more frequently happen were relays of young persons allowed? I never sanctioned any deviation from the strict letter of the law, even so far as respects children. The expression of your opinion only related to young persons, and the 26th section applies as expressly to the time when any child, as any young person, shall first begin to work. I

have regulated my conduct in the opinions I have been called to give by the strict letter of the Act whether a violation of that letter may or may not be a subject for prosecution, and the infliction of a penalty.

I may, I hope, be permitted to mention, that the greatest abuse sanctioned by the Factory Act of 1844 relates to the permission given, in the 33rd and 34th sections of the Act, to factory owners, where the machinery is moved by the power of water, to make up time lost by want of water, or too much water, by the employment of young persons and females for seven hours and a half in the night, and of children by lengthening their day by one hour. It is impossible to check the lamentable irregularities that these enactments lead to, especially in woollen factories in rural situations. I have given notice, that I cannot refrain from prosecuting for working with relays of young persons and females in any factory where time is made up by virtue of these enactments, because I cannot have sufficient evidence to make me believe that the limitation to the statutory number of 10 hours has been enforced. I some time ago received a letter, from which the following is an extract, from Mr. Hudson, Sub-Inspector of Factories for Ireland, pointing out the great irregularity to which the enactments now mentioned lead:—

Belfast, September 11, 1848.

I visited on Saturday the factory of Hollybank. There was a notice up for the recovery of time, which, while the law allows, I fear it will be always very difficult to detect irregularities in mills worked by water-power, excepting on Saturdays, particularly as there are two sections, the 33rd and 34th, under which it may be made good at the choice of the mill-owner. And they both refer to stoppages occasioned by want of water or too much water. When time is recovered under the 33rd section, the account at some places is never closed; for before one loss is made good, another is sure to take place within the six months allowed for recovery. The 34th section requires no notice to be sent to the Sub-Inspector, so that under either provision the check is equally difficult, for the accuracy of the account kept must, in most cases, be received. I have known the amount of time lost stated at 160 hours; before this is recovered, on my next visit another stoppage may be recorded.

I ought not to close this Report without respectfully reminding you of what vast importance the question of working by relays is to the public, as well as to the employers and employed. The employment of young persons and females by relays for 10 hours a-day would certainly enable the factory owners, upon any emergency requiring great supplies of their manufactures, to employ a fifth part more of young persons and females, and to give them higher wages, and greatly to keep down the cost of our manufactures, without leading to an increase of the number of factories, and, of course, to a great expenditure of capital. It has been ascertained, by calculations founded on apparently tolerably correct data, that the loss by working a cotton factory at Manchester, employing 520 hands, 11 hours a-day instead of 12, is about 850*l.*; and, by working it, 10 instead of 12 hours, about 1530*l.* The whole of that loss would be compensated by employing young persons and females, by relays, according to the plan of six classes, for 10 hours a-day in such a factory, because the profit lost by the cessation of work for two hours would, as nearly as possible, be the profit derived from the facility given to the factory owner to employ a fifth part more of young persons and females. The question, too, is now far more interesting to factory owners than it was previous to the year 1844, when the Act 7 Vic., c. 15, was passed. Previous to that year the agitation for short hours of work only affected young persons from 13 to 18 years old; but the limitation to 10 hours of work is by that Act extended to females of all ages, exceeding 13 years old; and the number of adult females in almost all factories, as has been shown, greatly exceeds that of young persons, not adults.

The duty of inspection of those factories where the relay system is carried on in my district, has been greatly increased, as was to be expected, especially in the commencement of a new system. I have no doubt, that should the number of factories working by relays be considerable, those to whom the enforcement of the necessary regulations is committed, must lay their account with more frequent attendance and more scrupulous and painstaking investigations than formerly, in order to ascertain that the employment of not one young person or female has exceeded the statutory period of ten hours per day. I am bound, however, to add, that none of the parties concerned has shown more zeal or readiness to co-operate, and to adopt every suggestion for securing the honest enforcement of the law, limiting the employment to 10 hours, than the factory owners themselves now working with relays. I, of

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course, allude chiefly to the proprietors of factories of large size working by six classes, at Glasgow, and to those at Paisley working by sets. Mr. Balfour, at Glasgow, has had the greatest share of the labour of constant and repeated inspection of those factories at Glasgow and Paisley, and of almost daily correspondence with myself; but Mr. Walker has had the additional trouble of being several days again and again from home, and of long journies in winter, owing to the relay factories being about a hundred miles from his residence. Neither he nor Mr. Balfour have been deficient in zeal; and both of them have shown an anxious desire to promote the object in view, and cheerfully to execute my instructions, without reference to time or trouble.

I have the honour, &c.,

JA. STUART.

To the Right Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—*January* 26, 1849. Since the date of the preceding Report I have received the following letters and information from Mr. Balfour, Sub-Inspector of Factories at Glasgow, and from Mr. Walker, Sub-Inspector at Dundee.

Mr. Balfour, on 17th January, reports, that Messrs. R. and P. Mitchell, cotton-spinners at Glasgow, have commenced to work by relays, the number of young persons being 48, and of females above 18 also being 48. He also reports that he had on 17th January inspected the factories of Messrs. Todd and Higginbotham, and J. Sommerville and Sons; on 18th January the factories of Messrs. R. and P. Mitchell, William Simpson and Son, John Salmon and Son, and R. F. and J. Alexander and Co.; on 19th January the factory of James Crum, at Busby; and on 20th January of Messrs. James Carlile, Sons, and Co., and of Messrs. J. and P. Coates, at Paisley; "I found (he writes on 20th January) the occupiers of all these works walking "strictly up to the arrangements adopted, as formerly explained in preceding "Reports; I interrogated numbers of the relay workers, whose replies as to the "hours of labour corresponded exactly with the notices put up. They appeared "to be satisfied with the system, and as the notices and lists of the workers "were all subscribed by the different occupiers, I may venture to report their "proceedings as being quite regular in every respect." The preceding Reports comprehend all the cotton factories at Glasgow, and in the neighbourhood, worked by relays.

The following letters from Mr. Walker comprehend all the woollen factories in Scotland worked by relays. The total number of persons employed in these factores at Hawick, Selkirk, and Galashiels, is 994; but Messrs. Dickson and Laings, owners of one of them, the largest woollen factory at present at work in Scotland, employ 470 persons out of their factory in work dependent on it.

1. LETTER from Mr. WALKER.

DEAR SIR, *Hawick, January* 5, 1848.

I HAVE now to inform you that, in the course of yesterday and to day, I have visited all the factories in this district where the plan has been adopted of employing young persons and women by relays. In every instance I observed the hours of work and the names of the workers thus employed, signed by the occupier, hung up in each of the factories, according to your instructions. I have also to mention that, with the view of ascertaining the opinions of the persons employed as relays of that mode of working. I have examined some of them at every factory I have visited; and the result is, that they one and all expressed themselves in favour of the plan, some of them adding that they greatly preferred it to working the same number of hours continuously as before, without any other interval, in the course of the day, except the time allowed for meals. I obtained similar testimony from others on whose veracity I could place the utmost reliance. It would therefore appear to me that an arrangement, which is thus working so harmoniously, and giving a good deal of additional employment where it is much wanted, should not be disturbed without some far better reason than any I have yet heard urged against it.

With respect to the supposed difficulty in detecting offences under the relay system, I am inclined to treat it very lightly, not only as being of little consequence of itself, but because I am fully assured that none of the mill-owners who have had recourse to the relay system, have the slightest intention of using it as a cloak for employing their workers a single moment longer than the law allows. My belief is that they merely intend to carry out, fairly and honestly, what they conceive to be the spirit of the law, without subjecting themselves to cri-

minal prosecutions for overworking the persons in their employment, and thereby incurring the disgrace which they know would attach to them, if convicted of such an offence.

I am, &c.

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

Dec. 28, 1848.

2. LETTER from Mr. WALKER.

DEAR SIR, *Edinburgh, January* 6, 1848.

I HAVE just received your letter of the 5th instant, and only hope that mine of the same date from Hawick may prove in any way satisfactory. If only stated in a manner that you approve of, you may rely that, however erroneous I may be in my opinions, there is nothing to fear from any investigation, however strict, into the facts I have stated as to the working of the relay system in the south. On that head I think you may defy inquiry.

I am, &c.

3. LETTER from Mr. WALKER.

DEAR SIR, *Aberdeen, January* 22, 1849.

I HAVE to day visited all the factories in Aberdeen. The only one where relays of young persons and women are employed is that of Messrs. Mortimer, Sutherland, and Co. The hours of work are as under:—

First Set.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 A.M. $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 P.M. = 8 hours.
Saturday.—$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 A.M. $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 P.M. = 6 hours.

Second Set.

2 to 8 P.M. = 6 hours.
Saturday.—12 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M. = $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

In each set there are 10 young persons and 26 females above 18 years of age, their names and hours of work being hung up in the factory. By adopting this mode of working Messrs. Mortimer, Sutherland, and Co., give employment to 36 persons, in addition to the number they usually employ; and when I add that there are more people out of employment, and consequently greater destitution in Aberdeen (as I am informed), than in any other town in Scotland, you will readily infer that among the work-people the relay system is very popular Upwards of 500 persons applied to be employed the first day it was known Messrs. Mortimer and Co. required additional hands.

I am, &c,

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

Dec. 28, 1848.

Appendix No. 1.

Mr. Fleming's Special Medical Report on Jean Jones.

Anderston, August 8, 1848.

This is to certify, that about half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 8th day of June last, Jean Jones, aged 14 years, a brusher in Henry Houldsworth and Sons' spinning-mill, Cheapside-street, Anderston, came under my care under the following circumstances :—

While engaged in brushing beneath the inner end of a mule-frame, in a kind of half-sleepy state, she had inadvertently allowed her hair to come in contact with a small revolving horizontal shaft, which, in pulling round the hair, carried along with it about *thirty-five square inches* of the scalp, leaving the upper, front, back, and lateral parts of the skull, completely exposed to that extent, the thin transparent covering of the pericranium being all that was left. The small horizontal shaft, situated about a foot from the floor, measured about one inch in diameter, and was covered with a two-inch tin tube, having a narrow slit of about a quarter of an inch in breadth on the top, through which the hair had entered. On reaching the mill I found her in a weakly, half-faintish state, sitting upon a chair, supported by her friends. She had lost but little blood, but the left temporal artery soon began to bleed so freely as to require a ligature. The wound was dressed with the common adhesive plaster, covered with cloth moistened with cold water, and the patient removed home to her bed, where she spent the first day and night in a much more comfortable state than could have been expected under the circumstances. On the second day I found her in a remarkably comfortable state, compared to what I expected to find her; and was not a little surprised at her informing me that, at the time of the accident, she did not experience the slightest pain, or was in the least aware of her misfortune, until she applied her hand to her head! The following particulars are taken from my notes of the case :—

June 11. On removing the dressings to-day, I found the whole surface of the wound covered over with a whitish, soapy-looking substance, partially sprinkled over with numerous red points. Patient feels well, has no fever, appetite good, and has slept well during the last two nights. Ordered a small dose of castor oil.

June 13. Had a good night's rest, feels quite easy, has no fever, and feels no loss of appetite. On removing the dressings to-day, a deep red circular ring, of about an inch in breadth, was observed all round the circumference of the wound. The soapy-looking substance, seen on the 11th, being all dotted over with deep red points, with the exception of a dark coloured spot of about two inches in diameter, in the centre of the wound, which has a *sloughy appearance.*

June 15. Feels very comfortable to-day, and asked leave to eat a *fresh herring*, which was granted. On removing the dressings to-day, the whole surface of the wound, with the exception of the dark-coloured spot seen on the 13th, was found to be of a very deep red colour, from healthy granulations. The depth of the wound is evidently diminishing, from the new granulations, and its other dimensions are also lessening by the prolongation, or growth of the old skin. The whitish-looking substance has completely disappeared, its place being supplied with new flesh. A superficial slough was removed from the dark spot, a deeper part being still adhering to the bone.

June 17. The whole of the dark spot sloughed off to-day, leaving about four square inches of the skull completely deprived of its pericranium. The new flesh is this day, in front of the wound, level with the upper surface of the old skin, and is rapidly rising all round the other parts of the wound. Feels well, has no constitutional disturbance, and appears altogether very comfortable.

June 19. Found her walking about the house to-day, as if nothing had been the matter with her. The new flesh, from the front to a considerable extent backwards, is now level with the upper surface of the scalp. Laterally and behind the new flesh projects inwards from the torn edge of the scalp, and unites with that arising from the surface of the wound, which is not the case with that in front, which arises entirely from the skull, or pericranium. The denuded bone in the centre of the wound has a dry looking appearance, is very white, and is dotted over with a number of red points, evidently new granulations.

June 21. The new flesh is this day all round as high as the upper surface of the surrounding scalp, and very healthy looking. The granulations of the denuded bone are increasing in number and size, and one of them has united with the adjoining granulations of the pericranium; patient, in every other respect, quite well.

June 23. Much the same as at last visit.

June 25. The granulations are now overtopping the upper edge of the surrounding scalp. The denuded bone much the same as at last visit; wound much diminished in size.

June 27. The wound this day measures only *twenty-five* square inches, being ten less than what it was on the day of the accident. The denuded bone continues much as formerly, but is, in some places, quite dry.

June 29. The general appearance of the wound is little altered since my last visit. About half an inch of the exposed bone, however, is this day covered with new flesh partly from the bone itself, and partly from the adjoining pericranium.

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

Dec. 28, 1848.

July 1. The denuded bone has this day a deep red colour, and is evidently about to be covered with healthy granulations; the patient is, in every other respect, doing well.

July 3. The granulations from the denuded bone are slowly increasing in size, and gradually approaching each other. The wound is still diminishing in size, and continues to look well.

July 5. Still going on favourably. The denuded bone is being gradually covered with healthy granulations.

July 7. The wound to-day measures only *nineteen* square inches, and the patient is, in every respect, doing well. The denuded bone is now covered with healthy granulations to the extent of about three-fourths of its original size, one inch only remaining to be covered.

July 13. The wound, which has been gradually diminishing in size since the 7th instant, now measures only about *sixteen* square inches, being less than a half of its original size. Only half an inch of the denuded bone now remains to be covered; patient doing well, and states that she was in *seeing the shows* yesterday, a distance of fully a mile from her house.

July 22. Patient still doing remarkably well. The wound now measures only *twelve* square inches; and the denuded bone is now covered to a mere point with healthy granulations.

July 30. The wound measures to-day only about *nine* square inches; and the granulations from the denuded bone form, with those from the surrounding scalp, one uniform surface of healthy new flesh.

August 7. The wound to-day measures only *seven* square inches, being only one-fifth of its original size two months since. The whole of the *new skin*, with the exception of about half an inch surrounding the wound, is as completely covered with *hair* as any other part of the *uninjured scalp*. The patient continues to be doing well, and is actually gaining flesh.

From the favourable way in which this case is going on, I am of opinion that, in the course of a very few weeks, the patient will have completely recovered from the effects of one of the most serious kind of accidents that occur by machinery.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Certifying Surgeon.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST of ACCIDENTS from MACHINERY in Mr. STUART'S DISTRICT, from 1st May to 31st October, 1848.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Amputation of part of right hand	1	3	1	6	..	..	2	9	11
Amputation of left hand or arm	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Amputation of part of left hand	2	1	6	2	1	..	9	3	12
Amputation of leg or foot	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	2	1	3	1	..	..	5	2	7
Fracture of hand or foot	..	6	9	7	..	..	9	13	22
Injuries to head and face	2	6	3	9	..	..	5	15	20
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	19	58	79	91	1	..	99	149	248
Total	27	78	102	118	2	..	131	196	327

Accidents not arising from Machinery.

Causing death	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	3	4
Fracture of hand or foot	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Injuries to head and face	3	2	2	..	..	..	5	2	7
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	8	5	11	4	..	..	19	9	28
Total	11	10	14	6	..	..	25	16	41
Total Number of Accidents reported	38	88	116	124	2	..	156	212	368

Appendix No. 3.

Return of Prosecutions in Mr. Stuart's District during the Six Months ended 31st October, 1848.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the cases were heard.	Statement of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £. s. d.	Amount of Costs. £.
1848.		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Balfour.*			
Oct. 6	Jas. Dunlop and Son, Glasgow.	A. Dick and Wm. Galbraith, Esqrs.	Employing five young persons during meal-hours . . .	5 0 0	3 1
,, 6	Black and Wingate, Glasgow	Ditto ditto	Employing two young persons during meal-hours . . .	2 0 0	3 1
,, 10	A. and G. Mowatt, Stirling	J. Thomson, J. N. Forrester, and J. Dick, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	3 0
,, 18	Ditto ditto	J. Dick, J. N. Forrester, and J. Wright, Esqrs.	Employing a female during meal-hours	1 10 0	6 0
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Walker.			
May 15	Jas. Harrower and Sons, Alloa	Sir John Hay, Bart., and J. Dick, Esq.	Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	3 0
,, 25	J. G. Stuart, Blairgowrie .	Sir G. Campbell, P. Walker, and R. Walker, Esqrs.	Ditto ditto . .	2 0 0	..
June 2	Dennistoun, Buchanan, and Co., Stanley.	H. Barclay and J. M. Patton, Esqrs.	Not hanging up notice of hours of work	2 0 0	..
			Employing four young persons during meal-hours . . .	4 0 0	12 0
,, 8	Richards and Co., Craigs .	D. Mackie and D. Cant, Esqrs.	Employing two children without schoolmaster's certificate .	2 0 0	5 0
,, 16	Jas. Crombie and Co., Cothal	Thos. Best and A. Stronach, Esqrs.	Employing three children without schoolmaster's certificate.	3 0 0	7 0
,, 19	Dr. Nichols, Inverness . .	Eneas M'Intosh and S. Fraser, Esq.	Employing five young persons longer than fifty-eight hours in the week.	5 0 0	7 0
July 12	Alex. Leask, Blairgowrie .	R. Grieikie and John Brown, Esqrs.	Employing five young persons without having obtained surgical certificates.*	..	..
,, 18	W. G. Boyack, Dundee .	Wm. Thoms and A. Lawson, Esq.	Employing five women during meal-hours	5 0 0	14 0
Aug. 16	John Laing, Dundee . .	Wm. Cobb and Wm. Thoms, Esqrs.	Employing two young persons without entering names in register.	4 0 0	..
			Employing two young persons without having obtained surgical certificate.	4 0 0	..
,, 25	J. and R. Archibald, Tillicoultry.	Wm. Clark, James Moir, and Andrew Roy, Esqrs.	Employing a young person during meal-hours	1 0 0	5 0
,, 25	R. Archibald and Sons, Tillicoultry.	Ditto ditto	Employing a child without a schoolmaster's certificate . .	1 0 0	5 0
			Employing a woman during meal hours	1 0 0	
,, 25	R. Hall and Co., Tillicoultry	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto . .	1 0 0	5 0
,, 25	Lawrence M'Laren, Alloa .	Ditto ditto	Employing two young persons during meal-hours . . .	2 0 0	5 0
,, 28	John Dawson, Alloa . .	John Wright, J. Dick, and Wm. M'Alley, Esqrs.	Employing a child without a schoolmaster's certificate . .	1 0 0	..
Oct. 27	Wm. Wilson and Sons, Dunblane.	A. Cross and Wm. Stirling, Esqrs.	Employing three young persons more than ten hours a-day .	3 0 0	3 0
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Hudson.			
Sept. 19	Francis Blundell, Navan .	W. Gerrard, Esq., and Capt. Despard.	Employing two young persons more than ten hours a-day .	2 0 0	1 0
Oct. 23	John Fisher, Belfast . .	Thos. Verner and W. Verner, Esq.	Employing five young persons after half-past 4 o'clock on Saturday.	5 0 0	..

Note.—The amount of penalties which have been funded, as directed by the 66th Sect. of 7 Vic. c. 15. is 59*l.* 10*s.*; the amount of costs paid to Justices of Peace Clerks is 4*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

* Dismissed.

HALF-YEARLY JOINT REPORT of the INSPECTORS of FACTORIES.

Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

SIR, *Factory Inspectors' Office, January* 11, 1849.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Factory and Print-Works Acts, we have now the honour to report, that we met here on 27th November to hold our statutory half-yearly meeting, which has been continued by adjournments, till now.

We have read and conferred together on our several reports for the last half year from the 1st of May to the 31st of October inclusive, which we transmit with this Report.

Nothing has occurred to which it appears to us to be necessary to request your attention, except the important question respecting the employment in factories of young persons and females above the age of 18 years by relays. Mr. Stuart has differed, for reasons stated in his Report, from the practice of his colleagues, and has refrained for above three months past, during which alone there has been any working by relays in Scotland, from instituting any proceedings against several factory occupiers there working by relays, when he had no reason to believe that any young person or female had been actually employed for a longer period than that sanctioned by law.

In this situation it does not appear to us, that we have any other alternative but to submit these circumstances to you, that you may adopt such course, with a view to render our proceedings uniform in relation to the question of employing young persons and females by relays, as you may, on consideration, think right.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

LEONARD HORNER,
T. JONES HOWELL,
ROB. J. SAUNDERS,
JA. STUART,

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix to Joint Report.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions, and the Amount of Penalties and Costs in the Six Months ended 31st October, 1848.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.				Penalties imposed.										
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed.	£1.	£1. 10s.	£2.	£3.	£4.	£5.	£9.	£10.	£15.	£30.	Imprisonment.
Neglecting to guard machinery required by the Act to be securely fenced.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Neglecting to guard machinery whereby bodily injury was caused	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Not giving notice of accident . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Employing children and young persons without registering their names.	20	15	4	..	1	1	..	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates.	24	14	8	..	2	1	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employing children between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine	5	5	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employing children without school-vouchers	12	11	1	..	..	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employing children, young persons, and women longer than allowed by law	81	40	19	1	21	16	..	2	14	1	3	2	..	1	1	..
Employing children in the morning and afternoon of the same day .	6	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employing women and young persons during meal hours . . .	10	10*	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Employing young person during the night	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Not whitewashing as required by law	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not fixing up hours of labour and meals, or fixing up incorrect notices	4	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not fixing up abstract of the Act .	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not keeping the registers required by the Act to be kept . . .	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giving currency to a false certificate of baptism	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 for 7 days
Wilfully obstructing a Sub-Inspector	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	179	117	35	1	26	41	1	31	20	3	13	2	2	1	1	1

The total amount of fines inflicted . . £324 10s. The total amount of costs . . £108 13s. 6d.

* No penalty imposed in one case.—See App. 4, Mr. Saunders' Report, p. 126, in the List of Prosecutions in Mr. Baker's subdivision: one defendant being a workman was convicted and adjudged to pay costs only.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th APRIL 1849.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1849.

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REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

REPORT of *Leonard Horner*, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half-year ended the 30th of April, 1849.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

May 23, 1849.

SIR, *Factory Office, May* 23, 1849.

IN my last Report, I brought under your notice the practice that had then begun to prevail in some parts of my district, and which has of late excited so much attention, of working young persons and women by relays, or, to describe the system more correctly, by shifts or changes of the same persons, during the same day, whereby their labour is extended over a larger portion of the day than is required for ten hours of work. Having in that Report gone fully into this subject, both as to the illegality, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, of that plan of working, and as to my inability to enforce the law, in consequence of several benches of magistrates having decided cases by an interpretation of the Act opposed to that of the Crown lawyers, it is not necessary for me now to do more than to narrate what has occurred since my last Report, and to state how matters stand at present, and the opinions I have heard expressed by those most interested in this question. Although that Report was for the half-year which ended on the 31st of October, as it was not completed before the 2nd of January I thought it advisable to lay before you then an account of some prosecutions for this illegal mode of working, which had taken place in December. I have now to report the result of some further endeavours I made to enforce uniformity in the hours of work, and which would be easily and effectually done, if the interpretation given by the Crown lawyers to the 26th and 52nd clauses of the Act 7th Vict., c. 15, were followed by all magistrates. Whatever restrictions may be imposed as to the hours of work, it is essential that all mill-owners should be placed on the same footing with respect to them, and that the law should not be easily evaded with impunity.

I may remind you, that on the 13th of December, when a case was dismissed by a majority of the magistrates sitting in the Borough Court of Manchester, on that day, in opposition to the opinion of their Chairman, Mr. Maude, —he an experienced lawyer, they not professional men, and the question turning upon the interpretation of an Act of Parliament,—Mr. Maude expressed himself as follows:—

Upon the last occasion I could not see any doubt arising upon this question, and unquestionably no arguments that were made use of tended to raise any doubt in my mind. Since then, I have had the opportunity of considering the matter very fully with myself, and I may also say that I have taken an opportunity of conferring with such of my professional brethren as I have had access to, and whose judgment is superior to my own. I felt that this was a question of so much importance, that no little responsibility was cast upon me, and that it was right not only that I should take advantage of all those arguments which were made use of in Court here; but that also, so far as I could, I should take the opinion of others whose judgment was better than my own, for the purpose of ascertaining what seemed to be the conclusion to which my brethren of the profession came upon this point. I may state now, that I have yet heard no doubt raised upon the question; that all those who with me have gone through these particular sections, upon which the whole question turns, have come to the same conclusion that I have,—that the Act did intend that the working time of all those young persons employed in mills should be the same. It had particular objects in so acting. What those objects were it is not necessary to go into; many of them, I think, are quite obvious, and upon the surface; and that in order to prevent abuses of the Act, they have provided that those hours should be the same for all young persons. Having so stated, I may add, that so far from any doubt having been raised by what has taken place to-day; so far from having come to a different conclusion,—the absence of all cogent argument—(I say it with all respect

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

May 23, 1849.

for the arguments of the gentlemen who have argued the case with great ability, no doubt),—but they have failed to raise any doubt in my own mind, and have confirmed my previous conviction.—*See my last Report*, p. 23.

With a weight of legal authority so greatly preponderating on the side of that interpretation of the Act which the Inspectors were directed to follow, I did not think myself warranted, notwithstanding the adverse decision at Manchester, to cease my endeavours to prevent these evasions of the Ten Hours Act in other parts of my district.

Early in December, Mr. John Leach, owner of extensive cotton factories at Stalybridge, near Manchester, began to work some females contrary to the Act, and I directed Mr. Davies, the Sub-Inspector, to lay an information against him. Owing to a variety of unavoidable delays, the case was not brought forward until the 3rd of January, when it was heard at Ashton-under-Lyne. The magistrates present were, James Jowett, Jonah Harrop, John Grimshaw, James Lord, and John Chapman, Esquires, gentlemen not having, as I am informed, any professional occupation, and John Whitaker, David Harrison, Samuel Higginbottom, and Abel Buckley, Esquires, cotton-spinners and manufacturers, in and near Ashton. Four females were named in the information as having been illegally employed, being all who were so at the time; and it was stated to Mr. Davies, by Mr. Leach's manager, that these four had been so employed, for the purpose of having the question brought before the magistrates. Although they were not actually engaged at the machinery more than 10 hours, they all began work at six o'clock in the morning, and all were at work as late as half-past seven in the evening; deducting an hour and a half for meals, their factory day may thus be said to have been of 12 hours' duration. Each, however, was two hours out of the factory in the course of the day thus;—Alice West, from seven to half-past nine A.M., the additional half hour, from eight to half-past eight, being the general breakfast-time of the mill; Mary Platt, from half-past nine to half-past 11 A.M.; Betty Platt, from half-past 11 to half-past two, the additional hour (from one to two) being the general dinner-time of the mill; and Ann Platt, from half-past two to half-past four P.M. The case was dismissed, on the ground that the women had not worked more than 10 hours. The magistrates, therefore, did not take into account, that while the Acts limit the labour of such persons to 10 hours a-day, the clauses 26 and 52 of 7th Vict., c. 15, prescribe limits within which the 10 hours must be taken; and, like other magistrates who have dismissed similar cases, they made no statement as to their interpretation of the above clauses. This decision was, of course, equivalent to their granting a license to all the mills in that district to work by similar shifts—for I could no longer interfere to prevent it—and the license has been most extensively used.

On the 25th of January, Mr. Davies reported to me that he had found Messrs. Wrigley and Co., of Lydgate, working their mill more than 10 hours a-day, by employing young persons and women by shifts; and as that mill is not within the magisterial district of Ashton, I directed Mr. Davies to proceed against Messrs. Wrigley for the offence. The case was heard at Upper Mill in Saddleworth on the 7th of February. The magistrates present were, James Buckley, Esq., whose sons are occupiers of an adjoining cotton mill; James Lees, Esq., the owner, and some time since the occupier, of a factory in the district; Thomas Robinson, Esq., the owner of a factory, but not now in business; John Buckley, Esq., owner and occupier of a factory; and Hugh H. Broughton, Esq., surgeon. The case was dismissed.

On the 15th of January I received a letter from Messrs. Henry and Edmund Ashworth, of Turton, near Bolton, from which the following is an extract:—

> We think it right to apprise thee of our having this week commenced the working of our mills for 11 hours a-day by relays of hands. Perhaps it will be thought discreet, whether necessary or not, on our part, to furnish thee with full information as to the nature of our proceedings; our object being to enable thee to assure thyself of the propriety as well as the legality of what we are doing.

They then entered into their reasons for working 11 hours a-day in this manner.

To this letter I sent an answer by return of post, from which the following is an extract:—

> I have received this morning, through Mr. Jones, your letter to me of the 11th instant,

intimating your intention of working your mills for 11 hours a-day by relays of hands. By this I understand you to mean relays of young persons and women.

It is not permitted to me to take anything into consideration except it be in conformity with the law I am appointed to administer, and upon questions of any doubt, in conformity with the interpretation of the law which the Secretary of State directs me to follow.

My instructions are, that the law officers of the Crown are of opinion that it is illegal to employ any young person or woman for a longer time than 10 hours in any one day, the time of the commencement of every young person's or woman's work being reckoned from the time when any one other young person or woman first began work in the morning of the same day, and all the intervals or cessations from work during the day must be the same, both as to the period of the day and the length of the intervals, for all the young persons and women in the mill.

This interpretation of the law has been sustained by the decisions of five benches of magistrates. It has not been sustained by a decision of Mr. Greene at Chowbent, by one bench of magistrates at Manchester, but in direct opposition to the opinion of Mr. Maude, who is usually looked up to as the chief legal authority in that Court in the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and by a bench of magistrates at Ashton. You will thus perceive that the weight of legal authority is against the working by relays—that is, in support of the interpretation of the law as I am administering it. It is therefore impossible for me to sanction the mode of working which you say you have adopted.

As Messrs. Ashworth did not cease to work by relays, I directed Mr. Jones, the Sub-Inspector of the district, to lay an information against Messrs. Ashworth, and the case was heard at Bolton on the 12th of February. The magistrates present were, the Rev. J. S. Birley, Peter Rothwell, Esq., and Peter Ainsworth, Esq., all unconnected with factories. The case was argued at some length, and the magistrates having consulted, gave as their judgment that "the construction put upon the Act of Parliament was so doubtful, that "they could not convict."

Mr. Sub-Inspector Ryder reported to me on the 3rd of February that he had found Mr. Joshua Hoyle, of Bacup, near Rochdale, working his mill more than 10 hours a-day by shifts of young persons and women. I directed Mr. Ryder to lay an information against him, and the case was heard at Bacup on the 16th of February. The magistrates present were, James Whittaker, Thomas Grimshaw, John Lord, and George Ormond, Esquires, the two last being owners of cotton-mills. Two of the magistrates were of opinion that there should be a conviction, and two, Mr. Lord and Mr. Ormerod, as I have been informed, were against it; the case was consequently dismissed.

Having endeavoured to enforce the Act according to that interpretation of it which I have been directed to follow, by ten prosecutions in seven magisterial divisions, and having been supported by the magistrates in one case only, viz., that of Messrs. Kennedy and Co. at Manchester, on the 2nd of August, I considered it useless to prosecute more for this evasion of the law. That part of the Act of 1844, which was framed for the purpose of securing uniformity in the hours of work, viz., the 26th and 52nd clauses, and the notice required to be fixed up in the factory, is thus no longer in force in my district. Neither have the Sub-Inspectors or myself any means of satisfying ourselves, when we inspect a mill working by shifts, that the young persons and women are not working more than 10 hours a-day, such is the complication and irregularity that attaches more or less to every system of shifts. We have no stronger assurance than the word of the owner of the mill, if we see him, or of his servants in his absence. The Act of 1844, by the above clauses, together with the form of notice given in the schedule, gives the Inspectors the most sure and ready means of ascertaining whether the legal hours of work be exceeded, without compromising any of the workpeople, it being unnecessary to bring them forward as witnesses; and until these clauses were set aside by certain magistrates, the means were proved to be quite effectual.

I directed the Sub-Inspectors in my district to make me a return on the 30th of April of the mill-owners in their respective divisions who were either then, or had been during the half-year, working young persons and women by shifts, and the number amounts to 114, and has been for some time rapidly increasing. In general the time of working the mill is extended to 13½ hours, from 6 A.M. to 7½ P.M., with an hour and half off for meals; but, in some instances, it amounts to 15 hours, from 5½ A.M. to 8½ P.M., with the same allowance for meals. I may give, as an example of this mode of working by shifts, a case I met with in one of the mills working upon this plan, which I inspected on the 8th of March. Out of 335 young persons and women then employed, I found

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213 who began work at six in the morning, and were at work in the mill as late as half-past seven in the evening. They had of course their hour and half for meals, as required by the Act, and besides that, they were sent out of the mill in the course of the day in the following manner:—some from 8½ to 10½ A.M.; some from 10½ to 12½; some from 11 to 1; some from 12½ to 1, and again from 2 to 3½; some from 3½ to 5½; some from 2 to 4; some from 4 to 6; and some came at 6 in the morning, worked till the breakfast-time at 8, came back again at 8½, and after working half an hour, were sent out again from 9 to 11.

It will be apparent that people working in this way are in a far less favourable position than those working in mills where the Ten Hours Act is carried out in the manner in which it was expected it would be, viz., by their work commencing at the usual time of six in the morning, and terminating as soon as all young persons and women had worked 10 continuous hours, exclusive only of the intervals for meals. Those who work late in the evening are deprived of some of the most beneficial and most valued effects of the Ten Hours Act; losing that compensation for their diminished earnings which is obtained by the same class of persons working in mills which close at an early hour. Many of the people so employed in the mill above referred to live from one to two miles off, and cannot, of course, go home to any good purpose during the time they are sent out of the factory; and I was informed that they are usually either idling in the streets, or passing the time in beer-shops and worse places; and when it is considered that a large proportion are lads and young women, it is evident that their morals must be exposed to great risk of contamination. A copy was shown to me of a petition to Her Majesty from a considerable number of the clergy in Ashton and the neighbourhood, representing the demoralizing effects of this plan of working, and praying that it might be put a stop to. The petition also set forth, if I remember rightly, that the well-disposed are prevented, by working so late, from going to evening schools, which they had been attending from the time when their work was restricted to less than 12 hours, until this plan of working by shifts was adopted.

When the Ten Hours Bill was in agitation, it was often said that the workpeople who petitioned for it did so from the expectation that they would get 12 hours' wages for 10 hours' work; it may be so, but by this plan of shifts the case is reversed, for the people get only 10 hours' wages for 12 hours' occupation. Although they may not be employed at the machinery more than 10 hours, 12 hours a-day must be given up to the factory, during which they may be called upon to work their 10 hours, according as it may suit their employer to change the times of the shifts. In those mills where 10 hours only are worked, all the people get away at half-past five or six; they then feel that they have done with the factory for the day, at such a time as leaves them two or three hours in the evening at their free disposal, as is the case with the majority of the workpeople engaged in other mechanical trades, and in agriculture.

I have not had much conversation with the workpeople on the subject, except overlookers; but, from all I have heard, this working of shifts is very much disliked by all the operatives, and I have seen several reports in the Lancashire newspapers of meetings of the workers in factories at which this evasion of the Ten Hours Act was strongly condemned. Scarcely a day passed during my late circuit of inspection, that I was not asked by mill-owners, "What is Government going to do about this relay system?" and they very usually added, "If we had a restriction on the moving power, and were "allowed to work 11 hours, it would settle the question to the satisfaction of "the great majority of both masters and workpeople." Some went so far as to say, that if the factory day, for those whose labour is now restricted, were limited to 12 hours, from six to six, with an hour and half off for meals, it would be an arrangement very generally approved of by both parties; more so, I believe, by the workpeople than by the masters, for it seems to be a very prevalent opinion among the latter, that although since the reduction of the hours of work below 12, there has been so much more closeness of application, that very nearly as much is produced in 11 hours as there used to be in 12—at least in a large proportion of the different kinds of work—that the restriction

beyond 11 hours inevitably involves a considerable loss. Nothing can mark more strongly the great importance attached to enforcing uniformity in the hours of work than that mill-owners should propose a restriction on the moving power. Such a proposal could not of course be entertained by Parliament, while the principle of non-interference with the labour of adult men is adhered to.

Many mill-owners, who are at present working by shifts of young persons and women, have told me that they dislike it, but that they are forced to do so, because their neighbours have adopted that plan. As evidence of this feeling, I give in the Appendix a letter I have just received from Messrs. Sidgwick of Skipton. Many, however, who condemn the system both on account of the disadvantages to the workpeople and the facilities it affords for evading the restriction to 10 hours' work, contend that it is an unjustifiable interference to prohibit working by relays, properly so called, that is, by additional workers. On the other hand, it has been represented to me, that to legalize working by such relays of young persons and women, would operate most injuriously against all mills in country situations, where additional hands cannot be procured; that a very considerable proportion of the factories in the United Kingdom are so situated; and that it would amount to a premium upon the erection of mills in large towns, places the least favourable for the moral and physical welfare of a factory population.

I have thus endeavoured to lay before you, as accurately as I can, the results of my most recent inquiries into the state of feeling upon this question among those whom it chiefly concerns; and I am bound to add, that I have heard from all quarters a most earnest wish expressed that the present uncertainty of the law should not be allowed to continue, and that there is an universal feeling that at no time since the Act of 1833 was passed, has the factory law been in so unsatisfactory a state to all parties as it has been during the last year.

With the important exception above stated, the main provisions of the Factory and Print-works Acts have been, upon the whole, well observed throughout my district during the half year. Thirty prosecutions were instituted, of which the following is a summary. The full particulars will be found at the conclusion of my Report:—

Employing children or young persons, without registering their names and dates of first employment	6
Employing children or young persons, without having obtained certificates of their ages	4
Employing young persons and women more than 10 hours a-day	11
Employing young persons and women after half-past four o'clock on Saturday	1
Neglecting to fence machinery required by the Act to be securely fenced	1
Neglecting to fence machinery required by the Act to be securely fenced, whereby severe bodily injury was caused	1
Not giving notice of an accident to the certifying surgeon	1
Allowing a child to be employed between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine	2
Not hanging up a notice of the hours of work in the form required by the Act	3
	30

When it is taken into account that there are at this time 1616 factories and 101 print-works in my district, that is, 1717 firms, many firms having several mills (in all 2276), that each has been visited once, and four-fifths of them twice during the half-year, the above table is, I think, a very satisfactory and creditable proof of the habitual observance of the law. There have been, no doubt, many cases of neglect of the minor, though very necessary, requirements of the law, but in such cases promises of amendment have been accepted. There have also been some offences of a graver character besides those for which the parties were prosecuted, but when the breach of the law was not manifestly wilful, or if the neglect had not been gross and repeated, it was thought to be advisable not to prosecute. The system of inspection I have followed for several years is, to have each factory and print-work visited three times a-year at least, and in this way each of the five Sub-Inspectors visits every

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factory and print-work in his division between the 1st of January and 30th of April; the 1st of May and 31st of August; and the 1st of September and 31st of December; but in such a manner that the visit to each factory shall not recur at a known period, but at irregular intervals, between three and five months. There are also my own visits during my spring, summer, and autumn tours of inspection. The Sub-Inspectors continue to discharge their duties with unremitting diligence.

On two of the above prosecutions I have to offer some remarks.

Information was given to Mr. Sub-Inspector Graham that Messrs. W. P. Clarke and Co., of Manchester, were again habitually violating the law by employing young persons and women for a longer time than 10 hours a-day, and that they were doing so by means of a system of shifts. By referring to my last Report, you will find that on the 22nd of September they were prosecuted for overworking, and were convicted; but they summoned their manager before the bench, and the penalties were ultimately adjudged to fall upon him. On this second occasion, Mr. Graham had great difficulty to obtain such proof as he could take into court, and would have failed, had not John Percival, one of the workers in the mill, agreed to come forward as a witness. The case was heard in the Borough Court of Manchester, by Daniel Maude, John Sharpe, and Charles Walker, Esqrs., on the 9th of January, and Messrs. Clarke and Co., were convicted in each case in a penalty of fifty shillings for each person overworked. The following extract from a letter of Mr. Graham, dated the 12th, shows the danger to which the workpeople are sometimes exposed who give evidence in such cases, and how desirable it is to avoid bringing them forward as witnesses if the case can possibly be proved without doing so. Mr. Graham states—

> On the following morning Percival returned to his work as usual, when he was told that he was dismissed, but that he must work out his fortnight; a fortnight's notice before leaving being required on each side. No sooner had he resumed work than, in the presence of the overlooker, he was attacked by five men, and most seriously assaulted and shamefully ill used. I enclose a copy of a surgeon's certificate as to the injuries. The certificate states—"I certify that I have this day examined John Percival, and find several marks and contusions on the upper part of the chest, over the left shoulder, on the right arm, and behind the right ear, which are most probably the result of severe blows."

On the 16th, Henry Morley and Samuel Beatty were brought before the magistrates in the Borough Court for the assault, and the following is the report given in the "Manchester Guardian" newspaper of the 20th January. Mr. Cobbett attended as solicitor for Percival. Mr. Cobbett stated that—

> They were persons employed in the mill of Messrs. Clarke, and on the day following the prosecution had commenced an assault upon John Percival, who had appeared as a witness in that prosecution, and who also, up to that time, was employed in the mill. The complainant had been attacked, without having given any kind of provocation to the defendants, and had been so much injured by them as to think it necessary to apply to a surgeon, whose certificate he now produced. John Percival was then called, and stated that he worked at the factory of Messrs. Clarke until last Wednesday, and was a witness in a case against Messrs. Clarke on Tuesday last. He went to work on Wednesday morning, and saw Edward Stowell, the overlooker; he then saw the two defendants, Samuel Beatty and Henry Morley. Beatty went to him with a rope in his hand, with which he struck him (witness), and Morley also threatened to knock his head off. Morley then threw some dust in his face, and Beatty threw a ball of black grease at him. Several other men also assembled, and he was struck over the face, but he could not identify the party. James Myers, also working at the mill of Messrs. Clarke, was in the factory on Wednesday morning, and saw Beatty strike Percival with a rope, and also saw Morley throw grease at him. Percival went by the name of "Big Jack," and he heard them say, "We will daub Big Jack." He did not hear them say why they would do it. Mr. Cobbett said, he thought it was necessary that parties who attempted by that kind of conduct to deter witnesses from giving their evidence, should be made an example of. Mr. Harding said, there could be no doubt that an assault had been committed, but urged that there was no proof whatever that it arose out of the prosecution, for none of the witnesses heard a word spoken to that effect. Mr. Maude, addressing the prisoners, told them they had joined in committing an assault upon a man who had given them no offence, and it had been suggested that their only motive was revenge against him for having been a witness in a case against their employers. Fortunately for them (the defendants) no direct proof of that had been adduced; but for the assault they had committed they must each be fined 40*s*., and, in default of payment, be committed for two months.

The other prosecution, on which I have some observations to make, is that of Messrs. J. and T. Sparrow, of Blackburn, on the 4th of April, "for allowing

a young person to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine."

The process of spinning is carried on, as you are probably aware, by a machine technically called a mule. These machines are of two sorts; in the one called a hand-mule, the movement of a part called the carriage is under the control of the spinner; in the other, called a self-acting mule, the movement of the carriage is produced by an application of machinery as a substitute for the spinner. Between the traversing carriage and a fixed part of the machine, children, called scavengers, are employed to brush and wipe away the dust and filaments that fall from the cotton in the process of spinning, a process technically called *fluking*.

In a hand-mule the children are comparatively safe from injury from cleaning while the carriage is in motion, by the movement being under the guidance of the spinner; but the carriage of the self-acting mule moves unguided by any intelligence, is of great weight, and strikes with much force against the fixed part of the machine. The children employed as scavengers in these machines are in great danger, and many fatal accidents having occurred, it was provided in the Act of 1844, sec. 20,

> That no child or young person shall be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while the latter is in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel, or other mechanical power.

The self-acting mule is under the charge of a workman called a minder, who can at any time stop the carriage and give time to the scavenger to clean. Millowners usually give orders to the minders, that the prohibition against the children cleaning while the carriage is in motion shall be strictly observed; and in many mills a printed copy of the above clause is fixed up in every room where there is a self-acting mule. But the minders are often very careless, and do not stop the carriage, and accidents are perpetually occurring, several of which have been fatal. It is usually very difficult to prove the guilt of the minder. If the master could do no more than issue his orders that the law must be obeyed, it would seem to be unjust to make him answerable for the carelessness of the minder; although there are, I believe, many precedents, in other laws, of the master being made liable for the acts of his servants. But if means do exist by which the danger may be prevented, the obligation on the master becomes very great, and he may reasonably be called upon to avail himself of such means, or take the consequence of neglecting to do so. A very simple piece of mechanism has been contrived, which gathers up the dust and filaments of the cotton, doing the work of the scavenger so effectually, that it is not necessary to employ children for the purpose. I have seen it in many mills for more than three years; and every one who uses it has told me that it is effective.

I received from Mr. Skaife, the certifying surgeon at Blackburn, a report dated the 15th of March, that at the mill of Messrs. John and Thomas Sparrow, on the preceding day, a boy of 14 years of age was killed. The following is the report:—

> *Nature of accident.*—A blow or squeeze over the region of the heart and stomach, producing instant death.
>
> *Cause of accident, and how the person was employed at the time.*—Contrary to the regulations, the lad was fluking with the self-acting mule in motion. The spinner, of course, denies all knowledge of the lad's being underneath; however this may be, the lad was squeezed with such force between the roller beam (as I believe it is called) and the carriage, that he fell dead instantly. I was sent for immediately on the occurrence of the accident; I hastened to the spot; and as the distance from my house is not great, I must have arrived in a very few minutes, but the boy was quite dead; I examined the body carefully, and could detect few or no marks of injury; there was a slight abrasion of the skin in front of the body, over the region of the stomach and heart, there was also a cut on the left arm, which, as no blood had oozed from it, must have been inflicted at the moment of death; no bones broken or dislocated.

Upon consulting with Mr. Ewings, the Sub-Inspector of the district, I came to the conclusion that from the number of accidents from these dangerous machines, this being the third death in Blackburn from that cause within a very short time, it had become necessary to make an effort to get the owners of mills not to be satisfied with merely giving a general order to the minders, but to adopt the self-acting scavenger-roller. I therefore directed Mr. Ewings to lay an information against Messrs. Sparrow. The case was heard on the

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4th of April. Knowing that Mr. Harrison, an owner of cotton-mills at Heywood, had invented a scavenger-roller, which I had seen at work in his mills, I requested him to attend at Blackburn when the case was heard, for the purpose of his giving evidence as to the nature and efficiency of his contrivance; and he complied with my request. Desirous also of making the proceedings as extensively known as I could, I asked the editor of the "Manchester Guardian" newspaper to insert a full report of it; and he sent a special reporter to Blackburn to be present when the case was heard. I have given, in an Appendix, a copy of the report in that paper of the 7th of April.

The magistrates postponed giving judgment to a future day. The following report of their decision is taken from the "Preston Chronicle":—

Decision in the case of the late Emanuel Gill.—In last week's "Chronicle" we published a report of the inquiry into the circumstances attendant upon the death of a boy named Emanuel Gill, who was killed while "fluking" in the factory of Messrs. J. and T. Sparrow. Mr. Simpson remarked, that since they had last met, they had carefully examined the evidence given in the inquiry into the death of the boy Emanuel Gill, who was killed in the factory of Messrs. T. and J. Sparrow, while "fluking." It appeared to them (the magistrates) that there was something exceedingly defective in the system in which this dangerous work was performed. They thought that fluking should never be performed till it was known to all parties concerned that the machinery had been stopped. They deprecated the method of giving the signal by striking the frame-box of the machine, or of talking one to another before fluking, as insufficient. There were some circumstances in the case to which they attached some consequence. Had it been proved that the proprietors of the mill had been acquainted that fluking was allowed to be done while the machinery was in motion, then the complexion of the case would have been considerably altered, and perhaps a verdict of manslaughter might have been returned against them. The magistrates, however, did not entertain the most distant idea that such was the case. There was another point to which he would briefly advert. At the inquiry it had been sworn that the deceased had never been known to be employed in fluking before while the machinery was in motion. They did not believe this to be true. After making some other remarks, in which he stated that the magistrates would do their utmost to prevent the recurrence of such fatal accidents, and calling upon the millowners to see that their machinery was stopped before fluking commenced, he said that the decision of the magistrates in this case was, that a fine of 40*s.* and costs should be inflicted upon the Messrs. Sparrow.

I have also given in the Appendix an extract from a letter I received from Mr. Harrison, descriptive of his invention, for which he has a patent, as my Report when laid before Parliament may be seen by millowners, who by that more detailed account of the contrivance may be induced to adopt it.

Accidents.

The following is a summary of the accidents that were reported to me by the certifying surgeons during the half-year:—

I.—*Accidents caused by Machinery required to be securely fenced.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2
Fracture of limbs	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
General contusions, &c.	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	3
Total	..	2	1	2	1	..	2	4	6

II.—*Accidents caused by Machinery.*

Causing death	1	..	2	1	2	..	5	1	6
Amputation of right hand or arm	3	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	5
Amputation of part of right hand	11	6	8	20	5	2	24	28	52
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	4
Amputation of part of left hand	7	5	1	6	1	..	9	11	20
Amputation of leg or foot	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Fracture of limbs	13	2	5	6	..	..	18	8	26
Fracture of hand or foot	13	15	16	24	4	2	33	41	74
Injuries to head	5	16	10	7	2	3	17	26	43
General contusions, &c.	130	102	107	105	26	9	263	216	479
Total	184	148	151	169	41	17	376	334	710

III.—*Accidents not caused by Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Causing amputation of right hand or arm	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Amputation of part of left hand	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Fracture of limbs	4	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	6
Fracture of hand or foot	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Injuries to head	4	1	3	..	1	..	8	1	9
General contusions, &c.	27	3	10	3	1	1	38	7	45
Total	36	4	18	3	3	1	57	8	65
Total Number of Accidents reported	220	154	170	174	45	18	435	346	781

Schools.

The following grants from the Penalties Fund in my district have been made to schools in which children employed in factories are educated:—

	£.
To the Church School at Wardle, near Rochdale, towards the salary of a trained master, for the year 1849	15
To the Church School at High Crompton, near Rochdale, towards the formation of a school lending-library	10
To the National School at Bolton, to obtain a better supply of school books, under the direction of the Rev. J. Slade, the vicar	10
To the National School attached to the church of St. Michael, in Blackburn, for the purpose of procuring school-books, maps, and school furniture	15
To the National School at Newchurch, in Rossendale, for the purpose of obtaining a better supply of books and other materials for teaching	10
To the school attached to the Parish Church of Rochdale, to purchase a supply of large maps	10
To the Factory School attached to the Ancoats Lyceum, in Manchester, for the purpose of establishing a school lending-library, and to obtain some desks and other additional furniture	25
To the Church School of New-lane, Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn, to enable the rector to obtain from the Committee of Council on Education a supply of books	5
To the Roman Catholic School at Bedford Leigh, near Manchester, to obtain a better supply of books and other materials for teaching	10
To the school attached to St. Paul's Church, Stalybridge, near Manchester, to obtain a supply of school-books	15
To the Wesleyan day-school in St. Domingo-street, Oldham, for the purchase of books, maps, and other materials for teaching	15
	£140

I have in former Reports remarked, that it is often said, that the education which children employed in factories can obtain by attending school half the day, can be of little use to them, and I am unwilling to omit any occasion of bearing testimony that those who say so are mistaken. It is only true when the school to which they are sent is of that inferior description still so frequently met with. They, then, only suffer in common with the other children who have the misfortune to be imprisoned in these mock schools; subjected to the evil, so irksome to their nature, of having nothing to do, and where, from the incapacity of the teacher, the want of books and other means of conveying instruction, if the children remained all day they would be no better off in respect of education, and much worse off in respect of weariness. But where they attend good schools, and happily there are now many such, I know that they make great progress during their half-day's attendance. I was not long since in the Sparrow Hill Church-school at Rochdale, established some years ago, mainly

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by the activity of the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, the vicar of Rochdale, and which appeared to me to be in a very efficient state, and I was there told by the master, that the "short-timers," as the factory children are usually called, make quite as much progress as the rest. In the report of the Committee of the factory-school attached to the Ancoats Lyceum in Manchester, for last January, I find the following passage:—

The Day School.—After another year of prosperity and activity, this important section of the institution stands pre-eminent among the real factory-schools of this neighbourhood. As was stated by the late Board of Directors in the last report, the school has been placed under government inspection, and now enjoys all the benefits of the late minutes of the Privy Council. In April last, the school was visited by J. D. Morrell, Esq., Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, not connected with any sectarian body, in this district; and after an examination of the boys, selected the written papers of five to be transmitted to the Committee of Council on Education; of these five, three were approved, and their indentures of apprenticeship to the school properly drawn out, were transmitted and duly executed. The names of the successful candidates are John Chadwick, William Hesketh, and John Grimshaw; the latter a short-timer, educated in the school. The other two boys, James Taylor and H. Short, were reported of favourably, and recommended to stand again at the next examination, when no doubt they will also be appointed. The two last named are also short-timers.

At a late similar examination of a school conducted on the plan of the British School Society, in Lees, near Oldham, and of which I had the satisfaction of speaking very favourably in a former Report, of four boys selected as qualified to be apprenticed as pupil-teachers, three were "short-timers."

That the factory children make such progress in the shorter time may be ascribed, I think, with great probability, to that industrial education which they receive by working in the factories, where their intellect is brought into activity and their wits are sharpened. Indeed the success which has attended the educational clauses of the Factory Acts, since the limitation of the children's work to one half of the day, in all places where there are good schools, leads me to believe that a combination of trade and school, for children from 8 to 13 years of age, is attended with many great advantages. Their intelligence and powers of observation are quickened by their employment and by living more among older people; school is made less wearisome; and their wages, small though they be, are more than sufficient to clothe them and pay for their education. The factory legislation may be fairly considered to have been in this respect, a successful and valuable experiment; and it is greatly to be desired that the superior position in which children working in factories are now placed, could be extended to all other branches of industry where infant labour is employed. It is, if I am not mistaken, the first and only instance in this country in which the education of the children of the working classes is made obligatory by law; and the result will be viewed with satisfaction by those on whom the conviction has been forced by experience, and the number of such persons is daily increasing I believe, that until there have been some generations of parents who have themselves experienced the benefits of education, the children of those who live by daily wages will not receive any effective instruction until, in some shape or other, they are required by law to be sent for several years to school.

Print Works

The Act for regulating labour in these works is, upon the whole, well observed throughout my district; and the required attendance of the children at school is much better than it was for some time. I have not had occasion to cause any prosecution to be instituted against the owner of a print-work since the Act came into force, more than three years ago, except in one instance, and that was a friendly suit to try a doubtful point. The trade of block-printing has, for a long time, been falling off greatly in Lancashire, partly by improvements in machine printing, and partly, I am told, by the cheaper labour in Scotland, where it is the custom to employ women in this branch, and the long resistance by the block-printers in Lancashire to any reductions in their wages, and which the state of trade did not enable the masters to maintain. In consequence of this, there has been a great diminution in the number of children employed as tearers; added to which, the adoption of a mechanical substitute for their labour is on the increase. This is not to be regretted; for employment which requires children to stand in one spot during a long working day, doing nothing but moving one arm like an automaton, is certainly a most undesirable occupation for them.

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I have appointed, as certifying surgeons, William Howitt, Esq., of Preston, in the room of Mr. Harrison, resigned; and Samuel Hope Wraith, Esq., of Over Darwen, in the room of Mr. Gaulter, deceased.

The following is a list of the places in which I inspected factories and print-works during the half-year:—

Ashton.	Leigh.	Preston.
Blackburn.	Manchester.	Rochdale.
Bolton.	Mellor Brook.	Royton.
Chadderton.	Middleton.	Samlesbury.
Droylsden.	Mottram.	Shaw.
Haslingden.	Newton Heath.	Stalybridge.
Hollinwood.	Oldham.	Wardle.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
LEONARD HORNER.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

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Appendix No. 1.

Letter from Messrs. Sidgwick, on the subject of Relays.

Sir, *Skipton, May* 19, 1849.

We understand that the subject of an alteration in the Factory Act, to stop the working by relays of females, and night-work by males, is now being pressed on the notice of Government, and to fix a limit to the moving power, to be worked by one set of workers only, assisted by children under 13 years of age, to work the same hours daily in two sets. We should wish through you to give this plan our best support, as the Act as at present interpreted is very unfair in its operation, giving advantages to mills in certain situations, to the prejudice of others not so favourably situated for carrying on work by relays of females, or for obtaining a sufficient number of males to extend the hours of work still further than can be done by relays of females only.

Some young men have given us notice to leave our employment, and we understand they are engaged to work at a mill at Burnley, where they will have 12 hours work daily, only having had with us 58 hours per week. Should the Act remain unaltered, we feel convinced that we, as well as others who might have been quite satisfied with a limit of 58 or 63 hours per week, shall be obliged, in defence of our own interests (as regards the competition of parties who have increased their time of working), to take advantage, as they have done, of the liberty the present Act allows to increase our working time, by means of relays of workers, to enable us to offer our goods on the same terms as they do. At the same time we must say, that we think there never has been a plan of working so oppressive to the workers, and so disagreeable to their employers, as the present Factory Act will have introduced, if it remains unaltered. In working by relays of females, suppose 12 hours daily, five in six of the females employed must be at the mill as early in the morning, and be dismissed as late at night, as if working 12 hours, but they will each be absent from the mill two hours during the day, in which the sixth will be carrying on their work; making 10 hours of work daily for the whole of the six. And we think their fatigue and confinement will be almost as great as in working 12 hours, though receiving payment for 10 hours' work only, as the two hours' absence can be of very little profit to them, part of the time being occupied in going from and returning to the mill.

We consider the plan most conducive to the comfort and advantage of the people employed in factories, is such an arrangement of the working time, in which they have to earn a livelihood, as will leave to them the longest possible space of disengaged time, between ceasing work in an evening and resuming it in a morning, for recreation, improvement, or their private business.

We remain, &c.,

Sidgwick, Whitaker, and Co.,
J. B. and Jas. Sidgwick,
J. B. and R. H. Sidgwick,
} Employing about 1000 work-people in three Factories.

To Leonard Horner, Esq.

Appendix No. 2.

Report of a case heard at Blackburn. From the "Manchester Guardian" newspaper, of the 7th April, 1849.

Factory Case at Blackburn.—Fatal Accident from a Self-acting Mule.

On Wednesday last, at the Sessions-room, Blackburn, Messrs. John and Thomas Sparrow, cotton spinners, of that town, appeared to answer an information laid against them by Mr. Ewings, of Preston, the sub-inspector of factories for that district. The information charged that, contrary to the 7th and 8th Victoria, "An Act to amend the laws relating to labour in Factories," Messrs. Sparrow did, on the 14th March last, "unlawfully allow a young person named Emanuel Gill, to work between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting machine, while the latter was then and there in motion by the action of the steam-engine or other mechanical power;" by which they had subjected themselves to a penalty of not less than 2*l.*, nor more than 5*l.* The magistrates upon the Bench were Mr. James Simpson, Mr. William Eccles, and the Rev. John Hopwood. Mr. Ewings conducted the case for the prosecution; Mr. Richard Backhouse, solicitor, Blackburn, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Sparrow. Mr. Ewings said that the present charge was brought under the 20th section of the Factory Act, which was as follows:—

"And be it enacted, that no child or young person shall be allowed to clean any part of the mill gearing in a factory while the same is in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the manufacturing machinery; and no child or young person shall be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine, while the latter is in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel, or other mechanical power."

There could be no question that in this case the boy was working between the fixed and traversing part of the machine, for it would appear that he was caught by the carriage and crushed to death. The boy's employment was that of a creeler or scavenger, and it was his work to clean the fibres of cotton from the roller-beam and carriage-board; in order to do which, it was necessary he should go under the machine, there being no other means provided for cleaning it. It might be said that the boy had gone under the machine when at work, contrary to the rules of the mill; but a mere order given to any person was but a trifling precaution to guard against the danger from those machines. He did not know whether the Bench understood the nature of the self-acting machine. The old spinning mule it had superseded was called the hand-mule, and in this, the carriage which drew out the threads to the full stretch,

in going up, was under the guidance of the spinner; but this new machine was kept in motion entirely by the steam-engine, so that it went up with great swiftness, and without any check whatever. He believed that no man would regret this accident more than Mr. Sparrow; but he (Mr. Ewings) appeared there in the discharge of his duty, and he should endeavour to show that the dangerous practice of employing children to clean those machines was not necessary—that other means could be provided, and ought to be provided, when the machines were put up. Any one acquainted with the working of a factory must know that a mere order would not in this case be sufficient; there was a certain quantity of work to be produced, the overlooker was required to see that it was performed, and in many instances the spinner was paid according to the quantity he produced; so that if he could get a child or young person to go under the machine and clean it when it was in motion, so much time was saved. It was deplorable that the inspectors had to appear in case after case, in which children had been crushed to death or maimed by this machine; and he should contend that it was the duty of all employers to adopt every means to secure the safety of their workpeople, especially in cases where fatal consequences were likely to result. This principle had lately been laid down at Liverpool, in a case where six or seven persons lost their lives by the explosion of a steam-boiler. Perhaps it might not be known to Mr. Sparrow, but he (Mr. Ewings) should produce evidence to prove that the deceased boy had been for some time working in terror and in fear of his life. Mr. Backhouse said he should object to any evidence being given with regard to what the boy had said previous to this accident. Mr. Ewings said the great object of this investigation was to prevent, if possible, the occurrence of such accidents in future. He could show that means might be provided to do this dangerous work without children going under the machines at all, and if he could then show that those means had not been provided, he thought it was only fair to conclude that the employers were amenable to the law for such neglect. The law made the millowner responsible in the first instance, and it would be merely necessary to show that the law had been infringed. The 41st section of the Act said—

"And be it enacted, that the occupier of any factory in which any offence against this Act has been proved to have been committed, and for which a pecuniary penalty may be imposed, shall in every case (save as hereinafter provided), be deemed in the first instance to have committed the offence, and shall be liable to pay the penalty."

With regard to the means of preventing those accidents, he had himself seen many cases in which self-acting flukers had been applied, and which did the work most efficiently. It was done in the factory of Messrs. Horrocks, at Preston, and also in that of Mr. Harrison, at Heywood.—Mr. Backhouse said he must again object to Mr. Ewings travelling out of the matter of the case. The inquiry was not as to whether the masters should or should not be compelled to put up self-acting "flukers," but whether the boy in question was working under the machine at the time it was in work.—Mr. Ewings said he thought he had a right to show that the millowner had not used every means in his power to prevent accidents of this nature. After some further conversation on this point, Mr. Ewings called Dewhurst Robinson, the piecer under whom the deceased lad was employed in Messrs. Sparrow's mill. He said the deceased was "fluking" the roller-beam at the time he was killed; he was caught between the carriage and the roller-beam.—In reply to Mr. Backhouse, the witness described the position of himself and the deceased at the time of the accident, and pointed out, upon a plan, the spot each of them occupied. Deceased had been in the mill 11 or 12 months, and seemed to understand his work; he was about 16 years of age. When a creeler intended to go underneath the machine for the purpose of fluking, he stood at the end, and knocked with his brush upon the carriage board, and the piecer then stopped the mule before it got out. This was done by means of the stop-rod. Unless the boy made that signal he was not allowed to go underneath for any purpose whatever. During the time he (witness) had worked in the mill, he never knew a boy to go under a mule when it was in motion; if the piecer allowed him to do so, the regulation of the mill was that he should be instantly discharged. This was well known to be the rule. In the room in which he worked there was a notice posted up, so that it could be read by all the persons in the room. [This was subsequently produced. It was a small printed copy of the 20th section of the Act.] The accident happened about ten minutes before four in the afternoon. There were certain fixed hours for fluking in Messrs. Sparrow's mill—at breakfast, dinner, and tea time, and at night, just before the mill stopped. The tea time was four o'clock, and the creeler usually fluked before going to his tea. At the time of the accident he (witness) was four or five yards distant from the deceased, with his back towards him; if deceased had given the usual signal he must have heard it.—Mr. William Eccles said, the principal inquiry seemed to him to be, whether the children were in the habit of fluking while the machine was in motion, notwithstanding the orders to the contrary; whether those orders were not habitually and practically set aside.—Robinson afterwards stated that the deceased had fluked one of the wheels that afternoon, the wheels being stopped for the purpose. He told the deceased to come into the doffing-house, and assist in doffing the wheel which had been previously fluked; about a minute and a half after that the accident happened.—In reply to Mr. Ewings, Robinson said the carriage-board could not be stopped when it was going up, and the deceased knew this. Several questions were put to the witness by the magistrates, but he maintained that if the deceased had given the signal he must have heard it, and that the rule of the mill was, that the creeler should never go under the machine while it was in motion.—Thomas Duckworth, a piecer employed in the same room as Robinson, corroborated the statements of that witness.—Mr. Ewings then called Mrs. Ann Medcalf, step-mother of the deceased, in order, as it appeared, to prove that deceased had worked in fear of his life, in consequence of having to go under the machines; but this was objected to by Mr. Backhouse, and the Bench decided that it could not be received. It also appeared that deceased was anxious to leave the mill, in order to become a butcher.—Mr. Ewings next called Mr. James Harrison, of Heywood, who said he had given some attention to

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the means of cleaning or fluking self-acting mules.—Mr. Ewings was proceeding with his examination of Mr. Harrison when he was interrupted by Mr. James Simpson, who said that the Bench could not admit such evidence, as it did not bear directly upon the case.—After a good deal of conversation, it was agreed that Mr. Harrison should describe the means adopted by him, in order to give greater security with regard to the self-acting mules, not as evidence in the case, but merely for the information of the Bench.—Mr. Harrison said, that about four years ago, he obtained a patent for a shaft which revolved in front of the roller beam, and which most effectually cleaned both the beam and the carriage-board; there was no occasion for anybody to go between the carriage and the roller-beam for any purpose, and the shaft did not require cleaning more than once a-week; the fly was coiled round the shaft by its own action.—In reply to questions from the Bench, Mr. Harrison said the shaft continually revolved in one direction, so that it gathered up all the ends; his spinning was, on an average, 22's, and he had no doubt that with finer work the shaft would run longer than a week without cleaning; he considered the application of his principle would be of advantage in an economical point of view: its cost would be from 2½*d.* to 3*d.* per spindle, including patent-right.—Mr. Ewings said there were several mills in which self-acting flukers were adopted, and the testimony of all parties was invariably in their favour.—Mr. Backhouse then addressed the Bench, remarking that although Messrs. Sparrow might attempt to throw the charge upon the shoulders of one of their servants, they did not do so, because they conceived there had been no neglect on his part. Mr. Backhouse then remarked upon the evidence adduced, and said that he could produce every piecer in Messrs. Sparrow's mill in order to prove that it was a well-understood rule, that no creeler should go under a machine while it was in motion. In order to make out the charge, it must be shown that the deceased had been "allowed" to do this; it was not sufficient to show that he went there, in opposition to express orders to the contrary. He was rather startled at the doctrine that it was not sufficient for a master to give directions to his servants as to their line of conduct. He might mention that Messrs. Sparrow were at present fixing to their machines some self-acting flukers; but it was one thing to do this of their own accord, and another to be compelled to do so. In conclusion, Mr. Backhouse referred to the coroner's inquest, which had been already held, in which a verdict of "Accidental death" had been returned; and said that he did not complain of the present investigation, but only asked that it should be confined to the matter of the information, and be conducted according to the principles of law recognised in similar proceedings.—Mr. Backhouse then called several witnesses, who corroborated the previous evidence, as to the regulations in the mill regarding the creelers.—Mr. Simpson and Mr. Eccles then put some questions to Robinson, with regard to the deceased, but his replies were only confirmatory of what he had before stated; and after the Bench had consulted for a short time, Mr. Simpson said that he and his brother magistrates were desirous of considering the evidence, and they would, therefore, postpone giving a decision in the case until that day week.—The case occupied about two hours.—[We believe that Mr. Harrison attended the above inquiry solely at the request of Mr. Leonard Horner, Inspector of Factories in this district, who was desirous that it should be made known that there was no necessity for the dangerous practice of employing children or boys as creelers.]

Appendix No. 3.

Extract of a Letter from James Harrison, Esq., of Heywood, to Leonard Horner, Esq., dated April 11, 1849:—

This invention consists of the novel application of a shaft or roller fixed to the roller-beam of mules, which is made to revolve and travel up the front of the same, thereby collecting any waste, flying, or loose filaments of cotton that fall from the threads or from the drawing-rollers during the process of spinning; it also takes up all the fly or waste which usually accumulates on the top of the carriage-board.

The application will be found of great advantage in mule-spinning, as it keeps the roller-beam and fly-board of the carriage quite clean, and prevents the gathering of the fly about the spindles, whereby the bottoms of the cops are often dirtied and damaged, and the oil dried up from the collars and bolsters of the spindles.

The fly does not require to be taken off the shaft more than once a week, in our mill average numbers, 22*s.*; in fine spinning, once in ten days or a fortnight would do.

Before the application of the scavenging-shaft, the fly was wiped from the roller-beam and fly-board of the carriage, and thrown upon the floor, and sold as sweepings, at 10*s.* per pack, or ½*d.* per lb.; by being coiled round the shafts and kept clean, we now sell it at 2*d.* per lb.

The expense of applying the shaft to mules of the ordinary construction we estimate to be 2*d.* or 2½*d.* per spindle; for middle-sized mules, say from 36 to 40 dozen spindles each, the distance between the spindles being one inch and an eighth, or what is technically called "Pan cop guage." The charge for "Patent-right" is a *halfpenny* per spindle, making the whole cost from 2½*d.* to 3*d.* per spindle. It is a little more expensive to apply it where the head-stock is in the middle of the mule than where it is at one end; as the shaft is in two parts in the former case, and requires means of turning to be given to each; the difference is so small, however, as to be scarcely worth naming. The cost of applying it to new mules will be about the same as to old ones, except there is some difficulty arising from the peculiar construction of the roller-beam, in either case.

The fly is so neatly coiled round the shaft, that it is kept clean, and is more than trebled in value, and in spinning low numbers, the coil does not require taking off more than twice a week; in fine spinning, not so frequently, and it can be easily removed without interfering with the working of the mule.

Appendix No. 4.

Return of Prosecutions in Mr. Horner's District, during the Six Months ended 30th April, 1849.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1848.		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Graham.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Dec. 13	James Kennedy and Co., Ancoats-street, Manchester.	Daniel Maude, John Potter, Rich. Birley, James Wm. Fraser, F. R. Hodgson, James Murray, Charles J. S. Walker, John Sharp, Fereday Smith, Robert Stuart, and Thomas Townend, Esqrs.	Employing two young persons for more than 10 hours in one day, reckoning from the time when young persons first began to work on the morning of the same day.	..	0 16 0	Dismissed.
Dec. 19	Francis Ford, Stanley-street, Manchester.	Daniel Maude and Matthew Kennedy, Esqrs.	Employing five young persons for more than 10 hours on 20th November.	10 0 0	0 11 6	
Dec. 27	James Kennedy and Co., Ancoats street, Manchester.	Daniel Maude, John Potter, D. Price, C. J. S. Walker, Josh. Peel, James Murray, Samuel Walker, James Fraser, Thos. Cook, and Robt. Stuart, Esqrs.	Not hanging up in their factory a notice of the hours of work in the form required by the Factory Act.	..	1 5 0	Dismissed.
1849.						
Jan. 9	William P. Clarke and Co., Manchester.	Daniel Maude, John Sharpe, and C. J. S. Walker, Esqrs.	Employing nine females for more than 10 hours in one day	22 10 0	2 17 0	
Feb. 27	John Spenser, Manchester	Daniel Maude and N. R. Callender, Esqrs.	Neglecting to hang up in his factory a notice of the hours of work.	2 10 0	0 19 6	
March 16	Stephen Gibbons, Manchester	Francis R. Hodgson and A. Watkins, Esqrs.	Neglecting to fence securely an upright shaft in his factory	5 0 0	0 9 6	
						Wm. Graham.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Ewings.				
Feb. 14	George Jackson, Blackburn	James Simpson, Esq., and Rev. J. Hopwood.	Not giving notice of an accident to the certifying surgeon	2 0 0	1 8 6	
April 4	J. and T. Sparrow, Blackburn	James Simpson, William Eccles, Esqrs., and Rev. J. Hopwood.	Allowing a young person to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine.	2 0 0	2 13 0	
						J. Ewings.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Ryder.				
Feb. 16	Joshua Hoyle, Bacup	James Whittaker, John Lord, George Ormerod, and Thomas Grimshawe, Esqrs.	Employing five women and young persons for more than 10 hours in one day, reckoning from the time when young persons first began to work on the morning of the same day.	..	2 1 0	The magistrates were divided in opinion: two being for a conviction, and two against it.
			Not hanging up a notice of the hours of work in the form required by the Act.	..		Dismissed.
,,	James Heyworth, Bacup	,,	Employing a child without having first registered his name	1 0 0	1 6 0	Withdrawn at the request of the Bench.
March 2	James Hampson, Shawclough	William Chadwick and William Fenton, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without having first registered his name.	1 0 0	0 18 0	The overlooker was proved to have been responsible, and was fined accordingly.
			Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certificate.	..		Withdrawn at the request of the Bench.

Report by L. Horner, Esq. May 23, 1849.

Return of Prosecutions in Mr. Horner's District, during the Six Months ended 30th April, 1849—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £. s. d.	Amount of Costs. £. s. d.	REMARKS.
1849.		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Ryder*—continued.				. . . .
March 2 .	George Rhodes, Smallbridge .	William Chadwick and William Fenton, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without having first registered his name.	1 0 0	0 19 0	. . . .
			Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certificate.	..		Withdrawn at the request of the Bench.
March 17 .	G. G. Pilkington, Higher Booth	William Turner and George Hargreaves, Esqrs.	Having neglected to fence securely the fly-wheel of engine, whereby Ralph Wardleworth received bodily injury.	10 0 0	2 0 6	
April 12 .	Jos. Wolstencroft, Middleton .	Rev. T. S. Mills and Jon. Mellor, Esq.	Employing 10 women and young persons for more than 10 hours	10 0 0	4 0 6	
April 20 .	Richard Bridge, Haslingden .	William Turner and George Hargreaves, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without having first registered her name.	1 0 0	0 19 0	
			Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certificate.	1 0 0		
			Employing a young person without having first registered her name.	1 0 0	0 19 0	
			Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certificate.	1 0 0		
						T. D. Ryder.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Davies.				
Jan. 3 . .	John Leach, Staleybridge . .	James Jowett, Jonah Harrop, John Grimshaw, James Lord, Abel Buckley, John Whittaker, Samuel Heginbottom, David Harrison, and John Chapman, Esqrs,	Employing a female for more than 10 hours in one day, reckoning from the time when young persons first began to work on the morning of the same day.	..	1 15 0	Dismissed on the ground that the hours of work had not exceeded a longer period than that sanctioned by law.
			Employing three other females as above	..		Withdrawn in consequence of the above decision.
,,	Thomas Mason and Sons, Ashton-under-Line.	,,	Employing four females as above	..	1 11 0	Withdrawn in consequence of the above decision.
Feb. 7 . .	William Wrigley, Son, and Co., Lydgate.	James Buckley, James Lees, Hugh H. Broughton, Thomas Robinson, and John Buckley, Esqrs.	Employing a female as above	..	2 1 0	Dismissed; the Bench being of opinion that no offence had been committed.
			Employing three females as above	..		Withdrawn.
Feb. 28 .	John M'Guire, minder of self-acting mules.	James Jowett and James Lord, Esqrs.	Having allowed a boy to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
April 11 .	Ralph and J. Howard, Mottram	,,	Employing four females and four young persons after half-past four o'clock on Saturday.	16 0 0	6 12 0	
						Edw. Davies.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Jones.				
Feb. 12 .	H. and E. Ashworth, Bolton .	Rev. J. S. Birley, P. Rothwell, and Peter Ainsworth, Esqrs.	Employing a young person for more than 10 hours in one day, reckoning from the time when young persons first began to work on the morning of the same day.	..	2 9 0	Dismissed. The magistrates were of opinion, "That the construction put upon the Act of Parliament was so doubtful, that they could not convict." D. Jones.

The Total Amount of Penalties which have been Funded for appropriation, as directed by the 66th Section of 7th Vict., c. 15, is 88*l.*
The Total Amount of Costs which were paid to magistrates' clerks, is 39*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

NINTH Half-yearly REPORT under the Act amending the Laws relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vic., c. 15), for the Half-year ended 30th April, 1849.

SIR, *Factory Office, May* 31, 1849.

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

May 31, 1849.

IN my last Report I described the state of the factories in my district, in regard to the observance of the law, during the half-year which commenced on the 1st day of May, 1848, that being the day on which the Act of Parliament, commonly called the "Ten Hours Act," came into full operation; and it now becomes my duty to report upon the state and condition of the factories in my district, and of those persons employed therein whose hours of labour are regulated by the Factory Acts, during the second half-year since the Ten Hours Act took effect.

At the outset, many benevolent individuals, deeply interested in the welfare of the working classes, expressed great alarm lest the workpeople should suffer severely from the reduction of their wages, and the consequent diminution of their comforts, which it was feared must inevitably take place whenever the working day of women and children in *factories* should be reduced to the same number of hours as constitute the working day of *ordinary* mechanics and labourers: and it was even foretold that, under this pressure, the workpeople themselves, being the first to feel the ill effects of the law upon their personal comforts, would be the first to apply for its abrogation. The Act of Parliament has now been in force for a sufficiently long time, and it has been fairly carried out in a sufficient number of instances, and under a sufficient variety of circumstances, to enable me to report, as I am required to do, as to its effects upon the state and condition of the Factories in my district, and of those persons employed therein whose labour is regulated by statute. Referring more particularly to the cotton district, it may be premised that, shortly before the passing of the Ten Hours Act, a general reduction in the rate of wages, to the extent of ten per cent., was adopted by the masters, and submitted to by the workpeople; but this did not produce, even at that critical moment, any remonstrances on the part of the workpeople against the law, which was then impending over them, for further limiting their hours of work; whence it may be inferred that they had calculated not only what would be its effects upon their earnings *in the factories*, but also how it would affect their condition *in other particulars*.

The effects of the law upon the comforts of the workpeople do not seem to have been injurious, although its coming into operation was accompanied by the reduction in the rate of wages to which I have adverted. From the inquiries which I have made, I find it, indeed, to be generally represented that, notwithstanding this reduction in the rate of wages and the abridgment of the hours of work, the Ten Hours Act has not effected any diminution in the earnings of the workpeople, which is not practically counterbalanced by some equivalent advantages which they gain from the shortening of the working day. In the first place, it would seem that the diminution in the amount of net wages, actually received in cash at the end of the week or fortnight, is by no means proportioned to the reduction in the number of the hours of labour; for it is stated that the "two last" hours of the twelve were not those in which the greatest energy, activity, and vigilance, were available; that, by shortening the day, the hands are now enabled, in 10 hours, to do more work, and do it better, than they could in the first 10 hours of a longer working day; that by improvements in the construction as well as by accelerating the speed of the machinery, a greater amount of work is turned off in the same time than before; that, in fact they get through their work with more hearty good-will, with greater care and attention, and in better spirits; and that, by turning their work better out of hand, their earnings are not diminished by so many abatements, stoppages, and fines for negligence and for bad or damaged work, as used to curtail their receipts under the system of longer hours. Upon this subject, my Report of the 30th May, 1848, in which month the Ten Hours Act came into operation, contained the following remarks:—

I have not heard of any attempt having, as yet, been made to effect what was imputed to be the main object of the advocates for this reduction in the hours of labour, namely, the

Return of Prosecutions in Mr. Horner's District, during the Six Months ended 30*th April*, 1849—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £. s. d.	Amount of Costs. £. s. d.	REMARKS.
1849.		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Ryder*—continued.				
March 2 .	George Rhodes, Smallbridge .	William Chadwick and William Fenton, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without having first registered his name.	1 0 0	0 19 0	
			Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certificate.	..		Withdrawn at the request of the Bench.
March 17 .	G. G. Pilkington, Higher Booth	William Turner and George Hargreaves, Esqrs.	Having neglected to fence securely the fly-wheel of engine, whereby Ralph Wardleworth received bodily injury.	10 0 0	2 0 6	
April 12 .	Jos. Wolstencroft, Middleton .	Rev. T. S. Mills and Jon. Mellor, Esq.	Employing 10 women and young persons for more than 10 hours	10 0 0	4 0 6	
April 20 .	Richard Bridge, Haslingden .	William Turner and George Hargreaves, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without having first registered her name.	1 0 0	0 19 0	
			Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certificate.	1 0 0		
			Employing a young person without having first registered her name.	1 0 0	0 19 0	
			Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certificate.	1 0 0		
						T. D. Ryder.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Davies.				
Jan. 3 . .	John Leach, Staleybridge . .	James Jowett, Jonah Harrop, John Grimshaw, James Lord, Abel Buckley, John Whittaker, Samuel Heginbottom, David Harrison, and John Chapman, Esqrs,	Employing a female for more than 10 hours in one day, reckoning from the time when young persons first began to work on the morning of the same day.	..	1 15 0	Dismissed on the ground that the hours of work had not exceeded a longer period than that sanctioned by law.
			Employing three other females as above	..		Withdrawn in consequence of the above decision.
,,	Thomas Mason and Sons, Ashton-under-Line.	,,	Employing four females as above	..	1 11 0	Withdrawn in consequence of the above decision.
Feb. 7 . .	William Wrigley, Son, and Co., Lydgate.	James Buckley, James Lees, Hugh H. Broughton, Thomas Robinson, and John Buckley, Esqrs.	Employing a female as above	..	2 1 0	Dismissed; the Bench being of opinion that no offence had been committed.
			Employing three females as above	..		Withdrawn.
Feb. 28 .	John M'Guire, minder of self-acting mules.	James Jowett and James Lord, Esqrs.	Having allowed a boy to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
April 11 .	Ralph and J. Howard, Mottram	,,	Employing four females and four young persons after half-past four o'clock on Saturday.	16 0 0	6 12 0	
						Edw. Davies.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Jones.				
Feb. 12 .	H. and E. Ashworth, Bolton .	Rev. J. S. Birley, P. Rothwell, and Peter Ainsworth, Esqrs.	Employing a young person for more than 10 hours in one day, reckoning from the time when young persons first began to work on the morning of the same day.	..	2 9 0	Dismissed. The magistrates were of opinion, "That the construction put upon the Act of Parliament was so doubtful, that they could not convict." D. Jones.

The Total Amount of Penalties which have been Funded for appropriation, as directed by the 66th Section of 7th Vict., c. 15, is 88*l*.
The Total Amount of Costs which were paid to magistrates' clerks, is 39*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*.

NINTH Half-yearly REPORT under the Act amending the Laws relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vic., c. 15), for the Half-year ended 30th April, 1849.

SIR, *Factory Office, May* 31, 1849.

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

May 31, 1849.

IN my last Report I described the state of the factories in my district, in regard to the observance of the law, during the half-year which commenced on the 1st day of May, 1848, that being the day on which the Act of Parliament, commonly called the "Ten Hours Act," came into full operation; and it now becomes my duty to report upon the state and condition of the factories in my district, and of those persons employed therein whose hours of labour are regulated by the Factory Acts, during the second half-year since the Ten Hours Act took effect.

At the outset, many benevolent individuals, deeply interested in the welfare of the working classes, expressed great alarm lest the workpeople should suffer severely from the reduction of their wages, and the consequent diminution of their comforts, which it was feared must inevitably take place whenever the working day of women and children in *factories* should be reduced to the same number of hours as constitute the working day of *ordinary* mechanics and labourers: and it was even foretold that, under this pressure, the workpeople themselves, being the first to feel the ill effects of the law upon their personal comforts, would be the first to apply for its abrogation. The Act of Parliament has now been in force for a sufficiently long time, and it has been fairly carried out in a sufficient number of instances, and under a sufficient variety of circumstances, to enable me to report, as I am required to do, as to its effects upon the state and condition of the Factories in my district, and of those persons employed therein whose labour is regulated by statute. Referring more particularly to the cotton district, it may be premised that, shortly before the passing of the Ten Hours Act, a general reduction in the rate of wages, to the extent of ten per cent., was adopted by the masters, and submitted to by the workpeople; but this did not produce, even at that critical moment, any remonstrances on the part of the workpeople against the law, which was then impending over them, for further limiting their hours of work; whence it may be inferred that they had calculated not only what would be its effects upon their earnings *in the factories*, but also how it would affect their condition *in other particulars*.

The effects of the law upon the comforts of the workpeople do not seem to have been injurious, although its coming into operation was accompanied by the reduction in the rate of wages to which I have adverted. From the inquiries which I have made, I find it, indeed, to be generally represented that, notwithstanding this reduction in the rate of wages and the abridgment of the hours of work, the Ten Hours Act has not effected any diminution in the earnings of the workpeople, which is not practically counterbalanced by some equivalent advantages which they gain from the shortening of the working day. In the first place, it would seem that the diminution in the amount of net wages, actually received in cash at the end of the week or fortnight, is by no means proportioned to the reduction in the number of the hours of labour; for it is stated that the "two last" hours of the twelve were not those in which the greatest energy, activity, and vigilance, were available; that, by shortening the day, the hands are now enabled, in 10 hours, to do more work, and do it better, than they could in the first 10 hours of a longer working day; that by improvements in the construction as well as by accelerating the speed of the machinery, a greater amount of work is turned off in the same time than before; that, in fact they get through their work with more hearty good-will, with greater care and attention, and in better spirits; and that, by turning their work better out of hand, their earnings are not diminished by so many abatements, stoppages, and fines for negligence and for bad or damaged work, as used to curtail their receipts under the system of longer hours. Upon this subject, my Report of the 30th May, 1848, in which month the Ten Hours Act came into operation, contained the following remarks:—

I have not heard of any attempt having, as yet, been made to effect what was imputed to be the main object of the advocates for this reduction in the hours of labour, namely, the

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

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obtaining the same amount of wages for a diminished quantity of work, or, as it has been commonly described, 12 *hours' wages for* 10 *hours' work*; indeed, inasmuch as factory operatives for the most part are paid according to the quantity and quality of the work done, and not according to the hours of work—paid, in fact, by the piece and not by the day or the hour—it seems difficult to account for this phrase of 12 hours' wages for 10 hours' work, or to believe that the working people could have proposed to themselves that the wages earned by them in 10 hours would amount to the same sum as would be earned in 12 hours, unless, indeed, they expected to be able, by the application of greater energy, to turn off as much work in 10 hours as formerly in 12 hours, or unless they anticipated that the amount of net wages actually received would hereafter approach more nearly to the gross wages nominally earned, by not being so much lessened as heretofore by deductions in the shape of stoppages for damaged work and the like, the shortened day enabling them to pay closer attention to their work, and to turn it out of hand with fewer defects."—*Report of T. J. Howell, May* 30, 1848, p. 16.

Furthermore, it is stated, that any diminution in the amount of wages earned at the factory, is fully compensated by what is gained in other ways; thus the females are now themselves enabled to attend to various household duties, which must be discharged by some one, and for which, under the system of long hours at the factory, they had been obliged to pay for the services of a hireling; that the money formerly spent in this way is now saved by the leisure afforded to the females of a family, under the 10 hours' system, which enables them to perform their own duties themselves; and that it is this saving of expenditure *at home*, which in great measure enables them to withstand a diminished rate of wages, accompanied by shorter hours of work. But some compensation for the reduction in the rate of factory wages, is obtained by the male,* as well as by the female members of a family, under the 10 hours' system; for they are enabled, by cultivating allotments of land and otherwise, to contribute their share towards eking out any deficiency in the amount of wages earned at the mill; and this latter advantage is much more extensively available, even in the case of factories situated in large towns, than would at first be supposed. For I find much more garden ground is cultivated in the suburbs of large towns than formerly; and, moreover, that it is no uncommon occurrence for hands who are employed at a factory, to be residing in the surrounding villages at the distance frequently of four, and sometimes five, miles from their work. This reminds me not to pass over unnoticed a remark made to me by a medical practitioner of much experience, viz., that the hands under the 10 hours' system, enjoy an advantage "which "you cannot appreciate in money, but to the value of which they are keenly "alive, viz, improved health;" and, in truth, it needs not medical authority to prove that in point of health, young girls and boys who have to walk long distances to and from their work, in all seasons, must be greatly benefited by the limitation of their working day at the factory to 10 hours over and above meal times. It is to this advantage on the score of bodily health, as well as to the opportunity of enjoying the comforts and sharing the duties of home, and availing themselves of the means of mental improvement, that I am disposed to attribute the common expression, "I had rather give up a meal a day, than go back to the long hours."

Being required to report upon the state and condition of the persons whose labour is restricted, it has been my duty to inquire into these matters. The present is the fitting occasion to report the result of that inquiry; and it is satisfactory to know from those who have ready access to the dwellings of the workpeople, and who have the best means of noting their condition, that their comforts have not been diminished under the system of shorter hours; for, though the rate of their wages has been lowered, the price of the necessaries of life has fallen also; and I have already explained, perhaps with too much diffuseness, the other advantages which they have to set off against the diminution of their earnings, so far as such diminution arises from the shortened hours of work. It is satisfactory, moreover, to be able to report the nonfulfilment of the painful forebodings of those philanthropists who predicted that the leisure gained by the factory hands at the end of their day's work, where the principle of the Ten Hours Act should be fairly carried out, would be devoted by them to idleness and profligacy.

* The strict enforcement of the Ten Hours Act in the case of women and young persons has, as I have shown in my last Half-year's Report, p. 98, a tendency to increase the number of adult males employed, and to keep up their wages.

'Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

May 31, 1849.

Application has, in some few instances, been made to me to sanction the extension of the working day, by authorizing the master to adopt the scheme of working by "shifts." This scheme would enable the master to spread the working day of those whose labour is restricted, over a period of 15 hours, viz., from 5h. 30m. A.M. to 8h. 30m. P.M., over and above the time spent in going to work in the morning, and returning from work at night. This scheme may be accomplished without any addition to the ordinary number of hands, by merely excluding each hand from the particular department to which his labour is professedly appropriated, during certain intervals in the course of the day; during which intervals the work of the absentee is done by some one or other of his workfellows: so that, in point of fact, each of them in his turn does the work of an absentee, in addition to his own, for a period of time exactly commensurate to the intervals during which he himself (where the system is fairly carried out) loiters outside in idleness, or during which (where it is not fairly carried out) he is "shifted" to some other employment, in the manner described in the letters quoted in my last Report, p. 96.

It was stated by a mill-owner in my district, that if the shift system were permitted it would be tantamount to a repeal of the Act; that in towns the same young people would be worked in different factories 15 hours daily by being "shifted" from one to the other; that at an expense of 5*l.* he himself could, with "shifts," work just as long as he pleased; and no Inspector would ever be able to detect any offence against the Act.

To the few applications which have been made to me to authorize the working by "shifts," I have replied by referring to the sections which prohibit that method of working, and by stating that I had no power to dispense with the provisions of an Act of Parliament. All parties in my district were quietly accommodating themselves to those provisions, as interpreted by the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, and enforced in conformity with that opinion by the justices of the borough of Stockport in the three cases referred to in my last Report, p. 99, when the attempt to break through the 10 hours' limitation, and to extend the factory day by legalizing the "shift" system was renewed in that borough. The proceedings on the fourth occasion, when the justices of the borough of Stockport adopted a construction opposed to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, and at variance with the three previous decisions of that bench, are thus reported to me by Mr. Trimmer—

February 3, 1849.

You will be surprised to hear that the Borough Justices of Stockport, notwithstanding their former decisions on the "Relay" question, have this day dismissed some informations which I had laid against Mr. Robinson of that borough, for employing females by "shifts" or "relays." In the case of Mr. Stuart, the following decision was given by the borough justices of Stockport on the 5th August last.

The magistrates believe the law to be, that the notice of the hours of work is the only proof of the commencement of working, and therefore determine to convict in all cases where any person, under 18 years of age, works in a factory under circumstances similar to the present case. They, however, in this case have to ask Mr. Trimmer whether he will now press for a conviction, or be satisfied (the principle being now decided), with the withdrawal of this information on payment of costs.

This decision I read in Court on Saturday last, and reminded them that they had three times decided against the legality of the "Relay" system; but I was told that the information then before them differed from those against Mr Stuart, who had employed young persons for two hours after they had been employed 10 hours elsewhere, although there was no evidence that Mr. Stuart had any knowledge of this fact: but he was not permitted to employ young persons for *two* hours on the "Relay" system, whilst his more fortunate townsman has been allowed to employ them *ten* hours on the same system. The cases against Messrs. Wylde and Neild, and Mr. Samuel Moorhouse, in both of which convictions took place before the justices of the borough of Stockport on the 26th August last, were *precisely similar* to those against Mr. Robinson dismissed to-day.

There were four justices on the bench on this last occasion when the former decisions were overruled; three of them were cotton-spinners, one being, as I am informed, uncle of the defendant.

A blunder had been committed in the issuing of the summons against Mr. Robinson for employing 24 females 12 hours daily, so that I deemed it advisable to withdraw most of them on payment of costs by defendant; but I obtained five convictions of 1*l.* each; not however without an attempt having been made to turn the employment of these persons into another nice point of law.

With reference to Mr. Trimmer's allusion to the relationship subsisting

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

May 31, 1849.

between the defendant and Mr. Eskrigge, of the firm of Kershaw, Leese, and Co., one of the justices who adjudicated upon this case, I may mention, that the manager of this gentleman's factory had, several months previously, proposed the identical scheme of working by shifts, which is printed in my Report of the 30th May, 1848, p. 18, but its illegality having been pointed out, the plan was abandoned at that time. The "shift" system having, however, been thus sanctioned by the bench of which Mr. Eskrigge was an active member in the case of his kinsman, Mr. Trimmer reports that this gentleman has now adopted it in his own establishment.

In a second case in my district, another bench of justices has also refused to act upon the opinion of the law officers of the Crown with reference to the illegality of the system under consideration. That case was likewise characterized by a remarkable circumstance. After the informations had been formally dismissed, and the case had been thus decided in favour of his client, the solicitor for the defendant candidly informed the prosecutor that his client had taken the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Manning upon the point in controversy, who had declared that the mode of working, which the decision of the justices had just upheld, was illegal. These decisions produce the injurious effect of disturbing the equal administration of the law, and urgently call for a remedy—either that the law should be altered so as to be made to conform to these decisions, or that it should be administered by a less fallible tribunal, whose decisions would conform to the law. That the feeling of distrust in the tribunals by which the Factory Act is administered is not confined to the working classes, will be seen from the following communication addressed to me by a gentleman of the highest respectability and intelligence, and who, I know, speaks the sentiments of a large portion of the trade—

> It is very ill-judged in any mill-owner to attempt to evade the law; for it is creating a great deal of uneasiness and dissatisfaction among the operatives, and of course it is annoying and disadvantageous to those mill-owners who wish to observe, and do observe, the law, in the plain common-sense view of it, in which every candid and impartial person must regard it. When these cases are brought forward I always long for a STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.*
>
> However, whether a Ten, Eleven, or Twelve Hours' Bill be enacted, it is only just that we should all be placed on the same footing, and that no individual should be allowed to work his mill 13 or 14 hours by the humbug of relays, while his neighbours who have to compete with him in the same market, and with the same class of operatives, work conscientiously, according to the law, 10 hours. I need not tell you, that much more is produced in 10 hours now, than ever in former years, and the tendency is still to increase the production in that time.

After the occurrence of these decisions, and knowing from common fame what had occurred elsewhere on the same subject, I have, for the present, abstained from taking any further steps in this matter, in the hope that some higher authority might interpose. Of the cotton factories in my district, only four, as far as I am aware, are working by shifts or relays, while 31 work more than 10 hours with adult males.

Amongst those who are not conversant with factory labour, I find an opinion to prevail that a greater number of persons would find employment if the shift system were permitted. As far as my experience goes I find the very reverse of this to be the fact. In illustration of this I will instance the case of a gentleman who works his card-room 11 hours daily, the quantity of work produced in that department being insufficient (either from the nature of the material then in course of manufacture, or from some miscalculation as to the productive power of the machinery) to keep pace with the other processes throughout the factory. If the shift system is resorted to for accomplishing his purpose, no extra hands are employed; but the working day is protracted as I have before explained, by each person having to do the work of another in addition to his own during some portion of the day. But if the shift system is not resorted to, a little additional machinery is erected in the card-room, and to

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* By the 1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 29, s. 10, commonly called Sir John Hobhouse's Factory Act, it was enacted, "That no justice of the peace, being also a proprietor or occupier of any such mill, manufactory, or building, where the spinning or manufacturing of cotton is carried on, or the father, son, or brother of any such proprietor or occupier, shall act as a justice of the peace under this Act."

attend this machinery the services of an extra number of workpeople are required throughout the whole period of the 10 hours during which the factory is worked.

Complaints continue to reach me of the prevalence in some places of the truck system; of the losses sustained therefrom by the operatives, and generally of its injurious effects upon the relations of master and workman. The ample and stringent provisions of the Act for prohibiting the payment of wages in goods (1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 37), of which my Report, dated 31st December, 1843,* contains a summary, would appear still not to be sufficiently known by the operatives; they are, indeed, painfully alive to the disadvantages under which they labour from the existence of the system, and are aware that the payment of wages in goods is illegal; but they do not know how to obtain redress when the injustice they suffer becomes intolerable.

It is scarcely possible to conceive an arrangement between a master and his labourer so profitable to the one, so pernicious to the other, and so demoralizing to both, as the truck system. While his fellow-townsman can lay out his earnings in the cheapest accessible market, the workman who is paid in truck is compelled to buy at an enhanced price, from a limited supply of inferior goods, not such as his necessities require, but as his master's stock affords; thus it not unfrequently happens that his wages are paid in one article alone, and a forced sale of this dearly purchased reward of a week's toil is his only means of obtaining money for the acquisition of the remaining necessaries of life. So openly is this system practised in one part of my district, that all flour of an inferior quality is commonly designated "currier's meal," a byeword applied to the material paid as wages by one of the principal manufacturers of the place, who is also a currier, and in addition to his other vocations, keeps a store "for the benefit of his hands."

It is worthy however of remark, that among the circumstances which undermine that mutual confidence and good understanding which ought to subsist between the employers and the employed, the heartburning and discontent excited by the truck system owe their existence to the more powerful of the two parties to the contract, and may be removed by him without injustice to

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* "Complaints have been occasionally made to me respecting the practice of paying in goods instead of money, which practice is familiarly known by the name of the truck system;" the very stringent provisions of the Statute 1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 37, appear to be generally unknown to the parties for whose benefit the statute in question was passed; it is difficult to conceive a statute better calculated to attain its object, if the provisions were generally known by the persons most interested in knowing them. The main provisions are these:—

Sec. 1 enacts,—"That in all contracts the wages shall be made payable in the current coin of the realm, and not otherwise; any contract to the contrary is illegal, null, and void."

Sec. 2 enacts,—"That it must not contain any stipulations as to the manner in which the wages shall be expended; otherwise void."

Sec. 3 enacts,—"That the entire amount of wages payable to any artificer or labourer shall be no coin only; and every payment in goods is declared illegal, null, and void."

Sec. 4 enacts,—"That artificers may recover wages, if not paid in the current coin."

Sec. 5 enacts,—"That in any action or proceeding for wages brought against the employer, he shall not be allowed to make any set-off by reason of any goods, &c., sold and delivered, or supplied to the artificer at any shop or warehouse kept by or belonging to such employer, or in the profits of which he shall have any share or interest."

Sec. 6 enacts,—"That no employer in any of the enumerated trades shall be entitled to maintain any suit or action against any artificer for any goods, &c., sold, delivered, or supplied on account of his wages or reward for his labour, from any shop or warehouse kept by or belonging to such employer, or in the profits of which he shall have any share or interest."

Sec. 7 enacts,—"That if any such artificer, his wife, or widow, or child (if under the age of 21 years) should become chargeable to the parish, the overseers may recover the amount of wages paid in goods in the same manner as the artificer himself."

Sec. 9 enacts,—"That if any employer, by himself, or by any agent, directly or indirectly, do that which is declared illegal by this Act, he shall—

For the first offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten nor less than five pounds.

For the second offence, a sum not exceeding twenty, nor less than ten pounds.

For the third offence, a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds."

Sec 18 enacts,—"That out of any penalty or forfeiture, the justices may award any sum to the informer not exceeding twenty pounds, provided the proceeding for the offence be commenced within three months."

"Having reason to believe that the overseers of the poor are generally unaware of those provisions of the Truck Act, which concern them, I, on the 5th January, 1844, called the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to this subject, who have caused a circular letter to be prepared in accordance with my recommendations, a copy of which is inserted in the Appendix to this Report."—*Report of T. J. Howell, 31st December*, 1843, pp. 19, 20.

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

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himself, and to the social improvement of the other, by the simple fulfilment of his duties under the law.

Places visited :—

Stockport.	Trowbridge.
Hyde.	Bradford.
Bollington.	Wellington.
Newton Moor.	Freshford.
Macclesfield.	Tiverton.
Langley.	Batheaston.
Congleton.	Chippenham.
Newcastle.	Bristol.
Keel.	

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
T. JONES HOWELL.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. I..

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

May 31, 1849.

Return of Accidents for the Six Months ended 30th April, 1849.

Accidents arising from Machinery required by the Act to be securely Fenced.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

Accidents arising from Machinery.

Amputation of right hand or arm	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Amputation of part of right hand	4	2	4	4	1	..	9	6	15
Amputation of left hand or arm	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Amputation of part of left hand	1	1	4	5	..	2	5	8	13
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	6	..	4	1	..	2	10	3	13
Fracture of hand or foot	3	1	8	7	5	..	16	8	24
Injuries to head and face	2	2	9	5	..	..	11	7	18
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	36	27	52	41	3	3	91	71	162
Total	52	33	85	63	9	7	146	103	249

Accidents not arising from Machinery.

Causing death	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Fracture of hand or foot	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Injuries to head and face	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	4	3	3	2	..	..	7	5	12
Total	5	3	6	2	..	..	11	5	16
Total number of accidents reported . .	57	36	92	65	9	7	158	108	266

Appendix No. 2.

List of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factory Regulation Acts, in the District of Thomas Jones Howell, Esq., during the Six Months ended 30th April, 1849.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £. s. d.	Amount of Costs. £. s. d.	REMARKS.
1849.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Trimmer.*			
Jan. 1	Bridgett and Ashe, Stockport.	James Marshall, Cephas Howard, T. Eskrigge, Esq., Sir R. Pendlebury.	Having employed a female more than 10 hours in one day Not having kept a register of young persons in the form required Not having hung up notice of hours of work in their factory	1 0 0 2 0 0 ..	0 13 6 0 10 6 0 3 6	Dismissed.
Jan. 13	W. Hall, overlooker, in the employ of Messrs. Hole and Linyard.	Edward Marsland and Cephas Howard, Esqrs.	Having employed a child without a surgical certificate	2 0 0	0 13 6	
Feb. 3	John Robinson, Stockport	J. Newton, Cephas Howard, T. Eskrigge, Esqrs., Sir R. Pendlebury.	Having employed a female more than 10 hours in one day Having employed four other females more than 10 hours in one day. Having employed 20 other female more than 10 hours in one day Having employed five females more than 10 hours in one day. Having hung up a false notice of the hours of work	1 0 0 4 0 0	13 14 6 .. 2 2 0	. . . . Withdrawn on payment of costs. Dismissed. These persons had been employed on the shift system. On three previous occasions the Stockport justices had convicted mill-occupiers for employing young persons on the same system. Their decision was announced in the following words:—"The magistrates believe the law to be, that the notice of the hours of work is the only proof of the commencement of working, and therefore determine to convict in all cases where any person under 18 works in a factory under circumstances similar to the present."
April 20	David Oldham, Macclesfield.	T. Lallemande, Thomas Swanwick, M.D., W. Brocklehurst, R. Wright, Henry Wardle, Esqrs.	Having neglected to securely fence part of the mill-gearing in his factory, whereby a girl received bodily injury. Not sending notice of accident to certifying surgeon. Having neglected to securely fence part of the mill-gearing in his factory.	10 0 0 2 0 0 ..	... .	Withdrawn on payment of costs. C. Trimmer.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Hickes.			
Feb. 24	Evan Evans, Cwmgwilly	Daniel Prytherch and John G. Phillipps, Esqrs.	Having employed a young person without a surgical certificate	2 0 0	1 0 6	Weston Hickes.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Kent.			
Feb. 6	Uriah Maggs, Gillingham	Marquis of Westminster, Thomas B. Bower, G. Whieldon, jun., Esqrs., and Rev. A. Huxtable.	Employing a young person more than 10 hours in one day Employing a young person more than 58 hours in one week	1 0 0 1 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Maggs, Hindley, and Co., Bourton	,,	Employing a young person more than 10 hours in one day. Employing a young person more than 58 hours in one week	1 0 0 1 0 0	1 6 0	

List of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factory Regulation Acts, in the District of Thomas Jones Howell, Esq., &c.—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1849.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Kent*—continued.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Feb. 7	Maggs and Son, Penselwood	Right Hon. H. Hobhouse, & Rev. — Bennett.	Employing a young person more than 10 hours in one day Employing a young person without entering the name in the register.	1 0 0 2 0 0	1 0 0	
Feb. 28	Hayward and Sons, Crewkerne	— Coombs, J. R. Uttermere, and — Speak, Esqrs.	Employing females in the night time Employing females more than 10 hours in one day Not hanging up a correct notice of the hours of work	. . . . . .	1 7 3	Dismissed. Summons informal. Withdrawn. SAMUEL S. KENT.
1848.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. A. Redgrave.*			
Nov. 30	Owen Davies, Llanidloes	J. Davis, J. Foulkers, C. Reed, and D. Hamer, Esqrs.	Employing two children without certificates of school attendance.	. .	0 12 9	The occupier brought up his foreman, after the charge had been sustained; proved that he (the occupier) had used due diligence, and that the foreman had committed the offence unknown to him. The foreman was convicted, and adjudged to pay costs only.
,,	Edmund Cleaton, Llanidloes	,,	Employing a young person in meal hours	3 0 0	0 9 0	
,,	John Morris, Llanidloes	,,	,, ,,	3 0 0	0 5 9	
,,		,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate	. .	0 3 3	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Dec. 1	Hughes and Chapman, Abermule.	Rev. R. J. Davies, H. Buller, and J. M. Stephens, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate Employing two young persons without surgical certificates Employing three young persons without entering names in register	2 0 0	1 17 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	W. Astley, Newtown	,,	Employing a young person in meal hours	1 0 0	0 11 3	
,,	E. Williams, Newtown	,,	,, ,,	1 0 3	0 11 3	
,,	Mary Syars, Newtown	,,	Employing two young persons in meal hours	2 0 0	1 2 6	
1849.						
Feb. 13	Giles Evans, Tyllwch	J. Foulkes, Esq.		. .	. .	Only one magistrate being present this case was adjourned until March 29.
March 24	Thomas Townsend, Coventry	Wm. Hawkes and Thomas Banbury, Esq.	Employing a young person after half-past 4 o'clock on Saturdays Employing four other young persons after half-past 4 o'clock on Saturdays.	. . . .	1 5 9	Dismissed. Withdrawn.
			Employing a young person more than 58 hours in one week Employing four other young persons more than 58 hours in one week.	1 0 0 . .	1 11 3	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
March 24	Caleb Evans, Tyllwch	J. Davies and J. Foulkes, Esq.	Having neglected to securely fence an upright shaft Having neglected to securely fence an upright shaft, whereby bodily injury was caused to a young person.	5 0 0 10 0 0	2 3 3	The defendant was committed to prison for one month in default of payment. ALEXANDER REDGRAVE.

Total Amount of Penalties, which have been funded for appropriation to Schools, in pursuance of 7 Vic. c. 15, s. 66, is 44*l*. Total Amount of Costs paid to Justices' Clerks and Constables, 34*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*.

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

May 31, 1849.

FACTORIES AND PRINT WORKS--LONDON AND LEEDS DISTRICT.

NINTH Half-yearly REPORT under the Act to amend the Laws relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vict., c. 15), and SEVENTH Half-yearly REPORT under the Act to regulate the Labour of Children, Young Persons, and Women, in Print-Works (8 and 9 Vict., c. 29).

SIR, *Factory Office, London, May* 31, 1849.

IN compliance with that part of the 45th enactment of the 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 103, which requires periodical returns from the Inspectors of Factories, and with the subsequent regulations on the same subject, from time to time made by or sanctioned on the part of, the several Secretaries of State for the Home Department, I have now the honour to lay before you such further details relating to the proceedings in my district, during the six months ending the 30th ultimo, as have not been otherwise fully reported to you by me.

Appendices 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The four first Tables in the Appendix, pp. 44, 45, 46, show the following occurrences during the half-year, viz., the places visited by me; the sums appropriated by your direction to day-schools from the Factory Fines Fund; the number of accidents reported to me; and the number and result of the prosecutions instituted under the several Factory Acts.

The ordinary duties of the department have occupied the several Sub-Inspectors in nearly the usual manner, save when they have been necessarily interrupted by the peculiar circumstances arising out of the illegal employment elsewhere of young persons or women by relays or shifts, to which I shall hereafter refer as having caused much excitement throughout my district, especially in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The only alterations in the list of certifying surgeons during the last half-year have been the appointments of Mr. John Eastwood, of Meltham, and Mr. Wm. Dalla Husband, of York. The reason which induced me to make the first was the increasing age and infirmities of the surgeon previously appointed; the latter became necessary in consequence of the resignation of Mr. George Brunton, who has removed from York.

Employment of Children, Young Persons, and Women.

During the last half-year, even while the demand for manufactured goods was most active, the general practice throughout my district has been to limit the daily work of persons in each mill, to the period which the Act of 1847 fixed for the labour of young persons and women, namely 10 hours. There have been exceptions, to which I shall hereafter refer. Wherever the general practice has been adopted, the youngest class (children who attend school) have derived proportionate advantage from the limitation thus imposed by the Legislature. If the hours of the day selected by the mill-owners for the performance of the 10 hours' labour of young persons, did not allow each section or class of children to work five hours' daily, the same object in effect has been attained, either by working the two classes for the whole of every alternate day, the intermediate day being allotted to school attendance, as sanctioned by the 31st section of the 7 Vict., c. 15; or by requiring the children working the longer hours one week, to work the other or shorter part of the day, during the next week.

To make this clear to those unacquainted with the Factory system, it may be well to explain, that the Factory Act of 1844, in its ordinary operation, requires children under 13 to be divided into two equal sets, the relay to relieve the first set at the daily dinner hour allotted to young persons and women. The arrangement which prevails in most places, is to work young persons and women two hours before breakfast, from six to eight A.M.; four hours between breakfast and dinner-time, from half-past eight to half-past 12; and four hours in the afternoon, from half-past one till half-past five P.M. The

morning class of children, under this division of time, would be employed for six hours, and the afternoon class only four hours; but if the children in the morning class of one week, form the afternoon class of the next week, it will be evident, that during the course of each fortnight, the hours of actual work, the wages earned, and the recreation enjoyed by each child, will have been equalized. This division of time, as it regards young persons and women, with a slight alteration in the hours for commencing and ending the daily work during the winter months, seems to suit well the habits of the working classes, and to be much approved of by them wherever it is adopted. To the elder females, no portion of the day can be more valuable for recreation or attendance to domestic duties, than the regular and continuous period this plan gives them, at the end of their daily factory labour. It also affords to the boys and girls who desire to attend evening schools, the opportunity to do so.

I have mentioned certain exceptions to the general rule of closing the mill at the end of 10 hours' work. The principal mode in my district, by which any part of the machinery of a mill is kept in operation for more than 10 hours, is by associating, after all young persons and women have left the mill, the labour of the second or relay class of childen who have attended school in the forenoon, with men above 18 years of age. This is permitted by the provisions of the Factory Act, of 1844, whereby children who commence work after dinner may be employed for six hours and a half, provided they are not kept in the factory after half-past eight in the evening. The Factory Acts do not limit the labour of men above 18 years of age, and make no other regulations respecting their hours of work, than to require the mill-occupiers to put up a notice of the hours of commencing and of ending their daily work, which notice is only necessary when adult men work longer than young persons, for whom a notice is specially required.

The employment of children only eight or nine years old, as late as half-past eight o'clock in the evening (which is sometimes done), has been complained of, but it is not often practised, and does not facilitate any evasion of the clear and simple enactments for their protection. Their attendance at school during the forenoon, is a sufficient safeguard against their having been employed in any other mill during the same day.

The same discontent and excitement, owing to the employment of young persons and women elsewhere by shifts, which induced me to address you on the 31st ultimo, has continued to prevail, throughout the West Riding of Yorkshire, during the remainder of the term to which this Report refers. Other cases have also occurred in the West Riding, besides the two then reported to you, in which mill-owners have commenced working these classes by shifts or spurious relays, more or less complicated. In no one case have legitimate relays of young persons been adopted. Wherever I have suspected these classes to be wrongly employed, I have pursued the course I prescribed to myself, from the time when I considered it reasonable to suppose occupiers of any mill might have been influenced and misled by the opinions and decisions promulgated in favour of the shift system. One of the Sub-Inspectors or myself — generally both — have visited such mill and explained the law, simply requiring the system to be discontinued immediately, and a regular period of 10 hours fixed for the work of those classes. With the exception of the two cases to which I am now about to refer, this has been always complied with. I regret to say two firms, the one persisting in carrying on the plan, and the other in renewing it after due caution, have obliged me to take the only course left open to me, to enforce that uniformity throughout my district, which I had up to that time, happily obtained by friendly interference. The proceedings and decision are so important, and the result establishes so fully and with such authority the illegality of working young persons by shifts, that I deem it necessary to offer a few observations on the proceedings, which might otherwise escape your notice.

The principal firm prosecuted was that of Wilson and Pink, cotton doublers of Robert Town, in the parish of Birstall. The members of the firm removed from Lancashire rather more than two years ago into my district, and their business, (from what I have heard,) is more connected with the Manchester trade, than with any market in the West Riding. The other mill occupier was James Swift, occupying a small woollen factory at Mirfield. The situation of both mills, necessarily brought the several informations before the petty

Report by *R. J. Saunders, Esq.*
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sessions at Dewsbury. Mr. Swift had commenced working wrongly in August last. Mr. Sub-Inspector Bates and myself visited his mill shortly afterwards, explained the law to him, and took considerable pains to guard against any misunderstanding on his part. We again visited the mill in September, when we satisfied ourselves Mr. Swift both understood the law, and was obeying it, except in some few minor details, which were immediately corrected. In December, Mr. Bates reported the mill as correct. During the week ending the 28th of April, Mr. Swift was induced, notwithstanding the cautions he had received, to commence a system of shifts of young persons. Messrs. Wilson and Pink commenced on the 3rd of April to work their mill on a system of five shifts of young persons. Towards the middle of the month (the 16th), Mr. Wilson wrote to Mr. Sub-Inspector Bates, wishing to know if relays would be permitted, and was promptly answered in the negative. The next market day Mr. Bates saw Mr. Swift, and gave him the same explanation. On the 27th of April, Mr. Bates visited the mill in question, and reported to me, with full details, that the illegal employment of young persons was still practised there. On the 1st of May, I accompanied Mr. Bates to the mill, and found that no alteration whatever had been made in the mode of working. I then gave orders for a prosecution, as the only course left, in justice to those who had readily conformed to the law. I have entered into these particulars, that you may clearly understand how, acting in the spirit of your directions of the 5th and 12th of August, 1848, no pains had been spared by the Sub-Inspector and myself to prevent the necessity of a prosecution.

I considered the points on which I sought adjudication, were so important as to make it advisable that I should be present to offer such explanations as might be required of me, and to meet any statement which might be advanced inconsistent with facts or proceedings elsewhere. The manner in which the proceedings were brought to an issue, and more especially the attention and care with which the magistrates had been kind enough to devote, between the first and second hearing, to the examination of the various provisions of the Act, then first brought before them for adjudication, rendered my attendance of very little importance.

The proceedings instituted differed chiefly from those previously adopted at Colchester, Loughborough, Leeds, and elsewhere, by Mr. Sub-Inspector Bates, as directed by me, having first laid an information against each of the parties under the 63rd sec. of the 7th Vict., c. 15, for "having wilfully made a false entry in the notice required to be hung as to the hours of work of *all* young persons and females above 18 years of age."* In the case against Messrs.

* Sec. 28, requires the mill-occupier to fix on a board, and to hang up in the factory, notices of various kinds, and, among them a notice of "the times of beginning and ending daily work of all persons employed in the factory," and prescribes that every notice "shall be in the form and according to the directions in Schedule C." Schedule C, among other forms and directions, contains the following in this exact form and words:—

The Hours of Work of all Young Persons and Females above Eighteen Years of Age employed in this Factory.									
Days of the Week.	Morning.		Forenoon.		Afternoon.		Evening.		Total Hours.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
*									

* In this space the days of the week to which the hours of work referred to shall be entered.

_____ {*Signature of the Occupier of the Factory, or his Agent.*

It will be observed that this notice is specially prepared and adapted for "*all* young persons and females above 18 years of age," with blank spaces ruled and headed for entering the days of the week, and the hours of commencing and ending work, in the morning, forenoon, afternoon, and evening, and for the total number of hours in each day—making no provision and leaving no blank for the names of any one or more persons employed. That the omission was not accidental, or merely an oversight of the parties framing the Bill, is strongly inferred from the fact, that another notice in the same schedule does provide columns for the surname and christian name of the females and young persons who may be occasionally required to work in shifts or relays, when recovering time lost by partial stoppages of the machinery by

Wilson and Pink, the alleged false entry was having stated 6 A.M. as "the time of beginning daily work of *all* young persons and females above 18 years of age," when it was known to the mill-occupiers that several begun work at 5½ A.M. In the case against Mr. Swift, the alleged false entry was having stated 5½ P.M. as "the time of ending daily work" of the same description of persons, while it was proved some continued to work until 8 P.M.

A false entry of either kind, (as well as other false entries,) may be made where no shifts are employed, and therefore an information of this nature may not always involve the question which these prosecutions were undertaken to determine; but on the other hand, no cases of shifts have come before me, which have not afforded the opportunity of trying by such a test the illegality of this employment. In some cases, it is possible the information should be, for not hanging up a required notice, "in the form and according to the directions given in Schedule C." As for instance, if no notice whatever has been put up, or if some of the prescribed words in the form have been omitted or altered so as to preclude the notice from being admitted as of any value; but the mill-occupiers are so well aware of the importance attached to notices, that it is very rare indeed they are not put up in some form or other, and various are the ingenious devices that have been practised to evade the obvious intent and effect of this required document, when the actual form prescribed is literally and faithfully used.

I have indeed reason to believe that my explanation of the course I should pursue in this respect, has operated more than any other argument in convincing some of those who had adopted shifts, of the impossibility of continuing to do so without subjecting themselves to fines.

In the case of Wilson and Pink five separate notices were hung up, each specifying different hours of work and meals. The words "*all* young persons and females above 18 years of age employed in this factory," formed a portion of each notice, but a contrivance was devised, *by the addition of certain words to each notice, and by a list of names appended to four of them*, to make the hours of work on each notice read as applicable only to a portion of the hands. Thus, No. 1 notice had 10 names appended to it as the persons to be employed according to the hours set forth in that table, No. 2 had 7 names, No. 3 had also 7 names, No. 4 had in like manner 16 names appended to it, while No. 5 notice had words added, implying that the hours it contained were those during which the remainder, 60 in number, of the young persons and women in the mill were employed.

By the information for a false entry I intended to, and did in effect, raise the question, whether more than one notice, that is to say, more than one set of hours for young persons, &c., could be put up by the occupier of any one mill; and if not more than one, which of the five notices, in the case of Wilson and Pink, was to be treated as the proper or legal notice. As a guide to a right decision on this point, it became necessary to ascertain which notice, both in its letter and spirit, bore the strongest evidence that it was filled up in accordance with what the law required in any other matter, which might directly, or even indirectly, affect the working hours. Nothing, it is evident, could be more suitable for this purpose than to ascertain what were the times set apart for meals in accordance with the provisions of the Factory Acts, inasmuch as the arrangement of meal hours would influence materially the division of the hours of work into two or more of the four periods named in the prescribed form,—morning, forenoon, afternoon, and evening.

The enactments respecting meals are the 6th of 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 103, and the 36th of 7 Vic., c. 15. The first provides that "not less than 1½ hours for meals shall be given to any young person;" the latter that "*all* the young persons employed in a factory shall have the time for meals *at the same period of the day*." On examining the hours of work in all the notices, it was evident that the only hours in the course of the day, which, in conformity with the last provision, were common to *all* young persons for taking meals, were the hours stated in notice No. 5. This notice represented *all* young per-

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drought or floods; that is, when perhaps one or more rooms in a mill are obliged to stop work for one or more hours in the middle of the day, and the persons who have lost that time may come back to work after all the other young persons and women have left. The 63rd sec. enacts, that every person convicted of making any false entry in any notice required by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than 5*l.* and not more than 20*l.*

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

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sons, &c., to begin at 6 A.M.; to have the following times for meals, half an hour for breakfast at 8 A.M., and one hour for dinner at 1 P.M.; their daily work ending at 5½ P.M. No. 1 notice gave in addition to the above meal hours, another hour for dinner and two hours for tea. No. 2 gave two additional hours for dinner, the persons referred to leaving the mill an hour before the previous class. No. 3 gave three additional hours for breakfast, and No. 4 half an hour for tea, the persons referred to beginning work later in the day by 2½ hours, than any other set, but not one of these additions to the meal-times was common to *all* young persons, and they consequently could not (as I conceived) be treated as meal-times required or sanctioned by the Act. Moreover, No. 5 notice was applicable to 60 persons, and the other four notices altogether applicable in the aggregate only to 40 persons. Under all these circumstances, Mr. Bates very properly treated No. 5 notice as the one which had been put up to comply with the 28th section. He marked it as such by his initials when he visited the factory, and I carried out his interpretation of these documents by selecting that particular notice for the judgment of the Court, when the defendant produced all the notices at the time appointed for the hearing of the complaint. Had the defendant proffered any other of the notices as the proper one, he would have been equally obnoxious to a charge of false entry, for no one of them did state correctly "the hours of work of *all* young persons and females above 18 years of age in the factory."

Acting in conformity with the opinion of those on whose judgment I could rely, and whom I had consulted when I had reason to apprehend I might have to undertake such a prosecution, I considered that all notes or explanations inserted on the board to which the notice was affixed, which were either inconsistent with the plain language of the enactment and schedule, or which were in addition to and not required by the directions given for filling it up, should be deemed as mere surplusage, and disregarded accordingly; and that if any of the words prescribed were altered or omitted, then such notice should be deemed to be illegal.

It will be seen by the terms used in delivering the judgment of the bench, the view I had been induced to adopt was deemed to be strictly correct.

The defendant's attorney drew the attention of the bench to the list of names and other memoranda attached to each of the notices, explanatory of the individuals to which each applied; and pleaded that all five notices should be read as one notice. Mr. Greenwood stated, after consulting with his colleagues—

That as the notice put in by the Inspector was the one which seemed to agree most nearly with the prescribed form in the Schedule to the Act, they could only receive so much of that form as agreed with the Schedule, as the notice required to be hung up, *any addition not required by the form or direction of the Act, they must consider as so much scribbling*, of which they could take no notice whatever. Observing that, as revising barrister, he had had great experience as to the necessity of accurately following the prescribed words and directions of any form given by an Act, and that he could tell the defendant and all other persons interested then in court, that in examining this notice he could point out how the Inspector might have laid informations, for several false entries.

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* A notice of the hours of meals is also required to be hung up in each factory. The following is the exact form prescribed in Schedule (C) for the notice of meal hours, as it was filled up and added in this factory to the hours of work for No. 5 set:—

The Times allowed for Meals in this Factory.						
Days of Week.	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Tea.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To
Monday . . .	8	8½	1	2	..	..
Tuesday . . .	8	8½	1	2	..	..
Wednesday . .	8	8½	1	2	..	..
Thursday . .	8	8½	1	2	..	..
Friday . . .	8	8½	1	2	..	..
Saturday . .	8	8½	1	2	..	..

_____ *Signature of the Occupier of the Factory, or his Agent.*

The defendants' attorney then pleaded that the notice was correct when it was first put up, and also that such notices were only to be considered as giving information as to the hours intended to be observed the next day. The magistrates answered, that—

Such was not the case; every notice must be considered as a new notice each day it was hung up from the moment any person began to work on that day. The defendant then was convicted of the offence charged, fined 5*l.* and costs.

The other defendant was afterwards convicted, and fined in the same amount of penalty for a similar offence.

The proceedings above reported took place on the 7th instant. I was quite prepared at that time to have the other informations laid against both defendants, heard and decided. The defendants' attorney, however, applied for a postponement, to which I assented, if it met with the concurrence of the magistrates then present. After some discussion it was decided to take the other cases on the ensuing Monday, when the clerk to the magistrate promised, so far as he was able, to obtain a full bench of the magistrates acting for that division of the Riding. The adjourned proceedings, which took place on the 14th instant, were similar in many respects to those previously adopted in my own and other districts. The defendants were charged with employing certain young persons and women more than 10 hours, the information expressly setting forth that such period was "*reckoned or computed as directed by the statute;*" thus pointing distinctly to the 26th and 52nd section of the Factory Act. Some of the terms in which the judgment of the Court was delivered, in the case heard first, on the 14th instant, explained so clearly the construction of the Factory Act in relation to the calculation of time, that I cannot refrain from quoting them:—

Mr. Ingham, the chairman, after consulting the other magistrates, said, this is a case as to the construction of an Act of Parliament; and it is not as to whether any person really worked more than 10 hours, but whether any person working certain hours *is to be deemed to have worked more than* 10 *hours* in the opinion of the justices. We act as we think the law requires us to do; we are quite agreed, unanimously in fact, all three of us—and we deem Ann Flint to have been worked more than 10 hours in one day, and therefore we convict these parties in the full penalty of 3*l.*

Mr. Greenwood.—I entirely agree with what has fallen from Mr. Ingham. The question turns on the construction of the 52nd section, which I will now read. "In any complaint of the employment of any person in any factory otherwise than is allowed by this Act, the time of beginning work in the morning which shall be stated in any notice fixed up in the factory, signed by the occupier, or his agent, *shall* be taken to be the time when all persons in the factory, except children beginning to work in the afternoon, *began* work on any day subsequent to the date of such notice, so long as the same continued fixed up in the factory." Here is the notice produced by the defendant, which is conclusive.

The time is to be taken from the time stated in the notice, signed by the occupier, and every time the factory is open in the morning it is taken to be the notice put up for that day. I am of the same opinion now, as I was when I read the Act for the first time, which was last Monday. If there is any real difficulty, I say most sincerely I wish it could have been decided anywhere else. But when it comes before us in due course of law, this being the tribunal, I shall not shrink from my duty, nor hesitate to grapple with it, and to endeavour to arrive at a true solution of the question. I will not decide against the form of the statute. I will decide according to law. Now, in all statutes there are rules of construction to be applied, which determine questions which otherwise might lead to some inconvenience. If the statute is plain, the Court has no right to inquire into motives. This is a case of importance, but no doubt it has been argued in Parliament, and all arguments, both for and against, were heard there. Every objection as to principles would be addressed to them. We are called on to construe the words of the 52nd section. I have read them with great care. We have nothing to do with motives. We have to decide on the words. Since I came here, by-the-by, in section 26, I see this further established, because it says, "the hours of work of *any* child or young person," which means any one child or young person whatever; if it had meant any child in particular, the words would have been every *such* child. That clause says, the time should be, for *any* child or young person, which is quite consistent with the 52nd section. No person using his own common sense, and applying the English language to the words of the 52nd section, can put any other legal construction on these words. I have nothing to do with the policy of the Act. I sit here as a lawyer, and in that capacity I convict the parties.

As I have before stated, young persons and women were employed in five different shifts: their hours of work arranged thus on each working day, except Saturday, when the hours of each were regulated so as not to exceed the limit to which they must be restricted in one day of each week, viz., 8 hours:—

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No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
5½ to 8	5½ to 8	5½ to 8	..	6 to 8
8½ to 12	8½ to 1	12 to 1	8½ to 1	8½ to 1
2 to 5	..	2 to 5	2 to 4	2 to 5½
7 to 8	4 to 7	5 to 8	4½ to 8	..

Appendix No. 5.

I add in Appendix No. 5, p. 47, another form, in which the hours of work and meals will be more clearly seen by those who may not understand the other explanations I have given of these hours.

The cases for prosecution I selected from persons employed in the first, fourth, and fifth shifts. I did this in order to obtain a judgment on the different modes to which it would be necessary that a mill-occupier should have recourse when adopting any system of shifts. The hours which the second and third shifts worked, did not differ in any essential particular from the hours selected for the first shifts, and it was therefore unnecessary to notice them.

The first case was that of Ann Flint, a young person, in the fourth shift. She only commenced work after the breakfast hour for all young persons, and having been allowed half an hour for tea (which, however, was not common to all the others), she was actually only 10 hours in the mill; but constructively, as directed by the Act, she was deemed to have been employed for 12½ hours. I proceeded to prove the wrong employment, in this case, under section 52,* that is, by referring to the notice of the hours of work which the defendant had put up. I gave no evidence about any child or young person commencing work at half-past five, because I desired to rest it entirely on the notice. As already explained, the defendant was convicted in this case, and adjudged to pay the full penalty of 3*l*.

The second case heard was that of Elizabeth Fisher, working in the fifth shift. I was desirous, in this case, of establishing the principle of calculation laid down in the 26th section of the Act, viz., "That the hours of the work of all young persons, in every factory, shall be reckoned from the time when any child or young person shall first begin to work in the morning in such factory." I did not, therefore, refer to the notice, but having proved that Elizabeth Fisher was in the factory till 5½ P.M., less one hour and a half for meals, I then proved that one or more children or young persons first began to work the same morning at ½ past 5 o'clock.

The defendant subsequently put in the notice, and claimed that the time of employment should be reckoned in compliance with the 52nd section, from the time stated in that notice, namely, 6 A. M. The judgment of the Bench, in this case, was delivered in the following terms:—

Mr. Ingham.—In this case, Mr. Saunders, you charge the defendant with employing Elizabeth Fisher more than 10 hours, and you make out your case 10½ hours, by the mouth of a witness. The defendant, however, puts in a notice, and by it proves that this girl worked in conformity to it, and that such work did not exceed 10 hours. Therefore, it appears to the Court that this case must be dismissed.

Mr. Greenwood.—Mr. Saunders, the fault is not yours; you have fully proved your case. It arises from a bad construction of the Act of Parliament, by which we are bound to decide according to the 52nd section. The 52nd section coming after the 26th, and in contradiction to it, *must be deemed to repeal the former*. If the defendant had not put in the notice, he would have been convicted.

The third case heard was that of Hannah Parkinson, one in the shift described as No. 1, whose daily work commenced at 5½ A. M., and ended at 8 P. M. The only meal hours *common* to all young persons were proved to be half-an-hour for breakfast, and one hour for dinner. The individual was permitted to be absent at other times for three hours, over and above the regular meal hours, and inasmuch as the 6th section of 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 103, only requires that *not less* than an hour and a half shall be granted for meals, there is no doubt

* For convenience of reference, I quote here the exact words of sec. 52:—"In any complaint for the employment of any person in a factory otherwise than is allowed by the Act, the time of beginning work in the morning, which shall be stated in any notice fixed up in the factory, signed by the occupier or his agent, shall be taken to be the time when all persons in the factory, except children beginning to work in the afternoon, begin work on any day subsequent to the date of such notice, so long as the same continued fixed up in the factory."

a mill-occupier may grant two, or more hours for meals; but this enactment must be taken as amended by the provision in the 36th section of 7 Vict., c. 15, that "all young persons employed in a factory shall have the time for meals *at the same period of the day*;" and by the enactment respecting the notice of the hours of work, I therefore pleaded that no intervals could be calculated as meal times except what were common to all, and that, consequently, the period Hannah Parkinson must be deemed to have been employed, *reckoned or computed as directed by the Factory Acts*, was 13 hours.

After deliberating on the evidence, Mr. Ingham stated—

The magistrates had decided that, according to the provisions of the Act, it was proved that Hannah Parkinson had been employed 12½ hours on the 27th, and the defendant was, therefore, convicted, and adjudged to pay a penalty of 20*s*.

Mr. Ingham further explained the 12½ hours to be made out by reckoning the time, from six in the morning, as stated in the notice, deducting between that hour and eight in the evening (when Hannah Parkinson finished work), the meal times which it had been proved were alone common to *all* young persons, viz., one hour and a half.

The general business of the Court, respecting factory cases, having been brought to an end, Mr. Greenwood said—

I have practised two years here, and this is the first time such cases have been brought before me. If, after this, any further cases are brought, I shall convict in the full penalty in every case, and I shall take as many cases as the Inspector may please to bring.

The clearness and the confidence with which two of the magistrates expressed the unanimous decision of all three who heard these cases, added to the acknowledged high professional standing of Mr. Greenwood, and his experience as a revising barrister and metropolitan police magistrate, will give everywhere great weight to the proceedings at Dewsbury, and preclude any doubt as to the justice and legality of the judgments pronounced there.

In the course of the proceeding, an exception was taken to a practice which has prevailed in many places, of issuing only one summons for the defendant when various informations were to be heard involving offences of exactly the same nature, except as to the names of individuals wrongly employed. The summons that was issued stated distinctly the christian and surname of each person, whom it was intended in separate informations to charge the defendant with having wrongly employed. This practice had been adopted in order to prevent unnecessary and burdensome expenses on the defendant, and had been considered as justified by the 69th section of the Factory Act., 7 Vict., c. 15, in which it is provided that no proceeding shall be quashed, or deemed illegal, for the omission or the insertion of anything which did not affect the essence of the offence. After some discussion, the Bench seemed to be of opinion that a separate summons might be required, and, consequently, only one offence on each information was heard and determined. The defendant might have been summoned for the other offences at a future meeting of the same petty sessions; but further inquiries induced me to think this unnecessary, and I trust my abstaining from seeking higher penalties will meet your approval.

On the 7th instant, the attorney for the defendant asked in Court if I would give facilities for an appeal, provided his client should be convicted on the offences, which were subsequently adjourned till the 14th. Acting in conformity with your instructions of the 9th June last, I answered I was prepared to give every possible facility, pointing out that as the penalty in the case of a false entry was 5*l*., the defendant had the right to appeal given him by section 69, 7 Vict., c. 15. The subject of appeal was renewed in conversation after the conviction took place on the 14th instant. I gave every assurance I was authorized to do, that all reasonable facilities would be granted to bring the case before a superior court. But it was evident that considerable difficulties stood in the way of an appeal, especially after the reasons then assigned for the decision of the magistrates.

Objections to Shifts further illustrated.

The last statutory Reports of my colleagues Mr. Horner and Mr. Howell, as well as my own Report laid before you at that time, treated so fully of the evils to be apprehended from the employment of young persons and women by

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shifts, or even by relays, that I consider it unnecessary now to resume the subject, further than to show how, in various ways, the cases which have since occurred, practically illustrate several of the objections made against such a system.

In the case of Wilson and Pink it may reasonably be asked, in what manner could the persons employed in the first, second, third, and fourth shifts, (all females, some having just completed their 13th year of age, others of various ages up to 25 or 30 years,) ever benefit materially from the period during which they were absent from the mill? The fourth class, who did not commence work till after breakfast time, might certainly devote the morning hours before leaving home, to domestic affairs; but as they were working as late as 8 o'clock at the factory every night, it is obvious that whatever might be their wish, none could enjoy much recreation, or attend evening schools. The three first shifts were all obliged to be at the mill by half-past 5 every morning, and on five days of the week do not finally leave till 7 or 8 in the evening. The entire day of these was therefore virtually occupied; for what period had they (after calculating the time employed going to and from their work), to change their working dress, and attend to other matters of business or recreation? The fifth class contain in reality the only persons to whom the boon intended by the Legislature could be of any essential value. To these, leaving the mill as they did at 5½ P M., the benefit was indeed most valuable.

The defendant's attorney prudently abstained from urging as a matter deserving of consideration the *injurious effect* on the working classes, usually imputed to a strict interpretation of the law. The truth being, that in order to enable the mill-occupier to work these relays, some of the persons employed by him had been induced to remove from Lancashire, away from their ordinary homes and families, to reside for a time in Yorkshire; from whence they would have again to remove if a period of slack trade, or any other cause, induced the mill-occupier to limit his operations so as materially to reduce their earnings. Unless, indeed, (an effect in many cases to be apprehended,) such slackness in trade, or other temporary cause, should induce a firm thus situated to dismiss from employment for a time the permanent residents, and to keep at work all the immigrants, to the yet greater injury of the former. I do not wish to infer that Messrs. Wilson and Pink would have themselves acted thus. The inquiries I instituted respecting the general character of this firm, led me to form a higher estimate of their principles, and the sense of responsibility under which they acted towards their workpeople. But with others less regardless of those employed by them, such a system would have its advantages in the facility it would afford them for resuming full work when a revival of trade made it profitable to them to do so, without having again to seek hands from a distance; knowing that if work be offered to persons in distress, even for a limited period, they will gladly avail themselves of it, however abruptly or harshly they might have been previously dismissed or treated.

Mr. Greenwood, in delivering judgment in the case of Ann Flint, alluded to the practice of each statute containing its own rules of construction, to be applied for the purpose of determining questions which might otherwise lead to great inconvenience. Another magistrate, of considerable experience, who was not present when the cases were heard, referring afterwards to those proceedings, expressed his entire concurrence in what Mr. Greenwood had said, adding, "the case was one of construction of an Act, not one of fact of working. "If it were otherwise, we must begin at the top, and reckon minutes; and who "shall prove them, who was not there all the time? This would not do, "there would be no control in any way." The soundness of this opinion has been illustrated in my district during the last half-year. Statements had been made to the Sub-Inspectors and myself of overwork, by certain mill-occupiers running their machinery five minutes (a little more or less) over each meal-hour, and, in the same manner, commencing work a few minutes before the meal-hour had been actually completed; thus, in the course of each day, running the machinery from 20 to 30 minutes more than the 10 hours.

The persons employed could not give evidence of these facts, because they knew the result of it would be their dismissal, not only from the mill, where the practice had been followed, but, by misrepresentation of their employer, from other mills. Mr. Baker, with my sanction in one case, in which we could

have no confidence in the mill-occupier, employed a person to watch the mills, the result fully confirmed the first statement made to us. Steps were taken to prosecute, even under all the disadvantages arising from being unable to prove, though certain of the fact, that A. B. or C. D. did actually work at those times. The information would have alleged that A. B. or C. D. were allowed, during the meal hours, to be in a certain room while a part of the manufacturing processes were carried on there (*see* sec. 36). When this case, however, was just ripe for hearing, the person employed gave up all remuneration for the time he had been engaged, and stated frankly, that he could not appear as a witness, as it would deprive him of his livelihood. Means had in fact been found to induce or to oblige this party to abandon the service in which he had voluntarily engaged himself; and it would have been most imprudent to have gone into Court with a witness who had expressed his disinclination to appear.

I have had other representations, apparently entitled to the same confidence, which it had been proved the statement made to Mr. Baker deserved; but, after the most careful inquiry, when it became necessary *to count the number of minutes employed,* no legal evidence of actual employment could be obtained sufficiently strong to justify a prosecution, except we resorted to what the Act itself has provided for construing or carrying into effect the restrictions and regulations deemed necessary to protect workers. Thus, the only course by which I have been able to check this description of overwork, has been to give notice that I will, in all cases of suspicion, act strictly on the construction of that part of the 26th section, for "ensuring regularity of time," which requires the time of working to be regulated by a public clock. This will be deemed by the parties offending, and others who wish to render the Factory Act a dead letter, as great a hardship as a prosecution founded on the first part of the same section. Specious excuses will be made to escape punishment, and to induce magistrates to act on the same principle as that which has led to the dismissal of complaints for overwork, reckoned or computed from the time when *any* young person has begun work.

It was never the intention of the Legislature in this or any other matter, that too strict an application to mere forms should be insisted on; nor have the Sub-Inspectors in my district, or myself, done so; but there are cases in which it is absolutely necessary to adhere literally to them. We endeavour to avoid prosecution in matters of form or rules of construction, and only do so when we entertain a strong conviction that it is necessary to resort to them for the purpose of carrying out the intention of the Legislature for the protection of workers.

There are a great number of highly respectable firms, in whose integrity the greatest dependence can be placed, and with whom nothing more is required for the protection and improvement in the condition of the workers, than that a practical mode of benefiting them should be pointed out to such firms, in order to ensure its adoption; but still I am constrained to say, there remain a large number of mill-occupiers among whom no rules or regulations, but those that can be strictly enforced, would be available to protect the persons under them from impositions of various kinds. Among the former very simple regulations for the employment of relays would prevent each person working more than 10 hours on any one day; among the latter, no regulation would protect young persons from being thus employed if shifts are permitted. In neither case would the Ten Hour Act give to these classes the advantages it was intended to afford them.

Education of Factory Children.

At page 44 will be found a list of the usual return of grants made to schools under your authority, from the Factory Fine Fund during the last six months. The same course has been pursued in respect to these grants as on former occasions. In referring again to the suggestion I submitted to you in my last Half-yearly Report, as to a supply of books, maps, &c., I would observe, that my inspection during the last half-year, and the statements made to me by some of the Sub-Inspectors, especially Captain Hart, convince me the system I proposed, if it could have been carried out, would in various cases have proved of greater proportionate value than grants of money, especially when there is no superintending committee responsible for the disposal of funds entrusted to them.

Appendix No. 2.

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Appendix No. 3.

Protection of Workers from Injury.

I regret to say that I am unable to refer with any satisfaction to the returns required of me under this section of my Report. They will be found at page 45 in the usual form, and show a very large increase, both in their number, and in the serious nature of their results.

There has been, undoubtedly, a great additional number of hands employed to account for a portion of the increase. If the ages of those injured indicated that the increase of accidents was principally among the younger classes, it might be supposed to arise from their inexperience, and from their not sufficiently appreciating the danger arising from working among complicated wheels, spindles, and straps, when first beginning work in a factory; but such is not the case. There have been, in all, eight deaths, of which six have happened to men and women above 18 years of age, and the other two to young persons of 16 and 14 years of age.

Special inquiry, as usual, has been made into every case occurring from machinery required by the Factory Act to be securely fenced, and also in the causes by which other accidents have terminated either fatally or seriously; but only in one instance has it been found necessary to institute proceedings either under the 59th or 60th section of the Act.

This case was that of Sarah Anne Jowett, aged 19. Her injuries were very severe in bruises. Her chest bore evident marks of compression, and she suffered much internal pain, but not a bone was broken. The accident arose from her being caught by an upright shaft imperfectly protected, within four inches of a wall, and making about 150 revolutions a minute. Through some opening in the wood-work the woman's clothes were caught, the fence gave way, and she was forced into a position between the wall and the shaft, when happily from the additional weight thrown on the moving power, the shaft was stopped until the woman was extricated. The magistrates adjudged the mill-occupier to pay 40*l*., which, in compliance with your authority conveyed to me by letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Waddington, dated the 29th of November last, was appropriated to the benefit of the injured person, and remitted by me to Charles Hardy and J. G. Clayton, Esq., who had kindly consented to act as her Trustees.

The male adult person, represented in the first Table as having been killed, was 32 years old, and was in the act of greasing the large bevil wheels of the mill-gearing in his charge, about 8 feet from the ground. His body was nearly cut in two from the shoulder to the hip. I examined into the cause of this accident, and though I did not conceive the mill-occupiers could, under all the circumstances, be proceeded against under section 59, I was nevertheless enabled to suggest some further protection against the recurrence of a similar accident. The woman was employed about her loom, and was caught by a shaft, which had been so far protected as induced the Sub-Inspector to report that he did not think "blame attributable to the mill-occupier."

The young person killed, was by falling down the space in which a teagle worked. I examined into the circumstances, but it was impossible to trace out more than a boy below had, without proper notice, lowered the teagle, which was not known to the boy who was killed, and who must have walked into the space, believing he was going to enter the teagle itself. The boy who removed the teagle was a lad, who acted contrary to orders, and has been, in consequence, dismissed from his employment.

The deaths in the second Table were four—two adult men, one adult woman, and one male young person. Each of the men were respectively employed in arranging straps on drums fixed to a main shaft. In one of the cases there were several straps on one drum, and the loose strap got entangled with the others. In the other case the accident was not seen, and therefore how the man became entangled is uncertain. The woman was killed by her clothes being caught by the projecting end of the swift shaft, which had not been pointed out to the mill-owners as dangerous. The boy was caught by a loose strap hanging on a shaft which was revolving. The boy had been seen playing with the strap, and cautioned not to do so.

The number of accidents from straps, the great majority of which are very serious, induces me again to draw your attention to the Joint Report of the Inspectors, dated the 31st of December, 1846. In that Report we recommend,

in any amending Bill which may be brought forward, that the following enactments should be inserted:—

1. That the sides of every driving-drum or pulley, over which any strap or band is employed in communicating motion to another drum or pulley, shall be so securely fenced as to prevent the strap coming in contact with a revolving shaft when it is removed, in any manner whatever, from the driving drum to which it belongs.

2. That every driving-strap or band by which any part of the machinery is set in motion, and to which a fixed and loose pulley are attached, shall be provided with a guide-hook or fork, by which alone it shall be capable to move such strap or band from one pulley to another.

Besides the three deaths above enumerated, as resulting from being entangled with straps, the following injuries have occurred from the same cause: one arm lost, three arms and three legs fractured, besides other bruises. It is my conviction that several of these would not have occurred, had the proposed enactments been in operation.

The great number and severe nature of the accidents connected with straps directed the attention of the Sub-Inspector and myself to the necessity of calling on mill-occupiers to take further precautions respecting them. Some of the instructions and explanations given by Mr. Sub-Inspector Baker having been misunderstood, principally as regarded their effect on power-loom factories at Bradford, induced several of the overlookers of those establishments to ask him to meet them, which he did, and the subject was discussed between them. The value and importance of the communications which passed on that occasion led to the suggestion that I should see the same parties, and a day was appointed for the purpose. I was very glad to avail myself of the great intelligence and experience thus brought to bear on a matter of so much moment, and am indebted to the parties who attended for several valuable suggestions. I pointed out the mode in which such precautions as those above proposed would operate, and the advantages to be derived from them. Their usefulness had indeed received practical illustration by the fact, that no accidents of the kind we now lament had occurred from straps thus protected. Some little differences of opinion among those present existed as to the relative value of the different propositions Mr. Baker and myself had laid before mill-occupiers; but no second opinion was or could be entertained as to the risk, both to life and limb, arising from the lapping of unprotected straps; and that such provisions, judiciously applied, would materially lessen this danger.

I visited, at the first convenient opportunity after the meeting, one or two of the power-loom establishments, to examine into the further suggestions made to me at that time, and quite concur in the opinion then unanimously expressed, that it is very dangerous and improper to allow more than two straps to run on the same drum, except when such straps pass upwards directly from the drum through a floor, so as to prevent their becoming entangled with one another when any one of them became loose. The propriety also of requiring further guards to shafts which pass, in some instances, near the upper part of Jacquard looms, was also fully established. The existing provisions of the 7th Vict., c. 15, are sufficient to enable the Inspector to require this shaft to be guarded, and this I have done wherever a shaft has appeared to me to require further protection.

The death in the third Table, and seven of those classed under "other injuries," occurred on the 28th of February from the bursting of a boiler in the factory of Thomas Acroyd and Son, Great Horton, Bradford, during the breakfast hour, when these and other persons were congregated in the boiler-house.

In reference to this subject, I deem it right again to advert to the expenses incurred in reporting accidents in the third Table, viz., those which do not arise from machinery. If Inspectors were authorized not to require a mill-occupier to give notice of such accidents, the expense would be, to a certain extent, reduced, without lessening the protection intended to be afforded to the workers.

Before concluding this part of my Report, I may perhaps be permitted to call your attention to a simple process of stopping the most powerful steam-engine, by the introduction of air into the condenser, by which the vacuum is destroyed, and the engine and works stopped in one revolution and one-eighth

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of the fly-wheel. This method appears to be the invention of an engineman in the employment of Messrs. Hill and Smith, of Bradford, of the name of Milne, and for which a patent has been taken out by him conjointly with a Mr. Donnithorpe at Leeds, who has added the improvement of cutting off the steam at the same moment, and by the same process as letting air into the condenser, by which any danger of explosion is entirely averted. I can scarcely mention this invention in sufficiently strong terms, because its use, if generally adopted, would be greatly preservative of life in cases where the workers have become entangled in the machinery, or by straps, which form by far the most serious of mill accidents. By a simple contrivance a communication may be made to the air-pipe of this invention into any or every room of the largest factory. In whatever room, therefore, the accident may occur, instantaneous application of it may be made. It may not prevent a person becoming entangled, but will often facilitate their removal, before they have revolved a sufficient number of times to be deprived of life. It was doubted at first by several eminent engineers whether the application of this "stopper" to engines of 100 horse-power and upwards could be made without the probability of serious detriment to the engine itself. Since this, however, it has been applied to two coupled engines of 150 horse-power each in Mr. Lister's mill at Manningham, near Bradford, where I witnessed its operation; and though the engines were loaded at the time to the utmost, and no notice whatever given to any overlooker of the intention to stop, not the least perceptible disturbance could be felt even in the engine-house, where I was standing close to the fly-wheel, when the air was admitted. In Appendix No. 6, p. 47, I give the particulars as circulated on cards which the proprietors have issued announcing their invention to the workers of steam-engines of any power.

Appendix No. 6.

Prosecution of Offenders.

The following is a summary of the offences prosecuted the last half-year in my district, as shown in Appendix No. 4, p. 46:—

Appendix No. 4.

Neglecting to secure by fence mill-gearing, whereby bodily injury was caused to a young person	1
Not sending notice of accident to certifying surgeon	2
Employing young persons without registering their names	2
Employing children without school-books	4
Employing children and young persons longer than allowed by law	12
Employing children both before noon and after one o'clock	1
Permitting a young person to clean machinery whilst in motion	1
Not whitewashing as required by law	2
Not hanging up abstracts, notices, &c.	3
	28

In 20 of these informations the parties summoned were fined, and in 8 cases they were withdrawn on the defendant paying the costs.

The total amount of penalties, which have been appropriated as the Act directs, is 82*l.* The costs which were paid to magistrates' clerks, witnesses, and constables, are 15*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The only prosecutions connected with accidents are two; one of them has been already mentioned in that part of my Report where I explained that the penalty (40*l.*) was applied to the benefit of the person injured. The other was the case of a young person aged 14, caused by his being permitted to clean the mill-gearing while in motion for the purpose of propelling machinery, contrary to the 20th sec. of 7 Vict., c. 15. This was at the factory of Messrs. Acroyd and Son, at Copley Mill, Halifax. Captain Hart, on inquiring into the circumstance, considered the overlooker of the room was the person immediately responsible, and he was prosecuted and fined accordingly.

The recent prosecutions made at Dewsbury are not entered in the above abstract or annexed Tables, though the offences were committed during the course of the half-year to which this Report refers. This arises from the subsequent proceedings not taking place, until after the 1st of May.

Print-Works.—General Observations.

The print-works in my district have been visited during the last half-year; but nothing has been reported to me respecting them which requires from me

at present any comment, it may therefore be assumed that the provisions of the Print-Works Act are generally well obeyed. The same observation applies to the various other provisions of the Factory Acts, not specifically alluded to in this Report, or in the list of offences for which prosecutions have been instituted. Some complaints have been made to me by mill-occupiers as to the hardship of the provision respecting the recovery of lost time. In mills *wholly* propelled by water, that is, where from peculiar circumstances steam power is not used, or cannot be economically applied, as an assistant to the water power, the time lost by floods or drought cannot be recovered on streams that are much subject to such fluctuations. In those places, perhaps, a greater latitude might be allowed; but I am satisfied it would be most imprudent to do this in mills where steam power is at all used. The difficulties attending the interpretation and application of sections 33 and 34, 7th Vict., c. 15, which now regulate this matter, are very great, and have been alluded to in other Reports by some of my colleagues. The only other general complaint which has reached me, is the continued want of uniformity, to which your attention was directed in the last statutory Reports of the Inspectors. Several of the mill-owners who have attempted, or expressed a wish to attempt, shifts, have admitted they did not approve of the system, and would be perfectly content to follow any practice which was enforced on others. The general terms used in preferring these complaints are, that there is one law for Scotland and Lancashire, and another law for Yorkshire.

My answers to such representations have been, *first*, that I have no authority or jurisdiction in other districts; and having anxiously and faithfully taken every step authorised or required of me by the Factory Act, or the regulations of the service, I do not consider myself in the slightest degree answerable for any want of the uniformity indicated as expedient by the 45th sec. of 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 103. *Secondly*, that I am responsible to the Secretary of State, who has been made aware of the course I have steadily pursued, that the law, as interpreted to me by competent authority, is strictly obeyed. I regret exceedingly both the cause and the effect of the present state of the question. I have continued to do all in my power to allay the excitement I have found to prevail in my district, but I can do little towards this, by private interviews with a few individuals, when opposed to the encouragement it receives, on the one hand, from the injudicious proceedings of some mill-occupiers; and on the other hand, from exaggerated statements, which always gain ready currency. The result of a further patient and careful consideration of the bearings of this subject, on my own mind, is the same as that at which I had arrived before my former Report, namely, that a regular period of daily work, for all young persons and women, which can be uniformly enforced, is preferable to any system of shifts or even relays. The object of the Legislature has always been not to interfere with male adult labour more than is necessary for the welfare and protection of the younger and weaker classes. The questions, therefore, relative, to the restrictions thought requisite for these last, ought not to have been discussed with a view of obtaining a limitation of the hours for men, which it unfortunately too often has been. I will only add, on this subject, an expression of my earnest hope that some means may be early devised to obtain such a decision as will overrule whatever principle or construction may be deemed inconsistent with the intentions of the Legislature for the welfare of the community.

State of Trade.

In November last I reported, "that, with few exceptions, all branches had during the previous half-year afforded employment to a larger number of hands than for many months preceding.

After that time, and for the greater part of the half-year now last past, this improvement was progressive. Latterly, however, the disturbances on the Continent, and higher price of raw material, may be deemed the principal causes why less activity prevails in all branches, except the better class of fancy goods. The general reports from the Sub-Inspectors, and my own observations, agree much in substance. Captain Hart reporting, however, that in his district the present slackness of trade has not reduced either the number of hands employed or the hours of work. Mr. Baker has entered more in detail on the

Report by *R. J. Saunaers*, Esq. May 31, 1849.

general state of trade than the other Sub-Inspectors, and as I know he has been often led to make special inquiries on the subject, and to make calculations on the result of his inquiries, I will close this Report by laying before you his statement, which I have recently received:—

"The state of trade, with reference to the textile manufactures of Yorkshire, during the period which includes the two last months of 1848, and the first four months of this, has varied so much from different circumstances, that it has been almost as difficult to pronounce it truly, as to hazard the period of any movement or its termination. In the beginning of this period, stocks of woollens and worsteds were low, whilst of linen yarns there were more stock held probably than usual. Railway covers and revolutionary blouses have not only absorbed the greatest part of the heavier qualities of yarns, but have induced many of the flax mill-owners to turn their attention to the spinning more of them than heretofore, and to replace a considerable quantity of their fine spinning machinery with coarse. The price of the raw material, also, which has been so low as to almost guarantee a reasonable profit under any future circumstances, has induced the manufacturers to carry on their work very steadily, so that employment has been continuous, and I have no doubt profitable. The woollen manufacturers were exceedingly busy for a while in the early part of the year. Many of them, in fact, working 13 hours and a half a-day with relays of young children; but this temporary improvement, as a general rule, has passed. Many of the largest country mills are only working now upon the average three days a-week. In some districts it has been found necessary indeed, not only for the sake of employment, but for positive maintenance, to obtain garden allotments for the clothiers, who are thus eking out, by the cultivation of half a rood of land each, the partial employment afforded them by the manufacturers. I fear that consignments of woollen goods often takes the place of real demand, and that periods of apparent prosperity, *i. e. of* full work, are not always periods of legitimate demand. In some months the worsted has been exceedingly good, in fact flourishing. Turn-outs for wages have not been uncommon, and 15*s.* a-week has been frequently given for good female weavers. That there is a greater adjustment between supply and demand in the worsted fabrics, in my opinion, than in any other, especially in the Bradford district, which produces so many of the pieces worn by the labouring and middle classes of all countries. Not only for some months now, has there been no spinning-frames idle, but there has been a considerable addition made to the power-looms, and men have been employed for longer periods in some mills than the law allows to females. The spinner, who for three years must have been a great loser, has lately had an opportunity of recovering much of his former position, and the profits of the manufacturer must have been considerable. At the commencement of the period referred to, wool was exceedingly low: what was bought by the spinners was well bought, and no doubt in considerable quantities. When the price of wool rose with the spring wool sales, the spinner had the advantage, and the demand for manufactured goods becoming considerable and imperative, they kept it. Both, therefore, have been profitably employed, and there are many orders in it which will not be executed before July. But there is a quieter feeling prevailing generally throughout the district, a buying more according to necessity than speculation; and if there should be a good clip, I think employment will be plentiful in the worsted districts for some time to come. I can say less for cotton: the requirements and the supply of raw material are so closely adjusted, and the demand for the manufactured article so uncertain, that I do not think profitable prices can ever long be maintained. By many in the worsted districts it is believed and avowed that the Ten Hours Act has naturally contributed to keep up the existing employment. For my own part, I believe it has to a certain extent had that effect; and I believe, further, that a steady perseverance in limited hours, whether of a Ten or an Eleven Hour Act, would materially enhance the condition of the manufacturing districts. If we look at the variations in the state of trade, which have occurred in the manufacturing districts of the kingdom for a period now of between three and four years, I think we must admit the existence of a great disturbing cause somewhere. Before that time, the increase of all kinds of machinery was very great. There has not been, during all that period, Continental troubles to produce such results *per se*, nor monetary changes, nor a sufficient difference in the price of food. These may have all

exercised a greater or less influence,—but may not the immensely productive power of increased machinery have added another element to the same cause? I ask this as a question. It seems to me reasonable, when the increase of the machinery and the varieties in its employment are considered."

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

ROB. J. SAUNDERS.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

May 31, 1849.

Appendix No. 1.

[*See* page 28 of this Report.]

List of Places in which Factories, Printworks, or Schools have been visited by *Mr. Saunders*, between the 1st day of November, 1848, and the 30th day of April, 1849. When necessary, the same place has been visited twice or oftener.

Derbyshire.
Ashbourne.
Belper.
Borrowash.
Derby.
Draycot.
Measham.
Milford.
South Wingfield.
Tissington.
Wilne.

Hampshire.
Fordingbridge.
Romsey.
Whitchurch.

Lancashire.
Todmorden.

Middlesex.
In and about London.

Oxfordshire
Henley.

Staffordshire.
Burton.
Cheadle.
Mayfield.
Rocester.
Tean.
Tutbury.

Surrey.
Bermondsey.
Camberwell.
Cobham.
Elstead.
Rotherhithe.

Wiltshire.
Wilton.

Yorkshire.
Almondbury Parish and Township.
Honley Township.
Lingards Township.
Linthwaite Township.
Lockwood Township.
Meltham Township.
Nether Thong Township.
South Crossland Township.
Batley Parish and Township.
Bingley Parish and Township.
Birstal Parish.
Gomersal Township.
Wyke Township.
Bradford Parish and Township.
Bowling Township.
Denholme Township.
Haworth Township.
Horton Township.
Calverley Parish.
Farsley Township.
Pudsey Township.
Dewsbury Parish and Township.
Clifton Township.
Ossett Township.
Guiseley Parish and Township.
Yeadon Township.
Halifax Parish and Township.
Erringden Township.
Hipperholme Township.

Yorkshire—continued.
Langfield Township.
Midgeley Township.
Ovenden Township.
Ouram, North, Township.
,, South, Township.
Rastrick Township.
Rishworth Township.
Skircoats Township.
Sowerby Township.
Soyland Township.
Stansfield Township.
Wadsworth Township.
Warley Township.
High Hoyland Parish.
Clayton, West, Township.
Cumberworth Township.
Huddersfield Parish and Township.
Golcar Township.
Slaithwaite Township.
Keighley Parish and Township.
Kirkheaton Parish.
Dalton Township.
Kirkburton Parish.
Foolstone Township.
Wooldale Township.
Leeds Parish and Township.
Armley Township.
Bramley Township.
Farnley Township.
Wortley Township.
Otley Parish and Township.
Baildon Township.
Burley Township.
Wakefield Parish.
Horbury Township.

Appendix No. 2.

[*See* page 37 of this Report.]

Return of Sums appropriated from the Factory Fine Fund, in conformity with the 66th Section of the Amended Factory Act, 7 Vict., c. 15.
Recommended by Letter dated March 19, 1849.

Locality of School.	Description of School.	Number of Factory Children Attending the School.	Amount Proposed to be Granted.	Purposes to which it is proposed to apply the Grant.
Parish of Almondbury:			£.	
Lockwood . .	National	20	10	For the purchase of books and other expenses for both schools, in such proportion as the Committee think best.
Newsome . .	..			
Meltham . . .	..	53	10	For the purchase of books, and towards general expenses, 2*l.* will be added from local subscriptions.
Parish of Bradford:				
Cullingworth:	..	33	8	For the purchase of books.
Manchester road	..	211	10	7*l.* for books for girls' school, 3*l.* for general purposes.
Wilsden . .	..	29	10	For general purposes.
Parish of Calverley:				
Idle . . .	..	93	10	Ditto ditto.
Parish of Halifax:				
Luddenden .	..	64	10	Ditto ditto.
Ripponden . .	..	55	10	For the purchase of books, and for other necessary expenses.
Parish of Birstal:				
Gomersal . .	..	*6	5	For a better supply of books, and towards general purposes.
Parish of Keighley:				
Ingrow . .	..	92	15	Towards general expenses.
Total amount applied during the half-year			£98.	

* An additional number of children would attend this school soon after the date of the above-named letter.

Report by
R. J. Saunders, Esq.

May 31, 1849.

APPENDIX No. 3.

[*See* page 38 of this Report.]

RETURN of ACCIDENTS between the 1st November, 1848, and 30th April, 1849.

TABLE No I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery required by the Act to be securely Fenced.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
Laceration and general injury	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	4

TABLE No. II.—*Accidents arising from Machinery not required by the Act to be securely Fenced.*

Causing death	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	4
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
„ part of right hand	3	4	9	11	2	1	14	16	30
„ left hand or arm	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
„ part of left arm	1	1	9	1	1	..	11	2	13
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	5	1	10	1	2	1	17	3	20
„ hand or foot	2	2	5	4	2	3	9	9	18
Injuries to head and face	..	3	2	3	..	..	2	6	8
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated as above	23	32	36	44	15	17	74	93	167
	38	44	72	64	22	22	132	130	262

TABLE No. III.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Causing death	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Amputation of part of right hand	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
„ left hand	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Injuries to head and face	1	..	3	2	2	..	6	2	8
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	4	7	5	6	4	..	13	13	26
	7	9	8	9	7	..	22	18	40
Total number of accidents reported	46	55	81	73	29	22	156	150	306

Appendix No. 4.

[*See* page 40 of this Report.]

Return of Prosecutions in Mr. Saunders's District, during the Six Months ended 30th April, 1849.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1848.		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Baker.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Nov. 13 .	Kershaw Brothers, Allerton, Bradford.	Colonel Tempest and J. Clayton, Esqrs.	Not having securely fenced mill gearing, whereby bodily injury was caused.	40 0 0	1 19 6	
Nov. 15 .	Thomas Lister, Leeds . . .	The Mayor and D. W. Nell, Esq.	Employing young persons without having entered name in register.	2 0 0	0 12 4	
			Not hanging up notices of hours of work.	2 0 0	0 12 4	
			Employing four children without school vouchers	1 0 0	2 19 4	One conviction only; the other three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
1849.	Dawson and Co.	,,	Employing a child both before noon and after one o'clock . .	1 0 0	0 11 6	
			Employing a child more than 10 hours in one day	1 0 0	0 11 6	
March 24 .	Pearson and Sons, Holbeck . .	The Mayor and C. G. Macklean, Esq.	Not having whitewashed their factory for three years . . .	3 0 0	0 7 6	
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Bates.				Robert Baker.
Feb. 17 .	Edmund Barber, agent to D. Shaw and Co., Almondbury.	Josh. Charlesworth and Josh. Brooke, Esqrs.	Employing a young person more than 10 hours in one day. .	3 0 0	0 10 0	
			Employing a young person more than 58 hours in one week .	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Feb. 19 .	David Ramsden, Batley . . .	J. B. Greenwood and Josh. Ingham, Esqrs.	Not hanging up notice of hours of work and meals	. .	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Not hanging up abstract of the Factory Acts	. .	0 5 0	,, ,,
			Not giving notice of accident to certifying surgeon	2 0 0	1 0 6	
March 27 .	John and William Haigh, Haithwaite.	J. Armitage and Jno. Sutcliffe, Esqrs.	Employing a child more than 6½ hours in one day	3 0 0	0 9 0	
			Employing two young persons more than 10 hours in one day.	6 0 0	0 9 0	
			,, ,,	. .	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
	Joseph Varley, Almondbury .	,,	Employing a young person more than 10 hours in one day. .	3 0 0	0 9 0	
			,, ,,	. .	0 5 0	,, ,,
	William Bent.	,,	Employing two young persons more than 10 hours in one day .	6 0 0	0 10 0	
						James Bates.
		In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Bury.				
Feb. 3 . .	John Plummer, Golden-lane, London.	John Hammill Erne, Worship-street Police Court.	Not giving notice of accident to certifying surgeon , . . .	2 0 0	0 2 6	
						James Bury.
1848.		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Captain Hart.*				
Nov. 29 .	William Robinson, Keighley .	William Ellis and F. Greenwood, Esqrs.	Not whitewashing his factory for upwards of 14 months . .	3 0 0	0 8 0	
1849.						
Jan. 27 .	William Fletcher (manager), Halifax.	J. R. Ralph and J. Waterhouse, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without registering the name . .	1 0 0	0 8 0	
Feb. 17 .	Luke Dyson (overlooker), Halifax	George Pollard and J. R. Ralph, Esqrs.	Permitting a young person to clean machinery in motion . .	,, ,, . . 2 0 0	0 8 0 / 1 10 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs
						Richard Hart.

Appendix No. 5.

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

May 31, 1849.

[*See* page 34 of this Report.]

Mode in which Messrs. Wilson and Pink, Occupiers of a Cotton Mill at Birstal, were on the 27th of April, 1849, working their Mill.

Hours of Work.	Meal Hours *common to all* Young Persons.	Periods when the Young Persons and Women in each shaft were absent from the Mill, between the Hours of each beginning and ending Work, such periods *not being* common to all.
First Shift:—		
10 women and young persons work from 5½ A.M. to 8 = 2½ ; 8½ „ 12 = 3½ ; 2 P.M. to 5 = 3 ; 7 „ 8 = 1 — 10 Hours.	Breakfast 8 to 8½ = H. M. 0 30; Dinner 1 „ 2 = 1 0; 1 30	12 to 1, 5 „ 7 } or 3 hours.
Second Shift:—		
7 from 5½ A.M. to 8 = 2½ ; 8½ „ 1 = 4½ ; 1 „ 7 = 3 — 10	Ditto	2 to 4—2 hours. The persons in this shift left the mill 1 hour before those on the 1st, 3rd, and 4th shifts.
Third Shift:—		
7 from 5½ A.M. to 8 = 2½ ; 12 „ 1 = 1 ; 2 P.M. to 8 = 6 — 9½	Ditto	8½ to 12, or 3½ hours.
Fourth Shift:—		
16 from 8½ A.M. to 1 = 4½ ; 2 P.M. to 4 = 2 ; 4½ „ 8 = 3½ — 10	Ditto	4 P.M. to 4½—½ hour. The persons in this shift came 3 hours after those in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd shifts.
Fifth Shift:—		
60 from 6 A.M. to 8 = 2 ; 8½ „ 1 = 4½ ; 2 P.M. to 5½ = 3½ — 10	Ditto	The persons in this class worked the ordinary and regular period of 10 hours, with the regular intervals for meals, as required by the Factory Acts.

Five different notices of the times of beginning and ending daily work, corresponding to the above times, were hung up in the Factory.

Appendix No. 6.

[*See* page 40 of this Report.]

Life and Property Preserver.—Applicable to Mills where Steam Power is used, and also to Water-mills and other First Movers.

The object of this invention is to enable any person in the mill instantly to stop the engine in case of accident, and this is accomplished by a very simple and effective contrivance, which will be understood by describing the mode in which it is carried out in a mill worked by steam power. A tube of iron, two or three inches in diameter, placed in connexion with the condenser of the engine, is extended through the various rooms of the mills, and at a convenient height a cock is placed. On turning this cock, the air instantly rushes into the tube, and forces its way into the condenser of the engine, which it chokes; and thus, in a few seconds, brings the engine to a stand-still. The air, in its passage to the condenser, also acts on another valve, which, in its turn, operates upon the water and throttle valves, and opens the blow valve, precisely in the mode pursued by an engine-tenter when he wishes to stop his engine, though in far less time. These various actions are nearly simultaneous, and combined are so effective as to stop the engine as soon as the fly-wheel has made 1½ revolutions, while, on the ordinary plan, the fly-wheel seldom made fewer than five. This is done, too, without in any way straining the machinery.

The Inventors are Mr. James Milnes, of Bradford, and Mr. Donisthorpe, of Springfield Mount, Leeds; the latter of whom will be happy to attend to any communication on the subject.

N.B.—As there appears to be a variety of opinions as to the best mode of applying the above invention, we have adopted the following scale of prices for the purchase of a license for its use, leaving it to the parties to decide upon the most convenient mode of application:—

10*s.* per horse power up to 10 horse power.
7*s.* 6*d.* „ 20 „
5*s.* „ 30 „
4*s.* „ 50 „
2*s.* 6*d.* for all above 50 horse power.

These charges will include the expenses of the man for superintending the putting the apparatus to work.

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

May 29, 1849.

NINTH Half-Yearly REPORT under the Act amending the Laws relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vict., c. 15).

SIR, *Factory Office, May* 29, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to report the state and condition of the factories in my district, comprehending Scotland and Ireland, during the last half-year.

I have inspected factories at Glasgow, and in the neighbourhood, in the county of Lanark; at Paisley, Barrhead, Busby, and Thornliebank, in the county of Renfrew; at Kilbirnie, Dalry, and Barrmill, in the county of Ayr; at Ballindalloch, Culcreuch, Stirling, Randolph Hill, Milngavie, Menstrie, and Alva, in the county of Stirling; at Tillicoultry, Devonside, Keillersbrae, Gaberston, and Alloa, in the county of Clackmannan; at Dunfermline, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and Balgonie Mills, in the county of Fife; at Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose, in the county of Forfar; at Aberdeen, Gordon's Mills, and Cothalmills, in the county of Aberdeen; at Galashiels and Selkirk, in the county of Selkirk; and at Hawick, in the county of Roxburgh.

I have also to report, that, during the last half-year, I have inspected print-works at Glasgow and in the vicinity, in Lanarkshire, and in Renfrewshire, Stirlingshire, and Dumbartonshire.

I have regularly received weekly Reports from the three Sub-Inspectors of Factories and Print-Works in my district residing at Glasgow, Dundee, and Belfast, communicating to me the results of their inspections.

The factory owners in my district have, I am happy to say, been enabled, from the state of trade during the last half-year, generally to afford constant employment to the working population, chiefly depending for their livelihood on their earnings at factories. Their wages continue pretty universally reduced to the amount of one-sixth part, since their hours of work were limited to 10 instead of 12 hours a-day. The factory owners, notwithstanding late pressing demands for their goods, in some branches of manufacture, have not yielded to repeated applications for increased wages. Very many of the persons employed seem to have taken it for granted, that when trade revived, as it has done, they would be able to prevail on their employers to pay them 12 hours' wages for 10 hours' work. And their disappointment that wages are not raised to the old standard is such, that while I was at Glasgow for a fortnight, in the month of April, several thousands of them discontinued to work, and about 4000, as I hear, still hold out, refusing to receive less than their old wages. I had frequent opportunities of communicating at Glasgow, the chief seat of manufactures in my district, with the employers and employed of all classes; and I am very much inclined to think, from all I heard or observed, that the latter, with the exception of married women having families to attend to, and of overseers, clerks, and enginemen, who, on account of skill or superior qualifications, must have extra wages, would far rather have 12 hours' wages and 12 hours' work, than 10 hours' wages and 10 hours' work. The mass of the people working in factories in my district find, that even in factories, of which there are at present several, where the demand for the manufactured article is greater than the supply, the factory owners have made up their minds not to give wages for more than 10 hours. The belief is now pretty universal, that were the question put to them in fair terms, there would, as matters now stand, be little diversity of opinion on the part of the employed in preferring 12 hours' work and 12 hours' wages to 10 hours' wages for 10 hours' work.

The print-works in my district are all very fully employed. Many of them, especially of the block print-works, are unable to undertake to perform the work at present required from them with sufficient quickness. The designs for shawls are generally of French invention, and a great part of them, especially of the Barège shawls for summer wear, are of French manufacture; but the preparation of the blocks is as well done in Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire as in France, and the printing, though not better, perhaps not quite so well done, is speedily, and rather at less expense, completed than in France; so that at this time the printing of such shawls manufactured in France, and sent by the

London wholesale houses to the Scotch print-works, affords much employment to the print-works in the counties I have mentioned.

The provisions of the Factory and Print-Works Acts are generally so well observed, that the number of offences for which prosecutions have been instituted is trifling, as will appear from the list in the Appendix. There have been in all 12 prosecutions, the penalties received amounting to 43*l.* The parties prosecuted were convicted in every case, except the two following, relative to the employment of female workers during meal-hours, to which it is incumbent on me to request your attention, because, unless the magistrates, by whom the cases were tried, be instructed from authority to which they must pay respect, that they are mistaken in point of law in the judgments they have pronounced, detailed accounts of which and of the whole proceedings have been published in the local newspapers at Glasgow, Renfrew, and Greenock, it will be in vain for the Inspector or Sub-Inspectors for Scotland and Ireland in time to come to prosecute for penalties for the offence in question.

Neither of the prosecutions, to which I have now alluded, was brought, until my authority for proceeding had been applied for and obtained by Mr. Balfour, Sub-Inspector at Glasgow. The law applicable to the cases is to be found in the 32nd, 36th, and 56th sections of the 7 and 8 Vict., c. 15.

The 32nd section enacts, that no female above the age of 18 years shall be employed in any factory, save for the same time and in the same manner as young persons may be employed in factories.

The 36th section enacts, that during any meal-time, which shall form any part of the hour and a half allowed for meals, no child or young person *shall be employed* or allowed to remain in any room in which any manufacturing process is then carried on. And

The 56th section enacts, that any person who shall be convicted of having employed any person in any manner contrary to the provisions of the Factory Act, as amended by this Act, &c., shall, for every such offence, be adjudged to pay a penalty of not less than twenty shillings, and not more than three pounds, for each child or young person so illegally employed.

I and the three Sub-Inspectors acting under my authority in Scotland and Ireland have until now, without any difficulty, enforced the enactment contained in the 36th section, by prosecutions followed by convictions for penalties, in every case in which we have found young persons or adult females employed in factories during the hour and a half allowed for meals. It will be found, on reference to the Return of Prosecutions in my district, during the six months ended October 31, 1848 (Appendix to my Report, December 28, 1848), that no fewer than nine convictions were obtained, three of them at Glasgow, for employment during meal-hours, the total amount of penalties being 22*l.* 10*s.* In the first of the two cases, however, to which I have alluded, at Mr. Balfour's instance, against Messrs. James Young and Sons, power-loom manufacturers at Auldhousefield, near Pollockshaws, in Renfrewshire, the employment during meal-hours was distinctly proved, but the defendants insisted that no offence had been committed. The magistrates who heard the case at Paisley on the 5th of January, 1849, having differed in opinion, referred it to the next General Court of Quarter Sessions, and that Court, at Renfrew, on 6th March, 1849, found by a great majority that no offence had been committed. A similar decision was in the second case at Mr. Balfour's instance against Messrs. George Grant and Son, of Glasgow, power-loom manufacturers, for the same offence, which also was clearly proved, pronounced by the magistrates at Glasgow on 14th March, 1849, the ground of both decisions being the same—that the persons working during meal hours were employed "without the personal consent, connivance, or knowledge of the defendants."

The 36th section, before quoted, provides that young persons and females shall not, during meal hours, be allowed to remain in any room in which any manufacturing process is then carried on, but there is no provision that the factory occupier may not allow them to remain in any other part of a factory; and it would, obviously, be very inconvenient for them not to have it in their power to remain, when they come to the factory from any considerable distance, or, at all times, in very bad weather. The factory occupier, however, has it in his power to give or refuse that accommodation to those whom he employs, as he likes. And he may limit it to one apartment, in which a single overseer could effectually see that the law that the young persons and females should

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not be employed was obeyed. It has, accordingly, until now, been held, that the factory occupier was responsible for the violation of the law on every occasion, when it was proved that young persons or females had been employed in his factory during the hour and a half allowed for meals.

The Appendix contains a return of the accidents reported to have occurred in the factories of my district, from the 1st of November, 1848, to the 30th of April, 1849.

The employment of young persons and females by relays has considerably increased since the 26th January last, the date to which my last Report, so far as respected factories worked by relays was brought down. I have no doubt that the number of such factories would now be greater, in consequence of the continued briskness of trade, which has affected various descriptions of factory employment, but for the prevailing uncertainty respecting an intended change of factory law, and the prejudices of many factory occupiers against any new arrangement as to the hours of work of those employed by them. At the date of my Report, in January, there were, in my district, 17 factories working with relays, of which a list was given in that Report, none of them being flax-spinning factories, and none of them situated in Ireland. There are now, in my district 43 factories working with relays, of which 6 are flax-spinning factories, and three of them situated in Ireland, agreeably to lists made out by the Sub-Inspectors, and sent to me, along with letters written after their last inspections, of which copies will be given in a subsequent part of this Report.

Having, in my last Report, submitted to you the grounds which led me to believe that young persons and females could be employed by relays, either by classes or shifts, or by sets, and that it could, at the same time, without difficulty be ascertained, that they had not been employed for a longer period than 10 hours a day; and having, also, in that Report, expressed the opinion I entertained of the vast importance of the question of working by relays to the public, as well as to the employers and the employed, it is exceedingly satisfactory to me, now, when I have had the most ample opportunities of investigation and inquiry, by personal visits to the factories in my district worked by relays, and by frequent meetings and much intercourse with the Sub-Inspectors, and with the factory occupiers, and with those employed by them by relays, to have it in my power unqualifiedly to state, that I have found no reason to alter the views I entertained when that Report was made out, and, on the contrary, have had them in all respects and incontrovertibly confirmed. I, therefore, beg leave at once, and without recapitulation, to lay before you the additional information on this important question, which my recent inspection of factories in my district, worked by relays, and my frequent communications, both on the spot and by correspondence with the Sub-Inspectors and factory occupiers, enables me to make known to you.

In the course of my circuit in Scotland, in the month of April last, I visited, without having given previous notice, in any quarter, of the period when I was to inspect them, every one of those factories which was for the time at work. I was accompanied on my inspection of all the cotton factories, in Scotland, by Mr. Balfour, Sub-Inspector, residing at Glasgow, and, at those factories within their respective divisions, by Mr. Cunninghame, Mr. Fleming, and Mr. Cochrane, certifying factory surgeons at Glasgow and Paisley. Finding, when I was at Glasgow, that some of the factories within the district of Mr. Walker, Sub-Inspector, residing at Dundee, were beginning to work with relays by shifts and classes, I sent for Mr. Walker, to meet me at Glasgow, that he might, in my presence, on my inspection, witness in what manner, and by what safeguards, the relay system by classes was conducted, so that it might easily be ascertained that no young person or female had been employed for more than 10 hours. Mr. Walker, accordingly, came to Glasgow, and accompanied me to several of the factories worked by relays by classes, at Glasgow, Paisley, and in the neighbourhood.

The following is an enumeration of all the factories working by relays in my district, visited, as before-mentioned, by me in the course of the month of April, in the order of my inspection, viz.:—

1. The factory of Messrs. William Laidlaw and Son, at Hawick, in Roxburghshire.
2. The factory of Messrs. Dicksons and Laing, at Hawick.
3. The factory of Messrs. William Watson and Sons, at Hawick.

4. The factory of Messrs. John Nixon and Sons, at Hawick.
5. The factory of Messrs. William Wilson and Sons, at Weensland, near Hawick.
6. The factory of Messrs. J. H. Brown and Co., at Selkirk, in Selkirkshire.
7. The factory of Messrs. William Roberts and Co., at Galashiels, in Selkirkshire.
8. The factory of Messrs. John Salmon and Son at Glasgow.
9. The factory of Messrs. R. and P. Mitchell at Glasgow.
10. The factory of Messrs. William Sampson and Sons at Glasgow.
11. The factory of Messrs. Cooper, Walker, and Co. at Glasgow.
12. The factory of Messrs. Thomas Gray and Co. at Glasgow.
13. The factory of Messrs. R. F. and J. Alexander at Glasgow.
14. The factory of Messrs. Todd and Higginbotham at Glasgow.
15. The factory of Messrs. J. Sommerville and Sons at Glasgow.
16. The factory of Messrs. Black and Wingate at Glasgow.
17. The factory of Mr. Joseph Twigg at Paisley.
18. The factory of Messrs. William Clapperton and Co. at Paisley.
19. The factory of Messrs. James Carlile, Sons, and Co. at Paisley.
20. The factory of Mr. Robert Farquharson at Paisley.
21. The factory of Messrs. J. and P. Coates at Paisley.
22. The factory of Mr. James Crum at Busby, near Glasgow.
23. The factory of Messrs. J. and W. Crum and Co. at Thornliebank, near Glasgow.
24. The factory of Messrs. Joseph Findlay and Co. at Glasgow.
25. The factory of Messrs. W. and J. Knox at Kilbirnie, in Ayrshire.
26. The factory of Messrs. Archibald, Brothers, and Co. at Keillersbrae, near Alloa, in Clackmannanshire.
27. The factory of Mr. J. G. Stuart of Balgonie-mills in Fifeshire.

At every one of those factories, but two of the smallest size, I met at least one of the owners, and saw and conversed with some of the young persons and females employed, and I am now enabled to report that, with few, almost insignificant exceptions, they expressed themselves to be perfectly satisfied with the hours of work and manner of their employment, as now arranged, many of them preferring the present to the former hours, and at some of the factories, such as that of Messrs. R. and P. Mitchell at Glasgow, declaring emphatically, in answer to my inquiry, that they liked the new hours fine, which gave them so much time at their disposal in the forenoon. Some of the adult males said, that they were only partial to the new arrangement because it procured them higher wages, as they must remain for 12 hours a-day in the factories during all the shifts. There was no appearance nor expression of dissatisfaction anywhere. None of the factories worked by relays, nor of the persons employed in them, have been engaged in the existing combination or strike for wages, nor has there been any allusion in the publications relative to that strike, which have issued from the press in Glasgow, to the hours of work adopted in the factories worked by relays, nor to the relative arrangements. Neither has there been any meeting of operatives at Glasgow, or anywhere in my district, in consequence of the working of young persons and females by relays, nor of the working by relays having lately become more and more frequent.

In all the factories to which I have now alluded, I found strict attention paid to the safeguards established by me when I, last autumn, in consequence of the authority given to me, intimated my intention not to prosecute for the employment by relays, when I had reason to believe that the young persons and females had not been actually employed for a longer period than that sanctioned by law. The hours of work, and the names of all the young persons and females employed were, as required by me, put up in the entrance of every one of the factories. The signatures of the factory-owner, or acting partner, when a company are proprietors, were, as also required by me, added under the names of the persons employed, so that the responsibility is made to attach to the real party, and not merely to the agent or overseer. Finding those safeguards no where disregarded, and not a single complaint of any infraction of the regulated hours of work, made to me during the course of my

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inspection, or while I have been in my district, nor to the Sub-Inspectors for several months past, I have not the slightest reason to doubt that the plan followed in my district, for ascertaining that no young person or female working by relays has been employed for more than 10 hours a-day, has altogether succeeded wherever it has been fairly tried, and even with more ease and certainty than I had anticipated. I am as far as possible from thinking, that unless some such plan as that acted upon in my district be adopted, and rigidly adhered to, it would be safe to allow working by relays, trusting merely to notices of hours of work put up by clerks or overseers, bearing that the statutory number of hours of work was not to be exceeded. The accuracy of the result of my inspection now submitted to you, does not rest on my own testimony alone, but on that of the Sub-Inspectors and certifying surgeons before mentioned, in whose presence that inspection and my communications with the owners and persons employed, including male adults, took place in the factories at Glasgow, and in the west of Scotland, the most important in my district. Other devices to insure the employment not to exceed 10 hours, such as registering the names of the young persons and females, in books or registers to be kept for that purpose, have been suggested, but those now acted on in my district have been tried and found completely to answer the end. And certainly I have not heard of any plan which appears to me likely to prove so effectual. It seems to me to be above all indispensably necessary that lists of the names of the persons employed, and of their respective hours of work, should weekly, in every case, be distinctly written and put on boards hung up in the entrance of the factories, so as to be patent to every one of the young persons and females employed. In the factories which I inspected, the ingress and egress of the young persons and females at the appointed hours was conducted with regularity and perfect order. Three of the factories specified in my last Report as worked by relays, viz., Nos. 14 and 16, small factories at Galashiels, and No. 17, the factory of Messrs. Mortimer and Co., at Aberdeen, were not worked with relays when I was on my circuit at Galashiels and Aberdeen. A very brisk demand for wool spun at those factories had ceased, and the owners had therefore limited their employment to the ordinary number of young persons and females, to whom they were accustomed to give work. Messrs. Mortimer at Aberdeen told me, that their temporary working by relays had enabled them to supply a considerable order for wool spun for hose to a detachment of the British army, required by a Government contractor, which they could not otherwise have had ready within the time limited. They considered it very advantageous to factory occupiers to have it in their power so much to increase their supply of wool spun by working by sets by relays when required, and yet employing no young persons and females for more than 10 hours. I learned from Messrs. Coates, at their great cotton thread factory at Paisley, that they were at present unable, even working with relays, to supply the goods required from them, chiefly for the American market; and that they were making arrangements for employing continuously for 10 hours, the 430 young persons and females, to whom they have for some time past given work by relays by two sets, and for employing adult males for 10 hours more during the night. I now learn that these arrangements are completed, and that the engine is thus kept moving for 20 hours out of 24, only stopped for two hours for meals during the day, and for the same time during the night. Mr. Balfour, accompanied by Mr. Cochrane, certifying surgeon at Paisley, has made an inspection just a week ago, during the night, and found no one working but adult males above 18 years old. The employment of adult males in considerable numbers at the factory of Messrs. Coates is very important for the male population at this time, when the manufacture of shawls, formerly almost altogether in the hands of the Paisley hand-loom weavers, is now, as already mentioned, to a great extent transferred to the French weavers, who manufacture the shawls, for which there is the principal demand in this country, better and cheaper than the Scotch weavers. At the woollen factory of Keillersbrae, near Alloa, Mr. Archibald, one of the partners of Messrs. Archibald Brothers, told me, that they could not without working with relays by three sets, have undertaken to execute an extensive order, which they had received to furnish weekly for the American market many thousand shawls of a particular description, which he

showed me. The owners of the woollen factories working with relays in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, most of them of small size, expressed to me in strong terms, the danger of any interference with their present mode of working, as injurious not more to their own interest, than to that of those employed by them, many of whom might be deprived, by any new regulation for preventing working by relays, of the means of obtaining employment, and all of whom were therefore desirous of the continuance of the present system.

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The communications which I have received from the Sub-Inspectors, informing me of the results of their last inspections of factories worked by relays, are not less important. The Sub-Inspectors have, of course, more frequent opportunities than the Inspector of observing whether the regulations for ascertaining that the limitation of work to ten hours are constantly enforced, and whether the safeguards established for that purpose have proved sufficient. Their testimony is therefore most valuable, especially after the experience they have had of the working of the system, in some cases for six or eight months past. Mr. Balfour's letter to me, dated 14th May, 1849, is in these terms:—

DEAR SIR, *Glasgow, May* 14, 1849.

I HAVE now finished another course of inspection of all the factories worked by relays within my division, and I accordingly, as you requested, send enclosed a revised list of all the relay factories in my division now at work; and I may state with confidence that wherever the system is in operation I have found every safeguard required by you most carefully attended to.

The brass tickets for workers have only yet been provided at Nos. 2 and 3 of the enclosed list, but I strongly recommended at the other works that similar precautions should be adopted.

I interrogated some of the females and young persons employed at each of these works, and ascertained that their hours of labour corresponded exactly with the notices put up, while they also assured me, one and all, that they were quite contented with the relay system as now carried on.

The notices and lists in every instance were accurate and legible, and besides being correctly dated, were invariably subscribed by the mill-owners themselves.

These gentlemen have all without exception taken the greatest pains to comply wth the rules prescribed, and seemed truly anxious to adhere strictly to the principles laid down on the subject in your last printed Report.

I am, &c.

The following is a copy of the list of factories referred to in the preceding letter:—

List of Factories worked by Relays in the Division of Mr. Charles Balfour.

1. The cotton-spinning factories of Messrs. Charles Todd and Higginbotham, at Glasgow, the number of young persons and females being 526, of whom 349 adult females.
2. The cotton-spinning factories of James Crum at Busby, the number of young persons and females being 174, of whom 56 adult females.
3. The cotton-spinning factory of John Sommerville and Sons at Glasgow, the number of young persons and females being 501, of whom 346 adult females.
4. The cotton-thread factory of John Salmon and Sons at Glasgow, the number of young persons and females being 192, of whom 87 adult females.
5. The cotton-thread factory of R. F. and J. Alexander at Glasgow, the number of young persons and females being 323, of whom 177 adult females.
6. The cotton-spinning factory of William Simpson and Sons at Glasgow, the number of young persons and females being 246, of whom 141 adult females,
7. The cotton-spinning factory of R. and P. Mitchell at Glasgow, the number of young persons and females being 123, of whom 73 adult females.
8. The cotton-spinning factory of Cooper, Walker, and Co. at Glasgow, the number of young persons and females being 190, of whom 111 adult females.
9. The cotton-spinning factory of Joseph Findlay and Co. at Springvale, Glasgow, the number of young persons and females being 82, of whom 33 adult females.
10. The cotton-spinning factory of Messrs. Black and Wingate at Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow, the number of young persons and females being 139, of whom 67 adult females.
11. The flax or linen thread factory of W. and J. Knox at Kilbirnie, the number of young persons and females being 156, of whom 87 adult females.
12. The cotton and linen-thread factory of Messrs. James Carlile, Sons, and Company, at Paisley, the number of young persons and females being 169, of whom 100 adult females.
13. The cotton-thread factory of Robert Farquharson at Paisley, the number of young persons and females being 79, of whom 74 adult females.

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14. The cotton-thread factory of William Clapperton and Co. at Paisley, the number of young persons and females being 81, of whom 70 adult females.
15. The wool-spinning factory of Messrs. T. and A. Renwick at Langholm, Dumfriesshire, the number of young persons and females being 18, of whom 12 adult females.
16. The wool-spinning factory of Thomas Bigart at Dalry, Ayrshire, the number of young persons and females being 18, of whom 15 adult females.
17. The wool-spinning factory of R. and J. Blackwood at Kilmarnock, the number of young persons and females being 58, of whom 19 adult females.

The hours of work are in all cases between half-past 5 A.M., and half-past 8 P.M. The hours of work and names of every young person and female, are regularly, before work commences, weekly, on Monday morning, written on boards put up at the entrance of every one of the factories, subscribed by the factory owner himself, or by one of the partners when the factory is carried on by a company.

CHARLES BALFOUR.

Mr. Walker's letter to me, dated 14th May, 1849, is in these terms:—

DEAR SIR, *Dundee, May* 14, 1849.

I HAVE now completed the tour of inspection you wished me to make; and in my weekly returns, called your attention to all the factories working by relays in the several districts I have visited. I have found all the conditions imposed on the occupiers, as to hanging up notices of the hours of work, and the names of the young persons and women working by relays, &c., most anxiously attended to; and I have received such promises from the occupiers of factories about to commence the relay system, as leave me no room to doubt that these conditions will also be scrupulously attended to. Both at Hawick, and at Selkirk, Galashiels, Alloa, &c., all the occupiers of large factories have agreed to follow out the plan we so much admired at Busby, of printing the hours of work applicable to each class, with the names of the workers attached, to be pasted on moveable boards, and hung up in their several factories, along with the abstract of the Act. A brass ticket is also to be given to each worker, with the hours of work and number of the class engraved on it, as an additional means of preventing confusion, and of carrying out the plan with the greatest possible correctness.

I have also to state, that on this, as on former occasions, I have been most anxious to ascertain the opinions of the working classes—men, women, and young persons—upon the subject of relays, and they one and all maintain that they are perfectly contented with matters as they are, and do not desire any change. Upon this point there can be no doubt whatever. How it comes then, that women in England, after working the same number of hours as women in Scotland, are so completely exhausted, appears to me perfectly incomprehensible. I talked over this matter with several persons in the course of my late tour, who understand the factory system thoroughly, and but one opinion is entertained, that the statements that have recently appeared in the public prints on this head, are put forth, either under a gross delusion as to the true state of the case, or for the purpose of wilfully misleading the public on a question which is now exciting a great degree of interest, not only in the manufacturing districts, but generally throughout the country.

I find that the mill-owners of Selkirk and Galashiels have lately addressed Memorials to Sir George Grey, calling his attention to the plan of working by relays, as set forth in your Report, and strongly remonstrating against any change. I have obtained a copy of each of these Memorials, which I now inclose for your perusal.

I also send a complete list of factories in my division worked by relays.

I have, &c.

The following is a copy of the list of factories referred to, corrected to May 26, 1849:—

List of Factories worked by Relays in the division of Mr. Daniel Walker.

1. The woollen factory of Messrs. Dickson and Laing at Hawick; number of young persons and females being 155, of whom 110 adult females.
2. The woollen factory of Messrs. John Nixon and Sons at Hawick; number of young persons and females 80, of whom 33 adult females.
3. The woollen factory of Messrs. Wm. Laidlaw and Sons at Hawick; number of young persons and females 85, of whom 43 adult females.
4. The woollen factory of Messrs. Wm. Watson and Sons at Hawick; number of young persons and females 43, of whom 15 adult females.
5. The woollen factory of Messrs. Wm. Wilson and Sons at Langlands, Hawick; number of young persons and females 19, of whom 9 adult females.
6. The woollen factory of Messrs. Wm. Wilson and Sons at Weenlands, near Hawick; number of young persons and females 53, of whom 24 adult females.
7. The woollen factory of Messrs. J. and H. Brown and Co. at Selkirk; number of young persons and females 109, of whom 84 adult females.
8. The woollen factory of Messrs. Wm. Watson and Sons at Selkirk; number of young persons and females 14, of whom 3 adult females.
9. The woollen factory of Messrs. Wm. Roberts and Co. at Galashiels; number of young persons and females 30, of whom 12 adult females.

10. The woollen factory of Messrs. J. and W. Cochrane at Galashiels; number of young persons and females 32, of whom 13 adult females.
11. The woollen factory of Messrs. Thomson Brothers at Alloa; number of young persons and females 21, of whom 4 adult females.
12. The woollen factory of Messrs. Archibald Brothers at Keiller's Brae, near Alloa; number of young persons and females 219, of whom 118 adult females.
13. The flax factory of Mr. James Lake at Dundee; number of young persons and females 39, of whom 29 adult females.
14. The woollen factory of Messrs. Sanderson and Murray at Galashiels; number of young persons and females 12, of whom 1 adult female.
15. The woollen factory of Messrs. James Bathgate and Co. at Galashiels; number of young persons and females 27, of whom 8 adult females.
16. The woollen factory of Messrs. Inglis and Brown at Galashiels; number of young persons and females 4, of whom 1 adult female.
17. The woollen factory of Messrs. Waddell and Turnbull at Selkirk; number of young persons and females 31, of whom 17 adult females.
18. The woollen factory of Messrs. Robert Hall and Co. at Tillicoultry; number of young persons and females 10, of whom 1 adult female.
19. The woollen factory of Messrs. Robert Archibald and Sons at Tillicoultry; number of young persons and females 42, of whom 28 adult females.
20. The woollen factory of Messrs. John Paton and Son at Alloa; number of young persons and females 65, of whom 18 adult females.
21. The woollen factory of Messrs. G. and J. Stevenson at Bridge of Allan; number of young persons and females 8, of whom 1 adult female.
22. The flax factory of Messrs. R. M. Craig and Co. at Prestonholme, near Edinburgh; the number of young persons and females 269, of whom 121 adult females.
23. The flax factory of Mr. J. G. Stuart at Balgonie, Fife; number of young persons and females 144, of whom 102 adult females.

I have to add that the hours of work, in the first-mentioned 13 factories, are between half-past 5 A.M., and half-past 8 P.M. The hours of work and names of every young person and female are regularly, before work commences, weekly, on Monday morning, written or printed on boards put up at the entrance of every one of the factories, subscribed by the factory owner himself, or one of the factory owners, where the factory is carried on by a company.

I have every reason to believe that the above regulations are carefully attended to at all the factories in the preceding list; but I cannot speak, with regard to those last mentioned, from personal observation, as they have only recently commenced to work by relays, and it has not been in my power, in consequence of a severely sprained ankle, to visit them since.

DANIEL WALKER.

Besides the factories in my district in Scotland, specified in the two preceding lists, the three following factories in Ireland, also in my district, are worked with relays, viz.:—

1. The cotton-spinning factory of Messrs. Malcolmson, at Mayfield, near Portlaw, in the county of Waterford, the number of young persons and females being 758, of whom 486 are adult females.
2. The flax-spinning factory of Messrs. James Kennedy and Sons, at Belfast, the number of young persons and females being 224, of whom 100 are adult females.
3. The flax-spinning factory, called the Dunmurry Company's, near Belfast, the number of young persons and females being 78, of whom 36 are adult females.

The total number of factories working by relays is thus, in—

1st List . . .	17
2nd List . . .	23
In Ireland . .	3
In all . .	43

Several of the written communications which I have received from factory owners working by relays, contain interesting details. Those from Messrs. Sommerville and Sons, of Glasgow, and from Messrs. Malcolmson, of the Mayfield factory, appear to me to be well deserving of attention. I had observed the notices of hours of work, and of the names distinctly written, and hung on boards at the entrance of the factory of Messrs. Sommerville, and requested Mr. Sommerville, the acting partner, to give me a copy of the whole document precisely as put up, as an exact representation of the paper weekly required in every one of the factories worked by relays. Messrs. Sommerville are proprietors of one of the oldest established cotton factories at Glasgow. Mr. Sommerville's father died recently, but the house was commenced by his

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grandfather, before cotton factories were set agoing in their present form. Messrs. Sommerville sent me the copy of the notices, with a letter in these terms:—

SIR, *Nursery Mills, Glasgow, April* 17, 1849.

IN compliance with your wishes, we beg to enclose a copy of the notices of hours of work in our system of relaying.

In doing so, we take the liberty to remark, that we find this system to work extremely well, and have with the assistance of brass tickets, with the hours of work of each young person stamped upon them, reduced it to the greatest regularity.

We would draw your attention to one circumstance much in favour of the relay system being allowed by the law, viz., that already do we find a scarcity of hands, from the great additional number required by such mills as are relayed in this neighbourhood; the consequence will soon be an advance in wages; and as the principle of a Ten Hours Bill, that no young person works more in one day than 10 hours, is carried out, the working classes will be benefited with not only short hours, but with higher wages than they have received for some years. At the same time, the employer will be in a better position to pay the advanced rates.

By thus creating a demand for labour, we may, in the course of time, expect a diminution in the demands made for the support of the poor, which now press so heavy on the industry of the country.

We remain, &c.

The copy of the notices enclosed in the preceding letter is as follows. It explains, to those unacquainted with it, the footing on which the working by relays is carried on by shifts or classes. The numbers of the working population are insufficient at Glasgow, to have it conducted by sets, or in any other way.

FIRST CLASS.

THE HOURS OF WORK
Of the following Young Persons and Females employed in this Factory for the next Week.

MEAL HOURS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	MORNING.		FORENOON.	AFTERNOON.	EVENING.		TOTAL HOURS.	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Monday next. .	5½	7½	10¼	2¼	3	7	10	7½	10¼	2¼	3
Tuesday „ . .	5½	7½	10¼	2¼	3	7	10	7½	10¼	2¼	3
Wednesday „ . .	5½	7½	10¼	2¼	3	7	10	7½	10¼	2¼	3
Thursday „ . .	5½	7½	10¼	2¼	3	7	10	7½	10¼	2¼	3
Friday „ . .	5½	7½	10¼	2¼	3	7	10	7½	10¼	2¼	3
Saturday „ . .	5½	7	9¼	12¼	12¾	3¾	7½	7	9¼	12¼	12¾

Mary Hullen.	Agnes Stark.	Susan Lang.	Rose Ann Thomson.
Margaret Harvey.	Margaret McAuley.	Margaret Parker.	Margaret Pollen.
Euphemia Campbell.	Sarah Pollen.	Elizabeth Summers.	Margaret Campbell.
Ann Kelly.	Jane Pate.	Bridget Conlin.	Margaret Cairney.

April 14, 1849. JOHN SOMMERVILLE AND SONS.

SECOND CLASS.

THE HOURS OF WORK
Of the following Young Persons and Females employed in this Factory for the next Week.

MEAL HOURS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	MORNING.		FORENOON.	AFTERNOON.	EVENING.		TOTAL HOURS.	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Monday next. .	5½	9½	12¼	2¼	3	7	10	9½	12¼	2¼	5
Tuesday „ . .	5½	9½	12¼	2¼	3	7	10	9½	12¼	2¼	5
Wednesday „ . .	5½	9½	12¼	2¼	3	7	10	9½	12¼	2¼	5
Thursday „ . .	5½	9½	12¼	2¼	3	7	10	9½	12¼	2¼	5
Friday „ . .	5½	9½	12¼	2¼	3	7	10	9½	12¼	2¼	5
Saturday „ . .	5½	8½	10¾	12¼	12¾	3¾	7½	8½	10¾	12¼	12¾

Helen McBride.	Catherine Lumsden.	Bridget Brown.	Mary Newlands.
Agnes Dougherty.	Agnes Nelson.	Elizabeth Dyer.	Jane Sanders.
Ann Smith.	Jane Lafferty.	Agnes Dickson.	Rachel Hendry.
Jane Fallarton.	Ann Shirking.	Hannah Muir.	Ann Gallocher.

April 14, 1849. JOHN SOMMERVILLE AND SONS.

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

May 29, 1849.

THIRD CLASS.

The Hours of Work Of the following Young Persons and Females employed in this Factory for the next Week.								Meal Hours.			
Days of the Week.	Morning.		Forenoon.	Afternoon.	Evening.		Total Hours.	Breakfast.		Dinner.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Monday next . .	5½	9½	10½	12½	3	7	10	9½	10½	12½	3
Tuesday „ . .	5½	9½	10½	12½	3	7	10	9½	10½	12½	3
Wednesday „ . .	5½	9½	10½	12½	3	7	10	9½	10½	12½	3
Thursday „ . .	5½	9½	10½	12½	3	7	10	9½	10½	12½	3
Friday „ . .	5½	9½	10½	12½	3	7	10	9½	10½	12½	3
Saturday „ . .	5½	8½	9½	10¾	12¾	3¾	7½	8½	9½	10¾	12¾

Susan Kerr.	Sarah Muir.	Mary O'Neil.	Margaret Stevenson.
Rose Ann Lynd.	Susan Hart.	Elizabeth Clark.	Elizabeth Reid.
Elizabeth Parker.	Isabella Park.	Jane McDade.	Margaret Henderson.
James Keef.	Elizabeth Kinnon.	Bridget Muir.	Catherine Michan.

April 14, 1849. John Sommerville and Sons.

FOURTH CLASS.

The Hours of Work Of the following Young Persons and Females employed in this Factory for the next Week.								Meal Hours.			
Days of the Week.	Morning.		Forenoon.	Afternoon.	Evening.		Total Hours.	Breakfast.		Dinner.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Monday next . .	5½	9½	10½	2½	5	7	10	9½	10½	2½	5
Tuesday „ . .	5½	9½	10½	2½	5	7	10	9½	10½	2½	5
Wednesday „ . .	5½	9½	10½	2½	5	7	10	9½	10½	2½	5
Thursday „ . .	5½	9½	10½	2½	5	7	10	9½	10½	2½	5
Friday „ . .	5½	9½	10½	2½	5	7	10	9½	10½	2½	5
Saturday „ . .	5½	8½	9½	12½	2½	3¾	7½	8½	9½	12½	2½

Margaret Todd.	Alexander Crum.	Sarah M'Kinnon	Catherine Murray.
May Davlin.	Ann McEwen.	Elizabeth M'Burnet.	Margaret Hunter.
Janet Gardner.	Martha Clark.	Mary McWatt.	Isabella Moffat.
Mary Ann Parker.	Mary McMillan.	Isabella Kerr.	Agnes McLure.
Mary McKenzie.			

April 14, 1849. John Sommerville and Sons.

FIFTH CLASS.

The Hours of Work. Of the following Young Persons and Females employed in this Factory for the next Week.								Meal Hours.			
Days of the Week.	Morning.		Forenoon.	Afternoon.	Evening.		Total Hours.	Breakfast.		Dinner.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Monday next . .	5½	9½	10½	2½	3	5	10	9½	10½	2½	3
Tuesday „ . .	5½	9½	10½	2½	3	5	10	9½	10½	2½	3
Wednesday „ . .	5½	9½	10½	2½	3	5	10	9½	10½	2½	3
Thursday „ . .	5½	9½	10½	2½	3	5	10	9½	10½	2½	3
Friday „ . .	5½	9½	10½	2½	3	5	10	9½	10½	2½	3
Saturday „ . .	5½	8½	9½	12½	12¾	2½	7	8½	9½	12½	12¾

Elizabeth Madden.	Marg. Wotherspoon.	Margaret Cameron.	Janet Dinwoodie.
Peter Knox.	Agnes Pollen.	Cath. Cunninghame.	Margaret Gordon.
Mary Ann Auston.	Mary Kinnaird.	Catherine Smith.	Mary Conner.
Sarah Crawford.	Bridget Kelly.	Helen Conlin.	Sarah M'Cann.

April 14, 1849. John Sommerville and Sons.

Report by *Jn. Stuart*, Esq.

May 29, 1849.

SIXTH CLASS.

THE HOURS OF WORK

Of the following Young Persons and Females employed in this Factory for the next Week.

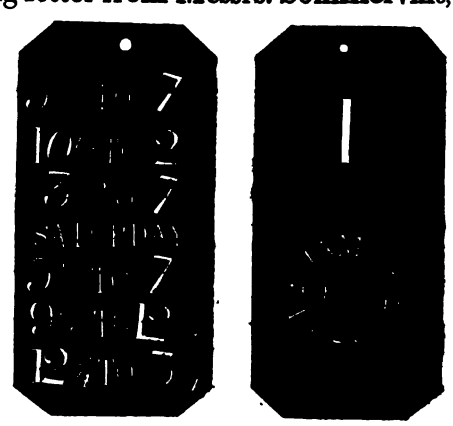
DAYS OF THE WEEK.	MORNING.		FORENOON.	AFTERNOON.	EVENING.		TOTAL HOURS.	MEAL HOURS. BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Monday next . .	7½	9½	10½	2½	3	7	10	9½	10½	2½	3
Tuesday „ . .	7½	9½	10½	2½	3	7	10	9½	10½	2½	3
Wednesday „ . .	7½	9½	10½	2½	3	7	10	9½	10½	2½	3
Thursday „ . .	7½	9½	10½	2½	3	7	10	9½	10½	2½	3
Friday. „ . .	7½	9½	10½	2½	3	7	10	9½	10½	2½	3
Saturday „ . .	7	8½	9½	12½	12½	3½	7½	8½	9½	12½	12½

Isabella Adams.	Mary Hendry.	Margaret Dick.	Elizabeth Miller.
Mary Finnie.	Jane Semple.	Marion Newlands.	Agnes Dyer.
Janet Laurie.	Christina Campbell.	Sarah Burns.	Ann M'Dade.
Agnes Hendry.	Mary M'Laughlan.	Rose Ann Jamieson.	Mary M'Colligan.

April 14, 1849.

JOHN SOMMERVILLE AND SONS.

The brass tickets alluded to in the preceding letter from Messrs. Sommerville, have also now been procured for the young persons and females employed by Mr. Crum, at the factory of Busby, and also at some of the smaller factories. They are numbered on the back, and are worn tied round the waist, and will, I have no doubt soon be universally used. They are nearly of the following size, thus marked.



Mr. Crum, whom I have just mentioned, who carries on the relay system with great attention and strictness, has added to the notices put up at the entrance of his factory a printed notice in these terms:—

All overlookers and spinners in this mill are required to observe particularly, that no female or young person under their charge shall be allowed to work more than 10 hours each day, and eight on Saturday, or during any part of the meal hours; and I hereby give notice, that any *fine* or *penalty* which may be imposed on me for any infringement of the above, or any other of the regulations contained in the "Factories Regulation Act," must be paid by the overlooker or spinner under whose charge the female or young person so infringing the Act may have been at the time.

JAMES CRUM.

Messrs. Malcolmson, proprietors of the greatest cotton-factory in Ireland, who are well known for their extensive mercantile concerns in the county of Waterford, and for the employment they give to the superabounding labouring population in their neighbourhood, on 12th May, addressed a letter to me, in the following terms:—

Mayfield Mills, Portlaw, May 12, 1849.

WE have your favour of 5th, and in reply may state that the total number of persons employed *in* those works at present is 1240, of whom 758 work by relays between the hours of 5·30 A.M. and 6·30 P.M., when all work ceases. Previous to commencing the system, the number employed was 1105. On this system of increased production (the fixed expenses of the establishment being the same) we are enabled not only to give employment to those 135 additional persons, but also to increase the wages of most of the others, and we estimate that the additional amount paid will be little, if any, short of £600 in the year. To you who have seen so much of the poverty of the south of Ireland, in your frequent visits, we need not comment on the benefits which such a sum paid for labour alone must confer, and we hope it will not be interfered with by the Legislature. As regards the feelings of the workpeople towards the system, at first there was some dissatisfaction evinced, but now that they understand its working and advantages, they are well satisfied with it. To ourselves the change was for a while both troublesome and embarrassing in arranging to work within the Act, but now we find it go on smoothly.

We are, &c.,

Messrs. Malcolmson had previously, in a letter addressed to Mr. Hudson, Sub-Inspector of Factories at Belfast, dated 2nd May, written to him—

Our hours of work are from 5½ A.M. to 6 P.M. The names of all relay hands, with the periods they are to be at their work, are alphabetically classified and hung up in their

respective departments, and notice of their ingress and egress regularly posted at the entrance; and, further, to prevent infringement, an overseer or registrar is specially employed to see that their ingress and egress are according to rule.

The importance of this factory in Ireland will appear from the following details, which will be found in my Factory Report of 3rd October, 1842:—

In the greatest cotton-spinning and weaving factory in Ireland, at Mayfield, in the county of Waterford, where between 1100 and 1200 persons are constantly employed, the proprietors have spared no pains to provide for the health and comfort of the workpeople, by having the apartments of the factory large and well ventilated, and their temperature carefully regulated, by having the dust in the carding-rooms removed by a revolving fan, by the erection of excellent dwelling-houses, let at moderate rents to the persons they employ, but subject regularly to inspection in point of cleanliness and sanitary surveillance as to their moral habits, by the establishment of schools, and a library and news-room, and by having on the spot a skilful physician to afford the necessary medical advice. A list of those absent from the work is every morning laid before him, so that all cases of illness, or of injury resulting from accidents, are attended to within a very short time after they occur. An accurate bill of mortality was kept by the officiating physician during the years 1835, 6, and 7, at the period when the health of those employed in factories had frequently been the subject of discussion in Parliament; and it turned out that during those three years, the deaths in 688 persons, then employed in the factory, only amounted to 20; while in 270 persons employed during the same period in works connected with the factory, a great proportion of them out of doors, viz., labourers, masons, bleachers, carmen, carpenters, smiths, and machine-makers, the deaths amounted to 79.

This factory has since its commencement, 18 years ago, been carried on by Messrs. Malcolmson, Brothers, of the Society of Friends. It is beautifully situated in the neighbourhood of the fine park of the Marquis of Waterford, on the bank of the river Clodagh, about nine miles from Waterford. The village in which the operatives live did not, 18 years ago, contain above 400 persons; and the population, for most of whom Messrs. Malcolmson have since that period built the necessary houses, now amounts to about 4000.

Perhaps, however, the most useful of the communications which any of the factory-owners working with relays have given to those engaged in the same trade with themselves, and which is the most calculated to remove the prejudices of such of them as have scruples respecting any change of the arrangement of the hours of work, lately appeared in a Glasgow newspaper. I have ascertained that the author is a very intelligent gentleman, the head of one of the oldest and most respectable houses in the west of Scotland, Messrs. Carlile, Sons, and Co., of the linen and cotton thread factory at Paisley, a company which has now existed for about a century. It was in operation in 1752, and four generations of the same family have conducted it, one of them at the present time. The following is the letter published by him in "The Glasgow Daily Mail" of 25th April, 1849:—

The Relay System.

SIR,

IN reference to several articles which have appeared in your columns on the Factory Relay System, let us by all means condemn the deeds of cruelty and injustice charged against some of the English factory owners in working out that system—so that those charges are well founded. We do not pretend to say whether they are or are not so; but we assert that, well or ill founded, they have no reference whatever to what is essential to the relay system, but apply to mere abuses which may exist as readily under any other system, as under the one in question. In order to prove this, let us show what this system really is; and here we beg that your readers will not suppose before-hand that it is something so intricate and mysterious, that no one who does not long ponder its arrangements, can possibly comprehend it, for it is, in fact, most simple in its nature.

Let us suppose this, that a factory is to be worked 12, in place of 10 hours. This will require, of course, an additional set of hands, amounting to one-fifth of what would otherwise have been called for. The whole would be divided into six sets, which we shall call A, B, C, D, E, F, whilst the 12 hours, independent of the one and a half for meals, would be divided into portions of time of two hours each. The following table will show what, by such an arrangement, is done by each class, or by each individual worker, during the 12 hours the factory is going:—

	2 Hours. 5½ to 7½.	2 Hours. 7½ to 9½.	½ Hour. 9½ to 10½.	2 Hours. 10½ to 12½.	2 Hours. 12½ to 2½.	½ Hour. 2½ to 3.	2 Hours. 3 to 5.	2 Hours. 5 to 7.
A	Work.	Work.	Meal Time.	Work.	Work.	Meal Time.	Work.	..
B	..	Work.		Work.	Work.		Work.	Work.
C	Work.	..		Work.	Work.		Work.	Work.
D	Work.	Work.		..	Work.		Work.	Work.
E	Work.	Work.		Work.	..		Work.	Work.
F	Work.	Work.		Work.	Work.		..	Work.

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A, it will be seen, goes on at half-past 5 morning, and is regular all the day.
B goes at half-past 7, and is regular all the day.
C is idle two hours before breakfast, and is regular otherwise.
D is idle two hours after breakfast, and is otherwise regular.
E is idle two hours before dinner, and is regular otherwise.
F is idle two hours after dinner, and is otherwise regular.

Each set, or each hand, works only 10 hours, and each has occasion to proceed only thrice a-day to the factory, whilst all breakfast and dine at the same hours. If there is a grievance then to the employed, in the working of this system, it consists in their having occasion to remain idle during two hours of the working day.

The advantages of the system, as here explained, have now been fully tested in this country. In the east, the south, and the west, it has been for some time in operation, and whenever it has been tried, it has given entire satisfaction to all inspectors, masters, and workmen.

Let us now, on the other hand, see what evils will attend the limiting to 10 hours the working of the factory, as well as that of the factory hands. They amount to the most serious damage to the mill-owner's prospects and property. If he worked 12 hours before, and is limited to 10, then every 12 machines, or spindles, in his establishment shrink to 10, and should the work be disposed of, they will be valued only as 10, so that a sixth part would thus be deducted from the value of every factory in the country; but this is not all, for just in proportion as the quantity thrown off is diminished, is the cost of the manufacture increased, and with that the inability to compete with foreign factories.

But if *factories* are to run only 10 hours, the employers will not be alone in feeling its effects; the employed will be serious sufferers also, inasmuch as a sixth part of those who might otherwise have been at work will be left to starve, and all to save those who are employed from remaining at home during two hours of each day.

The plan of working by relays had most likely never occurred to those who framed and carried the Ten Hours Bill; but that does not constitute it an infringement of the Act, for it neither violates its spirit, nor contradicts its letter; and doubtless, had it occurred to the Legislature, it would have been adopted as a provision of the Bill which went to reconcile the two contending interests—securing to the workers what was sought to be obtained for them, and yet leaving untouched the value and manufacturing capabilities of the factory establishments.

If this Ten Hours Bill, then, is to be revised, let not the plan of relays be judged of by caricature representations of its working, but let its advantages and disadvantages, if it has any, be calmly and honestly dealt with. Above all things, let it be kept clear of political theories and party schemes.

A Factory Owner.

The preceding documents are obtained from the most unexceptionable sources, from individuals having the best means of information, and who are most trustworthy, and entitled to credit. I doubt whether there be any gentlemen in my district extensively concerned in the employment of the working population in the factories, whose unbiassed evidence on such a subject as their employment by relays is justly entitled to more weight and consideration than those to whose opinions and letters I have referred, viz., Messrs. Crum, Sommerville, Malcolmson, and Carlile. I am thoroughly persuaded that wherever the working of females and young persons by relays has been conducted in my district with due attention to the indispensably necessary safeguards, which have been again and again described, and are now practically understood and enforced, there has been no reason to believe that they have been employed for more than the period sanctioned by law.

I have only further to mention, that in consequence of instructions received by me on the 6th January last, from Mr. Waddington, by your direction, and communicated by me to Messrs. Cunninghame, Fleming, and Stewart, the certifying surgeons for the factories at Glasgow, and in the vicinity, they afforded all the assistance in their power, for which the General Board of Health had applied to you to obtain from them, in endeavouring to check the destructive progress of the epidemic cholera at Glasgow, which prevailed in the end of the last year, and during the months of January, February, and March last, in ascertaining the existence of the premonitory diarrhœa, and in providing prompt and efficient treatment. Messrs. Cunninghame, Fleming, and Stewart regularly visited the whole of the factories at Glasgow, and in the neighbourhood, as required, and had ready and prepared for immediate use in all of them, the necessary medicines. They also weekly, until the cholera abated in the end of March, furnished to me weekly reports of the progress of the disease which I forwarded to the General Board of Health. That Board again and again conveyed to me by letters, their thanks for the reports, and requested

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that they might continue to be forwarded, so long as diarrhœa continued to be extensively prevalent. The reports of the surgeons showed satisfactorily, that cholera had not prevailed more in the factory population, than generally in the working population of Glasgow.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JA. STUART.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

May 29, 1849.

APPENDIX No. 1.

List of Accidents arising from Machinery in Mr. Stuart's District, from 1st Nov., 1848, to 30th April, 1849.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	4
Amputation of right hand or arm	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2
Amputation of part of right hand	1	3	2	11	..	..	3	14	17
Amputation of left hand or arm	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	4
Amputation of part of left hand	1	5	3	6	..	..	4	11	15
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	1	1	2	1	..	..	3	2	5
Fracture of hand or foot	3	2	2	6	..	..	5	8	13
Injuries to head and face	1	2	5	7	..	1	6	10	16
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	29	67	77	110	1	..	107	177	284
Total	38	83	93	143	1	2	132	228	360

Accidents not arising from Machinery.

Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Injuries to head and face	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	2	4
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	5	11	9	6	..	..	14	17	31
Total	5	12	11	8	..	..	16	20	36
Total Number of accidents reported	43	95	104	151	1	2	148	248	396

Appendix No. 2.

Return of Prosecutions in Mr. Stuart's District, during the Six Months ended 30th April, 1849.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Statement of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1848		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Balfour.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Nov. 6	John Caldwell, Carmacaupfoot.	John Greenshields, of Kerse; John Stein, of Kirkfield; John Wilson, Jun., of Westwood-side, Esqrs.	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates	3 0 0		
			Employing four children without surgical certificates	4 0 0		
			Employing young persons without school certificates	4 0 0		
			Not keeping the registers required by the Act	2 0 0	0 5 1	The aggregate amount of penalties in this case was afterwards reduced to 10*l.*, upon an application to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.
			Not sending notice of commencing work in a factory	2 0 0		
1849			Not hanging up an abstract of the Factory Acts	2 0 0		
			Not hanging up notice of hours of work and meals	2 0 0		
March 6	Jas. Young and Son, Pollokshaws	Court of Quarter Sessions, Renfrew.	Not allowing the legal time for meals to two females	..	3 7 11	This complaint was dismissed. It was brought in the first instance before Andrew Nairne and Allan Gilmour, Esqrs., in the Justice of the Peace Court, at Paisley, but in consequence of a difference of opinion between the Justices, the case was referred to the Quarter Sessions at Renfrew, who dismissed the case by a majority of 14 to 5.
			Employing the same two females in meal times	..		
March 14	Geo. Grant and Sons, Glasgow.	James Turner, of Thrushgrove; Wm. Graham, of Lambhill; Wm. Galbraith, Esqrs.	Not allowing the legal time for meals to three females	Dismissed	0 13 4	
			Employing the same three females in meal times	,,		
March 23	John Edmiston, servant of Todd and Higginbotham, Glasgow.	Robert McGavin and Robert Kaye, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without registering her name	1 0 0	0 3 1	
			Employing a young person without surgical certificate	1 0 0		
						C. Balfour.
1848		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Walker.*				
Nov. 8	John Ednie, Leven	Thomas Russell and William Douglas, Esqrs.	Employing two women longer than 10 hours a-day	2 0 0	0 3 7	
			Employing two women during meal hours	2 0 0		
Nov. 8	Alexander Watson, Kirkland	,,	Employing a woman during meal hours	1 0 0	0 3 7	
	John Kidd, Prinlaws	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 3 7	
1849						
Feb. 6	Baxter, Brothers, of Dundee	Wm. Thomas and A. Lawson, Esqrs.	Employing five young persons till 3 P.M., without allowing one hour for meals.	5 0 0	0 14 2	
	James Malcolm, Dundee	,,	,, ,,	5 0 0	0 14 2	
	P. Watson, Dundee	,,	,, ,,	5 0 0	0 14 2	
	James Small, Dundee	,,	,, ,,	5 0 0	0 14 2	Danl. Walker.
1849		*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Hudson.*				
Dec. 29	John Martin, Killyleigh	Robert Heron, Esq., and Capt. Hamilton.	Employing five young persons in recovering lost time, without giving notice to the Sub-Inspector.	5 0 0	0 2 6	J. P. Hudson.

Total Amount of Penalties which have been Funded as directed by the 66th Section of 7th Vict., c. 15, is 43*l.*
Total Amount of Costs paid to justice of the peace clerks, is 7*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.
May 29, 1849.

Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

HALF-YEARLY JOINT REPORT of the INSPECTORS of FACTORIES.

SIR, *Factory Office, June* 12, 1849.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Factory and Print-Works Acts, we have now the honour to report, that our statutory half-yearly meeting commenced on the 29th ultimo, and has been continued by adjournments to the present time.

We have read and conferred together on the Reports for the half-year from the 1st of November to the 30th April last, which we have severally transmitted to you.

We have again to lament that the want of uniformity in administering the law in the very important particulars explained fully in our separate Reports for the half-year ended 31st October, 1848, and referred to in our Joint Report for the same period, still continues. This anomalous state of things is harassing to all persons who are affected by the Factory Acts; the complaints to which it gives rise both among employers and employed are loud and general; and "in this situation," repeating the words of our last Half-yearly Report, "it "does not appear to us that we have any other alternative but to submit these "circumstances to you, that you may adopt such a course, with a view to render "our proceedings uniform in relation to the question of employing young "persons and females by relays, as you may, on consideration, think right."

Upon this point several more conflicting judicial decisions have, as you are aware, been given; and referring to the letter addressed to us by your direction on this subject by Mr. Under-Secretary Lewis, on the 18th January last, we venture to express our anxious hope that Her Majesty's Government may be soon enabled to provide a remedy for the inconvenience which has arisen from this conflict of authority; more especially considering that the number of factories, both in Lancashire and in Scotland, in which the system of working by shifts or relays is adopted, has considerably increased since the date of our last Report, and appears to be further increasing.

We beg leave to call your attention to a case mentioned by Mr. Stuart, in the Report he has recently presented to you, of certain magistrates in Scotland having refused to convict parties charged with the offence of employing young persons and women during the times allowed for meals required to be given by section 36 of the Act 7 Vic., c. 15.

The interpretation thus assigned to the law is at variance with what other magistrates, and also the Inspectors, have always deemed to be the true intent and meaning of sections 36 and 41; and if such interpretation were allowed to prevail, we are of opinion it would lead to serious inconvenience.

We add in the Appendix a summary of the informations for offences against the Factory Acts, in the six months ended the 30th April, 1849.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,

LEONARD HORNER,
T. JONES HOWELL,
ROB. J. SAUNDERS,
JA. STUART.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix to Joint Report.

MARY of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions, and the Amount of Penalties and Costs, in the Six Months ended 30th April, 1849.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.				Penalties imposed.						
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed.	£1.	£2.	£2. 10s.	£3.	£5.	£10.	£10.
cting to guard machinery required by the Act to be securely ced.	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
cting to guard machinery ereby bodily injury was sed	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
ing young persons to work ween the fixed and traversing ts of self-acting machinery	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
itting a child to clean mill ring in motion	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
iving notice of accident	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
loying children and young sons without registering their mes.	16	11	5	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..
oying children and young per- s without surgical certificates	18	13	5	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..
loying children without school- uchers	10	7*	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
loying children, young persons, d women longer than allowed law	121	60	27	13	21	31	13	9	7	..	..	..
loying children in the morning d afternoon of the same day	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
loying women during meal urs	15	10	..	..	5	8	..	..	2	..	..	..
whitewashing as required by law	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
fixing up hours of labour and eals, abstract of Act, &c.	9	4	2	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
ng up false notice of hours of bour and meals	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sending notice of beginning to cupy a factory	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
keeping the registers required y the Act to be kept	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
allowing the meal times re- uired by the Act	25	20	..	..	5	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	235	143	43	14	35	85	29	10	11	2	3	1

The total amount of fines inflicted . . £281. The total amount of costs . . £97. 8s. 1d.

* In two of these convictions, the magistrates considered the payment of costs a sufficient penalty, and imposed no fine.

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

ON THE

FINE ARTS:

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1848.

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COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To Our Most Dearly-Beloved Consort, His Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Field-Marshal in Our Army; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, Our Chancellor of that Part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Great Britain; Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely-beloved Cousin George Granville Duke of Sutherland, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln); Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin John Earl of Shrewsbury; Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor George Earl of Aberdeen, Knight of Our most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillors John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), and Francis Egerton (commonly called Lord Francis Egerton); Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor Willian Viscount Melbourne; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Alexander Lord Ashburton; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Nicholas William Lord Colborne; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillors Charles Shaw Lefevre, Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, and Sir James Robert George Graham, Baronet; and Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Baronet, and Henry Gally Knight, Benjamin Hawes the Younger, Henry Hallam, Samuel Rogers, George Vivian, and Thomas Wyse, Esquires,—greeting: Whereas We have thought it expedient, for divers good causes and considerations, that a Commission should forthwith issue for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of Our Palace at Westminster, wherein Our Parliament is wont to assemble, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in our United Kingdom, and in what manner an object of so much importance would be most effectually promoted:

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint, you, the said Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, George Granville Duke of Sutherland, Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln),

John Earl of Shrewsbury, George Earl of Aberdeen, John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), Francis Egerton (commonly called Lord Francis Egerton), Henry John Viscount Palmerston, William Viscount Melbourne, Alexander Lord Ashburton, Nicholas William Lord Colborne, Charles Shaw Lefevre, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Robert George Graham, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Henry Gally Knight, Benjamin Hawes the Younger, Henry Hallam, Samuel Rogers, George Vivian, and Thomas Wyse, or any five or more of you, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

And for the better enabling you to carry these Our Royal Intentions into effect, We do hereby enjoin and command you, or any five or more of you, to inquire into the mode in which, by means of the interior decoration of Our said Palace at Westminster, the Fine Arts of this country can be most effectually encouraged. And We do by these Presents give and grant to you, or any five or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any five or more of you, such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, may, from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment. And Our further Will and Pleasure is that you Our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, upon due inquiry into the premises, do report to Us, in writing under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any five or more of you, your several proceedings under and by virtue of this Commission, together with what you shall find touching or concerning the premises.

And We further ordain that you, or any five or more of you, may have liberty to report your proceedings under this Commission from time to time, should you judge it expedient so to do.

And, for your assistance in the due execution of these Presents, We have made choice of Our Trusty and Well-beloved Charles Lock Eastlake, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you; whose services and assistance We require you to avail yourselves of from time to time, as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the Twenty-second Day of November, 1841, in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

J. R. G. GRAHAM.

WARRANTS,

APPOINTING ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONERS.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To our Trusty and Well-beloved Philip Henry Stanhope, Esquire (commonly called Viscount Mahon), and Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Thomas Babington Macaulay,—greeting: Whereas We did by Warrant, under our Sign Manual, bearing date the Twenty-second Day of November, in the Fifth Year of Our Reign, authorize and appoint Our Most Dearly-beloved Consort, His Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Field-Marshal in Our Army; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, Our Chancellor of that Part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain; Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely-beloved Cousin George Granville Duke of Sutherland, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln); Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin John Earl of Shrewsbury; Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor George Earl of Aberdeen, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillors John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), and Francis Egerton (commonly called Lord Francis Egerton); Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Viscount Melbourne; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Alexander Lord Ashburton; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Nicholas William Lord Colborne; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillors Charles Shaw Lefevre, Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, and Sir James Robert George Graham, Baronet; and Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Baronet, and Henry Gally Knight, Benjamin Hawes the Younger, Henry Hallam, Samuel Rogers, George Vivian, and Thomas Wyse, Esquires, Our Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of Our Palace at Westminster, wherein Our Parliament is wont to assemble, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in Our United Kingdom, and in what manner an object of so much importance would be most effectually promoted:

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint, you, the said Philip Henry Stanhope (commonly called Viscount Mahon), and Thomas Babington Macaulay, to be Our Commissioners, in addition to and together with Our said Commissioners herein mentioned for the purposes aforesaid.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the Fourth Day of May, 1844, in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
J. R. G. GRAHAM.

By a Warrant dated the 4th of August, 1845, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned as above, Peter Robert Lord Willoughby d'Eresby was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 19th of March, 1846, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned as above, Charles John Viscount Canning was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 6th of August, 1846, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned G. Grey, George William Frederick Howard, commonly called Viscount Morpeth, was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE FINE ARTS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

REPORT.

WE, the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of Your Majesty's Palace at Westminster,—wherein Your Majesty's Parliament is wont to assemble,—for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in Your Majesty's United Kingdom, and in what manner an object of so much importance might be most effectually promoted, humbly report to Your Majesty that having on a former occasion, viz., in our Report of the 13th July, 1847, expressed a hope that certain of the frescoes proposed to be painted in the House of Lords would be completed during the autumn of that year, we have now to state to Your Majesty that three frescoes, in addition to the first executed by William Dyce, R.A., have been painted accordingly, the subject of Religion by John Calcott Horsley; the subject of the Spirit of Chivalry by Daniel Maclise, R.A.; and the subject of Edward the Black Prince receiving the Order of the Garter from Edward III., by Charles West Cope, R.A. We consider that these works, the designs for which had been before approved by us, are highly satisfactory as examples of fresco painting; their effect confirms us in the opinion that, under certain circumstances of light and distance, fresco-painting is well calculated for the purposes of decoration; while, from requiring the preparation of careful designs, the method recommends itself as being fitted to promote the study of form.

Two subjects remain to be painted in the same locality; that of Justice, and that of Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V., acknowledging the authority of Chief Justice Gascoigne. We propose to commit the subject of Justice to Daniel Maclise, R.A., and the subject of Prince Henry acknowledging the authority of the Law, to Charles West Cope, R.A.; two corresponding frescoes on each wall, will thus be executed by the same Artists. We recommend this course, not only from being satisfied with the ability displayed by those artists, but also as a means of insuring a due conformity of style and a due symmetry of composition in the works. As considerable time will be required for the preparation of the Cartoons, it may be found necessary to postpone the execution of the paintings till the next year.

We have already, as expressed in our last Report, which has received Your Majesty's approval, adopted the recommendation of a Committee appointed to select subjects for the decoration of the Palace at Westminster, to the effect that William Dyce, R.A., should be employed to decorate, chiefly in fresco, Your Majesty's Robing Room in the said Palace, and that the subject to be illustrated should be the Legend of King Arthur, and we have now humbly to report to Your Majesty, that we are prepared to conclude an agreement with Mr. Dyce, according to which he undertakes to complete certain stipulated work in the said locality, within a period not exceeding six years, commencing

REPORT.

from the 1st July, 1848, and for which it is proposed that he should be remunerated at the rate of Eight hundred pounds a-year; other conditions being included in the agreement which may make it his interest to complete the work, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, in less time; and, on the other hand, allowing an extension of time in the event of certain additions or changes in the decoration being proposed by the Commissioners.

We have further humbly to report to Your Majesty that the Statue of Lord Falkland by John Bell, and the Statue of Lord Clarendon, by William Calder Marshall, A.R.A., which are intended to be placed in St. Stephen's Hall in the Palace at Westminster, have been completed, and that we consider the execution of those works in marble (the models having been before approved by us) as highly creditable to the artists.

With respect to the models for statues to be placed in the House of Lords, as proposed in our last Report, we beg leave to state that, having referred to a Select Committee the consideration of the designs submitted by the sculptors commissioned to prepare those works, we have adopted the Report of such Committee, and have subjoined it to this our General Report.

We have also humbly to state to Your Majesty that four designs for frescoes, to be executed in the Upper Waiting Hall, as recommended in our Report of August 7th, 1845, have been approved by us, and that the artists so selected are now invited to commence frescoes in that locality.

The expenditure which the works now recommended to be undertaken, will involve, consists of Sixteen hundred pounds for the two remaining frescoes in the House of Lords, and also the annual remuneration of Eight hundred pounds to be paid to William Dyce, R.A., for the work above specified, for which expenditure we request the sanction of Your Majesty.

(Signed) ALBERT.
LYNDHURST.
LANSDOWNE.
LINCOLN.
ABERDEEN.
J. RUSSELL.
PALMERSTON.
MELBOURNE.
MORPETH.
CANNING.
WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.
COLBORNE.
C. S. LEFEVRE.
ROBERT PEEL.
J. R. G. GRAHAM.
T. B. MACAULAY.
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.
B. HAWES.
HENRY HALLAM.
SAMUEL ROGERS.
GEORGE VIVIAN.
THOMAS WYSE.

Westminster, 5th September, 1848.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INSPECT THE SMALL MODELS FOR STATUES, TO BE PLACED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, OF BARONS AND PRELATES WHO SIGNED MAGNA CHARTA.

Westminster, July 18, 1848.

YOUR Committee appointed to inspect the small models for statues of Barons and Prelates to be placed in the House of Lords, are prepared to acquiesce in the opinion expressed by a former select Committee whose inquiries were connected with this subject, and who observed that "the very narrow size of "the niches and their Gothic form" necessarily restrict the choice of attitudes. Your Committee also acknowledge the justness of an observation by the Architect in his letter on this subject dated the 17th March, 1847, that the character of the statues referred to "should be severe and monumental, and, "consequently, free from all violence of action; and that they should be "designed strictly with reference to the form and proportion of the niches, "upon architectonic principles." Your Committee, in inspecting the models and designs for the statues in question considered it their duty to bear in mind these conditions, which had been duly communicated to the artists, in the first instance, by the Secretary. Your Committee were also of opinion, that in so strictly historical a series an attention to costume was especially desirable, as further tending to preserve a harmony of appearance between the character of the statues and that of the architecture.

The artists have readily paid attention to the suggestions of the Committee on these and other points, and the designs have been as much varied as, in the opinion of your Committee, is consistent with the conditions above noticed.

The order of the statues in the 18 niches is proposed to be as follows:—

In the niche immediately on the east side of the Throne, the statue of Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the niche immediately on the west side of the Throne, the statue of Henri de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin.

In the niche at the south-eastern angle the statue of William Earl of Salisbury.

In the niche at the south-western angle the statue of William Earl of Pembroke.

In the first niche on the west side, next the statue of William Earl of Pembroke, the statue of Almeric, Master of Knights Templars.

In the four niches next in order the statues of William Earl of Warren, William Earl of Arundel, Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent, and Richard Earl of Clare.

In the niche at the north-western angle he statue of William Earl of Aumerle.

In the two niches next in order on the north side, the statues of Geoffry Earl of Gloucester, and Saher Earl of Winchester.

In the niche at the north-eastern angle the statue of Henry Earl of Hereford.

In the five niches next in order on the east side, the statues of Roger Earl of Norfolk, Robert Earl of Oxford, Robert Fitzwalter, Eustace de Vesci, and William de Mowbray.

ALBERT.
ABERDEEN.
MAHON.
HENRY HALLAM.
THOMAS WYSE.

APPENDIX.

No. 2.
Commissions for Frescoes in the House of Lords.

No. 2.

COMMISSIONS FOR FRESCOES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE subject of "Justice" to be painted in the remaining compartment at the north end of the House of Lords, has been committed to Daniel Maclise, R.A.

The subject of "Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V., acknowledging the "authority of Chief Justice Gascoigne," to be painted in the remaining compartment at the south end of the House of Lords, has been committed to Charles West Cope, R.A.

No. 3.
Commissions for Frescoes in the Upper Waiting Hall.

No. 3.

COMMISSIONS FOR FRESCOES IN THE UPPER WAITING HALL.

THE subject of "Satan touched by Ithuriel's spear while suggesting evil "dreams to Eve," as an illustration of Milton, to be painted in one of the compartments on the east side of the Upper Waiting Hall, has been committed to John Callcott Horsley.

The subject of "The Trial of Griselda's Patience," as an illustration of Chaucer, to be painted in one of the compartments on the north side of the same Hall, has been committed to Charles West Cope, R.A.

The subject of "Lear disinheriting Cordelia," as an illustration of Shakspeare, to be painted in one of the compartments on the east side, has been committed to John Rogers Herbert, R.A.

The subject of "Alexander's Feast," as an illustration of Dryden, to be painted in one of the compartments on the south side, has been committed to John Tenniel.

No. 4.
Letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

No. 4.

LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR, *Whitehall, September* 11, 1848.

I HAVE received Her Majesty's commands to notify to you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the Report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts enclosed in your letter of the 6th instant; and Her Majesty has directed the Lords of the Treasury to submit to Parliament an estimate for the Grant of 1600*l.* for the two remaining Frescoes in the House of Lords, and also, of the annual remuneration of 800*l.* to be paid to William Dyce, R.A., for the works specified in the Report.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. GREY.

C. L. Eastlake, Esq.,
Secretary to the Fine Arts Commissioners.

LONDON: Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

FIFTH REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1849.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1849.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

WE have the honour to forward to you, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, pursuant to the provisions of the Act passed in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 118, a general Report of our proceedings, specifying such matters as are therein directed; which Report contains a Schedule as a form most easy of reference, by which will be seen the time each inclosure proceeding has occupied in its several stages, which has necessarily varied according to the circumstances of the different cases.

The number of applications of all kinds to this office since the passing of the Act has been 369.

The proceedings of 29 of these cases having been completed, or otherwise disposed of previously to the last General Annual Report, we have not thought it necessary again to insert them in the Schedule.

Of the remaining 340, 279 are for inclosure, 1 for the conversion of stinted into regulated pasture, 47 for the exchange of lands, 4 in respect of proceedings under Local Acts, 8 for setting out copyhold and other boundaries under the Inclosure Amendment Act, and 1 for the division of intermixed lands.

The number of acres comprised in the applications for inclosure and conversion is 225,901A. 1R. 13P.

The number of cases since the last Annual General Report is 110.

Of these 69 have been inclosures, of which 52 will, we believe, require the previous authority of Parliament, and 17 will not.

There are 39 for the exchange of lands, 1 in respect of proceedings under Local Acts, and 1 to define lost boundaries.

The quantity of land comprised in the applications for inclosure since the last Annual General Report, is 63,501A. 1R. 35P.

Our Report of any opinion as to the expediency or inexpediency of any inclosure, is necessarily confined to those cases, with respect to which the proper assents have been given to the provisional order.

Our Schedule, which is in the same form as that of last year, contains—

First, those cases which have already received the sanction of Parliament.

Secondly, those authorized by the Commissioners when they presented their last Annual General Report.

Thirdly, those authorized by the Commissioners since that Report, together with the proceedings which have taken place in all these cases since they were so sanctioned or authorized.

Fourthly, those which require or it is supposed will require the previous authority of Parliament.

Fifthly, those which will not require such authority, but which have not yet been authorized by the Commissioners; and—

Lastly, all other proceedings under the Inclosure Act.

In addition to the general statement in the Schedule, we proceed now to report specially on those cases requiring the previous authority of Parliament, to which the proper assents to the provisional orders have been given, in the order in which such assents have been received; the special grounds on which we think such inclosures expedient; and in those cases where no allotments are made for exercise and recreation, or for the labouring poor, the grounds on which we have abstained from requiring such appropriation.

1. Chorley Green, County Chester.

An application has been made for the inclosure of Chorley Green, containing 30 acres, subject to rights of common at all times, &c.

In this case no allotment has been required for exercise and recreation, the land not being at all adapted for the purpose, and the population being so small as to render an allotment for that purpose of minor importance.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the land is so intersected by highways, that no cattle can be turned on it with any advantage, and is so situated that it may at little expense be conveniently added to the present inclosures.

2. Bell Green, Silver-lace Green, and Swan Green, County Suffolk.

Also for the inclosure of Bell Green, Silverlace Green, and Swan Green, containing together 25A. 2R. 16P. waste of a manor; no allotments have been given for exercise and recreation, nor for the labouring poor, as allotments for both these purposes have been set out upon a former inclosure in the same parish.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that when drained it will be well adapted for arable purposes, and afford additional employment for the poor, and fully repay the expenses of inclosure.

3. Bickerton Hills, County Chester.

Also for the inclosure of Bickerton Hills, containing 673A. 2R. 0P., on which rights of common may be exercised at all times, &c.; no allotment has been required for exercise and recreation, the hills being steep and uneven, and altogether unfit for the purpose.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that it will afford employment for labourers in the neighbourhood, and that heath pasture when held in severalty can be used much more profitably.

4. Bramerton Common, County Norfolk.

Also for the inclosure of Bramerton Common, containing 106A. 0R. 25P. subject to rights of common at all times, &c.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the rights hitherto exercised have precluded all improvement, and that the land which is now unproductive and in a neglected condition, may be greatly improved, and a considerable proportion brought into a state of cultivation beneficial both to the proprietors and the labouring poor.

5. Abbots Wood, County Southampton.

Also for the inclosure of Abbots Wood, containing 184A. 3R. 17P. waste of a manor; no allotments have been required for exercise and recreation, nor for the labouring poor, on the ground that it adjoins the Holt Forest, on which there is a cricket-ground and a tract of many hundred acres to which inhabitants of the adjoining villages have free access, and all the cottages within the tithing have gardens annexed, averaging from one quarter to half an acre of land each, most of them encroachments from the land to be inclosed.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the whole of the land is fit for arable purposes, and in its present state is of little value, from its being open to the Holt Forest, and horses and cattle from that waste frequently trespassing on Abbots Wood.

6. Buckland Newton, County Dorset.

Also for the inclosure of lands in the parish of Buckland Newton, containing 274A. 3R. 30P., subject to rights of common at all times, &c.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the land, which is at present much neglected and unproductive, and saturated with wet, will be drained, and by cultivation rendered fertile.

7. Black Torrington, County Devon.

Also for the inclosure of West Chilla Moor in the parish of Black Torrington, containing 62A. 0R. 24P. waste of a manor; in this case the whole of the land is too remote from the dwellings of the poor for allotments, either for exercise and recreation, or for the labouring poor, to be at all useful.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the land is at present of little value, but by draining and proper cultivation would be greatly improved.

8. Westwell Leacon, County Kent.

Also for the inclosure of Westwell Leacon, containing 98A. 1R. 16P. waste of a manor; no allotment has been required for the labouring poor, the greater portion of the cottages having good gardens, and there being already allotments in the parish for the poor.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that a tract of good land will be usefully cultivated and afford employment for the labouring population.

Also for the inclosure of Headley Common and other lands in the parish of Headley, containing 1,667A. 3R. 9P. waste of a manor. 9. Headley, County Southampton.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that by drainage and cultivation, a considerable portion of the land may be rendered very productive, and useful employment, of which the labouring population stand in need, afforded to them.

Also for the inclosure of Holster Yard, containing 260A. 3R. 4P. waste of a manor; we have not required any allotment for the labouring poor, there being an estate of 60 acres vested in feoffees for the benefit of the poor, on which the labouring poor are supplied with gardens, which is very conveniently situated. 10. Holster Yard, County Devon.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that after a portion has been drained, the whole is capable of producing good crops, and will afford additional labour, which is much needed in consequence of the work in the mines being suspended.

Also for the inclosure of Oakworth Common, containing 975A. 0R. 34P., subject to rights of common at all times, &c. The land to be enclosed is so precipitous and in such a high and exposed situation, that we have not thought it necessary to require any allotment for exercise and recreation. 11. Oakworth Common, County York.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that much of the land will be used for building purposes, and it will enable the proprietors at small expense to convert the natural ravines into reservoirs, to supply the mills with water power in summer, which is much wanted; it will also prevent the recurrence of encroachments by parties having no interest, and afford useful and productive labour to the unemployed population.

Also for the inclosure of Birchwood and Merry Hill Common in the parish of Cradley, containing 39A. 3R. 5P. waste of a manor; no allotment is given for exercise and recreation, the land being remote from the inhabitants, and tracts of waste in the parish affording a more desirable site for that purpose, nor for labouring poor, as the cottages within reasonable distances of the land to be enclosed have ample gardens, formerly parts of the common. 12. Cradley, County Hereford.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that it will effect a great increase in the produce of the land, and prevent serious injury to the adjoining land by cattle from the common.

Also for the inclosure of Firbank Fells, containing 1200 acres, subject to rights of common at all times, &c.; in this case the uneven surfaces of the land and its exposed and elevated position, render it unfit for allotments, either for exercise and recreation or for the labouring poor. 13. Firbank Fells, County Westmoreland.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that it will afford more employment of labour, and insure each proprietor a more beneficial and quiet enjoyment of his property.

Also for the inclosure of the Rabbit Warren, commons, and open fields in the parish of Oxton, containing 1,139A. 0R. 26P., on part of which rights are exercised at all times, &c. 14. Oxton, County Nottingham.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the land in its present state is all but unproductive, but by drainage and inclosure would be rendered very productive.

Also for the inclosure of certain arable, meadow, pasture, and waste land in the parish of Pyrton, containing 644A. 1R. 25P., part waste of a manor. 15. Pyrton, County Oxford.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the rights of common, which are inconsistent with the advantageous cultivation of most valuable arable land, will be extinguished, and the common land capable of great improvement, brought into profitable cultivation.

Also for the inclosure of Mansfield Woodhouse Forest, containing 1,700A. waste of a manor. 16. Mansfield, Woodhouse Forest, County Nottingham.

The town of Mansfield, containing 10,000 inhabitants, is within two miles of the land proposed to be inclosed, but a large tract of forest still lies open in the parish of Mansfield.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that in its present state it is scarcely of any pecuniary value, and affords no employment for labour.

On inclosure, the land being dry and sound, a considerable part will be found useful turnip, barley, and sheep land, and capable of cultivation at small expense.

17. Oatlands, Botley, and Osney, County Oxford.

Also for the inclosure of Oatlands, Botley, and Osney meadows, containing 161A. 2R. 8P., within 2½ miles of Oxford, having a population exceeding 20,000.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the value of the meadows will be increased by being relieved from the lammas rights, and much improved by drainage, and all the parties who are interested be benefited.

18. Cadishead Moss, County Lancaster.

Also for the inclosure of Cadishead Moss, containing 100 acres, subject to right of common at all times, &c.; no allotment has been required in this case for exercise and recreation, as 5 acres are allotted for the labouring poor, and the land, though well adapted for this purpose, is not suitable for the former purpose.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the land in its present state is quite valueless, but may be made very productive.

19. Cowley Open Fields, County Oxford.

Also for the inclosure of the Open Fields of Cowley, the Marsh Bullingdon Green, and Elder Stubbs, in the parishes of Cowley, Iffley, and St. Clement's, containing 984A. 2R. 39P., situate within 2½ miles of the city of Oxford.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that parts of the land will be used for arable and building purposes, and a considerable tract hitherto greatly neglected made valuable.

20. Dent, County York, W. R.

Also for the inclosure of Dent Fells or commons, containing 20,000 acres subject to rights of common at all times, &c.; no allotments have been required for exercise and recreation or for the labouring poor, the distance from the town of Dent being too great to render an allotment for exercise and recreation of any use; there is, however, an estate belonging to the poor in respect of which a considerable allotment will be made, which may be converted into garden ground should it be deemed in any way available.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the land is capable of great improvement, and its inclosure will afford much useful employment to the labouring poor, put an end to quarrels arising from surcharging the common, and enable each person interested to obtain and enjoy his just right.

21. Langwathby Moor, County Cumberland.

Also for the inclosure of Langwathby Moor, containing 507A. 2R. 32P. waste of manor, &c.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that it will tend to increase the productiveness of the land, and give to all their just rights, which circumstances prevent many from enjoying at present.

22. Cefn Ertham Common, County Brecon.

Also for the inclosure of Cefn Ertham Common, containing 351A. 1R. 17P., subject to rights of common at all times, &c. No allotments have been made in this case for exercise and recreation, the land being in so remote a part of the parish as to be unavailable for the purposes.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the whole would be much increased in value and part fitted for tillage.

The present Report and Schedules will of themselves sufficiently show the extent of the proceedings under the Inclosure and Amendment Acts, and of the past and continued disposition of the country to avail itself of their provisions.

The number of cases now ready for the sanction of Parliament, are fewer by 17 than they would have been had no special Report been presented, in consequence of which a second Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament authorizing the same.

The amendments which have been passed appear entirely to answer the purpose for which they were introduced, but the numerous points which arise from time to time during the inclosure proceedings, for which it might not without experience have been prudent had it been practicable to provide, lead us to believe that the Legislature may consider it necessary, after a still more complete test of the working of the Inclosure Act, to introduce further amendments.

We have great satisfaction in being again able to state that the spirit in which we have been met generally, in every part of the country, has been such as greatly to assist us in the performance of our duties.

The average expense of the inclosure proceedings as far as this Office is concerned, up to the time of the assents to the provisional orders, including any expense which may have attended these assents, and which leaves the case ready for Parliament to deal with, or for us to signify our intention of authorizing the inclosure, is £19 19*s.* 5*d.*

STATEMENT of the PROCEEDINGS which have taken place since the INCLOSURES have been sanctioned in the Cases which have received the Sanction of PARLIAMENT, and in those authorized by the COMMISSIONERS previously to the presentation of their last ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT.

Act Authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Date of the Valuer's Appointment.	Instructions to Valuer Allowed.	Report of Valuer Received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report	Award Confirmed.
9 Vict. c. 16	Milton Common Fields	Oxford	2,090	0	0	1846 July 29	1846 August 6	1847 August 11	1847 November 30	
"	Worsthorne Common	Lancaster	2,425	0	0	" July 29	" September 19	" August 16	" December 2	1848 November 16
"	Newton Commons	Cambridge	260	0	0	" June 30	" July 3	1848 March 21	1849 January 30	
"	Instow Marsh	Devon	59	0	18	" June 24	" July 28	1847 May 10	1847 July 28	" March 23
"	Areley Common	Worcester	59	3	14	" June 23	" June 30	1848 February 15	1848 August 1	1849 January 5
"	Salcombe, and Northern Hill	Devon	209	3	12	" June 22	" June 30	" November 22		
"	Corley Moor	Warwick	50	2	16	" July 13	" July 16	1847 October 29	" January 18	1848 March 23
9 and 10 Vict. c. 117	Walthamstow	Essex	206	2	13	" September 22	" October 3	1848 September 29	1849 January 8	
"	Kentisbury Down	Devon	533	2	19	" November 10	" November 25	1847 December 20	1848 June 6	1849 January 31
"	Wolston	Lancaster	361	2	33	" October 20	" December 23			
"	Tregeare Down, and Redd Down	Cornwall	660	0	25	" September 30	" October 3	" July 5	1847 September 14	1848 September 18
"	Alkham	Kent	88	0	33	" September 23	" October 12	1848 April 28	1848 July 20	
"	Shinfield	Berks and Wilts	181	1	32	" October 13	1847 January 23			
"	Obley	Salop	937	0	0	" December 19	" February 25	" November 1		
"	Wetheringsett Green	Suffolk	101	0	36	" October 6	None given.	1849 January 23		
"	Brockford Green	Suffolk	58	3	15	" October 6	1846 October 30	1847 July 26	" December 5	
"	Rockbeare	Devon	204	0	37	" September 23	" October 3	" October 4	" February 8	
"	Heswall Hills	Chester	438	0	0	" September 29	1847 June 16			
"	South Down	Devon	112	0	35	" October 15	1846 October 30			
"	Norwood Green	Suffolk	77	0	17	" October 7	" December 19	" May 1	1847 July 20	1849 January 31
"	Taunton Deane	Somerset	2,525	0	0	" November 26	1847 March 11			
"	Ellenborough	Cumberland	104	3	6	" September 29	1846 October 30	" September 16	" December 13	
10 Vict. c. 25	Welland	Worcester	783	3	19	1847 June 22	None given.			
"	Harden Moor	York	847	1	24	" June 22	1847 October 11			
"	Newbould on Stour	Worcester	979	0	17	" June 9	" August 4			
"	Wilburton Open Fields	Cambridge	779	0	22	" June 9	None given.			
"	Elmton	Derby	210	0	0	" June 29	None given.			
"	East Coanwood	Northumberland	1,581	3	25	" June 23	None given.	1848 August 2		
"	Dippenhall	Southampton	83	0	21	" June 21	1847 July 28	" May 4	1848 November 7	
"	Evenjobb	Radnor	327	0	0	" June 21	" June 28	" April 8	1849 January 11	
"	Wentnor	Salop	413	1	7	" June 24	" June 28			
"	Buckland St. Mary	Somerset	214	2	32	" June 24	" July 10			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

Act Authorising Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Extent. A. R. P.	Date of the Valuer's Appointment.	Instructions to Valuer Allowed.	Report of Valuer Received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award Confirmed.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 109	South Common	Somerset	1,039 1 15	1848 October 10				
,,	Standlake, Brighthampton and Hardwick	Oxford	2,868 2 33	,, October 18				
,,	Hebden Moor	York	2,666 1 32	,, October 18	1848 October 31			
,,	Hodnet Heath	Salop	375 0 12	,, October 17	,, November 28			
,,	Thatcham	Berks	631 1 33	,, October 16	,, November 16			
,,	Germans Week Common	Devon	532 3 24	,, October 17	,, October 31			
,,	Warley	York	2,000 0 0					
Authorized by Commissioners.								
1846 Jan. 27	Methwold and Southery Common	Norfolk	105 0 0	1846 April 14	1846 May 6	1847 March 20	1847 July 28	1848 October 31
,, March 12	Fawcett Moor	York	500 0 0	,, May 13	,, May 26	1846 December 11	,, June 24	1849 January 5
,, March 12	Common Wood	Denbigh	200 0 0	,, May 14	,, May 16	1847 December 13	1848 September 12	1848 November 16,
,, April 17	Stuston Fields	Suffolk	67 0 0	,, June 23	None given.	,, June 28	1847 July 30	,, September 18
,, May 1	Tresmeer Down	Cornwall	106 0 6	,, July 7	,, July 11	,, March 13	,, July 27	,, May 18
,, May 12	Hellifield Moor	York	254 0 0	,, July 14	,, July 16	1848 June 2	1848 August 17	1849 January 12
,, May 21	Newbury East and Westfield	Berks	214 3 25	,, July 21	,, August 11	1847 July 29	1847 August 27	,, January 31
,,	Broughton Common	Lincoln	889 2 1	,, July 30	,, August 14	,, March 19	,, April 23	,, January 31
,, June 8	Sleddale Forest	Westmoreland	993 1 11	,, August 25	,, September 19			
,, July 2	The Cottam Estate	York	2,540 0 1	,, September 8	None given.	1848 July 26		
,, July 11	Sturmer Mere Meadow	Essex	38 0 3	,, September 15	,, September 19	,, August 26		
,, Aug. 19	Burroway Meadow	Oxford	67 3 22	,, October 21	,, October 30	,, September 2	1849 January 18	
,,	Bourton Meadow	Oxford	39 0 2	,, October 21	,, October 30	,, September 2	,, January 18	
,,	Norton Meadow	Oxford	28 0 4	,, October 21	,, October 30	,, September 2	,, January 18	
,,	Sharney Meadow	Oxford	44 3 28	,, October 21	,, October 30	,, September 2	,, January 18	
,,	Nipnam or Nipenham Pasture	Oxford	36 0 32	,, October 21	,, October 30	,, September 2	,, January 18	
,, Aug. 25	Raveley Common	Huntingdon	88 3 10	,, October 28	1847 June 16	,, August 19		
,, Sept, 11	North Moreton	Berks	992 2 25	,, November 17	1846 November 25	,, July 3	1848 October 18	
,, Oct. 3	Sheepham Moor	Somerset	13 3 18	,, December 16	,, December 23	,, March 15	,, November 28	1849 January 31
,,	The Cowleaze	Somerset	48 2 27	,, December 16	,, December 23	,, March 15	,, November 28	,, January 31
,, Dec 10	Greyfell Common	Cumberland	4,000 0 0	1847 March 9	1847 March 19			
1847 Jan. 26	Chipping Norton	Oxford	174 3 7	,, April 8	,, May 18	,, July 21		

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

Act Authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Date of the Valuer's Appointment.	Instructions to Valuer Allowed.	Report of Valuer Received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award Confirmed.
			A. R. P.					
Authorized by Commissioners—								
1846 Feb. 15	Malham	York	3,370 0 0	1847 April 28	1847 May 18	1848 November 6		
1847 March 27	Ellercar and Feather Close	Cumberland	69 0 0	,, June 16	,, June 28			
,, ,,	Pilton fields	Rutland	302 1 33	,, June 8	None given.			
,, April 6	Eastern Common	Devon	1,017 3 9	,, June 17	,, June 24			
,, April 6	Eastern and Western Division of Western Common	Devon	1,318 2 3	,, June 17	,, June 24			
,, April 6	Northey, North Wradworthy, &c.	Devon	576 0 36	,, June 17	,, June 24			
,, April 6	Twitchen	Devon	308 2 16	,, June 16	,, June 24			
,, April 6	Blindwell	Devon	330 2 23	,, June 16	,, June 24			
,, May 28	Waddingham Cowfold	Lincoln	17 1 25	,, August 19	No instruction.	,, April 10	1848 June 13	1848 December 11
,, June 2	Fontmell Magna	Dorset	357 1 25	,, August 17	,, September 21	,, August 22		
,, June 4	Bramcote Moor	Nottingham	41 2 34	,, September 22	,, October 11	,, September 16	,, November 11	1849 January 5
,, June 24	Haverhill	Essex	294 0 0	,, September 17				
,, June 28	Broadwoodwidger	Devon	279 3 14	,, September 14	,, September 21	,, March 11	,, April 25	
,, June 28	Buckden	York	1,000 0 0	,, September 21	,, October 11	,, November 6		
,, June 29	Fencott and Murcott	Oxford	1,000 0 0	,, July 5	None given.	,, March 11	,, October 31	
,, July 19	Isleham	Cambridge	1,359 1 3	,, September 27	,, October 11			
,, July 24	Barmby Marsh	York E. R.	1,095 2 24	,, September 27	None given.	,, October 12		
,, Aug. 16	Portfield and Guildenfield	Sussex	187 0 38	,, October 18	No instructions.	,, August 21	,, December 12	,, January 31
,, Aug. 27	The Low Intake	Westmoreland	65 0 0	,, November 1	,, November 17	,, June 7	,, November 9	,, January 31
,, Aug. 27	The High Intake	Westmoreland	214 0 0	,, November 1				
,, Aug. 31	Thornton Rust	York	274 1 29	,, November 30	1848 December 11			
,, Sept. 21	Inwardleigh Barton	Devon	201 2 4	,, November 30	1847 December 10			
,, Sept. 21	Outershaw	York	1,720 0 0	,, December 22	1848 January 8	,, November 30		
,, Oct. 11	Okehampton	Devon	328 3 35	,, December 21	,, January 8			
,, Oct. 11	Broxbourne	Hertford	109 3 31	,, December 22	,, January 8			
,, Oct. 29	Tibberton	Gloucester	228 0 22	1848 February 1	,, February 25			
1848 Jan. 21	Mappleton	York	1,070 0 0	,, April 3	,, May 8	,, July 14	,, November 30	
			94,588 0 35					

CASES not requiring the previous authority of PARLIAMENT, authorised by Commissioners since the Presentation of their last Annual General Report.

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Assistant Commissioner Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner Received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Consents to Provisional Order Received.	Notice of intention to Proceed.	Meeting to appoint Valuer.	Instructions to Valuer allowed.
			A. R. P.							
1847 Nov. 8	Chale Common . .	Southampton .	126 1 30	1847 Dec. 14	1848 Jan. 3	1848 Jan. 8	1848 Feb. 14	1848 Feb. 25	1848 May 9	None.
,, Nov. 17	Henham	Essex . . .	599 2 5	,, Dec. 16	1847 Dec. 22	1847 Dec. 23	,, Feb. 23	,, Feb. 25	,, May 5	1848 May 11
,, Nov. 22	Roswick Common .	Cornwall . .	135 1 26	,, Dec. 29	1848 Jan. 4	1848 Jan. 8	,, Jan. 31	,, Feb. 25	,, May 16	
,, Nov. 25	Girton Common . .	Nottingham . .	611 1 12	,, Dec. 28	,, Jan. 4	,, Jan. 8	,, Mar. 6	,, Mar. 8	,, May 17	,, Oct. 4
,, Oct. 14	Stotfold	Bedford . . .	2,050 0 0	,, Nov. 30	,, Jan. 18	,, Jan. 22	,, Mar. 31	,, April 5	,, June 6	,, July 10
1848 Jan. 24	Ullingswick . . .	Hereford . .	247 3 0	1848 Mar. 28	,, Mar. 31	,, April 5	,, May 29	,, May 31	,, Aug. 8	
1847 Nov. 25	Great and Little Munden.	Hertford. . .	1,240 3 0	1847 Dec. 29	,, Feb. 18	,, Feb. 18	,, April 14	,, June 3	,, Sept. 11	,, Oct. 4
,, Dec. 16	Westbury-upon-Severn	Gloucester . .	903 3 16	1848 Jan. 14	,, Jan. 28	,, Feb. 2	,, May 26	,, July 10	,, Sept. 18	,, Oct. 31
1848 April 5	Clapham-cum-Newby	York. . . .	120 0 0	,, May 11	,, May 17	,, May 18	,, June 27	,, July 19	,, Oct. 2	,, Oct. 18
,, March 3	Shenley Common. .	Buckingham .	62 3 39	,, April 11	,, April 27	,, May 8	,, July 28	,, Aug. 14	,, Nov. 7	,, Nov. 16
,, June 8	Crosby Garrett . .	Westmorland .	434 1 17	,, July 4	,, July 13	,, July 15	,, Sept. 7	,, Sept. 21		
1847 Oct. 11	Cragg Common . .	York . . .	249 3 30	1847 Nov. 16	1847 Nov. 25	1847 Dec. 10	,, Sept. 27	,, Oct. 4		
1848 May 12	Hoddesdon . . .	Hertford . .	877 3 9	1848 June 15	1848 June 21	1848 June 26	,, Oct. 27	,, Oct. 31		
,, June 2	Bengeo Sacomb, &c..	Hertford . .	414 1 25	,, July 11	,, Aug. 28	,, Sept. 18	,, Nov. 25	,, Nov. 28		
,, July 22	Lissinglea Field . .	Lincoln . . .	379 1 7	,, Sept. 18	,, Oct. 3	,, Oct. 4	,, Nov. 20	,, Nov. 28		
1847 Oct. 12	Walkern	Hertford. . .	540 0 0	1847 Nov. 26	,, Feb. 11	,, May 8	,, Oct. 4	,, Nov. 28	1849 Jan. 31	
1848 June 16	Worthy Down . .	Southampton .	486 2 7	1848 July 20	,, July 27	,, Sept. 18	,, Nov. 17	,, Nov. 28		
,, April 28	Langley	Essex. . . .	362 0 0	,, June 13	,, June 20	,, June 26	,, Dec. 18	,, Dec. 19		
,, Oct. 31	Barnham Brook . .	Sussex . . .	84 0 20	,, Dec. 13	,, Dec. 19	,, Dec. 19	1849 Jan. 12	1849 Jan. 12		
			9,926 2 3							

Cases requiring the previous Authority of Parliament; and also Cases which it is supposed will fall within that Class.

[The Cases marked (P) are those to which the proper Assents have been given to the Provisional Order, and are in a state to be included in the Annual General Bill.]

Date of Application	Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Assistant Commissioner Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Grounds on which previous Authority of Parliament required as to whole or part of Lands only stated when a Report has been made by an Assistant Commissioner.
1845			A. R. P.	1846.	1846.	1846.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Dec. 12 1846	Langwathby Moor	Cumberland	507 2 32	Jan. 21	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	1-16th, exclusive of minerals	4 1 20 Village Green.	2 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
March 4	Bedfield Long and Little Greens	Suffolk	47 3 39	March 31	April 8	April 15	1-16th	2 0 0	..	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
July 9	Greystone Heath and Doe Green	Lancaster	95 0 0	July 28	August 3	August 6	1-16th, exclusive of minerals	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
May 20	Gamblesby and Biglands Common	Cumberland	176 0 0	June 20	Aug. 26	Sept. 11	1-14th, exclusive of minerals	Village Green.	2 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
July 27	Trelow Common	Cornwall	307 3 0	Sept. 8	Sept. 22	Sept. 23		2 0 0	3 0 0	..	Rights exercised at all times, &c.
Aug. 10	Sellick Moors	Devon	91 1 8	Oct. 2	Oct. 20	Oct. 30 1847.		..	2 0 0	..	Rights exercised at all times, &c.
Sept. 17 1847	Hartly Wintney	Southampton	349 3 9	Oct. 27 1847.	Nov. 10 1847.	Jan. 8	1-16th	4 0 0	6 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
Feb. 15 1846	Ashreigney	Devon	307 0 4	April 8 1846.	April 13 1846.	April 21	1-16th, exclusive of minerals	2 0 0	4 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
April 1 1847	Bowes Moor	York	14,000 0 0	Sept. 11 1847.	Sept. 29 1847.	Aug. 17	1-16th	4 0 0	10 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
Feb. 28	Ackland Wold	York	315 2 10	May 27	June 1	Sept. 21	1-16th and stone quarry	..	..	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
Feb. 9	Drighlington	York	63 2 0	March 17	May 3	Dec. 10	1-20th	..	3 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
Dec. 7	Fell Lane	Westmoreland	82 0 0	Dec. 28 1848.	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	1-16th, exclusive of mines, &c.	2 0 0 and wrestlers green.		.. 1849.	Waste of Manor, &c.
Nov. 24 1848	P. Pyrton	Oxford	644 1 25	Jan. 6	Jan. 19	Jan. 24	1-16th	4 0 0	9 0 0	Jan. 22 1848.	Part waste of a Manor, &c.
Jan. 19	P. Chorley Green	Chester	30 0 0	April 5	April 18	May 11	1-14th	..	1 0 0	August 5	Rights exercised at all times, &c.
Jan. 19	Larkton Hill	Chester	44 0 0	April 7	April 22	May 11	1-14th	1 0 0	..	..	Waste of a Manor.
April 18	Swannington, Brandiston and Haverland	Norfolk	430 0 4	May 8	June 20	June 26	1-15th	1 0 0	3 0 0	..	Part waste of Manor.
Feb. 25 1848	Mellis Green	Suffolk	180 2 10	March 21	June 3	July 5	1-15th	2 0 0	3 0 0	..	Waste of Manor.
June 2 1847	Epsom	Surrey	530 0 0	July 10	July 13	July 15		..	..	..	Within 15 miles of London.
Dec. 31	P. Bell, Swan, and Silverlace Greens	Suffolk	25 2 16	March 8	March 13	July 29	½ an acre on Swan Green or Silverlace Green, and 1-16th part in value of Bell Green.	..	..	1848. Aug. 23	Waste of Manor.
1848											
Jan. 19	P. Bickerton Hills	Chester	673 2 0	April 28	May 8	Aug. 5	1-4th	..	4 0 0	Oct. 28	Rights exercised at all times.
May 31	P. Bramerton Common	Norfolk	106 0 25	July 5	Aug. 5	Sept. 18	1-18th	2 0 0	2 0 0	Nov. 3	Rights exercised at all times.
Feb. 24 1847	P. Headley	Southampton	1,667 3 9	April 13	Aug. 7	Sept. 18	1-16th	4 0 0	40 0 0	Dec. 16 1849	Waste of Manor.
Dec. 18 1848	P. Oakworth Common	York	975 0 34	Jan. 12 1848	Feb. 22 1848	Sept. 18 1848		..	2 0 0	Jan. 8 1848	Rights exercised at all times, &c.
June 28	P. Buckland Newton	Dorset	274 3 30	Aug. 17	Sept. 5	Sept. 18	1-17th	4 0 0	8 0 0	Nov. 22	Rights exercised at all times.
July 23	P. Abbots Wood	Southampton	184 3 17	Sept. 6	Sept. 27	Oct. 4	1-17th	..	..	Nov. 11	Waste of Manor.

CASES not requiring the previous authority of PARLIAMENT, authorised by Commissioners since the Presentation of their last Annual General Report.

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Assistant Commissioner Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner Received	Date of Provisional Order.	Consents to Provisional Order Received.	Notice of intention to Proceed.	Meeting to appoint Valuer.	Instructions to Valuer allowed.
			A. R. P.							
1847 Nov. 8	Chale Common . .	Southampton .	126 1 30	1847 Dec. 14	1848 Jan. 3	1848 Jan. 8	1848 Feb. 14	1848 Feb. 25	1848 May 9	None.
,, Nov. 17	Henham	Essex . . .	599 2 5	,, Dec. 16	1847 Dec. 22	1847 Dec. 23	,, Feb. 23	,, Feb. 25	,, May 5	1848 May 11
,, Nov. 22	Roswick Common .	Cornwall . .	135 1 26	,, Dec. 29	1848 Jan. 4	1848 Jan. 8	,, Jan. 31	,, Feb. 25	,, May 16	
,, Nov. 25	Girton Common . .	Nottingham . .	611 1 12	,, Dec. 28	,, Jan. 4	,, Jan. 8	,, Mar. 6	,, Mar. 8	,, May 17	,, Oct. 4
,, Oct. 14	Stotfold	Bedford . . .	2,050 0 0	,, Nov. 30	,, Jan. 18	,, Jan. 22	,, Mar. 31	,, April 5	,, June 6	,, July 10
1848 Jan. 24	Ullingswick . . .	Hereford . .	247 3 0	1848 Mar. 28	,, Mar. 31	,, April 5	,, May 29	,, May 31	,, Aug. 8	
1847 Nov. 25	Great and Little Munden.	Hertford. . .	1,240 3 0	1847 Dec. 29	,, Feb. 18	,, Feb. 18	,, April 14	,, June 3	,, Sept. 11	,, Oct. 4
,, Dec. 16	Westbury-upon-Severn	Gloucester . .	903 3 16	1848 Jan. 14	,, Jan. 28	,, Feb. 2	,, May 26	,, July 10	,, Sept. 18	,, Oct. 31
1848 April 5	Clapham-cum-Newby	York. . . .	120 0 0	,, May 11	,, May 17	,, May 18	,, June 27	,, July 19	,, Oct. 2	,, Oct. 18
,, March 3	Shenley Common. .	Buckingham .	62 3 39	,, April 11	,, April 27	,, May 8	,, July 28	,, Aug. 14	,, Nov. 7	,, Nov. 16
,, June 8	Crosby Garrett . .	Westmorland .	434 1 17	,, July 4	,, July 13	,, July 15	,, Sept. 7	,, Sept. 21		
1847 Oct. 11	Cragg Common . .	York . . .	249 3 30	1847 Nov. 16	1847 Nov. 25	1847 Dec. 10	,, Sept. 27	,, Oct. 4		
1848 May 12	Hoddesdon . . .	Hertford . .	877 3 9	1848 June 15	1848 June 21	1848 June 26	,, Oct. 27	,, Oct. 31		
,, June 2	Bengeo Sacomb, &c..	Hertford . .	414 1 25	,, July 11	,, Aug. 28	,, Sept. 18	,, Nov. 25	,, Nov. 28		
,, July 22	Lissinglea Field . .	Lincoln . . .	379 1 7	,, Sept. 18	,, Oct. 3	,, Oct. 4	,, Nov. 20	,, Nov. 28		
1847 Oct. 12	Walkern	Hertford. . .	540 0 0	1847 Nov. 26	,, Feb. 11	,, May 8	,, Oct. 4	,, Nov. 28	1849 Jan. 31	
1848 June 16	Worthy Down . .	Southampton .	486 2 7	1848 July 20	,, July 27	,, Sept. 18	,, Nov. 17	,, Nov. 28		
,, April 28	Langley	Essex. . . .	362 0 0	,, June 13	,, June 20	,, June 26	,, Dec. 18	,, Dec. 19		
,, Oct. 31	Barnham Brook . .	Sussex . . .	84 0 20	,, Dec. 13	,, Dec. 19	,, Dec. 19	1849 Jan. 12	1849 Jan. 12		
			9,926 2 3							

CASES requiring the previous Authority of PARLIAMENT; and also Cases which it is supposed will fall within that Class.

[The Cases marked (P) are those to which the proper Assents have been given to the Provisional Order, and are in a state to be included in the Annual General Bill.]

Date of Application	Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Assistant Commissioner Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Grounds on which previous Authority of Parliament required as to whole or part of Lands only stated when a Report has been made by an Assistant Commissioner.
			A. R. P.					A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
1845				1846.	1846.	1846.					
Dec. 12	Langwathby Moor	Cumberland	507 2 32	Jan. 21	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	1-16th, exclusive of minerals	4 1 20 Village Green.	2 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
1846											
March 4	Bedfield Long and Little Greens	Suffolk	47 3 39	March 31	April 8	April 15	1-16th	2 0 0	..	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
July 9	Greystone Heath and Doe Green	Lancaster	95 0 0	July 28	August 3	August 6	1-16th, exclusive of minerals	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	Waste of Manor. &c.
May 20	Gamblesby and Biglands Common	Cumberland	176 0 0	June 20	Aug. 26	Sept. 11	1-14th, exclusive of minerals	Village Green.	2 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
July 27	Trelow Common	Cornwall	307 3 0	Sept. 8	Sept. 22	Sept. 23		2 0 0	3 0 0	..	Rights exercised at all times, &c.
Aug. 10	Sellick Moors	Devon	91 1 8	Oct. 2	Oct. 20	Oct. 30 1847.		..	2 0 0	..	Rights exercised at all times, &c.
Sept. 17 1847	Hartly Wintney	Southampton	349 3 9	Oct. 27 1847.	Nov. 10 1847.	Jan. 8	1-16th	4 0 0	6 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
Feb. 15 1846	Ashreigney	Devon	307 0 4	April 8 1846.	April 13 1846.	April 21	1-16th, exclusive of minerals	2 0 0	4 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
April 1 1847	Bowes Moor	York	14,000 0 0	Sept. 11 1847.	Sept. 29 1847.	Aug. 17	1-16th	4 0 0	10 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
Feb. 28	Ackland Wold	York	315 2 10	May 27	June 1	Sept. 21	1-16th and stone quarry	..	..	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
Feb. 9	Drighlington	York	63 2 0	March 17	May 3 1848.	Dec. 10 1848.	1-20th	..	3 0 0	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
Dec. 7	Fell Lane	Westmoreland	82 0 0	Dec. 28 1848.	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	1-16th, exclusive of mines, &c.	2 0 0 and wrestlers green.		.. 1849.	Waste of Manor, &c.
Nov. 24 1848	P. Pyrton	Oxford	644 1 25	Jan. 6	Jan. 19	Jan. 24	1-16th	4 0 0	9 0 0	Jan. 22 1848.	Part waste of a Manor, &c.
Jan. 19	P. Chorley Green	Chester	30 0 0	April 5	April 18	May 11	1-14th	..	1 0 0	August 5	Rights exercised at all times, &c.
Jan. 19	Larkton Hill	Chester	44 0 0	April 7	April 22	May 11	1-14th	1 0 0	..	..	Waste of a Manor.
April 18	Swannington, Brandiston and Haverland	Norfolk	430 0 4	May 8	June 20	June 26	1-15th	1 0 0	3 0 0	..	Part waste of Manor.
Feb. 25	Mellis Green	Suffolk	180 2 10	March 21	June 3	July 5	1-15th	2 0 0	3 0 0	..	Waste of Manor.
June 2 1847	Epsom	Surrey	530 0 0	July 10	July 13	July 15		..	..	..	Within 15 miles of London.
Dec. 31	P. Bell, Swan, and Silverlace Greens	Suffolk	25 2 16	March 8	March 13	July 29	½ an acre on Swan Green or Silverlace Green, and 1-16th part in value of Bell Green.	..	..	1848. Aug. 23	Waste of Manor.
1848											
Jan. 19	P. Bickerton Hills	Chester	673 2 0	April 28	May 8	Aug. 5	1-4th	..	4 0 0	Oct. 28	Rights exercised at all times.
May 31	P. Bramerton Common	Norfolk	106 0 25	July 5	Aug. 5	Sept. 18	1-18th	2 0 0	2 0 0	Nov. 3	Rights exercised at all times.
Feb. 24 1847	P. Headley	Southampton	1,667 3 9	April 13	Aug. 7	Sept. 18	1-16th	4 0 0	40 0 0	Dec. 16 1849	Waste of Manor.
Dec. 18 1848	P. Oakworth Common	York	975 0 34	Jan. 12 1848	Feb. 22 1848	Sept. 18 1848		..	2 0 0	Jan. 8 1848	Rights exercised at all times, &c.
June 28	P. Buckland Newton	Dorset	274 3 30	Aug. 17	Sept. 5	Sept. 18	1-17th	4 0 0	8 0 0	Nov. 22	Rights exercised at all times.
July 23	P. Abbots Wood	Southampton	184 3 17	Sept. 6	Sept. 27	Oct. 4	1-17th	..	..	Nov. 11	Waste of Manor.

Cases requiring the previous Authority of Parliament; and also Cases which it is supposed will fall within that Class—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Assistant Commissioner Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Grounds on which previous Authority of Parliament required as to whole or part of Lands only stated when a Report has been made by an Assistant Commissioner.
1848			A. R. P.	1848	1848	1848		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	1848	
July 31	P. Black Torrington	Devon	62 0 24	Sept. 20	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	1-16th	..	..	Nov. 28	Waste of Manor.
Aug. 2	P. Westwell Leacon	Kent	98 1 16	Sept. 4	Sept. 19	Oct. 4	1-16th	3 0 0	..	Dec. 5	,, ,,
April 12	P. Holster Yard	Devon	260 3 4	June 15	June 20	Oct. 4	16 Acres	Ramscomb Wells.	..	Dec. 21	,, ,,
1845				1845	1846						
Nov. 4	Cowley Open Fields	Oxford	981 2 39	Dec. 4	July 20	Oct. 31	1-16th	4 0 0	16 0 0	..	Part Waste of Manor.
1848				1848	1848					1849	
May 8	P. Cradley	Hereford	39 3 5	June 14	Oct. 2	Nov. 16	1-16th	..	..	Jan.	Waste of Manor.
Sept. 28	Oatlands, Botley, and Osney	Oxford	161 2 8	Nov. 1	Nov. 16	Nov. 16		..	..	..	Within 2½ miles of Oxford.
						1849				1849	
Oct. 27	P. Firbank Fells	Westmoreland	1,200 0 0	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Jan. 5		..	..	Jan. 17	Rights exercised at all times.
Sept. 27	P. Oxton	Nottingham	1,139 0 26	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Jan. 5	1-5th	3 0 0	6 0 0	Jan. 18	On part Rights exercised at all times,&.
March 9	Cadishead Moss	Lancaster	100 0 0	May 2	May 26	Jan. 5	1-16th	..	5 0 0	..	Waste of Manor.
										1849	
Oct. 9	P. Dent	York W. R.	20,000 0 0	Nov. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 5		..	..	Jan. 29	Rights exercised at all times.
Oct. 9	Buistead	Southampton	1,137 0 0	Dec. 16	Dec. 28	Jan. 5	{1-30th of Buistead Common & 1-15 of other wastes}	4 0 0	5 0 0	..	Part Waste of Manor.
Oct. 19	P. Mansfield Woodhouse Forest	Nottingham	1,700 0 0	Dec. 12	Dec. 23	Jan. 5	1-4th	4 0 0	20 0 0	Jan. 23	Waste of Manor.
1847											
Jan. 16	Saint Harmon	Radnor	1,350 0 0	July 27	Sept. 23	Jan. 5	1-15th	2 0 0	..	..	,, ,,
1848				1849	1849						
Dec. 2	Ponsonby	Cumberland	100 0 0	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 20	1-14th exclusively, &c.	..	1 0 0	..	,, ,,
Dec. 2	Calder	Cumberland	100 0 0	Jan. 3	Jan. 8	Jan. 20	1-14th exclusively, &c.	..	1 0 0	..	,, ,,
1845										1849	
June 22	P. Cefn Ertham Common	Brecknock	351 1 17	Jan. 16	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	1-16th	..	..	Jan. 31	Rights exercised at all times.
Nov. 27	Hailey and Crawley	Oxford	230 0 17	Jan. 10	Jan. 25	Jan. 29	1-16th	{Village Green.}	34 3 0	..	
Dec. 30	Newton Green	Suffolk	40 1 20	Jan. 23	Jan. 26	Jan. 29	1-15th, exclusive of mines.	2 0 0	7 0 10	..	
Oct. 1	Farley Heath	Surrey	150 0 0								
				1846							
Dec. 18	Bansted Downs	Surrey	1,391 3 27	Jan. 20							
Dec. 20	Clun	Salop	600 0 0								
Dec. 26	Hadlow Common	Kent	50 0 0								
Dec. 26	Bransbury	Southampton	180 0 0								
1846				1846	1846						
Jan. 24	Cornsay Common	Durham	611 0 0	May 26	June 1	..	..	..	..	..	Rights exercised at all times, &c.
April 1	Asterton	Salop	1,500 0 0	April 27							
April 14	Longvilles Common	Salop	80 0 0								
May 20	Chippinghall Green	Suffolk	40 0 0	June 17							
					1846						
June 20	Cotherston Moor	York	5,081 0 0	July 28	Aug. 5	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
July 27	Bewerley Moor and Hardcastle Moor	York	3,020 0 0	Sept. 2	Oct. 8	..	..	..	..	..	Rights exercised at all times.
				1847	1848						
Aug. 7	Waunmeirws	Carmarthen	153 0 24	Oct. 27	Jan. 15	..	..	..	..	..	Rights exercised at all times.
				1846	1846						
Aug. 20	Metfield Common	Suffolk	40 0 0	Oct 22	Nov. 3						

Cases requiring the previous Authority of Parliament; and also Cases which it is supposed will fall within that Class—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Assistant Commissioner Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order Received.	Grounds on which previous Authority of Parliament required as to whole or part of Lands only stated when a Report has been made by an Assistant Commissioner.
1846			A. R. P.	1846	1846			A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Sept. 19	Florden	Norfolk	71 0 13	Oct. 14	Nov. 3	..	..	..	..	..	Part waste of Manor, &c.
Dec. 8	Dorking and Capel	Surrey	962 0 0	Dec. 30							
				1847	1847						
Dec. 24	West Bergholt	Essex	276 2 0	Jan. 19	Jan. 21	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of Manor.
					1849						
April 28	Llanbedr-yr-cenin	Carnarvon	387 3 6	Sept. 22	Jan. 1	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
April 28	Caerhyn	Carnarvon	6,669 0 17	Sept. 23	Jan. 1	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of Manor.
					1848						
Sept. 15	Fountains Earth Moor	York	4,000 0 0	Nov. 3	Dec. 13	..	..	..	..	..	Rights exercised at all times, &c.
Sept. 27	Cockfield Fell	Durham	573 2 35	Dec. 11	Dec. 27	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of Manor.
Oct. 22	Gamblesby Felland Viol Moor	Cumberland	1,268 0 15	Dec. 16	Jan. 10	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of a Manor, &c.
1847.											
Nov. 30	Llantisilio	Denbigh	4,000 0 0	..	..		..	..	..	..	In substitution of the former application.
				1848	1848						
Dec. 10	Liss	Southampton	694 2 4	Jan. 11	Feb. 3	..	.	..	..	..	Waste of Manor.
Dec. 11	Little Parndon	Essex	55 3 23	Jan. 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1848.											
Jan. 25	Cosmore and Tyley Common	Dorset	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Withdrawn.—See application, 28th June, Buckland Newton.
				1848	1848						
Feb. 11	Weythell Common	Radnor	37 0 0	Mar. 22	Mar. 31	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
May 18	Snape	Suffolk	268 1 22	June 28	Meeting adjourned.	..	..	..	..	..	
May 31	Moseley Common	Hereford	50 0 0	June 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	
June 21	Brasted Chart	Kent	449 3 8	July 27	July 31	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
July 10	Talkin Fell	Cumberland	1,700 0 0	Aug. 22	Oct. 3	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of Manor.
Aug. 19	Creigbyther	Radnor	2,216 0 0	Oct. 11	Oct. 18	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of Manor.
Aug. 23	Hadleigh Common	Essex	47 1 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 26	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of Manor.
Aug. 25	Crosby and Birkby	Cumberland	131 0 0	Oct. 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sept. 5	Cleeton	Salop	432 0 0	Oct. 26	Oct. 31	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of Manor.
Sept. 6	Moorsholm	York	1,033 0 0	Oct. 25	Dec. 19	..	..	..	..	..	Rights exercised at all times.
Oct. 6	Loxton	Somerset	168 2 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				1848							
Oct. 19	Sherwood Forest, part of, in Mansfield	Nottingham	2,360 0 0	Dec. 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dec. 2	Frensham	Surrey	4,737 0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				1849	1849						
Dec. 26	Brockley	Suffolk	27 0 38	Jan. 24	Jan. 26	..	..	..	..	..	Waste of Manor, &c.
1849.											
Jan. 5	Garsdale	York	3,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jan. 5	Tilford	Surrey	1,313 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jan. 9	Tamworth	Warwick	320 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jan. 10	Halisham, Hellingly, and Arlington	Sussex	130 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jan. 26	Rumburgh Common	Suffolk	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			101,562 1 12								

Cases not requiring the previous Authority of Parliament.

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County,	Extent.	Assistant Commissioner Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner Received.	Provisional Order.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.				
1846 December 3	Burton Fields	York	1,200 0 0	1846 December 30	1847 January 22		
1847 January 7	Little Rowleth	York	94 0 20	1847 February 16	,, March 23		
,, January 7	Ivelet Pasture	York	472 2 24	,, February 16	,, March 29		
,, January 7	Kearton Pasture	York	441 1 0	,, February 16	,, March 13		
,, January 7	Low Row Common Pasture	York	312 0 0	,, February 16	,, March 17		
,, January 7	Gunnerside Pasture	York	866 0 27	,, February 16	,, March 25		
,, February 22	Dundraw	Cumberland	31 2 0	,, June 22	,, July 7		
,, March 13	Askerswell	Dorset	628 0 17	,, April 28	,, May 1	1847 May 7	
,, April 22	Nazeing	Essex	245 2 35	,, June 15	,, June 23	,, June 24	
,, July 3	Ribston Little	York	180 0 0	,, August 10	,, August 20		
1848 January 5	Swannington and Brandiston Fields	Norfolk	..	..	..	..	See Application, April 18.
,, January 25	Eling	Southampton	47 3 17				
,, April 15	Feltwell	Norfolk	876 2 24	1848 May 31	1848 July 31	1848 August 8	
,, August 23	Cholsey Field	Berks	2,419 0 35	,, September 29	,, December 16	,, December 19	
,, November 23	Fishers Meadows	Stafford and Warwick	204 1 6	,, December 28	,, December 29	1849 January 5	
,, December 1	Wedford	Hertford	314 3 2	1849 January 16	1849 January 22		
,, December 7	Bosbury	Hereford	106 0 37	,, January 31			
,, December 29	East Lockinge	Berks	950 0 0				
1849 January 5	Stevenage	Hertford	526 3 0				
,, January 25	Charlton	Oxford	578 3 22				
	Application for Conversion from Stinted to Regulated Pasture.						
1845 November 18	Burgh Marsh	Cumberland	1,400 0 0	1845 December 10	,, December 12	..	Award confirmed, Sept. 18, 1848.
			11,896 0 26				

Other Applications.

Date of Applications.	Applications.	County.	Notice Given.	Order Confirmed.	Remarks.
1846 October 1	For exchange .	Warwick . .	1846 Dec. 23	1848 Oct. 4	
1847 June 1	,,	Warwick . .	1847 June 16	,, April 28	
,, July 14	,,	Oxon . . .	,, Oct. 29	,, May 18	
,, August 25	,,	Lincoln . . .	,, Aug. 31	,, Feb. 25	
,, October 22	,,	Lincoln . . .	,, Oct. 29	,, May 11	
,, Nov. 12	,,	Sussex.			
,, Dec. 13	,,	Southampton .	1848 March 23	,, July 31	
1848 Jan. 26	,,	Worcester . .	..	..	One of the parties dead.
,, Feb. 11	,,	Sussex . . .	,, March 21	,, Nov. 16	
,, Feb. 11	,,	Sussex . . .	,, March 21	,, Nov. 16	
,, Feb. 11	,,	Sussex . . .	,, March 21	,, Nov. 16	
,, Feb. 11	,,	Sussex . . .	,, March 21	,, Nov. 16	
,, Feb. 11	,,	Sussex . . .	,, March 21	,, Nov. 16	
,, Feb. 11	,,	Sussex . . .	,, March 21	,, Nov. 16	
,, Feb. 11	,,	Sussex . . .	,, March 21	,, Nov. 16	
,, Feb. 11	,,	Sussex . . .	,, March 21	,, Nov. 16	
,, Feb. 11	,,	Sussex . . .	,, March 21	,, Nov. 16	
,, Feb. 12	,,	Lincoln . . .	,, March 10	,, Aug. 18	
,, March 20	,,	Bucks . . .	,, March 23	,, Sept. 18	
,, April 6	,,	York. . . .	,, April 29	,, Oct. 4	
,, May 6	,,	Kent . . .	,, May 17	,, Nov. 16	
,, June 6	,,	Suffolk . . .	,, Sept. 5		
,, June 12	,,	Leicester . .	,, June 16	,, Oct. 31	
,, June 20	,,	Gloucester . .	,, June 26	,, Dec. 11	
,, June 20	,,	Norfolk . . .	,, Dec. 8		
,, July 1	,,	Hereford . .	,, July 12	,, Nov. 28	
,, July 8	,,	Essex . . .	,, July 22		
,, July 21	,,	Somerset . .	,, Aug. 24		
,, July 21	,,	Essex . . .	,, July 22		
,, August 16	,,	Middlesex . .	,, Oct. 4		
,, August 18	,,	Cumberland .	,, Dec. 12		
,, Sept. 1	,,	Chester . . .	,, Sept. 18		
,, Sept. 5	,,	Lincoln . . .	,, Oct. 27		
,, Sept. 12	,,	Lincoln . . .	,, Oct. 4		
,, Sept. 20	,,	Lincoln . . .	,, Oct. 4		

Date of Applications.	Applications.	County.	Notice Given.	Order Confirmed.	Remarks.
1848 Oct. 28	For exchange .	Chester . . .	1848 Oct. 31		
,, Oct. 30	,,	Lincoln . . .	,, Nov. 21		
,, Oct. 30	,,	Middlesex . .	,, Nov. 2		
,, Nov. 2	,,	Berks . . .	1849 Jan. 9		
,, Nov. 2	,,	Berks . . .	,, Jan. 9		
,, Nov. 11	,,	Lincoln . . .	1848 Nov. 21		
,, Nov. 15	,,	Oxford . . .	,, Nov. 21		
,, Nov. 15	,,	Oxford . . .	,, Nov. 18		
,, Nov. 22	,,	Suffolk . . .	1849 Jan. 10		
,, Nov. 23	,,	Oxford . . .	1848 Dec. 4		
,, Dec. 14	,,	Salop.			
1849 Jan. 5	,,	Durham. . .	1849 Jan. 10		
1847 March 22	Wallasey . .	Chester . . .	1847 April 21	..	To amend award, under Local Inclosure Act.
,, March 9	Brightwell . .	Berks . . .	,, March 27		,,
,, Oct. 28	Shrewton . .	Wilts.			
1848 July 20	Upper Gravenhurst, Lower Gravenhurst, and Upper Stondon.	Bedford . . .	1848 Aug. 28	1848 Oct. 4	To appoint Commissioners to complete proceedings under Local Inclosure Act.
1846 Nov. 25	To define copyhold boundaries	Norfolk . . .	1846 Nov. 26		
,, Nov. 25	,,	Norfolk . . .	,, Nov. 26		
,, Nov. 25	,,	Norfolk . . .	,, Nov. 26		
1847 Oct. 13	,,	Norfolk . . .	1847 Nov. 1		
,, Nov. 13	,,	Norfolk . . .	,, Nov. 1		
,, Nov. 13	,,	Norfolk . . .	,, Nov. 1		
,, Nov. 8	,,	Sussex . . .	,, Dec. 21		
1848 March 9	To define lost boundaries.	Lincoln . . .	1848 March 14		
1847 June 11	Haisthorpe . .	York . . .	1847 Sept. 7	1848 March 23	For division of intermixed land.

Inclosure Commission,
January 31, 1849.

(Signed) CARLISLE,
W. BLAMIRE,
G. DARBY,
} INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS.

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INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR, *Inclosure Commission, July 2nd*, 1849.

SINCE the presentation of our Annual General Report on the 31st of January, the necessary consents have been received in the case of 17 inclosures.

It is represented to us that the delay of these inclosures, which cannot be completed without the previous authority of Parliament, will create loss as well as inconvenience to the parties interested, and that it is of great importance to afford means for the employment of labour.

Saint Harmon, County Radnor.

An application has been made for the inclosure of the waste land in the manor of Clasgarmon, *alias* St. Harmon, in the parish of Saint Harmon, containing about 2000 acres.

No allotment has been required for the labouring poor, the land being too remote from the cottages of the poor, to which gardens amply sufficient are attached.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that it will lead to increased productiveness of the land and the termination of disputes.

Loxton, County Somerset.

Also for the inclosure of Loxton Hill and Common, containing about 170 acres waste of a manor

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground of the increased productiveness of the land, and the demand it will occasion for labour.

Swannington, Brandiston, and Haverland, County Norfolk.

Also for the inclosure of open field lands, in the parishes of Swannington and Haverland, and open field lands, common, and lands in the parish of Brandiston, containing about 430 acres part waste of a manor.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the common fields are much intermixed, and that the right of sheep-walk interferes with the due cultivation of the land.

Brastead Chart, County Kent.

Also for the inclosure of Brasted Chart, containing about 450 acres waste of a manor.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, as a great portion will be drained and converted into arable, and the rest much improved.

Saint Ive Down, County Cornwall.

Also for the inclosure of Saint Ive Down, containing about 242 acres, subject to rights at all times.

As the land is distant from the habitations of the poor, and there are other large tracts of waste land nearer and better adapted for the purposes of exercise and recreation, and for gardens for the labouring poor, allotments have not been considered necessary.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, as the value of the land would be greatly enhanced by cultivation.

Creigbyther, County Radnor.

Also for the inclosure of the waste lands in the township of Creigbyther, containing about 1700 acres waste of a manor. No allotment has been given for exercise and recreation, the population being small, dispersed, and at a distance from the land.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, as much of it is capable of tillage, and the pasturage of the rest in severalty will be very beneficial to those interested.

Hailey and Crawley, County Oxford.

Also for the inclosure of waste land in the Tythings of Hailey and Crawley, in the parish of Witney, containing about 223 acres waste of a manor.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, as the land is at present of little value, capable of great improvement, and its inclosure will materially affect the drainage of the adjoining lands and greatly improve the neighbourhood.

Rumburgh Common, County Suffolk.

Also for the inclosure of Rumburgh Common, containing about 130 acres waste of a manor.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, as it will lead to the improvement of a large tract of valuable land which much requires draining.

Hailsham, Hellingley, and Arlington, County Sussex.

Also for the inclosure of certain waste land in the manor of Michelham Park Gate, containing about 138 acres.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that it will afford useful employment of labour and will give an opportunity of draining to great advantage the adjoining lands.

Binsted, County Southampton.

Also for the inclosure of the commons, meadows, and open fields, in the parish of Binsted, containing about 1137 acres part waste of manors.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that large tracts of valuable land will be rendered capable of very productive cultivation.

Ponsonby, County Cumberland.

Also for the inclosure of waste land in the Township of Ponsonby, containing about 100 acres waste of a manor. No allotment is given for exercise and recreation in this case, as it would be useless, the population being exceedingly small and scattered.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, as the land is capable of producing valuable crops.

Calder, County Cumberland.

Also the inclosure of waste land in the Township of Calder, containing about 100 acres. No allotment has been required for exercise and recreation, no part of the land being fit for the purpose.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, as it will add greatly to the productiveness and value of the land, and render the adjoining farms more compact.

Crosby and Birkby, County Cumberland.

Also for the inclosure of Crosby and Birkby Commons, containing about 72 acres, subject to rights at all times.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, as the waste is of hardly any value in its present state, and its inclosure will greatly increase the value of the land and afford beneficial employment of labour.

Rotherwick, County Southampton.

Also for the inclosure of Rotherwick Wood and Common, containing about 189 acres, over which rights are exercised at all times.

No allotment is given for the labouring poor, all the cottages having good gardens, while the land in too distant to be available for the purpose.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, as a great portion of the land is well adapted for arable purposes.

Brockley, County Suffolk.

Also for the inclosure of certain lands in the manor of Brockley and Talmages, with Wifolds, on which rights may be exercised at all times, &c., containing about 27 acres.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, the land being at present in a very neglected state but capable of great improvement.

Bedfield Long Green, County Suffolk.

Also the inclosure of Bedfield Long Green, containing about 35 acres waste of a manor.

No allotment is made for the labouring poor, as it is already provided from other land.

We consider this proposed inclosure expedient, as the land is at present wholly unprofitable, and may on inclosure be turned to good account.

Bradfield Saint George, County Suffolk.

Also for the inclosure of certain waste land of the manor of Monks Bradfield, containing about 50 acres.

We consider this inclosure expedient, on the ground that the land is of good quality, and when drained capable of profitable cultivation.

Cases requiring the previous Authority of Parliament.

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Extent. A. R. P.	Assistant Commissioner Inquiry Meeting.	Report of Assistant Commissioner received.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. A. R.	Allotment for Labouring Poor. A. R. P.	Consents to Provisional Order Received.	Grounds on which previous Authority of Parliament required as to whole or part of Lands.
1847.				1847.	1848.	1849.				1849.	
Jan. 16 1848.	Saint Harmon	Radnor	2,000 0 0	July 27 1849.	Nov. 2 1849.	Jan. 5	1-15th.	2 0	..	March 1	Waste of a Manor.
Oct. 6	Loxton	Somerset	170 0 0	Feb. 6 1848.	Feb. 14 1848.	Feb. 15 1848.	1-15th.	2 0	2 0 0	March 5	Waste of a Manor.
Jan. 5	Swannington, Brandiston, and Haverland	Norfolk	430 0 0	March 7	June 20	June 26 1849.	1-15th.	1 0	3 0 0	March 23	Part waste of Manor.
June 21 1849.	Brasted Chart	Kent	450 0 0	July 27 1849.	Aug. 23 1849.	Feb. [8	1-½	4 0	5 0 0	April 3	Waste of a Manor.
Feb. 17 1848.	St. Ive Down	Cornwall	242 0 0	March 13 1848.	March 23 1848.	March 29		..	..	April 21	Rights exercised at all times.
Aug. 19	Creigbyther	Radnor	1,700 0 0	Oct. 11 1849.	Oct. 18 1849.	Feb. 8	1-16th exclusive	..	6 0 0	May 5	Waste of a Manor.
Nov. 27 1849.	Haighley and Crawley	Oxford	223 0 0	Jan. 10	Jan. 25		1-16th.	Village Green.	33 1 19	May 8	Waste of a Manor.
Jan. 26	Rumburgh Common	Suffolk	130 0 0	March 16	April 4	April 12	1-15th.	1 0	4 0 0	May 19	Waste of a Manor.
Jan. 10 1848.	Hailsham, Hellingby, and Arlington	Sussex	138 0 0	Feb. 12 1848.	March 10 1848.	March 22	1-14th.	9 0	6 0 0	May 23	Waste of a Manor.
Oct. 9	Binstead	Southampton	1,137 0 0	Dec. 16 1849.	Dec. 28 1849.	Jan. 5	1-30th, 1-15th	4 0	10 0 0	May 24	Part waste of Manors.
Dec. 2	Ponsonby	Cumberland	100 0 0	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 20	1-14th exclusive	..	1 0 0	May 25	Waste of a Manor.
Dec. 2	Calder	Cumberland	100 0 0	Jan. 3 1848.	Jan. 10	Jan. 20	1-14th.	..	1 0 0	May 25	Waste of a Manor.
Aug. 25 1849.	Crosby and Birkby	Cumberland	72 0 0	Nov. 24 1849.	Feb. 19	Feb. 28	1-14th.	Village Greens.	2 0 0	May 30	Rights exercised at all times.
May 3 1848.	Rotherwick	Southampton	189 0 0	June 5	June 6	June 7	1-16th.	4 0	..	June 26	Rights exercised at all times.
Dec. 26 1846.	Brockley	Suffolk	27 0 0	Jan. 24 1846.	Jan. 26 1846.	June 14 1846.	1-12th.	2 0	2 0 0	June 27	Rights exercised at all times.
March 4 1849.	Bedfield Long Green	Suffolk	35 0 0	March 31 1849.	April 8 1849.	April 15 1849.	1-16th.	2 0	..	June 28	Waste of a Manor.
March 31	Bradfield, St. George	Suffolk	50 0 0	June 5	June 13	June 14	1-18th.	1 2	3 0 0	June 29	Waste of a Manor.

(Signed) CARLISLE.
G. DARBY.
WM. BLAMIRE. } *Commissioners.*

Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.—July, 1849.

London: Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR,

30th June, 1848.

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1849.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR,

30TH JUNE, 1848.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

THE Commissioners in Lunacy have the honour to submit to the Lord Chancellor, pursuant to the provisions of the 88th section of the statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, the annexed tabular statement, containing a complete and correct list of the various county asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses in England and Wales now receiving lunatics, and specifying the number of lunatic patients who were found to be resident in each upon the last visit of the Commissioners.

From a comparison of this list with the list appended to the Annual Report presented to the Lord Chancellor last year, it will be seen that one new county asylum, viz., that for the county of Somerset, situate near Wells, has been opened for the reception of patients in the course of the present year.

A similar comparison will show that several changes have taken place in the private establishments licensed for the reception of lunatics during the same period, as well within as beyond the immediate jurisdiction of the Commissioners.

The house at Gate Helmsley, in the North Riding of the county of York, the licence for which to Mr. James Martin was in the spring of last year revoked by the Lord Chancellor, has been since re-opened for the reception of lunatics, under a licence which, after certain alterations had been made in the premises to the satisfaction of the Visiting Justices, was granted in the month of October, 1847, to Mr. John Jackson as the resident proprietor.

The house at Frant, in the county of Sussex, and the house situate in West Gate-street, Warwick, are no longer licensed, the respective proprietors at present receiving one lunatic patient only in each.

A licence has for the first time been granted by the Justices of Hertfordshire to Messrs. J. Q. and A. G. Rumball, for the reception of private patients in a house called Harpenden Hall, situate near Harpenden; and a similar licence has been granted by the Justices of the county of Gloucester to Dr. Samuel Hitch, also for the reception of private patients in a house called Sandywell Park, in the parish of Dowdswell, near Cheltenham.

The licence for the house near Ipswich called Crane Hall, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis, has been discontinued, and a new licence has been obtained by that gentleman for a house situate in Haill's Terrace, Ipswich, to which his lunatic patients have been transferred.

The licence which was granted in February, 1847, to Mr. C. Dean, for the reception of private patients in the house called Doddington Retreat, Kennington, having expired, the Commissioners, in the exercise of the discretion vested in them by the statute, did not think fit to renew the same.

The Commissioners have granted a licence to Mr. T. Bennett, a surgeon, to receive female private patients in a house at Acton, called Acton House, and they have granted a similar licence to Mr. C. Wing, also a surgeon, to receive private patients in the house called Beaufort House, in the parish of St. John's, Fulham, formerly used as an establishment for lunatics under the charge of Miss Pierce; but no patient has yet been admitted into either of these houses.

Miss Pierce, the late occupier of Beaufort House, has removed her patients to a house called Home Lodge, Hammersmith, for which a licence has been granted to her by the Commissioners.

The house at Ealing, called Gower House, is no longer licensed. Miss Dence

the late occupier, has transferred the patients to a new establishment, situate at Wood End Grove, Hayes, in the county of Middlesex, for which the Commissioners have very recently granted a licence to her, as the resident proprietor, in conjunction with Drs. J. Conolly and A. Stilwell.

The house at Brook-Green, called Hope House, has ceased to be used as a receptacle for lunatics; and Mr. Roy, the late occupier, has removed his patients to another house in the same neighbourhood, called Montague House, for which a licence has been granted by the Commissioners.

The house and premises called Southall Shrubbery, adverted to in the "Further Report" of the Commissioners, have been enlarged and improved, and have been inspected by two of the Commissioners with a view to its occupation by lunatics; but the proprietor has not yet applied for a licence to receive patients therein.

Boards. (ss. 15 & 16.) Since the last Annual Report of the Commissioners, dated 30th day of June, 1847, seventy-one Boards have been held (almost all of several hours' duration), either for the general despatch of business, or for the purpose of granting licences, examining plans for asylums, holding conferences, examining witnesses, investigating particular cases of (supposed) abuse or neglect, and for transacting other business arising out of the duties imposed upon us by Act of Parliament.

Licences. (s. 30.) In reference to the licences granted during the last twelve months, we have in the case of one asylum thought it right to grant a licence to the proprietor for a limited time only, it having come to our knowledge that a suit was about to be instituted in the Ecclesiastical Court to try the validity of a will made by a patient during his residence in the proprietor's house; and we were desirous of awaiting the result of the trial before we determined whether or not we should renew his licence for the usual period.

In another case, where the resident proprietor of a licensed house not within our immediate jurisdiction had become incapacitated by mental derangement to perform the duties of superintending his establishment, and considerable irregularity and neglect in the management thereof had ensued, and the statutory entries in the different books had been omitted or imperfectly made, it appeared very doubtful to the Visiting Commissioners (although other medical assistance had been obtained) how far it would be proper that the licence for the house should be renewed in favour of a person, as resident proprietor and superintendent, whose mental affliction had once unfitted, and might again suddenly unfit him for that responsible situation.

As this proprietor was shortly afterwards stated to be restored to comparative health, we considered it sufficient to bring the facts of the case under the cognizance of the Justices of the County in which the house is situate, accompanied with a strong recommendation, that in case they should eventually determine to grant a fresh licence for the house in question, means should be taken to secure the constant residence therein of a respectable proprietor, and the services of an active medical officer.

(ss. 32, 40.) In a few instances we have thought ourselves justified in reducing the charges for licences, where the applicants have required licences for periods short of thirteen calendar months, or where, having already paid the full sum for a licence, they have been desirous of transferring their patients to another house.

Revocation of Licences. (ss. 41, 42.) We have in no case thought it imperative upon us to recommend to your Lordship to revoke any licence already granted; but we have refused to renew a licence which we had granted to a person residing within our immediate jurisdiction, having become subsequently acquainted with certain facts, leading us to the conclusion that he was unfit to be entrusted with the care of lunatic patients. In another instance, where pauper lunatics were, in our opinion, very insufficiently accommodated, and where we had repeatedly animadverted on certain defects of the premises without the desired result, we intimated our intention of applying to your Lordship to prohibit the renewal of the licence, unless the buildings appropriated to paupers were disused and the paupers themselves removed; and this has accordingly been assented to, and the pauper patients are or are about to be transferred to some other establishment, pursuant to our suggestion.

Hospitals: Lincoln, Guy's. (s. 43.) The condition of the hospitals for lunatics is generally satisfactory, and appears not to require much remark.

In one instance, however, we thought it necessary to enter into a minute investigation as to the circumstances attending the death of a patient, who died in the Lincoln Hospital. A coroner's inquest had been held on the body, and the facts then disclosed seemed to indicate the propriety of some further inquiry.

A visit was accordingly made to Lincoln Hospital, and the house-surgeon and several of the attendants (of both sexes) were examined on oath by the Visiting Commissioners. The result of the inquiry was, that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, considerable blame attached to some parties for neglecting to ascertain or report as to the bodily condition of the deceased, by reason whereof certain fractures which he had received were not discoverable until after his death. The evidence, however, was not sufficient to justify the Commissioners in ascribing the patient's death to the ill-treatment or neglect of any person in the hospital.

In reference to Guy's Hospital, it appeared (amongst other things) by an entry made by two of the Commissioners, who visited the establishment on the 6th of June last, that two or three rooms occupied by dirty patients were offensive, and that it was impossible to keep the windows open, owing to the fastenings being broken or defective; also that the baths had been for a year and a half in progress, and that there was no regular system of bathing (except in the cases of dirty patients), owing to the absence of proper baths. In the same entry the Visiting Commissioners recommended that some strong dresses should be procured for the dirty patients, and that they should be taken out of their rooms every day: and they remarked that they saw three female patients huddled up in the loose straw in which they slept, perfectly naked, with the exception of a blanket covering. The visit made by the Commissioners was at mid-day.

This entry having been read before the Board, the Chairman transmitted a copy thereof to Secretary Sir George Grey: at the same time bringing under his notice the fact that this hospital, notwithstanding the great wealth of the institution, had been repeatedly the subject of comment, and requesting his intervention with the president and authorities, in whom the government of the hospital is vested. In pursuance of this request, the attention of the Governors of the hospital was directed to the subject, and, as we learn by a communication from the Home Office, they have expressed their intention to pay every attention to our observations.

Orders and Certificates. (ss. 45, &c.)

We have the satisfaction of stating that the number of errors in the medical certificates relating to private patients, although still too frequent, has latterly considerably diminished, especially within our immediate jurisdiction.

Medical Registers. (ss. 59, &c.)

In respect to the various books required to be kept by the Act, these are for the most part regularly, and in some cases very carefully kept. In two cases, however, occurring in the provinces, considerable neglect appeared in reference to the case books and medical visitation books, the medical persons required by law to make the entries therein having failed in each case to do so for a considerable time. We have intimated to these parties our intention of enforcing the penalties specified in the Act of Parliament if this neglect should occur again. In a third case (also in the provinces), the neglect appeared to us to be so gross, that we have given instructions to our solicitor to prosecute the offending party.

Dangerous Lunatics. (s. 75.)

The removal of dangerous lunatics from licensed houses and hospitals has been in a few cases prevented by the certificates of medical attendants, signed by them in pursuance of this section of the Act. In one case, however, a male patient of homicidal propensities whose removal was so prevented during his confinement in a licensed house, was subsequently transferred to a county asylum, and when there was liberated by the visitors of the institution, who were previously made acquainted with the facts of the case. The notice of this patient's discharge, which was transmitted to our office, showed that he was 'relieved' only, and was not recovered. In consequence of the liberation of this patient, and in order to ensure the public against any peril resulting from neglect in placing dangerous lunatics in proper places of confinement, we were requested by Secretary Sir George Grey to suggest some amendments to the 49th, and other sections of the Act 8 & 9 Vict., c. 126, which we have accordingly done, and our suggestions are now under consideration with a view to some legislation on the subject.

Discharge of patients by Commissioners. (ss. 76, 77.)

The system already often adverted to, of promoting the discharge of patients when fit for liberation, continues to be pursued by the Commissioners. They

consider it in every respect preferable that the friends of a patient should have the opportunity and credit of liberating him when sufficiently recovered, rather than that the Commissioners should exercise their powers of discharge, apparently against the wishes of such friends. This mode of liberation, not effected expressly by, but in fact under the influence of, the Commissioners, has, in their opinion, a tendency to soothe and clear the mind of the patient from a prejudice, too frequently entertained, that the party who has authorised his confinement in an asylum has acted in a hostile spirit towards him.

A discharge made by the Commissioners expressly under the powers contained in these sections is therefore extremely rare, although the number of patients whose cases have been specially inquired into by them, and the discharges which have been made at their instigation, are very considerable.

In the provinces, the examinations of particular patients are made, and the consequent discharges effected as to a large proportion, by the Visiting Justices.

In the metropolitan district, which is solely under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, it appears (by reference to 'The Patients' Books') that they have made inquiries into the cases of 1563 patients from the commencement of the present commission, on the 4th day of August, 1845, to the present time. How many of these 1563 patients have been discharged by the influence of the Commissioners, (*i. e.* either on their recommendation or on the recommendation of the medical officers of the various institutions acting on the Commissioners' request,) they have no correct means of reporting.

Regulation of Dietaries. (s. 82.)

We have considered it necessary to issue orders for the regulation of the dietaries of the pauper patients in two asylums, under the power contained in this section; in one case enlarging the amount of the rations, and in the other substituting at some of the meals solid for liquid food.

We have also occasionally suggested the propriety of making some (although not very important) alterations in the dietaries of other establishments; but in these cases we have been satisfied with receiving assurances that our suggestions should be attended to, and have not deemed it indispensable to issue any formal order on the subject.

Prosecutions. (s. 106.)

We have upon two occasions considered it expedient to institute prosecutions for certain infractions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict., c. 100. In one instance, a female patient was received into a licensed house on the authority of a relative, a medical man, who also himself signed the certificate of her insanity, contrary to the 49th section of the Act. In this case the malady of the patient was not very obvious, and she had been treated as a free agent down to the moment of her arrival at the asylum.

For these and other reasons, therefore, we caused the relative, who signed both the order and the certificate, to be indicted for a misdemeanour.

In another instance, two medical men had signed certificates as to the insanity of a female patient, stating respectively (according to the usual form) that they had, on the day of the date of each certificate, visited and personally examined the lunatic, whereas neither of them had seen the patient for some considerable time previous. Upon these facts coming to our knowledge, we considered these parties as fit subjects for a prosecution, and directed them to be indicted accordingly.

In both the above-mentioned cases the persons indicted pleaded guilty to the offence with which they were charged; and as there appeared to be no malicious intention on their part, and the irregularities had apparently proceeded rather from negligence than design, we thought that the ends of justice would be sufficiently answered by the circumstances being made public, and considerable expense (in the shape of costs) falling upon the offending parties, and we therefore did not consider it expedient to press for judgments against them.

Workhouses. (s. 111.)

In the second Appendix to this Report is set forth a complete list of the various workhouses which, to the number of 250 in the whole, have been visited by the Commissioners under this section of the Act since the 4th day of February, 1847, together with a statement of the number of imbecile, idiotic, and insane persons found at the time of the visit in each, being a continuation of the list annexed to the "General Report" made last year by the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Poor Law Commissioners, with especial reference to the condition and treatment of the idiots and lunatics therein.

In conformity with the intention expressed at the close of that Report, the workhouses enumerated in this list (with a very few exceptions) have been the subject of separate reports, which were from time to time, as the visits occurred, prepared and transmitted to the Poor Law Board, from whom we have on all occasions met with ready and efficient co-operation in carrying out our suggestions for effecting the prompt removal of the insane poor from the workhouses to lunatic asylums.

With respect to the condition and treatment of persons of unsound mind now detained in workhouses, we have little to add to the observations contained in the General Report addressed to the Poor Law Commissioners. The great bulk of those who are now detained in workhouses under the denomination of lunatics or idiots, are persons who are congenitally imbecile or idiotic, and in all probability incapable of deriving much (if any) benefit from treatment in a lunatic asylum, and with few exceptions they are also tractable and harmless. At the same time their defect or infirmity of intellect would render it unsafe or imprudent to leave them altogether without some degree, however slight, of care or supervision.

The detention in workhouses of persons who are insane, in the popular sense of the term—that is to say, of those who are subject to mental aberrations, or delusions, or in a state of positive mania or melancholia, and who are probably susceptible of cure, has become comparatively rare, and where it has occurred the workhouse is generally used merely as a convenient place of temporary security until the necessary steps can be taken for their removal, under the proper order and certificates, to a lunatic asylum.

A considerable number of persons classed under the general denomination of lunatics and idiots still remain in the workhouses, who are dirty and noisy in their habits, and also occasionally violent. These are for the most part persons whose malady is either congenital or chronic, and therefore very unlikely to be much benefited by treatment, but whom nevertheless it would be most desirable to remove from the workhouses, to the ordinary inmates of which they cannot fail to be annoying, and perhaps even occasionally dangerous associates. In the present crowded state, however, of all the establishments, both public and private, where paupers are received, we have not been always able to insist upon or effect their speedy removal to a lunatic asylum.

In the Third Appendix to this Report will be found a summary statement showing the progress, so far as official information has been received, which has been made, since the date of the last Report, towards providing new asylums or increased accommodation in existing asylums for pauper lunatics; also relative to unions of counties and boroughs, and contracts with proprietors of licensed houses entered into during the same period. For convenience of reference an alphabetical arrangement has been adopted.

In conclusion, the Commissioners beg to state their opinion that a general improvement is manifest throughout all the asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses of the kingdom, and that under the present system of supervision such improvement is likely to continue, although defects may from time to time be observable in particular places. In advancing the comforts of the lunatic poor (a subject that they deem of paramount importance), the Commissioners would have felt themselves justified in insisting upon considerable outlays of money in some licensed houses, had it not been for the progress now making towards the erection of county asylums, the completion of which must ere long necessarily drain all private establishments of their pauper patients.

Upon the whole, however, the Commissioners are satisfied that (whilst private patients are better accommodated and more frequently visited by their friends than formerly) the condition of the pauper lunatics of the country has in every way undergone the most material improvement.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) ASHLEY,
Chairman.

R. W. S. LUTWIDGE,
Secretary.

To the Lord High Chancellor,
&c. &c.

Appendix I.

APPENDIX I.

County Asylums.

COUNTY ASYLUMS.

Counties.	Where situate.	Medical Officers.	Number of Patients at last Visit.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Springfield, near Bedford	J. Harris, Surgeon, Superintendent; B. F. Matthews, House Surgeon	189
Chester	Chester	Llewelyn Jones, Dr.	183
Cornwall	Bodmin	D. F. Tyerman, Dr.	186
Devon	Exminster	H. Bucknill, Dr.	299
Dorset	Forston, near Dorchester	G. P. Button, Dr.	161
Gloucester	Gloucester	W. W. Williams, Dr.	78
Ditto	Bristol Asylum	— Stanbury	92
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone	J. E. Huxley, Dr.	352
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	S. Gaskell, Surgeon	699
Leicester	Leicester	H. F. Prosser, Surgeon	172
Middlesex	Hanwell	J. Conolly, Dr., Superintendent; J. Begley, J. Hickman, House Surgeons	974
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	J. C. Mouson, Surgeon	211
Notts	Nottingham	John S. Alderson, Surgeon	284
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	W. Ley, Surgeon	138
Salop and Montgomery	Near Shrewsbury	R. Oliver, Dr.	128
Somerset	Near Wells	R. Boyd, Dr.	148
Stafford	Stafford	J. Wilkes, Surgeon	257
Suffolk	Melton, near Woodbridge	J. Kirkman, Dr.	246
Surrey	Springfield, near Wandsworth	Sir Alexander Morison, Dr.; J. Holland, Surgeon	397
York, N. and E. R.	Clifton, near York	J. Hill, Surgeon	111
York, W. R.	Wakefield	C. C. Corsellis, Dr.	468
Wales.			
County and Town of Haverfordwest	Haverfordwest	G. L. Millard, Surgeon	26

Hospitals.

HOSPITALS.

County.	Hospitals.	Resident Medical Officer.	Number of Patients at last Visit.
Devon	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter	W. D. Kingdon, Dr.	34
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	John Newton, Surgeon	69
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	F. D. Walsh, Surgeon	128
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital	H. Lambert, Surgeon	219
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	C. M. Gibson, Surgeon	72
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital	P. R. Nesbitt, Dr.	258
Ditto	Abington Abbey Retreat	T. Prichard, Dr.	32
Oxford	Warneford Hospital, near Oxford	F. T. Wintle, Dr.	44
Surrey	Guy's Hospital	W. W. Gull, Dr.	22
York	York Lunatic Hospital	J. W. Metcalfe, Dr.	156
York	Friends' Retreat, near York	J. Thurnam	113

Appendix I.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Where situate.	Name.	Proprietor or Superintendent.	Number of Patients at last Visit.
Acton	Acton House	Thomas Bennett	Nil.
Battersea	Althorpe House	James Tow	46
	York House	J. Parkin and Dr. Millingen	18
Bethnal Green	Red House	James Phillips	273
	White House	Ditto	346
Bow	Grove Hall	Edward Byas	325
Brentford	Wyke House	Dr. Costello, M.D.	31
Brompton	Clarence Villa	Samuel Batten	2
	Cowper House	C. A. Elliott	50
	Earl's Court House	Mrs. Bradbury	27
Brook Green	Montagu House	Daniel J. Roy	7
Camberwell	Camberwell House	J. H. Paul	335
Chelsea	Blacklands House	Dr. Sutherland, M.D.	26
	Elm House	Miss M. T. Elliott	4
	Warwick House	Mrs. Fleming	3
Chiswick	Manor House	Robert Bell	17
Clapham	Retreat	John Bush	17
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	Dr. Henry Monro, M.D.	39
Fulham	Beaufort House	Charles Wing	Nil.
	Normand House	Mrs. Talfourd	17
	Otto House	Dr. A. J. Sutherland, M.D.	28
Hackney	Mare-street House	William Ayre	6
	London House	William Oxley	26
	Pembroke House	Dr. Williams, M.D.	103
Hammersmith	Vimiera House	Mrs. Gale	4
	Home Lodge	Miss M. A. Pierce	5
	Sussex House	Dr. F. Winslow, M.D.	14
	Brandenburg House	Ditto	13
Hanwell	Elm Grove House	Mrs. Wood	7
	Lawn House	Dr. Conolly, M.D.	5
		Mrs. Griffin	5
	Southall Park	Dr. Daniel, M.D.	17
	Shrubbery, Southall	Dr. Steward, M.D.	Nil.
Hayes	Wood End Grove	Miss C. Dence	7
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	Dr. Stilwell	52
Hounslow	Lampton House	William Smith	11
Hoxton	Hoxton House	E. L. Bryan	436
	Whitmore House	Miss S. Benfield	33
Kensington	Kensington House	Dr. Philp, M.D.	46
Kentish Town	Holmes Terrace	B. Horsbrugh	1
Lewisham	Dartmouth House	James Cole	13
Peckham	Peckham House	P. Armstrong	493
St. John's Wood	Grove End Villa	A. G. Kerr	10
St. Mary-le-bone	Workhouse	Dr. Allen	80
Stoke Newington	Grove House	J. R. Atkins	13
	Northumberland House	Richard Birkett	61
Sunbury	Haliford House	Dr. Seaton	7
Turnham Green	Terrace	J. T. Jackson	2

Provincial Licensed Houses.

Provincial Licensed Houses.

County.	House.	To whom Licensed.	Number of Patients at last Visit.
Beds	Springfield House, near Bedford	J. Harris, Surgeon	18
Derby	Greenhill House, Derby	J. Brickstocke, Dr.	31
Devon	Ford House, Churchingford	James Rich, Surgeon	2
	Plympton House, near Plymouth	Richard Langworthy, Surgeon	41
Dorset	Portland House, Halstock	J. J. Mercer, Surgeon	11
	Cranbourne	William Symes, Surgeon	7
Durham	Grindon Hall, near Sunderland	Miss Eales	12
	Bensham Lunatic Hospital	P. Glenton, Surgeon, and Brother	129
	Wreckenton, near Gateshead	Jacob Gowland	38
	Gateshead Fell	S. Kent	92
	Dunston Lodge	J. E. Wilkinson	124
Essex	High Beach, near Epping	Mrs. Allen	34
	Witham	Thomas Tomkin, Surgeon	14
Gloucester	Fishponds, near Bristol	J. C. Bompas, Dr.	47
	Castleton House, near Cheltenham	W. Conolly, Dr.	9
	Summer Hill, Bristol	J. D. Eyre	2
	Northwoods, near Bristol	H. H. Fox, Dr.	30

Appendix I.

Provincial Licensed Houses.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

County.	House.	To whom Licensed.	Number of Patients at last Visit.
Gloucester	Fairford	A. D. and Albert Iles, Surgeons	164
	Ridgeway House, near Bristol	G. S. Ogilvie, Surgeon	17
	Whitehall House, St. George's, Bristol	J. D. F. Parsons, Surgeon	12
	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell	Samuel Hitch, Dr.	13
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	C. M. Burnet, Surgeon	13
	Grove Place, Nursling	Thomas Simpson	76
	House of Industry, Carisbrooke	H. P. Brooks	32
Herts	Hadham Palace	J. Smith, Surgeon	10
	Harpenden	J. Q. and A. G. Rumball	3
Hereford	Hereford	W. L. Gilliland, Dr.	84
	Whitechurch, near Ross	S. Millard, Surgeon	44
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	W. Harmer	7
	Gourdhurst	S. W. Newington, Surgeon	4
	West Malling Place	A. B. Maddock, Dr.	35
Lancaster	Blakeley House, near Manchester	E. Edwards	22
	Heath Green Asylum, near Manchester	Mrs. Haigh	11
	Billington, near Whalley	Richard Hindle, Surgeon	17
	Clifton Hall, near Manchester	G. Lomas	11
	Haydock Lodge, near Winwick	C. F. Jenkins, Surgeon	380
	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool	J. Owen	34
	Walton Lodge, near Liverpool	J. P. Litchfield, Dr.	31
	Burgh Hall, near Chorley	Joseph Seed	1
Leicester	Wigston House, Great Wigston	J. E. Blunt, Surgeon	9
Lincoln	Shillingthorpe House, near Stamford	Francis Willis, Dr.	10
Norfolk	Heigham Retreat, near Norwich	Dalrymple and Crosse, Surgeons	14
	Heigham Hall, near Norwich	W. P. Nichols, Surgeon, and J. W. Watson	17
	Infirmary Asylum, near Norwich	J. Bilham	53
	Loddon	R. Pedgrift, Surgeon	13
	Stoke Ferry	Mrs. Steele	4
Northumberland	Belle Grove House	T. W. Keenlyside	12
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Lunatic Asylum	N. T. Smith, Dr.	71
Oxford	Witney	E. A. Batt, Surgeon	10
	Hook Norton (two houses)	R. Mallam, Surgeon	79
Salop	Kingsland, Shrewsbury	J. Woodward	84
Somerset	Brislington House, near Bristol	F. K. and C. J. Fox, Drs.	92
	Fairwater House, near Taunton	W. E. Gillett, Surgeon	43
	Longwood House, near Bristol	R. A. Langworthy, Dr.	18
	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	Mrs. Terry and others	90
Stafford	Oulton Retreat, Stone	Mrs. Bakewell	26
	Sandfield, near Lichfield	J. Griffiths	38
	Moat House, Tamworth	Mrs. Woody	2
Suffolk	Aspall Hall, near Debenham	B. Chevallier, Dr.	7
	Haill's Terrace, Ipswich	J. O. Francis, Surgeon	3
	Wherstead Road, Ipswich	R. M. King	4
	Bellevue House, Ipswich	J. Shaw	10
Surrey	Great Foster House, Egham	Sir J. Chapman and Co., Surgeons	19
	Lea Pale House, near Guildford	J. Stedman, Surgeon	4
	Church-street, Epsom	G. Stilwell, Surgeon	5
Sussex	Ringmer, near Lewes	Mrs. Ivory	6
	Ticehurst	C. Newington, Surgeon	64
	Knole House, Frant (licence discontinued)	S. Newington, Dr.	1
Warwick	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield	G. Bodington, Surgeon	10
	Healey-in-Arden	H. F. Burman, Dr., W. B. Diamond, Surgeon	24
	Haugh House, Packwood	W. H. Roe	2
	Watchbury House, Barford	Mrs. Hebert	7
	Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham	Thomas and Jane Lewis	85
	Hunningham	W. Watson, Surgeon	53
Wilts	Laverstock House, near Salisbury	Mrs. Finch and others	119
	Fisherton House, Fisherton Anger	W. C. Finch, Dr.	156
	Kingsdown House, Box	R. A. Langworthy, Dr.	86
	Bellevue House, Devizes	J. Phillips	192
	Fiddington House, Market Lavington	R. Willett	205
Worcester	Droitwich	Ricketts and Hastings, Surgeons	97
York, N. R.	Gate Helmsley Retreat, near York	J. Jackson	5
York, E. R.	Rillington, near New Malton	T. Allanson, Surgeon	2
	Weaverthorpe, near Sledmere	J. Atkinson, Surgeon	10
	Moor Cottage, Nun Keeling	J. Beall	5

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

Appendix I.

Provincial Licensed Houses.

County.	House.	To whom Licensed.	Number of Patients at last Visit.
ork, E. R. . .	Hull and E. R. Refuge . . .	F. W. Casson, Surgeon . .	113
	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Hull . .	R. Gofton	9
	Hessle, Hull	Miss C. A. Taylor	14
	Dunnington, near York . . .	B. Hornby	46
ork, W. R. . .	Acomb House, York	H. B. Hodgson, Surgeon . .	14
	Darnall Hall, Attercliffe-cum-Darnall	J. Kitching, Surgeon . . .	11
	Castleton Lodge, near Leeds . .	S. Smith, Surgeon, and G. P. Smith, Dr.	14
	Grove House, Acomb, near York	J. Taylor	39
	Heworth	Walker & Matterson, Surgeons	31
ork City & Suburbs	Osbaldwick	J. Allis	8
	Clifton House, York	H. S. Belcombe, Dr. . . .	17
	St. Maurice House, York . . .	W. Dawson	7
	Terrace House, near York . .	Elizabeth Tose	10
	Wales.		
Glamorgan . .	Vernon House, Britton Ferry .	R. V. Leach.	137

APPENDIX II.

LIST of WORKHOUSES visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy from February 4, 1847, to June 30, 1848.

County.	Name of Union.	Number of Paupers.	County.	Name of Union.	Number of Paupers.
Bedfordshire .	Ampthill	13	Essex—*continued*	Epping	10
	Bedford	7		Ongar	7
	Luton	7		Orsett	5
	Wobourn	6		Rochfort	8
Berkshire . .	Easthampstead . . .	7		Saffron Walden . . .	12
	Farrington	7	Gloucestershire .	Clifton, at Stapleton . .	62
	Hungerford	12		Newent.	6
	Newbury	5		North Leach	6
	Wantage	4		Stow in the Wold . . .	5
	Wallingford	17		Thornbury	11
	Wokingham, at Wargrave.	8		Wheatenhurst	7
Buckinghamshire	Amersham	13	(Parochial List)	City of Bristol	66
	Wycombe	11	Herefordshire .	Abbey Dore	4
Cornwall . .	St. Austell	11		Weobly	3
	Bodmin	2	Hertfordshire .	Barnet	13
	Helston	8		Hatfield	6
	Penzance	24		Welwyn	4
	Redruth	24	Kent	Blean	1
	Truro	28		Bromley	7
Cumberland . .	Alston-cum-Garraghill .	11		Dartford	6
	Bootle, at Millom . . .	5		Faversham	11
	Bootle, at Bootle . . .	5		Greenwich	48
	Longtown	3		Hollingbourn	6
	Wigton	12		Hoo	2
Cambridgeshire .	Newmarket	5		Lewisham	4
	North Witchford . . .	2		Milton	9
	Whittlesea	1		North Aylesford . . .	8
	Wisbeach	5		Romney Marsh . . .	2
Cheshire . .	Chester Workhouse . .	7		Sevenoaks	8
	Wirrell	5		Sheppy, Isle of . . .	2
Derbyshire . .	Belper	29		Tenterden	1
	Chesterfield	14	Lancashire . .	Garstang	5
	Derby	12		Lancaster	4
	Glossop	4		Liverpool	26
Devonshire . .	Crediton	14		Ormskirk	5
	St. Thomas's	17		Poulton in the Filde . .	7
	Totness	11		Salford	21
(Parochial List)	City of Exeter . . .	3		Wigan	26
	Plymouth	25	Leicestershire .	Leicester	23
	Stoke Damerel . . .	19		Lutterworth	6
Dorsetshire . .	Dorchester	3		Melton Mowbray . . .	9
	Shaftesbury	2	Middlesex . .	Fulham	3
	Sturminster	1		Hammersmith . . .	2
Durham . . .	Gateshead	15		Holborn	21
	Sedgefield	3		Kensington	11
	Stockton	1		St. Martin in the Fields .	13
	Sunderland	10		Strand	11
	Weardale, at Stanhope .	3		Uxbridge	3
Essex . . .	Braintree	14		Whitechapel	39
	Dunmow	3	(Parochial List)	St. Pancras	34

Appendix II.

List of Workhouses.

List of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Name of Union.	Number of Paupers.
Monmouthshire .	Pontypool	6
Norfolk . . .	East and West Flegg . .	15
	Great Yarmouth . . .	13
	Henstead	2
	Tunstead	4
	Wayland	2
Northamptonshire	Brackley	4
	Hardingstone	6
	Northampton	10
	Peterborough	15
Northumberland	Bellingham	0
Nottinghamshire	Basford	24
	Bingham	3
	Newark	17
	Nottingham	22
Oxfordshire . .	Thame	6
(Parochial List)	City of Oxford	8
Shropshire . .	Church Stretton . . .	1
	Cleobury Mortimer . .	5
	Clun	4
	Newport	3
(Parochial List)	Shrewsbury	1
	Whitechurch	4
Somersetshire .	Bedminster	7
	Langport	3
	Taunton	16
Southampton .	Alresford	4
	Catherington	3
	Christchurch	11
	Fordingbridge	5
	Hartley Wintley . . .	1
	Hursley	5
	Kingsden	3
	New Forest, Ealing . .	7
	Petersfield	4
	Portsea Island (three times visited)	66
	Ringwood	9
	South Stoneham . . .	5
	Whitechurch	6
	Winchester	8
(Parochial List)	Southampton	12
Isle of Wight .	Carisbrooke	34
	Newport	17
(Gilbert Union)	Headley	3
Staffordshire .	Lichfield	14
	Stafford	11
	Stone	4
	Tamworth	3
	Walsall	17
	Wolverhampton . . .	28
(Gilbert Union)	Alstonfield	4
Suffolk . . .	Horne	6
	Mildenhall	3
	Risbridge	9
Surrey . . .	Bermondsey	20
	Camberwell	10
	Chertsey	24
	Croydon	6
	Epsom	18
	Godstone	5
	Guildford	8
	Hambleton	6
	Kingston	13
	Rotherhithe	17
	St. Saviour's	14
(Parochial List)	St. Mary's, Newington .	27
Sussex . . .	Battle	2
	Chichester	4
	Chailley	0
	Eastbourne	12
	Hailsham	2
	,, at Hillingsley .	6
Sussex—*continued*	Hastings, at Ore . . .	2
	Horsham	19
	Lewes (Cliffe)	3
	,, (All Saints) . .	5
	Midhurst	6
	Newhaven	11
	Petworth Union Workhouse	4
	Rye	9
	Thakeham	9
	Ticehurst	4
	Westbourne	4
	West Firle	2
	West Hampnett . . .	9
(Gilbert Union)	Arundel	4
	Sutton	4
(Parochial List)	Brighton (three times visited)	19
Warwickshire .	Alcester	2
	Aston	17
	Foleshill	9
	Meriden	7
	Rugby	8
	Solihull	11
	Southam	1
(Gilbert Union)	Great Bedworth . . .	5
Wiltshire . .	Amesbury	7
	Chippenham	1
	Tisbury	4
Worcestershire .	Kidderminster . . .	9
	King's Norton	10
	Martley	4
	Shipston-on-Stour . . .	2
	Tenbury	0
Yorkshire, E. R.	Beverley	1
	Bridlington	4
	Driffield	5
	Patrington	6
	Soulcoates	30
	York (twice visited) . .	15
Yorkshire, N. R.	Guisborough	4
	Helmsley	7
	Leyburn	2
	Malton	4
	Reeth	3
	Scarborough	6
	Stokesley	5
	Whitby	4
Yorkshire, W. R.	Selby	3
	Settle, at Giggleswick .	8
	Wakefield	22
(Gilbert's Incorporation)	Barwick	3
	Saddleworth	6

WALES.

Brecknockshire .	Brecknock	0
Cardiganshire .	Aberayron	0
	Aberystwith	3
Carmarthenshire	Llandillo	1
	Llandovery	2
	Llanelly	2
Carnarvonshire .	Bangor	8
	Carnarvon	2
	Pwllheli	4
Denbighshire .	Wrexham	14
Glamorganshire	Bridgend	1
	Swansea	7
Merionethshire .	Bala	0
	Festiniog	0
Montgomeryshire	Newton and Llanilocs . .	11

Appendix III.

England.

Beds and Herts.—Asylum at Bedford in progress of extension, by the erection of additional wings (of which plans approved by Home Secretary in November, 1847) for 70 pauper patients. (See Hunts.)

Berks.—(See Oxford.)

Chester.—Additional wings (of which Plans approved May, 1848) in course of erection for 80 pauper patients.

Dorset.—In consequence of crowded state of asylum, and to make room for recent cases, a contract entered into by visitors under 29th section of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, with Dr. W. C. Finch, proprietor of a licensed house at Fisherton, near Salisbury, for maintenance of a certain number of pauper lunatics proposed to be removed from County Asylum.

Durham.—Contract under 29th section between Committee of Visiting Justices of County and Mr. Glenton, proprietor of Bensham Asylum, a licensed house near Gateshead.

Essex.—Boroughs of Colchester and Maldon united with county.

Asylum proposed to be erected in parish of South Weald, and contract for purchase of site submitted by Visiting Justices and under consideration.

Gloucester.—Contract under 29th section between Visitors of County Asylum and Mr. Mallam, proprietor of a licensed house at Hook Norton, for maintenance of 20 pauper lunatics, for whom not sufficient accommodation in asylum.

Additional wards about to be provided in County Asylum for 22 noisy and refractory patients, of which Plans approved June, 1848.

Hereford.—(See Monmouth.)

Huntingdon.—United with Beds and Herts.

Kent.—Twenty-four acres of additional land purchased.

A separate asylum for 192 chronic pauper lunatics in course of erection, of which Plans approved November, 1847.

Lancaster.—1. Salford hundred. An asylum for 326 pauper lunatics (of which Plans approved February, 1848) in progress of erection near Manchester.

2. West Derby hundred. An asylum for 256 pauper lunatics (of which Plans approved August, 1847) in progress of erection near Liverpool.

Note.—Upwards of 200 pauper lunatics belonging to this county are at present maintained at Haydock Lodge.

Leicester.—Borough and county united under a local Act of the 11 & 12 Vict.

Asylum about to be extended by the erection of additional wings (of which Plans under consideration) for 85 pauper patients.—(See Rutland.)

Lincoln.—The three divisions of county, city, and borough of Lincoln, and borough of Grantham united.

Asylum for 250 patients about to be erected near Lincoln, for which a site of 25 acres has been purchased.

Middlesex.—An additional asylum about to be erected at Colney Hatch for 1054 pauper lunatics.

Contracts for purchase of site, 118 acres, approved July, 1847. Plans of asylum approved June, 1848.

Monmouth.—United with counties of Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor, and city and borough of Hereford.

Asylum for 214 pauper lunatics, but admitting of future enlargement and adaptation to 300 (of which Plans under consideration), about to be erected near Abergavenny, for which a site of 35 acres purchased.

Oxford and Berks.—Borough of Reading admitted into Union.

About 6 acres of land added to Littlemore Asylum.

Rutland.—United with Leicester.

Stafford.—Union between county and subscribers dissolved, and existing building to be appropriated exclusively to pauper patients.

Asylum about to be extended by the erection of additional buildings (of which Plans under consideration) for 200 pauper lunatics, making total accommodation 424.

Warwick.—An asylum for 300 pauper lunatics (of which Plans under consideration) about to be erected near Warwick.

Wilts.—Arrangements in progress for an erection of an asylum for 250 pauper lunatics near Devizes. Purchase of site nearly completed, and Plans about to be submitted by Visitors.

Worcester.—A site of nearly 30 acres purchased near Worcester.

Plans for asylum for 204 pauper lunatics under consideration.

Hull Borough.—Hull Refuge, a licensed house belonging to Mr. Casson, surgeon, and 10 acres of land adjoining, agreed to be purchased by Committee of Justices for the purpose of a Borough asylum to contain 70 pauper patients.

The Commissioners in Lunacy are not enabled officially to state what proceedings have been actually taken, or are in progress, towards providing asylums for the pauper lunatics of the following counties, viz. :—

Buckingham.
Cambridge.
Cumberland.
Durham.
Hants.
Northampton.
Northumberland.
Sussex.
Westmoreland.

Appendix III.

Wales.

Wales.

Anglesey.—Agreement entered into, but not yet formally approved, for uniting counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon with Denbigh and Flint, previously in union. County of Merioneth resolved to join the above Union. Joint asylum erected, but not yet opened, near Denbigh, to accommodate from 200 to 225 patients, including some subscribers' patients.

Brecon.—United with counties of Monmouth, Hereford, and Radnor, and the city and borough of Hereford. Agreement approved November, 1847. Joint asylum to be erected near Abergavenny. Site purchased.

Cardigan.—United with Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke. Agreement approved December, 1847. Asylum proposed to be erected in Glamorganshire.

Carmarthen.—(See Cardigan.)

Carnarvon.—(See Anglesey.)

Denbigh.—(See Anglesey.)

Flint.—(See Anglesey.)

Glamorgan.—(See Cardigan.)

Merioneth.—(See Anglesey.)

Montgomery.—Previously united with Salop.

Pembroke.—(See Cardigan.)

Radnor.—(See Brecon.)

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER

Appointed, under the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 *Vict., c.* 99,

TO

INQUIRE INTO THE OPERATION OF THAT ACT,

AND INTO

THE STATE OF THE POPULATION

IN

THE MINING DISTRICTS,

1849.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1849.

REPORT

ON THE

MINING DISTRICTS

OF NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, LANARKSHIRE AND OTHER PARTS OF SCOTLAND, AND DERBYSHIRE.

SIR, 105, *Pall Mall, July,* 1849.

Northumberland and Durham.

IT is a satisfactory proof of the progress of enlightened views, that the subject which, next to the means of reviving their trade, is at present most occupying the attention of the owners and managers of the extensive collieries in the North, is the improvement of the colliery population.

Until as late as 20 years ago it was, I am informed, a common habit for the colliers to be employed underground for 14 and 16 hours out of the 24. They were thus necessarily cut off from almost all intercourse with the rest of the world. A very small proportion of them could either read or write, and the instruction to be had in any of the small common schools around them scarcely aimed at anything more. But for the exertions of the various dissenting sects, in their chapels and Sunday schools, the greater number would have been without even the elements of religious knowledge. Left to themselves, with scarcely any stimulus to intellectual exertion, and with very few proofs of sympathy or assistance on the part of their employers, their ideas were contracted, their minds full of jealousy and suspicion of all above them, and they were consequently indisposed to listen to any persons but those of their own class. The results showed themselves in the series of "strikes" which took place in 1826, 1831, 1832, and 1844, and which, severe as may have been the loss they inflicted on their employers, brought still greater loss upon themselves, by causing permanent additions of 25 to 30 per cent. to the number of their competitors in the labour market.

These conflicts, however, were not without their use, in leading to the conviction that a different mode of dealing with the men might have prevented them. Instances were not wanting, previous to 1844, of a greater attention on the part of employers to the interests and welfare of the men and their families having produced a more harmonious feeling. Since the disastrous occurrences of that year, of which I gave an account in my Annual Report of 1846, a very great change for the better has been observable throughout the district; and I believe I may now say, that during the last five years there is not one of the many highly respectable and influential persons connected, either as owners or managers, with the extensive collieries of these two counties, who has not entered with zeal into every measure tending to the improvement of the population, and to making them more satisfied and contented; endeavouring to remove all just grounds of complaint in regard to the arrangement of wages, or the details of management; adding to the means of comfort, where required, in and about their houses; and providing, at considerable cost, full opportunities of moral and religious and general instruction for themselves and their children.*

The Act of Parliament being, I have reason to believe, very fairly attended to in these two counties (Northumberland and Durham), my relations with them, according to my instructions, are confined to what has reference to the welfare of the mining population. In entering upon this subject with several of the leading persons in both counties during my recent visit, I observed somewhat of a feeling of disappointment that the colliers had not taken advantage, to the extent that had been hoped for, of the facilities offered for their own and their children's improvement. It can hardly yet be expected to be otherwise, or that their clannish feelings and suspicious turn of mind should have yet given way to a tone of confidence in their employers, considering how many

* I regret to add that, since the above was written, partial strikes, accompanied with some disturbances, have begun again in this district.

Northumberland and Durham.

there must still be among the adults whose early life was passed as it were almost entirely in the pits, and whose characters have been formed under the old mode of management. Nevertheless, I am inclined to think, from what I have observed, that one or two simple and easy steps in advance might still be taken on the part of the employers which would tend to quicken the progress towards a better state of things.

Although many excellent school-houses have been built within the last ten, and especially within the last five years, and many new schools are now in progress of being established, I have seen reason to believe that too low an estimate has still in many instances been formed of the qualifications of a really efficient schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and of the remuneration requisite to secure the services of such. It is obvious that in dealing with a population, a large portion of which has been rendered, by long neglect and their own consequent ignorance, not a little indifferent to the education of their children, it is of the first importance, in commencing the work of improvement, to place among them really able and zealous teachers, who in their communications with the parents would co-operate with the employers and others in removing the lingering prejudices and suspicions, and the common preference for inferior schools; and who would give practical proof to the parents of what good education means, by improving their children, not only in the usual rudiments of instruction, but in habits, manners, and tone of mind. The tact and ability to do this can scarcely be expected from any but properly trained masters and mistresses, placed in a position to command respect.

But, indeed, the whole question of education in this great and important mineral district deserves a more enlarged consideration than has yet been given to it.

It has been estimated that a capital of not less than 10,000,000*l.* is embarked in the coal trade of these two counties, exclusive of that employed in the several new iron works that have already risen into importance. The frequent and serious losses inflicted on these great interests by the ignorance and wilfulness of the colliers and miners in their combinations and strikes, and the burden of no slight addition to their fixed capital, imposed on many of the principal works, in consequence of their liability to those untoward occurrences, have already produced a general, though inadequate, effort to raise the intelligence of the labouring population; but there is still a wide field comparatively untouched, a judicious dealing with which would give a great stimulus to the whole. The number of collieries in the counties of Northumberland and Durham is about 140. In each of these there are, on an average, perhaps three subordinate situations of authority and trust, filled by men selected from among the most orderly and intelligent of the pitmen, making, on the whole, probably about 400 such situations in the entire district. It is of great importance to the employers that these men (the under-viewers, waste-men, &c.) should not only be thoroughly trustworthy, but should possess a degree of acquirement and intelligence much above the ordinary level. Upon the right discharge of their duties depends, to a considerable extent, the economical working, the discipline, and even the safety of the pits. The higher their qualifications, the greater the chance of their maintaining their authority over the men, and discharging their duties satisfactorily. There is an acknowledged want of men properly qualified for a large portion of these situations, and no means have yet been taken with the special view of supplying this want. Appointments to these situations are said to be generally due to favour, or in many cases, with a very imperfect security on the part of the employer, that the duties will be well performed. It would seem that in a district so compact as this, and where all the employers have in this respect a common object, a very little arrangement would be necessary to produce in a few years a number of men as well qualified for the above situations as could be desired. Schools are now numerous throughout the district. Wherever they are conducted by sufficiently able masters, inducements might be offered in the shape of "Exhibitions," or rewards of 3*l.* or 4*l.* a-year, for one or two years, to a few of the most advanced and intelligent boys of the highest class, on condition of their passing, at the end of each year, a certain examination in the ordinary rudiments of education, including a fair acquaintance with arithmetic, and with the elements of mechanics. This would induce their parents to allow them to remain at the day-school, which they now almost invariably leave too early, until the age of between 13 and 14. They

would then commence work in the pits, in the usual course: first as drawers, &c., and when their strength increased, as hewers. After they had worked a year or two in the latter capacity, encouragement might be afforded them, when about 18 to 20 years of age, to attend a course of lectures, which might be given at Newcastle, on practical mechanics, the elements of chemistry, and the laying out and ventilation of collieries, including the various points connected with their safe and economical working. A contribution of a few pounds a-year by each colliery, added to a small sum to be found by each young man himself (either from his own savings or furnished by his family, both of which would be very practicable with proper forethought), would enable these pupils to suspend their employment in the pits for six months, during which time they would attend the lectures, either availing themselves daily of the various railways, which would in most instances enable the young men to continue to live at home, or boarding for that time at Newcastle or near it. An examination at the end of the course or shortly after, would be required to test the amount of attention they had bestowed. They would then return to their employment as pitmen, and without doubt would be in general the most eligible candidates for the situations of trust above referred to, whenever any fell vacant.

It is now a common subject of complaint among those employers who have made the greatest sacrifices, in money and personal exertion, to establish good schools, provide libraries, and encourage evening-schools and lectures on useful and entertaining subjects, &c., for the benefit of the pitmen, that the latter do not respond to these efforts, and that the schools are not as well attended as they ought to be, that the children are withdrawn at a very early age, that the circulating libraries are unused, and the other means of information and rational amusement disregarded as soon as the novelty wears off. Considering the present intellectual state of the adult pitmen, and the almost entire want, under present circumstances, of any adequate stimulus to mental exertion,—inasmuch as theirs is an unskilled labour, and they appear to have nothing to gain by cultivating their minds—the opening the road of preferment by means of intellectual improvement (coupled, of course, with good moral character) to so large a number as 400, would seem to be a very available means at hand to supply the mental stimulus now wanting.

I have discussed this subject with several of the most influential persons connected with the coal-trade in both counties, and believe there is a strong disposition to unite in an effort of this kind. It was, I understand, from want of concert with the coal-trade in general, that some similar attempt failed at Durham a few years ago. The cost to each colliery would be inconsiderable, and there can be no doubt that it would be amply repaid, should the effect be to apply a stimulus generally to the working colliers, in favour of a better kind of education than they are now content with, and to furnish a well-qualified set of candidates for all the numerous subordinate offices of trust.

But the views of many of the leading persons in these counties do not confine themselves to a mode of raising the qualifications for the lower grades of employment. It is satisfactory to be able to say that, notwithstanding the depression of the coal-trade of the North during the last four or five years, very liberal discussions have not been wanting as to the means of forwarding the education of the higher class of candidates for employment in the management of these extensive collieries, as "viewers," mining engineers, &c.; nor have these discussions been confined to Northumberland and Durham, but have been prevalent in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and some other of the mining districts. The approaching completion of the Museum of Practical Geology, in Piccadilly (somewhat on the model of the excellent School of Mines in Paris) has led to these considerations; and it appears probable that in some of the mining districts, a definite plan may be formed by which, by means of a small contribution in proportion to the amount of mineral raised by each work, a certain number of young men will be sent up annually to go through the courses of instruction which will be given by the highly-qualified officers of that institution, aided by all the scientific and practical appliances which it affords.*

In all that relates to the other important question, which, together with that of improving the means of elementary and scientific education, is now a leading subject of consideration in nearly all the coal districts—namely, the

* I read the last seven paragraphs to the Committee of the House of Lords now sitting, on the prevention of accidents in coal-mines, as part of my evidence on the subject of inspection.

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ventilation of mines—there is no part of the kingdom where the proposition to appoint properly-qualified persons to inspect and report upon the state of the underground workings, on the part of the Government, with a view, if possible, to diminish the frequency of explosions and improve the quality of the air in the pits, has been more readily and zealously received than in these two counties of Northumberland and Durham, which, as is well known, have long taken the lead in all improvements of this kind, and where the capital engaged in these undertakings is greatest and the skill and science of the viewers or managers most conspicuous. But as this subject is now fully before the Government and that part of the public chiefly concerned in it, I need not advert to it further at present.*

In former Reports I have given considerable details regarding this district. The portions of it which appear to me chiefly to require occasional notice are those in which large populations have been suddenly brought together round the various new iron-works and a few other localities.

I have before noticed at length the Consett Iron-works. They were commenced in the autumn of 1841, on a high, remote, and thinly-inhabited moorland, about 15 miles from Newcastle. In the course of five years there were erected 14 blast-furnaces, with rolling-mills, capable of making from 1,400 or 1,500 tons of bar-iron, iron plates, &c., per week, together with 1,300 houses belonging to the Company, besides many more built by speculators; and the population sprung up in that short period to not less than 15,000 souls. The gentlemen composing this Company were fortunately not of the opinion that it was wise or just to bring 15,000 persons of the working classes suddenly together from all quarters, to pay them high wages, and trust that their own powers of self-command and foresight would dispose them to provide everything necessary to raise them into a moral enlightened and Christian community. These gentlemen did not require the experience which has unhappily been gained in some other districts, of the injury inflicted both on employers and workpeople by acting on views so mistaken, and so at variance with the dictates of all wisdom, divine or human. They have, therefore, done their full part in guiding and governing this community, and have not, after venturing the vast capital employed here, exposed it, by any weakness of administration or unsoundness of theory, to the ignorance and caprices of their workpeople. They are thoroughly masters of their own works, and have maintained this mastery by the most legitimate means of scrupulously just, enlightened, and able management. The measures they have adopted have undoubtedly cost, and still do cost, annually a considerable sum of money; but comparing the result with what is exhibited at very many of the large works in South Wales, South Staffordshire, Lanarkshire, &c., where the exact contrary course was for many years, and in some cases is still, pursued, there cannot be a doubt which system is the most economical to the capitalist, and most advantageous, in every point of view, to all parties.

The first consideration which occupied this Company after the selection of a site for their furnaces, &c., was the position and arrangement of the 1,300 houses for their workpeople. These have chiefly assumed the form of two large villages, at a sufficient distance from the furnaces to be little affected by the smoke. The houses, principally with an upper story, and of good dimensions, are arranged in short rows, with ample spaces between them; and due provision is made for drainage, and all that relates to decency and comfort, together with a good supply of water. Garden-ground of a quarter of an acre is offered to all who will cultivate it. There are deep, covered drains for the main drainage, and brick drains for the surface; and all the roads are made and covered with proper material. The Company enclose the gardens, and divide them with quickset. A considerable number are kept with great neatness.

These excellent houses and gardens are occupied by the colliers, miners, puddlers, and iron-workers, rent free. And as a proof that this is so, and that there is no covert deduction from wages to counterbalance it, the average wages of the colliers, even during the late two years of bad trade, have been

* Two inventions, of great value with a view to the saving of life, are now in the course of trial in this district. Mr. Fourdrinier's apparatus for preventing the cage from being drawn over the pulley, and for stopping the cage in its descent should the rope break; and Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney's application of high-pressure steam towards producing a better supply of pure air than is obtained by the present modes of ventilation.

rom 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per day of eight to nine hours; and those of the miners, up o July last, when a reduction of 17 per cent. became necessary, 3*s.* a-day of 10 ours. The wages of the other class of labourers are always ample. I do not elieve that those rates have been anywhere exceeded during the same period. And although this arrangement appears expensive, it is found by the Company o be really an economical one, inasmuch as, together with other points of nanagement, it tends to secure the best and steadiest workmen. Northumberland and Durham.

As, next to the kind of habitation provided for him, the steady workman ooks to the security he has for constant employment at a fair rate, the Com- any have reverted to the old Northumberland mode of the yearly hiring. At he time of the strike of 1844 this mode of hiring was one of the "grievances" ut forward by the persons who took the lead in it; but I believe it is now eginning to be acknowledged that, under proper regulations, it was best for all arties. Under it the collier is sure of good wages in good, and moderate in ad times, for a reasonable number of hours' work per week; the master is relieved from the expense, now pressing so heavily on many, of keeping an extra number of men, nearly one-third of whose time is spent in idleness, in consequence of their combining not to work more than five days out of six, or six or seven hours out of the 24.

A course of open and straightforward dealing on the part of the resident manager and the agents, with the workmen, on the subject of wages, has had the effect of gradually establishing a very satisfactory degree of confidence between them. The latter have seen, that though wages have fallen elsewhere, their own have not been reduced, while the Company were engaged on contracts made before a fall of prices. They have, therefore, submitted to reductions without a murmur, when the Company found it necessary to make them; and they have found that wages have been raised, without their asking for it, the moment the time came when it was equitable that the advance should be made. On this subject, the resident manager, Mr. W. Cargill, said, "We make it a point always to tell them the truth; we never deceive them, or allow any one to do so. Sometimes agents will imagine they are serving their employers by such a course. We never permit it, and should turn off any one who did so." A valuable example, and one which, if more general, would put an end at once to many obstinate misunderstandings.

The two first essentials having been provided for, namely, good habitations and fair wages, the next requisite towards placing a population under favourable conditions for the advance of civilization is the establishment of good order. This has been provided for by the Company, by their keeping in their pay five policemen (four constables and a superintendent), whose presence, in addition to that of the county police, operates as a considerable check upon disorder. Among their other duties is that of visiting and reporting upon the state of the houses; and if any are found dirty, or overcrowded, 14 days' notice is given, and if the cause of complaint is not removed a fine is inflicted, or the family dismissed. The superintendent makes a weekly report on this subject; consequently nothing offensive in any way is allowed to accumulate, and there is nothing in these two large collections of people to repel the settlement there of decent and respectable families.

The police keep an eye also upon the public-houses and beer-houses, and report any instances of disorder. The magistrates act in conjuction with the Company in not allowing the number of the former to exceed what may be reasonably required for the population.

The last requisite for the satisfactory progress of these new industrial colonies—last in the order of development, but not so in importance—is the provision for religious superintendence and elementary education. The zeal of the various Dissenting sects caused the erection, here as elsewhere, of buildings for their public worship and their Sunday-schools, as soon as the population began to collect. But day-schools of a useful kind, under adequately paid and properly trained masters, are not in general so much within the scope, either of their means or their aims. The Company have therefore established eight day-schools in six separate buildings; two boys' and one girls' school attached to the church, and four boys' and one girls' school for the children of Dissenters. The masters are paid 70*l.* to 80*l*, a-year, and the married men have a house also. Two of them at least are, I believe, capable of teaching Latin and mathematics. The schools are supported in part by 1*d.* a-week, stopped from the wages of all belonging to the works; the Company paying the remainder. The Company

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select the books and appoint the masters. They have also provided a library and reading-room (with fire and candles in winter), the books of which are in fair demand. The children are admitted to each school by printed orders issued by one of the agents. If any child is absent he is reported; and inquiry is directly made of the parents as to the cause. For the 1*d.* per week, all the children of a family are admitted; and those who have no children or are unmarried, have the benefit of the library and reading-room. A second church, in a good style of architecture, is now in course of being built, by subscription; and a contribution of 50*l.* was very recently raised among the workmen for a church in a neighbouring parish, and 60*l.* towards the County Infirmary, notwithstanding the present low rate of wages. Resident clergymen co-operate zealously with the Company, and diffuse through the community the benefit of their intelligent aid and suggestions.

Proper medical attendance is secured by a small stoppage from the wages, and by contributions from the Company, making together a sum sufficient to obtain the services of four well-qualified medical men. There has been no cholera at these works, very little sickness, and but few accidents, in proportion to the numbers employed. Every care is said to be taken to make the underground workings safe and healthy.

The resident manager, Mr. W. Cargill, stated to me, that the cost to the Company of the abovementioned arrangements and regulations is well repaid by the results. They have been the means of bringing to them a large proportion of respectable men and their families, and of controlling those that are otherwise disposed. The Irish, as usual, have been the most difficult to bring into order, but it has been found that, with equitable and firm treatment many have been made useful and decent workmen. Their tendency to overcrowd their houses requires constant watchfulness; as many as 19 persons having been found lodging in one house of two rooms 16 feet square. The combinations among the colliers and miners for working only five or six hours a-day, which so burden and obstruct the employer in some localities, are here prevented by a well-defined contract for the proper number of hours' work each day, for 11 days a-fortnight, at a fair rate according to the variations of trade. This is also greatly to the advantage of the men, who are sure of employment all the year through; the work being changed as the interests of the establishment require, and not suspended or half done, at the caprice of the workmen. Any man neglecting his work is fined half-a-crown. And the work is well done; that is, the coal or the iron-stone is delivered in a proper state. The Chartists have endeavoured to get up meetings here, but have failed. Neither is it apprehended that any attempt of the delegates of the union would avail to disturb arrangements so clearly advantageous to all parties.

This system of management betokens skill and decision, as well as a benevolent regard for the true interests and real improvement of the working population. Capital is employed without vexatious obstructions. Power remains in its right place. The example is worthy of consideration in those districts where a very opposite state of things exists from that above described.

Of the localities, in these two counties, where the mining population has been some time collected, the parish of Earsdon has seemed to me the one most requiring occasional observation. In my Report of 1846 I gave a detailed account of this parish; of the high wages earned; of the combinations to work little more than half their time; of the Chartist disturbances in 1844, and the serious losses they entailed; of the unfortunate condition in which the parish was for so many years, as to all adequate means of moral and religious and general instruction, and of the discouragements that had been met with in many recent endeavours to establish schools and libraries, and to bring about a better understanding between the master and the men. I was desirous of seeing whether, during the interval, any satisfactory progress had been made in the latter particulars. When a whole adult generation has grown up under a system of almost entire neglect, and become possessed with one, and that an extremely narrow set of ideas, it is not to be expected that 10,000 people will be capable, all at once, of appreciating the motives of those among their superiors who desire to lay the foundations of a better state of things. Accordingly, although some of the grosser vices seem to have been checked, and more civilized habits are making way, so large a number of the adults are men whose minds the recent efforts cannot reach, that the penalty of past neglect must be expected to be paid in continual obstructions and failure for some time to come. A large

proportion of the men continue to think that the masters have some sinister object in view in establishing libraries for them, and providing schools for their children. I have above ventured to point out one mode by which this prejudice may possibly be removed, namely, by the masters making it known, that in appointing to the many places of trust in the collieries, they will give a preference to men of the best education; conferring thus a money value on education which it at present wants in the eyes of the uninstructed. I have also adverted to another desirable step, namely, that none but really well-qualified masters and mistresses should be appointed to schools, and that the instruction and moral discipline should be of such a kind as to carry with it its own recommendation, even to the most indifferent. To teach children to read, to write, and to cipher, may be within the capacity of many an ordinary labouring man, made into a schoolmaster after sóme accident disabling him from work. But all persons are now agreed that this is not education; and it is obviously a matter requiring no small ability, tact, and skill in teaching, to implant sound principles on the various subjects of pressing interest to the labouring man and to society, in the present state of the world, especially considering the few years that the children of the labouring classes are under instruction at all. Another simple regulation in schools in the mining districts, where boys may be at work only a few days in the week, would be to allow them to pay for those days only on which they can attend the school, instead of obliging them to pay for the whole week in advance, as I found complained of in some cases.

An intelligent person, who had himself formerly worked as a pitman, thus expressed himself regarding them:—

"They want just to be taught to reason fairly and properly. A very little "more pains would put them right, and make them fit to meet other men. They "are a kind, honest, well-intentioned set of men, and have all the moral facul- "ties in them, if they were cultivated, but they have been left entirely to "themselves, and to teachers of their own choosing; in fact, they have never, "as a race, come in contact with other ideas or other people than their own, "namely, the viewer, the oversman, the clerk, the shopkeeper, the preacher at the "chapel, and their fellow workmen. Very few of them read anything—even "a novel. They are, therefore, easily misled by any one who thinks it may "suit his purpose to do so, and they all hang upon one another. They have "not knowledge enough to reason soundly themselves, and suspect every one "who attempts to set them right."

Under the stimulus above adverted to, were it applied, they would probably be more ready than they have hitherto been to take advantage of the means of opening their minds already offered them, in good teachers and good books.*

Four sorts of coal are raised in Northumberland and Durham; house coal and steam coal, for which the demand varies with the time of year, coking and manufacturing coal, and gas coal, for which the demand is steady and advancing. Wages are little affected by the steady demand for the latter class of coal, in consequence of the amount of surplus labour in the trade always seeking for employment.

The rapid increase in the coking-coal trade, since the railways came into general operation, is remarkable. It is estimated that upwards of 700,000 tons of coal are annually made into coke in these two counties, from which the supply for this country and the Continent is chiefly drawn. The seams used are two of the lowest in the series, altered in quality near the crop. They produce from 56 to 68 per cent. of coke after from 60 to near 80 hours' burning. The two largest establishments are those of Mr. Nicholas Wood (to whom I am in-

* One of the common causes of the collisions between themselves and their masters, on the subject of wages, is their ignorance of the principles which regulate wages, and of the course of trade generally. It is, I understand, not an uncommon opinion among them, when they are not raising much coal, that the agents are acting without the knowledge, and against the interests of their employers, and that they might, if they pleased, increase their trade, or raise the rate of wages. This has occurred lately, in the face of the known fact of the unprofitableness of the coal-trade generally in these counties, since the "limitation of the vend" was abandoned by the coal owners in 1845.

If in all the schools under qualified masters the two little publications, the one by the Irish Commissioners of Education, "Easy Lessons on Money Matters;" the other, "Lessons on Political Economy," published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, were used as class-books for the most advanced boys, the effect would probably be sensibly felt in a few years in a better understanding of those subjects among the adult labourers. The first was wholly, the second partly written by the Archbishop of Dublin. See Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education for 1847–48, p. xxxiv.

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debted for these particulars), at Marley Hill, near Newcastle, and Mr. Pease, near Darlington. These supply upwards of half the quantity produced. The rest is made at the works of Mr. Stobart, of Atherley, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Gibson, the Branspeth Company, and the Northern Miners' Company, &c.

The rapid increase of a new trade of this kind, commenced under favourable circumstances, and prosecuted with enterprise, intelligence, and command of capital, is well illustrated by the case of the coking works of Mr. N. Wood and Co., at Marley Hill and elsewhere. The seam they are making use of was abandoned as unprofitable in 1815. In 1841–2, the Marley Hill Works were begun to be built, and the first coke was made in 1845. There are now 424 ovens there and at their works adjoining, and 200 more are about to be added. They have, also, 200 more in different parts of the country—at Newcastle, Carlisle, Blackwall, &c., besides some at Boulogne, Dieppe, Rouen, Havre, and Nantes. They compete also with the Belgium coke in Belgium itself, and in Germany; the foreign coke being inferior, as producing scoria, choking the bars, and obstructing the draft.

The Marley Hill colliery produces about 900 tons of coal per day, or 280,800 tons per year, yielding per annum about 187,000 tons of coke. The colliers work in two shifts of eight hours each, and are paid a fair rate of wages. Could the Unionists get a footing here, as I have described them elsewhere, they would either confine themselves to producing only 600 tons a-day, or 93,600 tons less per annum; or they would oblige the capitalist to build one-third more houses than he now has, to keep one-third more working stock, and to divide the sum he now pays in wages among one-third more men. In both cases they would place a needless and injurious burden upon the capital of the employer, limiting his trade, diminishing his returns, and consequently his ability to pay good wages and employ more men, and leaving to others more active or less short-sighted than themselves, to supply the demands of the market.

A population of about 2,000 resides close to the works at Marley Hill. To relieve them from the smoke of so many coke-ovens, Mr. Wood has caused the whole to be covered at the top, and the smoke of every 20 ovens to be conducted into a chimney about 40 feet high. The smoke of the ovens lately filled, passing over the tops of those from which the carbon has been nearly exhausted, is nearly all consumed by the heat, and very little smoke escapes. The arrangements of mechanical power on the tramways, &c., is so complete, that the labour of one horse only is required in the whole of these extensive works. And in what concerns the physical comfort and moral improvement of the workpeople, Mr. Wood is gradually applying the same means which are already in useful operation at the other large collieries with which he is connected.

In my Report for 1846, I mentioned that two large iron and coal works had lately been commenced, the Weardale and the Witton-Park Iron Company, and that large populations would, in a short time, be collected round them; and at that period there did not appear to be as many arrangements in progress for securing the growth of a well-ordered society as the prospective importance of those localities, in respect of wealth and population, seemed to make desirable. The check that has been given to the iron trade since that year has caused the increase of those works to be less rapid than was then expected. Nevertheless I was enabled, in my Report of 1847, to state, as regards the first-named Company, that they avowed the desire to act upon the principle "that no money was better laid out than that which provides for the physical, moral, religious, and intellectual well-being of their workpeople;" and I am now able to bear testimony to the progress since made by both these Companies in various ways in carrying that principle into effect. An original oversight, apparently, at the former works, in letting building leases without taking sufficient security against the undue increase of public-houses and beer-houses (16 had been built in 1847 for a population of about 1,000), had at first encouraged drunkenness and disorder; but the resident partner, Mr. Charles Attwood, informed me that he had but little cause of complaint on that head at present.

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Lanarkshire.

There was scarcely to be found in the kingdom a mining district in a more unsatisfactory state than that of Lancashire when it first became my duty to give an account of it in the spring of 1844. The energies of the wealthy

employers, who were responsible for its condition, appeared to have been, up to that time, absorbed in calling into existence this vast combination of mining and manufacturing industry, and little had been done with a view to the moral and social well-being of the immense population so suddenly collected. The result was as described in my Report of 1844.

There is no need at the present time to revive in detail the unfavourable picture I was then under the necessity of giving. Every year has since been marked with very decided efforts at improvement; and there is no part of the mining districts of the kingdom which I now revisit annually with so much satisfaction. A good deal of the same energy that had led to the originating and extending these great establishments, and adding so largely to the national wealth, has, of late years, been applied to the correction of moral evils which oversight and neglect had permitted to grow; and of the 30 or 40 gentlemen, the proprietors and managers of these establishments, there is not one who does not most cordially and earnestly enter with me into the consideration of every question that concerns the physical and moral improvement of the population, and the means of bringing into smooth working the new society that has sprung up around him.

The population of the two parishes of Old and New Monkland (the chief seat of the iron manufacture in this county), was, in 1821, 12,000. In 1831, it had increased to 20,000; and, in 1841, to 40,000.

In 1844, there were 53 iron furnaces in these parishes: by the published accounts of the trade for December, 1848, the number had increased to 63, and the population is probably now not far short of 50,000.

The large mining villages now no longer exhibit the aspect of extreme filth and neglect for which they were formerly conspicuous. It requires time to bring a population not yet accustomed to habits of cleanliness to regard it for its own sake; the masters are therefore obliged to employ men and carts expressly to keep the spaces about the houses free from accumulations of refuse, and to look to the drainage, &c. The effect has been salutary in many respects. The agents also occasionally inspect the houses themselves, prevent over-crowding, and fine or dismiss dirty and disorderly families. In many places proper drains have been made, either covered or laid with stone or brick, and hard and dry road-ways have taken the place of the natural soil, which in wet weather was often deep with mud. Much therefore has been done towards placing the population in circumstances in which the decencies and comforts of domestic life are possible, though the original arrangement of the majority of the mining villages in large squares, or long unbroken rows, must still remain an obstacle; and it has been so far recognized as such, that in most of the more recent works it has been abandoned, and the cottages have been built fewer together, larger, and with more rooms, and with garden-ground and all proper conveniences near at hand.

A far better understanding with the men on the subject of wages has arisen at many of the works. When the men think that the prices of coal or iron in the market justify a rise in the rate of wages, or do not justify a proposed reduction, the matter is talked over quietly between them and the agent, or managing partner, without the intervention of the paid delegates formerly employed, whose interest it was to keep up subjects of irritation between the masters and the men, and who seldom had sufficient intelligence to give good advice, even if their intentions were fair and honest. I was present at one of these conversations, at one of the largest iron works in this county, between the manager and three of the men acting on behalf of a numerous body who remained outside the office. It was conducted with complete good feeling and good humour on both sides. The men argued that the price of iron had risen 10*s.* a-ton since the rate of wages was last settled. The manager answered, that though that increase had been quoted, it was merely a speculative price, and did not affect the manufacturer, who was unable to realize any such price for iron still on his hands, and who was still working under contracts made at the low prices. The manager added, "that their wages had not been reduced until long after the price of iron fell, because the company were not immediately affected by the fall, having contracts on hand at a higher rate. This the men could not have known, and the company might, if they had pleased, have taken advantage of the fall to reduce wages immediately, but they had not done so; they had voluntarily and equitably given the men the advantage of the higher rates of wages as long

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as they were themselves working upon contracts at a higher price. The men should therefore have confidence in them, that as soon as they were able to realize a better price for their iron on hand, or to get contracts on better terms, they would allow their workmen to participate in the improvement, by raising the rate of wages in proportion."

The manager remarked to me, that it was not always the same men who came to him to speak for the rest, but that many more among them now understood these questions, and were able to advocate them with him. A few years ago they used to trust themselves entirely to paid delegates, and at their bidding would make up their minds and cease work before the question was discussed with the employer. They are now encouraged to come after the day's work is done and talk over the matter. This practice has been followed at several of the works, and is a considerable improvement, tending to produce a far better feeling, to make the men and the masters understand each other better, and to give the latter an opportunity of setting the minds of the men right, and freeing them from those erroneous ideas which imperfectly educated men are so apt to lay hold of and cling to with obstinacy, when put into their heads by men of their own class, or by others who profit by misleading them.

The number of schools, formerly so inadequate, is now increasing yearly, and there is every disposition to make them efficient, by appointing and paying well qualified masters and mistresses. The Messrs. Baird, who began these salutary measures some years ago for their own immediate neighbourhood by building a church and a magnificent establishment for all the branches of elementary education, have followed it up by opening other schools in some of their mining villages, and they speak with satisfaction of the good effects produced upon the habits of the population, and especially of the children, by the frequent supervision, advice, and instruction of resident clergymen and able teachers. They remark that an emulation is excited among the parents by seeing their neighbours' children improved by the school, better clothed, and kept more clean and decent; swearing and the use of improper language has been greatly checked; and the parents themselves are, in many instances, led insensibly to better habits by observing the effects of the school upon their children. Mr. Wilson has entered very cordially into the improvement of the education at the four schools he has now established in connexion with his extensive works; lending libraries are also to be set on foot; and much has been done in the neighbourhood, and at his works especially, by the zeal of the minister of the Episcopal chapel at Coatbridge, to diminish the excessive drinking which I noticed in my Report of 1844. The excellent schools which I have formerly spoken of at the works of Mr. Murray, Mr. Stewart, and elsewhere, are increasing in numbers. A handsome school, with a master's house attached, is now being built at Airdrie by Mr. Alexander, the proprietor of a large portion of the mineral dues of the district.

An Act of Parliament was obtained two years ago for establishing a rural police in the mining portion of the county, the effect of which has been to produce much more general quiet and order, and respect for the law, in the mining villages.

The administration of justice has been rendered more complete by the appointment of the proper staff of law officers to reside and hold their courts in the district.

A water company, which procured an Act of Parliament last year, has made good progress with their arrangements for supplying the large village-town of Airdrie with water, the deficiency of which was great; and, in all probability, it will, before long, extend its supply to some of the large villages around, and to the great collections of houses near the principal works.

The above is a brief recapitulation of what has been done within the last five years towards introducing into this thickly peopled, and, up to that time, very much neglected, neighbourhood some of the principal elements of good order and civilization, for the want of which, filth, sensuality, and disorder had become the characteristics of the dwellings of the working classes, the progress of society in all that makes life respectable was impeded, and its harmonious working was impossible.

Several other useful projects are now under consideration.

It appears remarkable, that for a population of upwards of 40,000 people within the space of a few miles, engaged in a species of labour which renders

them liable to frequent and serious accidents, there should be no institution in the nature of a hospital at which the sick or maimed can be received, nearer than Glasgow, from 10 to 15 miles off. Provision is, indeed, made for medical attendance by a deduction of a few pence per week from the wages of the men, and a considerable sum is also contributed by the masters of all the works towards the same object; so that funds for the support of a hospital in a central position within the district would not be wanting, large enough, in all probability, to command the services of medical men of ability and experience. The pain of a removal to so great a distance as Glasgow would thus be avoided by the patients, as well as the distress and inconvenience of a separation of so many miles from their families. Several of the leading gentlemen of the district acknowledged that this ought to have been thought of long ago, but that more pressing subjects had hitherto occupied their attention.

The necessity of a barrack, capable of holding a small force of infantry and cavalry, is also almost universally acknowledged. It is hardly just to the right-thinking and peaceably disposed portion of the community that they should be liable to disturbance and alarm from the large and excitable numbers of the unreflecting and violent, whenever it may suit the purpose of paid delegates or other agitators to stir them into such kinds of insurrection as have occasionally of late years rendered it necessary to send for military from Glasgow or the yeomanry from Hamilton to keep the peace. The law authorities find great difficulty in procuring the assistance of either force, in consequence of there being no proper accommodation for troops in the mining district. The last disturbance, which, at one time, threatened very serious consequences, occurred in the spring of last year. Shortly after, the question of making a proposal to the Government on the subject of a barrack was revived, and a long list of subscriptions that could be depended upon was shown to me, quite sufficient for the purpose. A most eligible site is also offered rent free. Nearly all the most influential persons in the district are desirous to effect this object. But I fear it is one of those which minor difficulties will be allowed to obstruct until after the occurrence of some grievous injury to property, or some loss of life.

The success of the baths and washhouses established for the benefit of the working classes in various parts of the Kingdom has not been unobserved in this district, and several of the proprietors of the large works informed me that they had been considering plans by which either the waste warm water from the steam-engine could be conveniently conducted into a series of baths, or some other arrangement made to provide these luxuries, so manifestly desirable to a population engaged in the work of collieries and iron foundries. The almost incredible prejudice, so common among the colliers, that they would weaken their backs by washing them (and which so many of them, therefore, never do), might be found to give way to the comfort of a bath. I have been informed that the account I gave in my Report on Mining Inspection in France and Belgium of the habits of extreme personal cleanliness of the colliers in those countries, has not been without its effect in some localities in this.

Although it will, probably, be long before any such evidences of a cultivated taste and a capacity for refined enjoyment will be visible in the colliery villages of this country, as I have described in the planted and ornamented village squares of France and Belgium, and in their successful musical societies, the knowledge that such things exist in colliery communities on the Continent seems to have acted as a stimulus on some minds, and, from the projects that were mentioned to me of this kind, may possibly be productive of good results.

But in Lanarkshire, at least, a grievous cause of obstruction exists in peculiar force, opposing itself to every effort to raise the standard of comfort and intelligence among the mining population. The law of Scotland, permitting the almost unrestricted sale of ardent spirits, produces more than ordinarily injurious consequences in a district like this, where large sums of money are distributed weekly as wages among a people predisposed to the indulgence of excessive drinking, and encouraged to it by the absence of all restraint and the disregard of nearly all the higher sources of enjoyment. The injurious state of the law of Scotland in this particular was commented on by the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Poor Laws of that country in 1845. In addition to the facilities of obtaining licences for public houses, any one may for a few shillings

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obtain a licence to sell spirits at a common shop, where its sale can be under no possible control, and where women are moreover often tempted to drink, with a view to encourage their custom. Various statements have been given to me, tending to show the vast amount of money spent annually in ardent spirits in this district; but as they rest on no positive data, they are too conjectural to be relied on. That the amount must be very great, and must form a large proportion of the total sum paid as wages in the district (250,000*l.* a-year by the nine large works alone, in 1844, as extracted by me with their permission from their books), must be evident. In the first place, by a return lately furnished to me by one of the county magistrates (James Kidd, Esq., of Airdrie), it appears that the number of public houses in the district, including those in the borough of Airdrie, is 338, or, at a moderate estimate, one public house for every 20 adult males in the district. In addition to this, I find that I state in my Report for 1844 that there were at that time in one large village alone 66 out of 126 occupied shops which sold spirits, or about 52 per cent. of the total number of shops in the village made the sale of spirits a part of their trade. One of the consequences of this great consumption of ardent spirits is seen in the police returns, according to which "2,400 persons were charged, and 2,200 convicted of crimes committed through intemperance," in this district, in the year 1845. Mr. Kidd, a very active magistrate, informs me, that his impression is that the numbers have not decreased since that year. The detention, conviction, and imprisonment of these 2,200 persons, must have amounted to no small tax on the sober and industrious members of the community. And to this tax must be added, that which arises from the temporary or permanent support of the many hundreds annually reduced to distress and want by having squandered their earnings in this vicious indulgence, and brought up their families in the same habits. The sober and thrifty, therefore, have a fair ground of complaint against the law which encourages, and the administration of it which does not endeavour to check, this fruitful source of needless expenditure. The penalty, unfortunately, cannot be confined to those who indulge in the vice, though upon them it falls generally with no little severity, in the squallor and wretchedness of their homes, and the degradation of their families. But the manner in which it is affecting the pecuniary interests of the sober and industrious is now, since the New Poor Law of Scotland has come into operation, beginning to excite great attention. The increase of the rates has in this district exceeded all anticipation, of which the following may be cited as an example, taken from the books of one of the great works:—Assessment under the old law, 35*l.* per annum; under the first year of the new (1844–5), 70*l.*; 1845–6, 95*l.*; 1846–7, 94*l.*; 1847–8, 135*l.*; 1848–9, 150*l.* The rate of relief remains the same; the increase, therefore, is due to the increased number of applicants. I found a very general conviction in this district, that nothing but the establishment of Union houses on the principle of the English law would put a check upon these rapidly increasing demands for relief. The drunken and dissolute now argue, that however much they may spend in drink, the law requires that they shall be supported when they cannot support themselves. Very little has yet been done by the magistrates to reduce the amount of temptation by diminishing the number of public-houses. Neither, indeed, could they do much without an alteration in the law.* And, unfortunately, the private interests of the numerous persons connected with the manufacture and sale of spirits conspire, with other causes that ought not to be allowed to operate, to perpetuate the evil.

A remarkable and most satisfactory instance of a successful attempt to put a check upon the indulgence in ardent spirits, has occurred at the iron works of Messrs. Houldsworth, of Coltness, employing about 800 colliers, miners, furnacemen, &c. Much loss and annoyance had frequently been occasioned by the negligent or wilful conduct of workmen under the influence of this habit, and the Messrs. Houldsworth having in vain endeavoured to put an end to it by persuasion and advice, resolved to do what they could by removing the temptation. They accordingly, about three years ago, forbade the sale of spirits at the store and at the inn at their works, and ordered that the furnace-men should not be allowed to drink spirits during their hours of labour. These men had been accustomed to drink four or five glasses of whiskey during each "shift," costing them 4*d.* to 5*d.* per day, or 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week, in addition to what

* The Act 9 Geo. IV., c. 58.

they might choose to drink at their own homes. They remonstrated strongly, and affirmed that it was impossible for them to do their work without this quantity of whiskey. They were not long, however, before they found out their error; they now drink nothing but water during their work, and tea or coffee at their meals; what they spent in whiskey they now spend in wholesome and nutritious food; they allow that they do their work better, and that the change has been a great blessing to themselves and their families, and that it is the best thing that ever happened to them. I was informed also, that among the colliers and miners there was a marked improvement from the same cause. Lanarkshire.

I have already mentioned the improvement in this respect among Messrs. Wilson's workpeople at Dundyvan. Messrs. Baird and several other proprietors of works are making similar efforts. All, indeed, see the magnitude of the evil produced to the working classes of this district by the immense consumption of ardent spirits, in which the value of so much good food and clothing, and of so many other things that contribute to the comfort of life and its moral elevation, is recklessly wasted. The average rate of wages throughout the entire district is so high, even in bad times, that there need be scarcely any poverty, if common prudence were used in times of prosperity, or, indeed, at any time.

There is no mining district in which, before the great influx of Irish, who have been brought in from time to time by the "strikes," it would have been more easy to establish one large benefit society, embracing the colliers, miners, and furnace-men, &c., of the whole district, after the manner of the excellent societies for the mining population of Germany (the Knappschaffts-casse*), or the Merchant Seaman's Fund in this country. But the Irish are a

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* Of the numerous benefit societies for the mining population (Knappschaffts-casse), the rules of which were given to me by various members of the "Council of Mines" last year in Germany, one of the best was said to be that for five large collieries, employing about 800 men, in the district of Mülheim. It had been established five years, and had accumulated a capital of 14,000 thalers, (2,000*l.*). Its rules were a mixture of those in force in the old Prussian and in the Rhine provinces. Its contributors were divided into three classes, and were entitled to relief as follows:—

First Class.

1. A pension after being no longer able to work, and the same after his death to his widow and children.
2. Relief in sickness, for 13 weeks.
3. Medicine and medical attendance free.
4. Contribution to funeral expenses.

Second Class.

1. Relief in sickness for eight weeks.
2. Medicine and medical attendance free.
3. Contribution to funeral expenses.
4. Pension to widow, if husband killed.

Third Class.

1. Medicine and medical attendance free.
2. Contribution to funeral expenses.
3. Pension to widow, if husband killed.

(Reglement für die Berglente auf den Steinkohlen-Gruben in der Herrschaft Broick, einschliesslich des Kirchspiels Mülheim. Essen, 1843.)

In the "Project of Law," prepared last year by a Commission of mining proprietors and officers of the Government, to be laid before the Assembly at Berlin, and in which a very salutary change from the old Prussian code of mining laws to those of the Rhine provinces, was proposed and agreed upon (Entwurf eines neuen Bergwerks-Gesetzes, Berlin, 1848), it was provided that all new coal and other mines and mineral works should each join the benefit society (Knappschaffts-verein) of its district. Three per cent. of their wages was to be contributed by the workmen, and a certain proportionate sum by the employers. The kinds of relief were:—

1. Medicine and medical attendance free.
2. Proportionate relief during sickness.
3. Pension, when no longer able to work.
4. Payment of funeral expenses.
5. Pension to widow.
6. Cost of schooling for children, up to 15th year, after father's death.
7. Free instruction to children in the elementary schools, and girls to be also taught handy-work (hand-arbeit).

The mode of managing these institutions differs so much from what would fall in with the habits of this country, that it is needless to explain it. If the principle is good, of which there can be no doubt, there ought to be no great difficulty in bringing it into effect here; including as it does so many more useful objects than the ordinary and so often bankrupt benefit societies of this country, formed of small numbers and under the most imperfect management.

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comparatively fluctuating body, which would make any arrangement of that kind more difficult. In addition to which, they have lowered the habits of the Scotch portion of the population, and deprived them of the advantage they possessed of the higher average of instruction, which they owe to their having had an endowed parochial school in every parish for the last century and a half.

The cholera raged severely in this district during the last year. It commenced about Christmas, at a time of severe frost. The different mining villages were attacked very unequally, though apparently there was little difference in their external circumstances. Persons also of all ranks classes and habits were among the sufferers; and none of the medical men whose opinions I asked could venture upon any decided one upon the subject. Insufficient clothing, arising from the quantity of clothing in many families having been much reduced by the strike of the year before, and whiskey drinking, which had impaired the constitution, were undoubtedly in many cases the predisposing cause; and to these was often added the effect of crowded and ill-ventilated rooms, and neglect of personal cleanliness. General weakness of health, or neglect of first symptoms, were sufficient to account for many other cases.

Excellent efforts were made at all the great iron and coal works to meet and arrest the infliction. Districts were formed, with medical men appointed to each, charged with the duty of constantly visiting from house to house, to detect the first symptoms, Temporary hospitals were fitted up, soup-kitchens established, houses whitewashed, drains, &c., cleaned up and more added, water supplied where wanted. No expense was spared by the proprietors of the works, or by the parochial Boards. I visited the places where the deaths had been most numerous, with the proprietors or managers of works to which the villages were attached, all of whom manifested their usual readiness to afford me every information that could be required. If on so obscure a subject an isolated observation can be of any value, I may be allowed to record my impression that small and crowded houses (one room of from 10 to 12 feet square, containing, perhaps, six to eight people) were common, where the disease showed itself with the greatest violence. I am borne out in this observation by the "cholera statistics" of several villages, which were obligingly furnished to me by the persons interested. It was remarked to me in all the mining districts of Scotland that, as a general rule, the mining villages containing the best houses were most exempt from cholera; partly, probably, from their greater attraction for the most orderly and temperate families.

Ventilation and Plans.—The injurious effect of badly ventilated pits upon the health of the people working in them was one of the prominent subjects of complaint put forward by the delegates of the Miners' Union in Scotland in 1844. The very absence of explosive gas in any large quantities in most of the collieries in Scotland, and therefore their comparative freedom from serious and overwhelming accidents by explosion, has tended in numerous instances to produce less care in regard to ventilation: and, therefore, according to a great mass of medical evidence which has frequently been before the public, the want of a sufficient quantity of pure air in many of the pits produces disorders which seriously affect the health and shorten the lives of the colliers working in them. On inquiry I was informed that the ventilation of several collieries which were complained of in 1844 had been improved, especially in the Lothians. Two or three of the proprietors of pits there that were at that time in a bad state expressed to me lately their satisfaction that their attention had been called to the point, and assured me that they had done their utmost in the interval to remedy it. The subject of the scientific ventilation of collieries in Scotland had not been generally studied until, comparatively, a few years ago. The late Mr. Ball, of Edinburgh, was, I believe, the first who turned his attention to it professionally as a mining engineer. He has been succeeded by Mr. John Geddes, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Neil Robson, of Glasgow. These gentlemen, with a very few others, have been the chief "consulting engineers" in Scotland on this subject. From them and some of the leading managers of mines I gather that there are in Scotland about 400 working coal and ironstone pits, viz.:—

Ayrshire	100	pits.
Lanarkshire	150	„
Renfrewshire	13	„
Perthshire	15	„
Fifeshire	53	„
Dumfrieshire	5	„
The Lothians	61	„
Approximate total	379	pits.

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"The depth may be taken from 10 fathoms to 178 fathoms, and the 'fiery districts' may be stated to be Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, and Sterlingshire." And the general impression seems to be that, although the ventilation of the mines in Scotland is now much better than it was, there are still several that are "badly laid out," and so ill supplied with air as materially to affect the health and endanger the lives of the people employed in them. Nor was any doubt expressed that underground inspection by a properly-qualified officer of the Government would, in the manner I have pointed out, if had recourse to, not only meet with no opposition, but would, in all probability, very soon cause great and salutary improvements.

With regard to *plans*, I have, on previous occasions, drawn attention to the necessity of obliging all persons working mines to keep proper plans and sections, and I have given numerous instances of the public and private disadvantages and loss arising from the want of them. On this subject it was stated to me by a most competent authority, that about 20 years ago not one-third of the mines or collieries of Scotland had any regular plans. Now about four-fifths have them, made either by a professional surveyor or by their own people. In the remainder, accidents and losses are frequently occurring from the want of them, by their cutting into old workings, and committing errors of various kinds. Those who do not now keep plans are the smaller owners of pits, men of little capital and skill; and as their neglect occasions injury to others, they ought to be compelled to keep them for the general good. I have shown, in my Reports on the Mining Laws of the Continent, that no such neglect is there tolerated in a matter involving injuries to life and property to so serious an extent.

Education of Oversmen.—It would be even more easy to apply in the mining districts of Scotland a plan, such as I have already adverted to, for encouraging the superior instruction of oversmen, under-ground bailiffs, and persons of that class, to whom offices of responsibility are intrusted in the underground department of mines, than in Northumberland and Durham, or in the mining districts of England generally; because already the Scotch parochial schools are taught by masters of far superior attainments to the average of English schools, those few excepted which can yet have the advantage of being under regularly trained masters. The average progress also of the boys in the upper classes of the Scotch schools is much beyond that to be found in English schools. Indeed, there are few Scotch parochial schools in which there are not some boys of from 9 to 12 years old learning Latin, as well as being well advanced in the ordinary elements of instruction: and although, as far as my observation has extended, it does not appear that the children at the common Scotch schools remain longer than those at similar schools in England, (being usually taken away to labour at 9 and 10 years of age,) yet the Scotch children usually attend evening schools from time to time as they are able, or their education is carried on at their own homes by their parents after the day's work, until they have acquired the average degree of instruction prevailing in their own class of life. For such appears to me to have been the effect of the the fortunate distinction of Scotland, in having had a parochial system of education for the last 160 years, that, except in those particular localities where the Scotch character has been impaired by the too rapid increase and influx of population, the rising generation among the labouring classes is most anxious not to fall short of the standard of acquirement in the common elements of learning which prevails among the adults, their relatives, friends, and neighbours. It would, therefore, be more easy in Scotland, and in some of the mining districts there more than in others, to set on foot some arrangements by which the candidates for responsible employment in mines might be encou-

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raged and enabled to arrive at a higher degree of qualification for those duties than they now possess: and that there is much need of raising their qualifications is allowed by all the intelligent mine-owners and managers and persons interested in mines in that country, all of whom, I believe, are fully aware of the advantages likely to accrue in the working of their mines, from bringing a higher degree of knowledge to bear upon the subject.

In former Reports I have commented on the self-imposed restrictions of labour, which are so obstinately adhered to by a large majority of the colliers and miners in Lanarkshire. It is believed that this combination is not discouraged by some of the employers who raise coal for sale, under an impression that, by limiting the supply, they may keep up the price. But this attempt can scarcely be successful now that railway communications have so much enlarged the means of competition. To the iron masters, on the other hand, this combination causes a most serious loss, and has proved, as I showed some years ago it inevitably would be, a great source of mischief to the men as well as to their employers. The men restrict their labour, and consequently their earnings, by about one-third of what they might do as a fair day's work. The iron masters, therefore, are obliged to build one-third more houses, and keep one-third more horses, one-third more road-ways underground, and one-third more of almost all kinds of standing stock, in order to get the quantity of coal they require; and it is quite obvious, that when trade is slack and wages fall, there will be so many more men in the trade competing for the diminished quantity of money paid in wages. This has been the case for the last two years, and earnings continue at present much lower than they would have been had not such a superfluous number of hands been brought into the trade. The colliers, therefore, have contrived by their combination to deprive themselves of the benefit of high wages in good times, and to force down earnings still lower in bad times. Wages, I was informed, have not been so low for 15 years as they have been for the last two years. It is the more remarkable that this combination should be so strictly adhered to by so many thousand men in Lanarkshire, because not only are the colliers of other mining districts in Scotland exempt from any such arbitrary interference with the right of every prudent or industrious working man to make the most of his strength skill and ability, but in the midst of this district itself there are several pits, the men of which refuse to submit to this injurious restriction of their powers and their industry. These pits belong to the Messrs. Baird, to the Messrs. Wilson, to Mr. William Marshall, to Messrs. Addie and Miller, and one or two others. The men at these are constantly and without difficulty earning from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day more than their neighbours living perhaps in the same village. In April last, while colliers who restricted their labour were earning only 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day, those who did not were earning 3*s.* 4*d.* a-day. The obstinacy with which this plan of restricting their labour is clung to by so large a majority of the colliers in this county is a proof of their intelligence being below the average of the labouring population of Scotland, and also of the want of good understanding that has so long prevailed between the masters and those in their employ in this district, and is the natural penalty of neglect in times past, which unfortunately not only falls on those immediately concerned, but entails its effects upon the community at large.

Among the signs of an improved feeling in this district as to all that concerns the well-being of society, is the revival, in a very good spirit, of the question whether the iron *furnaces* cannot be *stopped on Sundays*. Some of the leading iron masters, the Messrs. Baird and others, have long since followed this practice, their furnaces being stopped for eight hours on the Sunday. Others have not done so, on the ground generally, that the material they used was of a different nature, and would not bear the cooling without injury to the quality of the iron or to the furnace. Of late years, however, great improvements have been introduced into the mode of producing pig-iron, and the question of stopping the furnaces on Sundays has been reconsidered by many gentlemen who were before averse to it. The clergy, also, have again lately taken up the subject. The Presbytery of Linlithgow has appointed a Committee, and intend to urge the General Assembly to petition Parliament to give effect to their views by a general enactment. They have formally communicated their intentions and wishes to Mr. Wilson, proprietor of the Dundyvan Iron-works, in this county, of the Kinniel Works in Linlithgow-

shire, and of the Lugar Works in Ayrshire, and consequently representing perhaps nearly the most important and extensive interests in the iron trade of Scotland. In acquainting me with this movement, Mr. Wilson stated it as his opinion, "That the late improvements in the construction of furnaces, and in "the machinery for blowing them, and particularly the introduction of the hot-"blast, would enable furnaces to 'stand' for 12 or even 24 hours without injury. "The rolling mills usually throughout the kingdom do suspend work on Sun-"days; but the Legislature might with propriety be called upon to pass an Act "compelling the suspension of labour on that day in all blast-furnaces, rolling-"mills, foundries, steam-engine manufactories, mines and collieries." I found that this opinion was shared by most of the leading proprietors of iron-works in Scotland, several of whom have already had no difficulty in carrying it into effect for some years past; and there cannot be a doubt that the practice, if general, would ultimately redound to the benefit of the iron masters themselves, by contributing, together with all the other measures now in progress, to the moral elevation and the improved intelligence and conduct of the mining population. Lanarkshire.

One of the gentlemen interested in this district stated to me that, in his opinion, 'A great cause of the improving habits of our people had been the "rule we have acted upon for the last few years, of not allowing them to "crowd their houses with lodgers. Our policeman, in course of his periodical "examination of the houses, reports to us if he finds more in a house than the "number we allow in proportion to its size." This strict and frequent surveillance of the houses in the colliery villages has been adopted at several of the works, and has been found productive of much good. It has also given rise to an opinion, that it is desirable to establish well-regulated *lodging-houses* in the mining villages for young men who come from a distance, and are therefore separated from their families, in which they can board and lodge at a reasonable rate, and be certain of quiet and comfort after their hours of work, instead of, as at present, being always liable to interruption and disturbance from children or from other lodgers.

It was satisfactory to observe that the necessity of paying more attention to *female education* has been much more generally recognized. Several schools in this district have now the advantage of well-qualified mistresses, whose intelligence, good manners, sense of propriety, and skill in management, will go a great way towards making up for the defects of domestic training often so evident in the general conduct and habits of the children, and especially of the female portion of them.

It is the more satisfactory to record and to give publicity to what has been already done, and what is still in progress or contemplated in this district, to improve the state of society, because suggestions of improvement, from whomsoever proceeding, have within the last five years been more readily considered and carried into effect in Lanarkshire than in any other mining district of the kingdom in which there was an equal need, at the commencement of that period, of salutary changes. There was no portion of the kingdom in which, either by design or by inadvertence, the principle had been more completely acted upon, that employers had nothing to do with their workmen but to pay them their wages; that they contracted no responsibilities towards them beyond paying them for work done; that it was the business of the workpeople themselves to provide what was necessary for their moral and religious, and social improvement, and that they would do so if left to themselves. The experience of 25 years was sufficient to exhibit the state of society that arises under such conditions. At the commencement of that period it would perhaps have been in vain to have argued that such a theory is at variance with Christian duty, sound philosophy, the lessons of history, with all that has been hitherto recognized as among the main sources of the progressive civilization of the world. But happily a very short experiment was found sufficient, not only in this county but in other parts of the kingdom, where large masses of the labouring classes had been rapidly collected and left to themselves, to show how quickly a mass of people under such circumstances will sink below the level of the surrounding population, in habits, manners, and morals, in affections towards those around them, and towards society and the state; to develope the mischiefs which they will inflict on themselves and their employers, under the instigation and guidance of leaders as ignorant as themselves; and to prove how absolutely

Lanarkshire.

essential it is to the harmonious working and to the progress of society that those placed in stations of influence should be unremitting in their endeavours to use their own superior knowledge, wealth, and opportunities, towards removing the obstacles to the moral progress of those below them in the social scale, and multiplying the means for their improvement.

Other parts of Scotland.

Other Parts of Scotland.

In Ayrshire, the late depression of the iron trade has checked the increase of the mining population which had begun so rapidly a few years ago. I observed, however, no relaxation in the attention paid at the existing works mentioned in my previous Reports to the means now recognised as essential for producing a satisfactory state of society there. In the Lothians, where new colliery houses have been built, they are of a much improved kind, as at the Marquis of Lothian's, and some excellent specimens on the property of the Duke of Buccleuch. I understood that they were occasionally inspected, and those families who neglected the opportunity afforded them of living in cleanliness, decency, and comfort were threatened with being dismissed. Excellent gardens are attached to these cottages, and also ground for recreation. The "temperance movement," was mentioned as having met with encouraging success, and that to it, and to the prompt means taken in the above neighbourhoods, and in those of Sir J. Hope's, Sir G. Suttie's, the Tranent and other collieries, is to be attributed, under Providence, the comparatively light visitation of cholera in that district. It was satisfactory to hear from Mr. Andrew Cuthbertson, the lessee of a considerable colliery, that the houses attached to it, which I had a few years ago noticed as nearly the worst in Scotland, had been much improved since his attention had been directed to the subject. Admirable school-houses have also been built by the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Lothian. At the new works on the Forth, to the west of Edinburgh, and at those in Fifeshire, the same attention has been continued that has long existed at most of the works in the latter county.

Convictions.—The Procurators Fiscal of Stirlingshire and Clackmannanshire, Mr. J. Gair and Mr. J. Ramsay, to whose assistance I have been much indebted in enforcing the provisions of the Act in that part of the country, have, during the last year, obtained four convictions against three persons for employing women in the pits. Three of these cases occurred at collieries belonging to the Carron Iron Company, where the practice had long prevailed, and where there are still females ready to resume the occupation as soon as the vigilance of the managers is a little relaxed. The other case occurred at the Kennet colliery, in Clackmannanshire, in a pit accessible by a stair, as is the case at many collieries in that part of the country, and where, therefore, the opportunities of getting into them unperceived are greater. Evidence, also, of apparently a very credible nature, had been forwarded to me of a considerable number of females having been lately employed in a colliery near Dunfermline (Townhill), but that before they could be identified they had ceased to go down. I am convinced by the earnest assurances of the owner of the colliery (Mr. Christie), and of his manager, that they are fully persuaded that the information was unfounded, and that they will use their best endeavours to take care that the Act is strictly observed. At a neighbouring colliery a woman was sometime ago severely hurt in the pit, but the evidence taken by the Fiscal as to her having been at work there was contradictory. I have observed in this neighbourhood that every one has heard of females having been employed in his neighbour's collieries, but is quite convinced they have not been in his own. A great many were so employed in this county (Fifeshire) before the Act passed.

The clause of the Act forbidding the employment of boys under 10 years of age is, I believe, strictly enforced in that district by the vigilance of the working colliers themselves, who prevent each other from transgressing it, inasmuch as those who were to do so would obtain an unfair advantage in the quantity of coal "put out." An information was lately laid before the Procurator Fiscal of Clackmannanshire, but on producing the certificate of age it was found that the boy in question was above 10 years. It is, I believe, only in the portion of the Yorkshire coal-field where the seams are very thin (from 18 inches to 2 feet) that this clause in the Act is not generally attended to. I am in occasional communication with professional gentlemen in that district on this subject.

Derbyshire.

In the spring of 1846, I visited the collieries and iron-works of this county with a view to ascertain whether the Act of Parliament was observed, and to inquire into the state of the mining population. From the communications I had with the persons most conversant with the district, I had every reason to believe that the Act was very fairly observed in all respects; and it appeared to me that there were few mining districts in the kingdom where more care was taken by the owners and managers of mines generally to consult the welfare of the people in their employ, or with better success; some few collieries excepted in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, which had been infected with the spirit of combination and outrage, for which that town has become conspicuous.*

Some complaints having been addressed to the Home Office a few months ago, that an unusual number of accidents had occurred at the Stanton iron-works, a correspondence took place between me and Messrs. B. Smith, the owners of these works, upon the subject, at your request. I also communicated personally with Messrs. Smith in March last. I do not think there is the slightest disposition in those gentlemen to neglect the proper means of carrying on their works with safety. Their mode of getting at a part of their coal is somewhat peculiar. As it lies very near the surface, the whole surface is removed, and the coal got out by a species of quarrying. Common labourers are sufficient for this kind of work; but it is one which requires caution in undermining large masses, and due attention to putting in proper supports, of which the Messrs. Smith are perfectly aware. One of the accidents reported arose from such carelessness on the part of the sufferer that it might have occurred anywhere.

I took the opportunity of being in this county, to revisit some of the principal works. The spirit of progress in all that regards the physical comfort and moral improvement of the work-people, which I observed in 1846, is still conspicuous. The gentlemen on whose properties these large collieries and iron-works are situated, together with the wealthy proprietors of those works, have, it appears, within the last 20 years, done a great deal towards supplying all that was needful to those ends, and with very good effects upon the conduct and intelligence of the workpeople. All persons who have been long conversant with the district agree in the great improvement that has taken place within that period.

Comparing the decency, comfort, neatness, and cleanliness of the colliers' houses, and all about them, in this county with the aspect and condition of many of the great colliery villages in Lanarkshire, the contrast is great. But on a comparison of the zeal for instruction in these different mining districts, as shown in the attendance of the children in schools, especially evening-schools, the scale would incline very much in favour of Scotland. I have already mentioned, that although the Scotch children are taken away from regular attendance at day-schools at as early an age as the English, the former in general take opportunities of going to evening-schools after the day's work is over, or carrying on their education at home, by the assistance of their parents, until they can read, write, and cipher pretty fairly, and find themselves on a level in those points with the rest of their fellow workmen. During my recent visit to the mining districts of Scotland I made numerous inquiries as to the numbers attending evening-schools, and in every instance I found the attendance very numerous in proportion to the size of the school; in general the numbers were stated to be from 30 to 50 young men and young women, in several 60, and in one 80. In England, it is, I believe, rare to find an evening-school exceeding 20, however large the population immediately around; in many instances where they have been tried they have failed altogether, and the complaints are general of the difficulties experienced by the masters and those

* At one colliery a barrel of gunpowder was placed under a steam-boiler and exploded. This was in imitation of the explosions that had been effected at some of the cutlery works in Sheffield, at the instigation of the "unionists," to deter the masters from taking fresh hands into their employ. The effect of this system of intimidation has long since shown itself in the serious diminution of the trade of Sheffield in several of its staple branches. Many employers have transferred themselves and their capital to America and to Prussia.

It is remarkable that in the latter country also, the combinations to keep up the price of steel, wrought and unwrought, have had the usual effect of ruining the trade in many districts. See Banfield's "Manufactures of the Rhine." Knight, 1847.

Derbyshire.

interested in the progress of education, in their endeavours to encourage attendance at them. The existence of an endowed school, under an educated master, in every parish in Scotland for the last 160 years, is sufficient to account for the difference. Several instances were mentioned to me in this county of the failure, or nearly so, of attempts to keep up an evening school, though under trained and well qualified masters; one in particular, at a large village belonging to the Butterley Iron Company, Iron Ville, where that company (possessing the largest and longest established iron-works in the district), has laid out a munificent sum in school buildings, and provided liberally for everything likely to benefit and improve the people in their employ.

In order to stimulate the desire for knowledge, the clergy of the neighbourhood have lately delivered courses of lectures on attractive and useful subjects, such as on the fundamental truths of natural philosophy, on health, on optics, on the Holy Land, &c. Lending libraries, containing a great variety of excellent books have been established, and in some instances with success. The cultivation of music has been encouraged.* It has been remarked that drunkenness and barbarous sports have declined as other modes of relaxation and better objects of interest have been placed before the minds of the labouring classes.

In parts of this districts the exertions of the magistrates to keep down the number of public-houses have been successful; and I believe that the clause of the Act forbidding the payment of wages in them is attended to. Strict orders in this respect are given at all the large works to the contractors, and change is provided to enable them to pay their men without the aid of the publican. Neither do I think that the "Truck" Act is violated to any extent; if at all, it is so by contractors who have an interest in small shops, and who pay their men partly in goods, notwithstanding the stipulations on the part of their employers to the contrary. An excellently managed "savings' fund" has been established at the Staveley works, and since March, 1846, the sum saved, and bearing good interest, now amounts to upwards of 600*l*. Many satisfactory proofs were given of the improvement which the long-continued care of the Messrs. Oakes had effected among the people at their works, the Riddings. Although in all parts of the district the disposition among the parents to send their children to school is described to be on the increase, there are many yet who neglect it. The Butterley Company, therefore, whose attention has been steadily directed for many years past to all that tends to the benefit of their workpeople, have lately issued a notice, "That they are most anxious to engage the assistance and co-operation of their workpeople in the good work of education; and being themselves deeply impressed with the great importance of a moral and religious education to all classes of the community, they give notice that it is their wish and desire that all those workmen in their employ who have families shall send their children to school.

"In those cases where the family is large, and the father in such circumstances as may be considered to require aid, some assistance will be given towards school expenses, on a proper application being made. And the Butterley Company wish it to be fully understood for the future that they will, in all cases, give a preference to those parents who have sent their children to school, and to those young men who have been well educated."

This regulation is well worthy of general attention, and appears likely in its operation to produce excellent effects.

The benevolent and conscientious regard for the interests and welfare of the workpeople which is conspicuous in the management of the iron and coal works in Derbyshire, has had its natural result in a feeling of confidence between the masters and those in their employ which it has not been found easy to disturb. The attempts of the union delegates, in 1844, to create a prolonged strike were not as successful here as elsewhere, and the work of the district was comparatively slightly interrupted. The Chartists, though they have from time to time endeavoured to get up meetings, have met with little or no sympathy. The unwise and self-destructive combinations to raise the price of labour, which are so tenaciously adhered to in other parts of the country, are not known here, except in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, as before mentioned. The condition

* The sum of 40*l*. was lent by one of the works for setting on foot a band. There are several cricket clubs—three at one colliery village alone.

of the people, as regards employment, means of comfort, opportunities of improvement, and the removal of many sources of evil, is far above that of the larger mining districts.* Derbyshire.

Where such large masses of people are collected together as in many of the mining districts, it becomes a matter of interest to know what are the ideas on general subjects which are kept most prominently before their minds.

I have in the course of these reports, during the last six years, described the very different conditions of existence, and the very different states of civilization, in which the mining population of different parts of the country are found; some of them,—those that have had the benefit of good and wise management, and have been placed in favourable circumstances,—being much above the average level of the labouring population; others,—and those I fear the great majority, who have been collected within a comparatively short time round the iron works and collieries of the great iron-producing districts,—as far below what any well-wisher of his country would desire to see as the average condition of the labouring class in their mode of life, conduct, and intelligence.

It unfortunately happens that to this last and very large body of people is addressed a class of writings, which, claiming to be their only trustworthy friends and advisers, very ill discharge that office. I have taken pains for some years past, and especially during the late eventful period of 18 months, to examine the kind of publications which by their titles, their cheapness, and their sentiments, seek for a sale among the lower grades of society in these districts. Whoever will go through this process, and then sit down and consider what would be the state of his mind and feelings, supposing them to be an accurate reflection of what he had been reading, may have some idea of the kind of thoughts and sentiments existing like a separate world by his side. These publications generally address themselves to the following points. They assume, and they strive to prove, that all the rest of society is in league against the poor. They seize upon every topic by which feelings of envy and jealousy against the classes above them can be encouraged and embittered. They insinuate the belief that whatever is done by the rich for the poor proceeds from some selfish or unworthy motive. They pervert the meaning and intention of nearly all that is done by the Legislature or by individuals, for the especial benefit of the lower classes, or for the general good. They decry the characters and impeach the motives of the first men in the state; vilify the clergy and the established religion of the country; endeavour to undermine all authority, and reject the lessons of wisdom which have hitherto been reverenced by the world. They set up themselves as the only persons worth listening to, and their own doctrines as the only maxims conducive to the good of society. The experience of the Continent during the last 18 months has been sufficient to show, if any such experience had been needed, to what many of those doctrines lead. But nothing has been more striking in all the publications addressed to the prejudices, the passions, and the ignorance of the lower classes in this country, during this period, than the studious dishonesty with which nearly everything in the history of those continental convulsions, from which their real causes and consequences might be learnt, has been suppressed or distorted; so that the readers of these publications, who are among the most interested in the warnings which those events supply, have had little or no opportunity of drawing from them the lessons they are so calculated to convey to all who, being acquainted with the real facts, can derive instruction from them.

I omit the numerous subjects of which these publications are full, evidencing, and pandering to, low tastes, both in matter and style, and therefore tending to degrade the intellectual and moral character, and have purposely adverted only to their more prominent subjects. I have only wished to draw attention to the extent to which advantage is taken to prey upon the passions or the ignorance of the uninstructed, by persons of like passions or sinister motives, and to impress upon all concerned in the well-being of society in those districts the necessity of increased efforts for the diffusion of real education on a sound basis, and of the means of useful and trustworthy information on matters of common interest. Many and encouraging are the instances of the success which has

* I have added in the Appendix a statement from which the comparative amount of labour employed in the different iron-producing districts may be judged of. A similar statement is prepared every year, after communication with all the districts, by Mr. Edmund Buckley, iron-merchant, Manchester, for the use of persons interested in the trade.

Derbyshire.

already attended such efforts. A gentleman well conversant with the state of a large well-conducted community in one of the mining districts, when I asked if the kind of publications above alluded to circulated among them, answered, "No, our people have read too much for that." This answer may be taken as a specimen of many such, in neighbourhoods where the means of sound instruction had been long enough in existence to raise them above those narrow ideas and ill feelings which make publications of that kind acceptable, and to prevent their credulity being practised upon. On the other hand, instances have lately been mentioned to me, where all has long appeared smooth on the surface. and where no one cause of complaint has been suffered to exist which a wise liberality could cure, and yet where many hundreds of men have all at once shown themselves to be imbued with ideas and principles received from the worst advisers, and subversive of all the best interests of society. It must be added that, in the last instances, it is only within the last few years that any attention worth mentioning has been paid to good education in day-schools, or to any other means of diffusing general information of any value. The adult labourers are, therefore, in the condition to be misled by any new and attractive doctrines, and are without the ability to follow them into their ultimate results. It is to be hoped,—and there are certainly examples enough among communities of the labouring classes to prove,—that in proportion to the diffusion of really valuable education among them, the superficial presumption and the evil passions displayed in a certain class of writings will diminish in influence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SEYMOUR TREMENHEERE.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for
the Home Department.

APPENDIX.

n indebted to Mr. Edmund Buckley, Iron-merchant, Manchester, for the following Tables:—

Number of Furnaces and Make of Iron in England, Scotland, and Wales, in the Year 1806.

ne of Works.	Furnaces. In.	Out.	Total.	Make per Year.	Owners.
FFORDSHIRE.					
ıle	1	..	1	1,400	G. Parker and Co.
dale	1	..	1	1,010	R. Sneyd.
n Hill	1	..	1	184	Banks and Co.
	2	1	3	3,351	Gibbons.
ey	..	2	2	..	Orrions.
ey Hill	1	..	1	817	Orrions.
Head	1	..	1	1,404	Parker.
ers Green	1	..	1	2,436	Gravebrook.
erton	1	1	2	1,500	Atwoods.
al Wood	1	..	1	432	Banks.
e Yard	1	1	2	1,274	Hawkes and Co.
dale Bank	1	..	1	300	Dixon.
field	2	..	2	3,660	Stokes.
on	2	1	3	3,550	Birkley and Co.
ley	2	1	3	2,566	J. Wilkinson.
n Field	2	..	2	4,600	Smith, Read, and Co.
gh Hill	2	..	2	3,000	Fereday and Co.
Field	2	..	2	5,000	Fereday and Co.
el Oak	2	..	2	4,667	Read.
End	1	1	2	1,200	R. Hawkes.
rcroft	1	1	2	1,955	Addenbrook Estab.
lnesbury	..	1	1	..	Atwood.
ley Port	1	..	1	1,196	Parkes.
ury	1	..	1	4,500	Barker.
on	2	..	2		Barker.
	32	10	42	50,002	
CUMBERLAND.					
rpot or Seaton	1	..	1	670	Barker.
ldon	1	..	1	325	Mitchell and Co.
rland	1	..	1	200	Knott and Co.
kbarrow	1	..	1	760	Mitchell and Co.
	4	..	4	1,955	
DERBYSHIRE.					
le Abbey	..	2	2	..	A. Raby.
rley Park	1	..	1	420	Francis Hurst.
tterley	2	..	2	1,766	Outran and Co.
esterfield	2	1	3	1,700	Smith and Co.
ckmanton	1	1	2	900	Smith and Co.
ingerworth	1	1	2	819	J. Butler.
wely	1	..	1	596	Lowe Ward.
freton	1	..	1	1,450	Saxleby, Edwards, & Co.
sland	1	..	1	723	J. Brocksop.
esterfield	1	1	2	700	Top & Co.
	11	6	17	9,074	
SHROPSHIRE.					
ombrook	1	..	1	292	T. W. B. Bolfield.
lee Hill	1	..	1	303	George and Co.
ld Park	4	..	4	8,359	Bolfield.
orse Hay	2	..	2	3,834	Dale and Co.
olebrookdale	2	..	2	2,962	Dale and Co.
ight Moor	3	..	3	5,601	Addenbrook.
adely Wood	2	..	2	2,951	Reynolds.
enthal	1	..	1	1,294	Harris.
Tilley	..	1	1	..	J. Wilkinson.
roseley	1	..	1	1,450	Banks and Co.
itley	2	2	4	7,510	Reynolds.
illingsley	..	2	2	..	Stoke.
ueen's Wood	1	..	1	2,605	Reynolds.
nedshill	2	1	3	3,950	Bishton.
ulcott	1	4	5	2,269	Brodie and Co.
arnets Lason	1	1	2	574	Jesson.
onnington Wood	2	1	3	3,400	Bishton.
ockwarden	2	..	2	4,000	Bishton.
ew Hadley	2	..	2	3,612	J. Wilkinson.
	30	12	42	54,966	
LANCASHIRE.					
eighton	1	..	1	780	
leigh	..	2	2	..	Earl Balcarras.
	1	2	3	780	
LEICESTERSHIRE.					
Ashby	..	1	1	..	Lord Moira.
NORTHUMBERLAND.					
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2	..	2	2,500	Bulmer and Co.

Name of Works.	Furnaces. In.	Out.	Total.	Make per Year.	Owners.
YORKSHIRE.					
Sheffield Park	1	..	1	1,905	Booth and Co.
Chapel Town and Swallow Hill.	1	2	3	3,737	Swallow.
Thorncliffe	2	..	2	2,500	Chambers and Co.
Bowling	2	1	3	2,473	Sturges and Co.
Low Moor	4	..	4	5,143	Jarratt and Co.
Shelf	2	1	3	2,716	Haydon and Co.
Birkenshaw	1	..	1	612	Emmett.
Rennishaw	1	..	1	975	Appleby and Co.
Elsecar	2	..	2	2,495	Darwen and Co.
Bretton	1	..	1	250	Cook and Co.
Holmes and Milton	3	..	3	3,000	Walkers.
Calden	1	..	1	1,040	Emmett.
Fieldhead	1	..	1	800	Parker.
	22	4	26	27,646	
MONMOUTHSHIRE.					
Abbey Tintern	1	..	1	987	Thompson.
Bishop's Wood	1	..	1	653	Partridge and Co.
Pontypool	1	..	1	600	Leigh.
	3	..	3	2,240	
SOUTH WALES.					
Clydack	1	1	2	2,802	Frere, Cook, and Co.
Blandare	..	1	1	..	Barnaly.
Blaenavon	3	1	4	7,846	Hill and Hopkins.
Sirhowy	2	..	2	3,700	Fothergill and Co.
Ebbwvale	1	1	2	3,664	Harford and Co.
Beaufort	2	..	2	4,696	Kendale and Co.
Tredegar	2	..	2	4,500	S. Homphray and Co.
Hirwain	1	..	1	500	Bowger and Co.
Nanteglo	..	2	2	..	Hill and Co.
Aberdare	2	..	2	3,586	Scales and Co.
Abernant	1	1	2	4,376	Tapperton.
Melincourt	1	..	1	1,000	Myers.
Varteg	1	..	1	1,000	Knight and Co.
Ennisyddin	1	..	1	1,000	Parsons.
Neath Abbey	..	2	2	..	Foxes and Co.
Carphilly	1	..	1	1,000	Harford and Co.
Penruton	..	1	1	..	Raby.
Cyfartha	4	..	4	9,000	R. Crawshay.
Plymouth	3	..	3	5,000	R. Hill and Son.
Pennydarrow	3	..	3	6,780	S. Homphray and Co.
Dowlais	3	..	3	6,000	Tail and Co.
Llanelly	2	..	2	2,267	A. Raby.
Dowey	1	..	1	150	Kendalls.
	35	10	45	68,867	
NORTH WALES.					
Ruabon	1	..	1	1,463	Rowland and Co.
Brymbo	1	1	2	462	J. Wilkinson.
Carmarthen	1	..	1	1,056	
	3	1	4	2,981	
SCOTLAND.					
LINLITHGOWSHIRE.					
Carrow	5	..	5	7,380	Carrow and Co.
LANARKSHIRE.					
Wilson Town	1	1	2	1,381	Wilson.
Muirkirk	2	1	3	3,043	Robertson and Co.
Clyde	2	1	3	2,687	Caddel and Co.
Omoa	2	1	3	1,852	Dalrymple.
Calder	1	1	2	1,077	Dixon and Co.
Glenbuck	1	..	1	790	Dixon and Co.
Shotts	1	..	1	2,034	Logan and Co.
	10	5	15	12,864	
CLACKMANNON.					
Devon	2	..	2	2,596	Gordon and Co.
ARGYLESHIRE.					
Argyle	..	2	2	..	
Borrow	1	..	1	..	
FIFESHIRE.					
Marknech	..	2	2	..	Losh and Co.

Number of Furnaces and Make of Iron in England, Scotland, and Wales, in the Year 1806—*continued.*

TOTAL.

	Furnaces			Make per Year.
	In.	Out.	Total.	
				Tons.
Staffordshire . . .	32	10	42	50,002
Cumberland . . .	4	..	4	1,955
Derbyshire . . .	11	6	17	9,074
Shropshire . . .	30	12	42	54,966
Lancashire . . .	1	2	3	780
Leicestershire . .	..	1	1	..
Northumberland . .	2	..	2	2,500
Yorkshire . . .	22	4	26	27,646
Monmouthshire . .	3	..	3	2,240
North Wales . . .	3	1	4	2,981
South ,, . . .	35	10	45	68,867
Scotland	18	9	27	22,840
	161	55	216	243,851

NUMBER of FURNACES and MAKE of IRON in GREAT BRITAIN in the Year, January, 1848.

Name of Works.	Furnaces. In.	Out.	Total.	Make per Year.	Owners.
STAFFORDSHIRE.					
Lane End . . .	2	1	3	8,320	Sparrow.
Etruria	2	1	3	7,280	Lord Granville.
Kidd's Grove . .	3	..	3	13,520	Kinnersley.
Tunstall	2	..	2	6,240	Williamsons.
Apedale	4	..	4	18,720	Heathcote.
Madely	1	1	2	4,160	Firmstone.
Silverdale . . .	2	..	2	7,280	R. Sneyd, Esq.
	16	3	19	65,520	
Darlaston . . .	1	1	2	Average make of each furnace per year, 4160 tons.	Addenbrook and Co.
Bilston	1	1	2		Baldwin and Co.
Gold's Green . .	2	1	3		Bagnall and Sons.
Darlaston Green .	1	..	1		Bills and Mills.
Ellingshall . . .	1	1	2		Banks and Son.
Dudley Wood and Northerton . .	2	4	6		British Iron Company.
Congreaves . . .	2	..	2		British Iron Company.
Withygrove . . .	1	1	2		Best and Bars.
Russell Hall . .	3	..	3		Blackwell and Co.
Woodside . . .	1	1	2		Cochrane and Co.
Tipton	1	1	2		Creswell and Sons.
Horsley Hole . .	2	..	2		Chillington and Co.
Wolverhampton . .	2	1	3		Dixon, Nevi, and Co.
Crookhay . . .	3	..	3		Daws and Sons.
Oldbury	..	2	2		Daws and Sons.
Parkhead	1	1	2		Evers and Martin.
Pelsall	1	1	2		R. Fryer.
Lays	2	1	3		W. and G. Firmstone.
Shutend	3	1	4		J. Foster.
Netherton . . .	1	1	2		M. and W. Grazebrook.
Corbyn's Hall . .	2	2	4		Malins and Co.
Horseley	2	..	2		J. Hartland.
Dudley Port . . .	1	..	1		J. Hopkins and Son.
Buffery	..	1	1		J. Haden.
Level	1	1	2		W. Igons and Co.
Chillington . . .	3	1	4		Barker and Foster.
Cosely	2	..	2		G. Jones.
New Duffield . .	2	1	3		G. Jones.
New Birchills . .	..	2	2		G. Jones.
Ketley	..	3	3		Jones and Oaks.
Bentley	..	4	4		Earl of Lichfield.
Wednesbury . . .	1	1	2		Loyds, Foster and Co.
Park Lane . . .	1	..	1		T. Morris.
Oak Farm . . .	2	2	2		Oak Farm Company.
Parkfields . . .	3	1	4		Parkfield Company.
Bilston Brook . .	..	2	2		J. Parson.
Coseley	2	1	3		Pemberton and Co.
Millfield	2	1	3		W. Riley.
Slowbeath . . .	..	5	5		W. and J. Sparrow.
Osier Bed . . .	2	1	3		W. and J. Sparrow.
Willingsworth . .	1	2	3		Sir Horace St. Paul.
Waterloo	1	1	2		Sir Horace St. Paul.
Windmill	..	2	2		Sir Horace St. Paul.
Cappon Field . .	2	1	3		J. Bagnall and Sons.
Birchills	1	..	1		E. Tyler.
Priestfields . . .	2	1	3		W. Ward Priestfield.
Bradley	1	..	1		Trustees of J. Wilkin.
Wednesbury Oak .	3	..	3		P. Williams and Son.
Union	2	1	3		P. Williams and Son.

Name of Works.	Furnaces. In.	Out.	Total.	Make per Year.	Owners.
STAFFORDSHIRE—*continued.*					
Coneyqu	1	2	3		Lord Ward.
Level	1	2	3		Lord Ward.
Bilston	1	..	1		Woolley and Co.
Prior's Field . . .	2	1	3		H. B. Whitehouse.
Brettle Lane . . .	1	1	2		J. and W. Wheeley.
Corbyn's Hall . .	2	..	2		B. Gibbons.
Meadow Furnace .	1	..	1		Hall, Holcroft and Co.
	77	62	139		
YORKSHIRE.					
Low Moor . . .	5	1	6	14,560	Hird, Dauson, and Co.
Bierly	3	1	4	8,320	Clayton and Co.
Bowling	4	1	5	10,400	Sturgess and Co.
Waterloo	1	..	1	2,340	Fenton.
Farnley	1	1	2	2,600	Armitage.
Worsbro'	1	..	1	2,600	Field, Cooper, and Co.
Thorncliffe . . .	2	..	2	6,750	Chambers and Co.
Chapel Town . .	2	..	2	5,200	Schofield and Co.
Park Gate . . .	1	..	1	5,200	Schofield and Co.
Elsecar	1	1	2	2,340	Lord Fitzwilliam.
Milton	2	..	2	6,240	Graham.
	23	5	28	66,560	
DERBYSHIRE.					
Butterley Hall . .	3	..	3	9,880	Butterley Company.
Codnor Park . . .	3	..	3	10,920	Butterley Company.
Alfreton	3	..	3	6,240	Oakes and Co.
Morley Park . . .	2	..	2	4,680	Mold and Co.
Wengerworth . . .	2	1	3	10,400	Yates and Co.
Clay Cross . . .	..	2	2	8,320	Stephenson and Co.
Starcley	3	1	4	8,840	Barrow.
Renishaw	1	1	2	4,680	Appleby and Co.
Newbold	..	1	1	4,160	Schofield and Co.
Adelphi	..	2	2	8,320	Elsom and Co.
Stanton	3	..	3	10,400	Smith and Co.
West Hallam . . .	..	2	2	8,320	Whitehouse.
	20	10	30	95,160	
SHROPSHIRE.					
Madeley Wood Co. .	2	1	3	7,280	
Colebrookedale Co. .	8	..	8	24,960	
Old Park Iron Works	6	2	8	18,720	W. and B. Botfield.
Langley Co. . . .	1	1	2	3,120	
Lilleshall Co. . .	6	1	7	18,720	
	3	..	3	9,360	J. Foster, Esq.
Ketley Co. . . .	2	1	3	6,240	
	28	6	34	88,400	
NORTHUMBERLAND, &c.					
Consett & Crook Hall	7	7	14	29,120	Derwent Iron Co.
Birtley Iron Works .	2	1	3	8,320	Birtley Iron Co.
Walker Iron Works .	2	..	2	8,320	Losh, Wilson, and Co.
Wylam Iron Works .	1	..	1	4,160	Bell, Brothers.
Tyne Iron Works .	2	..	2	8,320	Tyne Iron Co.
Hareshaw Iron Works	2	1	3	8,320	

Number of Furnaces and Make of Iron in Great Britain in the Year, January, 1848—*continued.*

Name of Works.	Furnaces. In.	Out.	Total.	Make per Year.	Owners.
NORTHUMBERLAND, &c.—*continued.*					
Redesdale Iron Works	2	1	3	8,320	Redesdale Iron Co.
Low Law Iron Works	2	1	3	8,320	Weardale Iron Co.
Wanhope	1	..	1	4,160	Weardale Iron Co.
Witton Park Co.	3	1	4	12,480	
	24	12	36	99,840	
SCOTLAND.					
Cartsherrie	16	..	16	Average make of each furnace, 6,000 tons per year.	William Baird and Co.
Dundyvan	8	1	9		John Wilson.
Clyde	5	2	7		Colin Dunlop and Co.
Govan	4	2	6		William Dixon.
Calder	3	5	8		William Dixon.
Langloan	5	1	6		Addie, Miller, and Rankine.
Carnbroe	3	3	6		Merry and Cunningham.
Glengarnock	6	1	7		Merry and Cunningham.
Summerlee	5	1	6		Wilsons and Co.
Monkland	9	..	9		Monkland Iron and Steel Company.
Coltness	4	2	6		Coltness Iron Company.
Omoa	4	..	4		R. Stewart.
Shotts	3	1	4		Shotts Iron Company.
Castlehill	2	1	3		Shotts Iron Company.
Blair	..	5	5		Ayrshire Iron Company.
Muirkirk	..	4	4		Muirkirk Iron Company.
Garscube	..	2	2		John Watson.
Carron	3	1	4		Carron Iron Company.
Devon	1	..	1		Devon Iron Company.
Forth	4	2	6		Forth Iron Company.
Kinneil	4	..	4		John Wilson.
Lugar	..	4	4		Lugar Iron Company.
Eglinton	..	3	3		William Baird and Co.
	89	41	130	..	
NORTH WALES.					
Coad Talon	1	..	..	1,560	
Brymbo	2	..	..	6,240	
British Company	1	..	..	5,200	
Platisa	1	..	..	3,120	
	5	6	11	16,120	

Name of Works.	Furnaces. In.	Out.	Total.	Make per Year.	Owners.
SOUTH WALES.					
Cwm Brain	1	..	1	Average make of each furnace, 4,680 tons per year.	R. J. Blewitt.
Ponty Pool and Blacadare.	1	3	4		C. H. Leigh.
Pentwyn Golynos and Varteg.	5	3	8		Williams and Co.
Abersychan	4	2	6		British Iron Co.
Blainafon	4	1	5		Blainafon Iron and Coal Co.
Clydach	4	..	4		Powell and Co.
Nanty Glog and Beaufort.	12	2	44		J. and J. Bailey.
Coal Brook Vale	1	1	2		Brewer and Co.
Blaina and Cwn Celyn	4	2	6		Crutluwell, Allies, and Co.
Ebbw Vale and Sir Howy.	8	1	9		Dailey and Co.
Victoria	2	2	4		Joint Stock..
Tredegar	7	..	7		Tredegar Iron Co.
Rhymney	9	1	10		Rhymney Iron Co.
Dowlais	18	..	18		Guest and Co.
Penydarran	6	1	7		Thompson and Co.
Cyfartha Ynistack and Herwain.	13	2	15		W. Crawshay.
Plymouth and Duffrin	7	1	8		A. Hill
Gadlys	1	1	2		Wayne and Co.
Aberdare and Abernant	6	..	6		Thompson and Co.
Pentyrch	1	1	2		T. W. Booker.
Penalt	2	..	2		Iwons and Co.
Neath Abbey	2	..	2		J. Price.
Cwn Avon	6	1	7		Copper Mining Co.
Onllwyn	2	..	2		John Williams.
Llynvi	1	2	3		Joint Stock.
Toudee	1	1	2		Sir R. Price.
Amwain	2	..	2		Llewellyn and Co.
Cefr Cwse and Garth	2	3	5		Maling Co.
Llandare	1	..	1		Sir John Norris.
Banuen	..	2	2		Joint Stock.
Ystalifera	6	5	11		Ystalifera Iron Co.
Yniscedwyn	5	2	7		Crane and Co.
Maesteg	2	1	3		Maisteg Iron Co.
Millbrook	1	..	1		Millbrook Iron Co.
Cambrian	2	1	3		Cambrian Iron Co.
Gwenebriaeth	2	1	3		Walneg and Co.
Truisarran	..	2	2		Nartoh and Co.
	151	45	196		

TOTAL.

Name of Works.	Furnaces. In.	Out.	Total.	Make per Year.
				Tons.
North Staffordshire	16	3	19	65,520
South "	77	62	139	320,320
Yorkshire	23	5	28	66,560
Derbyshire	20	10	30	95,160
Shropshire	28	6	34	88,400
Northumberland	24	12	36	99,840
Scotland	89	41	130	539,962
North Wales	5	6	11	16,120
South "	151	45	196	706,680
	433	190	623	1,998,568

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of FURNACES and MAKE of IRON in the Years 1806 and January 1848.

	In.		Out.		Total.		Make.	
	1806	1848	1806	1848	1806	1848	1806	1848
Staffordshire . .	3	93	10	65	42	158	50,002	385,840
Yorkshire . . .	22	23	4	5	26	28	27,646	66,560
Derbyshire . . .	11	20	6	10	17	30	9,074	95,160
Shropshire . . .	30	28	12	6	42	34	54,966	88,400
Northumberland .	2	24	..	12	2	36	2,500	99,840
Cumberland . .	4	..	..	..	4	..	1,955	..
Lancashire . . .	1	..	2	..	3	..	780	..
Leicestershire . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Monmouthshire .	3	..	..	..	3	..	2,240	..
Scotland . . .	18	89	9	41	27	130	22,840	539,968
North Wales . .	3	5	1	6	4	11	2,981	16,120
South ,, . .	35	151	10	45	45	196	68,867	706,680
Total . .	161	433	55	190	216	623	243,851	1,998,568

YEAR.	DIFFERENCE.			
	In.	Out.	Total.	Make.
January 1848	433	190	623	1,998,568
,, 1806	161	55	216	243,851
Total . .	272	135	407	1,754,717

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

ON

MINING INSPECTION

IN

GERMANY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1849.

REPORT

ON

MINING INSPECTION IN GERMANY.

SIR, 105, *Pall Mall, November*, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that, in obedience to instructions dated the 24th of August last, I proceeded to Germany, "for the purpose of "collecting information as to the laws and regulations which are in force in "that country in regard to the Inspection of Mines."

The Report which I now beg to present to you will, I think, as far as is necessary, complete the view of the subject of Mining Inspection on the Continent, commenced last year in my Report on Mining Inspection in France and Belgium.

I have again very cordially to acknowledge the readiness with which my inquiries were seconded by every person with whom I was placed in communication; by our envoy at Frankfort, Lord Cowley; by M. Robert Mohl, Minister of Justice, and M. Max Von Gagern, Under-Secretary to the Government at Frankfort; by several deputies to the Diet from the mining districts of Prussia, Saxony, Hesse, and Bavaria, proprietors of mines, or otherwise conversant with the subject; by the several authorities in the Grand Duchy of Nassau; by the heads of the Mining Department in the southern provinces of Prussia, and especially by M. Von Dechen, the chief of the Council of Mines for that part of the country. And I am bound particularly to mention the ready kindness with which the members of the local Mining Boards at Bonn, Wiesbaden, Siegen, Bochum, Essen, and Düren, and the various Inspectors of Mines at those and other places, afforded me access to the records in their respective offices, and often with much personal trouble assisted me in investigating the facts they furnished. From these sources, and from information derived from proprietors and managers of mines, I have drawn up this Report.

The kingdom of Prussia is divided into five mining districts; namely, the districts of Brandenburgh, Silesia, Saxon-Thuringia, Westphalia, and the Rhine.

Of the total number of miners employed in the kingdom (47,441 in 1846), 36,667 were colliers and iron-stone miners; and of these there were, in round numbers, 11,000 colliers and miners in Silesia, 11,000, nearly all colliers, in Westphalia, and 15,000 colliers and miners in the Rhine Provinces. The remaining 10,000 were principally copper, lead, and zinc miners, in Thuringia, the Rhine Provinces, and Silesia.*

Two distinct systems of mining laws exist at present in Germany—the French laws in the Rhine Provinces, and the old German laws and customs in the countries on the other side of the Rhine.

French Law in the Rhine Provinces, and subsequent additions.

Of the French laws on this subject I have given an account in my Report of last year, above adverted to. They were introduced during the French occupation, and have been retained with some modifications. The decree of the Prussian Governor-General of the Provinces of the Lower and Middle Rhine, adopting these laws, bears date November 4, 1814.

A translation of the French laws and decrees from 1791 to 1813, and the additions made to them by the Prussian Government up to 1836, are comprised in the collection of M. Martins (Coblentz, 1836); and the more full collection of Professor Nöggerath contains all the laws and regulations passed for these provinces from 1816 to 1847.†

* Uebersicht der Production des Bergwerks, Steinbruchs, Hütten, und Salinen Betriebes in der Preussischen Monarchie, für das zahr, 1846. Berlin.

† Die in der König. Preuss. Rhein-provinzen gültigen Französischen Bergwerks-Gesetze, Decrete, und Instructionen. Herausgegeben von Martins, K. P. Ober-Bergrath, &c. &c., 1836.

Sammlung von Gesetzen und Verordnungen in Berg, Hütten, Hammer, und Steinbruchs Angelegenheiten, für den K. P. Rhein Haupt-Berg District. Herausgegeben von Dr. Jacob Nöggerath, K. P. Ober-bergrath, &c., &c. Bonn, 1848.

It will be recollected, that according to these laws, no person can work a mine without a grant or "concession" from the Government. The present terms of the concession in Germany, leave less discretion to the grantee than are left by the French and Belgian concessions. By Art. 3, of the form of concession in force in the Rhine provinces, the grantee binds himself to conform to all present and future regulations of the authorities, to work the mine on the best principles, under the guidance of the officers of Administration of Mines (unter der obern leitung der Bergwerksbehörde), to keep everything in proper order, and to provide in all respects for the security of the workpeople. By Art. 5, any changes which he proposes to introduce into the mode of working must be sanctioned by the administration. By Art. 6, no one can be appointed manager, viewer, or under-viewer of a mine, whose, qualifications have not been approved of by the administration. By Art. 7, plans and sections are ordered to be kept, as in France and Belgium; one copy at the mine, and the other at the chief office of the district. Art. 8 relates to the accounts of the mine, and the list of labourers. By Art. 9 it is provided that, "as the uninterrupted working of the mine is the first condition of the "concession," its working cannot be stopped, either wholly or in part, without permission of the administration, who are to be informed of the causes of the temporary or permanent suspension, and who are to see that measures are taken for the security of the mine. The remaining articles are not important to the present purpose.

Of the additions made to the French laws by the Prussian government, those most requiring notice are,

A circular of the 10th January, 1819,* reciting that delays had occurred in giving notice of accidents, and requiring that every accident, occasioning death or grievous bodily injury, shall be notified within 24 hours to the office of the administration of mines for the district.

An order, dated 11th February, 1821, making further provision for keeping at hand, in one of several neighbouring mines, all medicines and other things required, in cases of serious accidents, for giving temporary aid and alleviation.

An order of 18th December, 1825, relating to the appointment of surgeons of mines.

An order of the Minister of the Interior, which, confirming an order of the Board of Administration of Mines at Bonn, dated 9th February, 1827; and reciting the decree of 1813 which forbids the employment of females in mines, either underground or upon the surface; and considering "that most of the em-"ployments belonging to mines are unsuited to the female sex;" and that mine-owners, finding their advantage in employing females, are apt to overstep the boundaries prescribed by the regulations and by propriety, whereby accidents are frequently occasioned; requires, 1st, That thenceforward no female shall be employed in any labour immediately connected with the working of mines carried on by means of pits or levels. 2nd. That their employment shall be limited to the stores of coal, ore, and materials, and to the washing of ores.

An order in council, bearing date, Berlin, 9th March, 1836, forbids, from that date, the employment, in any mine underground, of any boy who has not completed his 13th year.†

An order, by the Minister of the Interior, dated Berlin, 30th March, 1826, confirming an order of the Council of Mines for the Rhine Provinces, requiring the use of the Davy lamp in all mines in those provinces in which there is explosive gas. This order recites a previous order of 19th January, 1818, which had been negligently observed, and in consequence of which many accidents had happened by explosions; and it proceeds to give, in 12 articles, precise instructions for the use of the safety-lamp, and minute directions for the number of lamps to be kept at each colliery in proportion to the number of men employed; it orders the daily examination of all collieries liable to explosive gas, by the overlooker, before the workmen enter; it gives information to

* I have thought it sufficient to give the substance of the documents quoted, without always following them literally.

† By the Act 5 and 6 Vict. c. 99, s. 2, it is unlawful to employ any boy under 10 years of age, in any mine or colliery. Several proprietors of collieries, &c., in this country, considering the age of 10 too young, refuse to allow boys to go below ground to work until they are 13.

the workmen as to the mode of using it, and the cautions to be observed, and instructions applicable to particular cases of danger; also instructions as to ventilation, &c.; and a notice is added, giving, under eight heads, still more minute instructions and suggestions as to the use and management of the lamp.

An order, dated Bonn, 18th June, 1842, relating to placing ladders in all pits.

An order on the same subject, dated Bonn, 11th January, 1834, extending to the district of Siegen the regulations as to providing ladders in all pits, and prescribing the mode of doing it, the length and inclination of the ladders, &c. This order recites that the personal safety of the persons employed in the different mines in that district had been endangered by the imperfect means of ascent and descent hitherto in use.

Old German Laws and Customs on the other side of the Rhine.

The mining laws in force, on the other side of the Rhine, date from the 16th century; some from an earlier period. They are collected in the Corpus Juris Metallici, Leipsig, 1791. The principle on which they are based, namely, that all mining property belongs to the State, and the progress of the usurpation of the private rights of mines by the German Emperors, have been adverted to in p. 4 of my Report on Mining Inspection in France and Belgium, on the authority of Hüllman, (History of the Origin of Royalties in Germany,) and others.

The complete control which the officers of the administration of mines in Prussia have hitherto had over all mining operations on the other side of the Rhine, is shown by the definition of the duties of an Inspector given in the first paragraph of the published instructions.*

§ 1. "The Inspector has immediate authority over everything concerning the "concession, the mode of working, the management, and the accounts of mines, "as also the police of mines, (the regulations relating to the health and safety "of the workpeople,) and the benefit societies.

"The purser, the manager, the underground bailiffs, and other officers, and "the workpeople, are to yield him obedience in the execution of all present "laws, regulations, and instructions. He is to see to the punctual discharge of "their several duties, and to their general conduct, and is empowered to repri- "mand, to fine, and direct them to be dismissed on proper cause shown.

"The Inspector is to consider what is the best course to be pursued by each "mine in his district, he is to avoid all partiality, and to promote, as far as in "him lies, the general mining interests." (Der Geschworne hat im Allgemeinen für das Beste aller in seinem Reviere gelegenen Gruben zu sorgen, sich jeder Parteilichkeit zu enthalten, und das allgemeine Wohl des Bergbaues nach Kräften zu befördern.) "He must strive, by obliging conduct, by rectitude, "and by zeal, to secure the confidence of the proprietors of mines. To this "end he must, in all matters concerning the working of any mine, consult with "the proprietors or their representatives; he must, in giving them advice and "information, seek to go hand in hand with them, and, as far as possible, "comply with their wishes.

"§ 94. The Inspector has under his charge the police of mines; that is, he "must see that nothing is done therein contrary to the regulations, that there "be no interruption of the course of working, that sources of danger and "injury be guarded against, and especially that peace and good order prevail "in them.

"§ 95. Accordingly he has to see that the work is carried on in conformity "with the instructions, and that nothing is done contrary to the principles of good "mining, or so as to endanger either the health or the lives of the workpeople. "Should any mode of working appear, contrary to previous anticipations, to be "likely to prove dangerous to the mine, or to the people employed, or should "the danger appear imminent, the Inspector must forthwith stop the works, "and refer to the district Board for further instructions; in other cases, he "must wait for the decision of the Board before he orders the work to be "suspended."

* Dienst—Instruction für die Berggeschwornen im Bezirke des Königlichen Bergamts zu Siegen. Amtlicher Abdruck. Bonn, 1846.

I am indebted to M. von Dechen for a copy of these Instructions, which are in force in all the Prussian provinces north of the Rhine.

Instructions are given as to walling up dangerous places, and taking precautions against danger from falling roofs, from the breaking in of water, from explosive gas, &c. &c. And in case of the Inspector not being able to see what are the best measures to be taken, or being in doubt about it, he is to refer to the Board of the district.

"§ 98. In case of dangerous injuries or fatal accidents to any person working "in the mines, it is the duty of the Inspector to go to the place immediately, to "give all necessary orders, &c., to make inquiry into the cause of the accident, "and to send his report immediately to the central office (Oberbergamt); and "also if many persons have lost their lives, or if the circumstances are of such a "nature as greatly to attract public attention, (oder der Fall von der Art ist, "dass er grosses Aufsehen im publicum erregt,) without delay to bring it to "the notice of the Finance Minister (Department of Mines, &c.)"

Both these systems of law, the French and the ancient German, proceed from the point that all the mineral property of the country is at the disposition of the State; that individuals can acquire no title to it except by grant from the government; and that consequently in making these grants, the government can impose what terms it thinks right. The practical difference between the two systems is, that the French law in force on this side the Rhine conveys to the grantee, by the terms of the concession, very nearly an absolute property, and leaves him great discretion as to the mode of working his mine, taking care, only, that it is done in such a manner as not to endanger the health or the lives of the workpeople; while by the old German laws on the other side the Rhine, scarcely any discretion at all is allowed to the grantee; he is considered, rather, in the light of a person who advances the capital to work a mine, which is first of all to pay a tenth of the gross produce to the State before any return is available, in the shape of interest or profits, on that capital; and who cannot engage his own servants or workmen, or sell his produce, or carry on any one operation in or about the mine, without the previous sanction of the officer of the government: and this officer is instructed and empowered, as under the French law, in an especial manner, to see that all possible precautions are taken to insure the health and safety of the people employed. Both systems unquestionably aim at protecting the health and the lives of the persons working in the mines, as one of the principal objects of their administration. Their success in these endeavours will, naturally, be affected by various circumstances; but, at all events, the persons most concerned, the miners themselves, have the benefit of the frequent inspection of the mines by the scientific and able officers charged with that duty; and minute investigations into, and accurate returns of, every fatal accident, keep the administration informed of their number and the circumstances attending them, and suggest inquiries into the causes of their increase or decrease in the different districts.

Returns of Accidents.

By the kindness of the members of the Council of Mines in several of those districts, I was permitted to examine and make extracts from the returns of accidents extending over many years.

A few instances will suffice to illustrate their value.

It appeared, by the returns from the district of Bochum (Westphalia), that from 1825 to 1835 the number of fatal accidents in mines was $1\frac{8}{10}$ per annum for every 1000 workmen: that from 1835 to 1843 they increased to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 1000; and that from 1844 to September, 1848, they had further increased to nearly 2 per 1000; the increase keeping pace with the number of men employed, and the progressive depth of the pits.

For four districts, for the 10 years from 1825 to 1835, there were fatal accidents—

In the district of Bochum	. .	$1\frac{8}{10}$	per annum for every 1000 miners.
„ „	Essen and Werden.	$1\frac{8}{10}$	„ „
„ „	Ibbenbüren (Münster)	1·1	„ „
„ „	Mühlheim . .	0·5	„ „

This return is satisfactory, as showing that at Mühlheim, where explosive gas is very abundant, the proportion of fatal accidents is the least.

The subsequent returns for Essen and Werden, and Mühlheim, for five years, give the following results :—

Fatal Accidents per 1000 *Miners.*

Year.	Essen and Werden.	Mühlheim.
1836	3·54	0
1837	1·43	0
1838	3·91	0
1839	0·04	0
1840	2·03	·77
Total in 5 years	10·95	or $2\frac{1}{5}$ per ann.

The increase in 1836 to 1838 was explained as arising from the circumstance that, in those years, Holland took no coal from Belgium, and that the sudden demand upon this district caused a great number of new and inexperienced hands to be employed.

The returns for the next seven years for Essen and Werden and Mühlheim united, were as follows:—

Year.	Essen and Werden, and Mühlheim.
1841	3·
1842	2·
1843	1·6
1844	2·4
1845	3·2
1846	1·9
1847	2·7
Total in 7 years	16·8 or nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per ann. per 1000 miners.

The progressive increase in the proportion of accidents in the Essen and Werden district was said to be attributable, as in the district of Bochum, to the rapid increase of the numbers employed, and the increasing depth of the mines.

The following table gives the result for the 10 years from 1836 to 1845, for the whole of the mining districts on this side of the Rhine (the circles of Düren, near Aix la Chapelle, and Saarbrück), and for the important district of Siegen (including Bochum, Essen, and Mühlheim) on the other:—

	No. of Labourers.		Actual Number of Accidents in 10 Years.	Number of Accidents per annum in every 10,000 Labourers.
	Average of each Year from 1836 to 1845.	Total for the 10 Years.		
Siegen . . .	7,629	76,285	71	9·307
Düren . . .	9,636	96,357	148	15·359
Saarbruck . .	6,669	66,689	84	12·596
Total . .	23,934	239,331	303	Average. 12·660

Or, in other words, it results from this statement, that, in the 10 years ending 1845, of the number of labourers employed per annum—

In the circle of Siegen . 1 in every 1074 met with a fatal accident.
„ „ Düren . 1 „ 651 „ „ „
„ „ Saarbrück 1 „ 791 „ „ „

And, on comparing this with the returns for the previous 10 years (from 1825 to 1835), it appeared that there had been a satisfactory diminution of the proportion of accidents, notwithstanding that there had been an increase in the total numbers employed. For the average for the three circles for the previous 10 years was 15·021 per 10,000 labourers (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 1000 per annum), instead of 12,660, or a little more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ per 1000 per annum for the last 10 years.

The above enumeration of the number of labourers includes those employed above ground, amounting, as I was informed, to about one-eighth of the whole. It includes also miners in the copper, lead, and iron mines and quarries, which are less dangerous than the coal mines. I therefore endeavoured to ascertain the proportion of accidents to the numbers employed in the coal mines alone, and for that purpose was obligingly assisted in examining the records at Düren for that circle, in which it is seen, by the above table, that the proportion of accidents during the last 10 years was much the highest.

The following is the result:—

Circle of Düren.

Years.	Total Number employed in Coal Mines alone.	Fatal Accidents in Coal Mines.	Total Number of Persons employed in all other Mines and in Quarries.	Fatal Accidents in all other Mines and in Quarries.
1842 . .	3,098	6	4,773	4
1843 . .	2,831	5	5,083	1
1844 . .	2,935	14	4,426	2
1845 . .	3,322	9	4,472	6
1846 . .	3,358	15	4,966	3
1847 . .	3,400	8	5,294	7
Total in 6 years	18,944	57	29,014	23
Average Total per annum	3,162	9½		
Average Total per annum, per 1000 employed .		$3\frac{1}{11}$		

This shows how greatly the loss of life in collieries exceeds the general average of all mines, collieries included, as given in the table for the three circles. It results also, from a comparison of the loss of life in collieries with that in all other mines and in quarries in the last table, that while the former was, in that circle, in the six years ending 1847, 3½ per annum per thousand employed, the latter amounted to less than 1 per annum per thousand, or say in the ratio of 3½ to 1.

It is impossible to doubt the use of having such facts as these brought every year to the notice of the Inspectors, and by them to that of the Proprietors and Managers of Mines. No instances of neglect, or of a faulty mode of ventilation, or of any other source of danger, can long escape observation, and a security is thus afforded that everything will be done to remedy such evils that the most skilful advice can suggest.

Duchy of Nassau.

The mining laws of the Duchy of Nassau are somewhat more liberal than those of the old Prussian provinces, and hold an intermediate position between them and the French law.*

With regard to inspection, the instructions are (§ 41) that the officers of the government are to abstain from interference with the economical arrangements relative to the working of the mine, provided it be carried on in a durable and proper manner, and according to the regulations as to the health and safety of the workpeople, &c. (Bergpolizei); and to confine themselves to advice and suggestions in regard to technical matters, which may proceed as far as to requiring the works to be suspended.

The duties of the Inspectors are thus further defined in the instructions:—

"The interference of the officers of the administration is confined to general "supervision, and to taking care that the mineral property is duly made avail- "able, and the mines worked on proper principles, and in such a manner as "not to endanger the lives or the health of the workpeople or others." (Die fürsorge des Staatsbehörden beschränkt sich lediglich auf führung der Oberaussicht und auf Schutz, in der art, dass der mineralreichthum nicht unbenutz bleibe, und dass derselbe nachhaltig, bergwerklich, und ohne gefahren des Lebens und der Gesundheit der Arbeiter und anderer, gewonnen und zu tage gefördert werde, &c.)

M. Odenheimer, the chief of the department of mines in the Duchy of Nassau, informed me that "the principal dangers in the mines arose from the friable nature of the roof, and from choke-damp. The Sub-inspectors are enjoined to make very frequent visits to the most dangerous mines, while others were visited perhaps only once a quarter. The heaviest cost entailed by those

* Sketch of the Mining Laws and Regulations of the Duchy of Nassau, by M. Hugo Grandjean, Inspector of Mines. Published as an Appendix to Dr. Fridolin Sandberger's "Uebersicht der Geologischen Verhältnisse des Herzogthums Nassau." Wiesbaden, 1847.

of our regulations which have an especial view to the health and safety of the workpeople, is that of the timbering, which may amount to an addition of 20 per cent. to the cost of that work; obviously a small sum in proportion to the total working expenses of the mine. The other arrangements which we take care are provided for when the plans of the proposed workings are submitted to us,—that of a proper system of ventilation, a good arrangement of shafts, &c.,—are all in the interests of the proprietors, and the cost is regained in the course of working; for more coal can be got out of a well-arranged work, and less wages are demanded in a well-ventilated mine. In point of fact, whatever may be said as to the effect of our mining laws in general, this portion of them at least does not, in my opinion, operate in the least in restriction of mining industry, but rather the contrary. Last year we were applied to for 1400 permissions of research (Schurfscheine); and the total number of our mines has greatly increased since our present regulations were adopted in 1826. We have 10,000 miners in the Duchy of Nassau. The average of fatal accidents has been latterly about 7 per annum in the mines, and 7 on the surface (or at the rate of about 1½ per thousand employed). Six out of seven cases usually occur in collieries from the falling of the roof, in consequence of the neglect of the men to put in the proper supports; these chiefly occur in works of research, which are less subject to our control. If an accident occurs in a regular work, we inflict a severe penalty on the overlooker, if it was occasioned by any neglect of his. All fatal accidents are rigorously inquired into by the local Judge, the Inspector, and the manager of the mine where it occurred. The manager gives immediate notice to the Inspector, and the Inspector to the Judge, who examines into the case, and reports to the District Board of Mines."

Proposed change in the Mining Laws of Germany.

The mining laws of Saxony and Bavaria are very similar to those of the old Prussian Provinces. Communications which I had at Frankfort with some of the Deputies from those countries to the Diet, led me to the conclusion, that the results were nearly similar to those above described. There appears to be less reason for going into detail regarding them, not only because those already given respecting Prussia and the Duchy of Nassau are sufficient to illustrate the principle and working of the laws and regulations regarding Inspection in force up to this time in the most important mining districts of Germany, but because a very great change in those laws is on the eve of taking place in all parts of that country. A "project of law," very carefully prepared by a Commission, consisting of several of the most experienced members of the Mining Boards and the most extensive proprietors of mines and of iron and other mineral works, has recently been presented to the Diet at Berlin. The Diet of the Duchy of Nassau is also engaged in considering some modifications in their laws. Propositions of the same kind have also recently engaged attention in Saxony. And it is in contemplation to propose to the Diet at Frankfort a general mining law, that may be accepted by the whole of Germany. In the mean time, the "project of law" for Prussia is the one which appears likely to be the first to be matured, and also to furnish the model for adoption in the other German States.

The object of the proposed new Prussian law is to remodel the old Prussian mining laws on the basis of the French law now in force in the provinces on this side the Rhine.

For several years past, attempts have been made to procure a revision of these laws. Petitions have been addressed from time to time to the ministers, and lately to the Diet at Berlin, complaining, among other things, of the oppressive nature of the dues paid to the Government, and of the tutelage in which mining industry was held by the Administration. Some modifications that had been introduced, both on this and on the other side of the Rhine, had led to embarrassments, and it was very generally felt that the interests of the proprietors of mines, &c., as well as those of the State, required that a uniform and more liberal law should be passed for the whole country.

Accordingly the Commission, assembled to consider the subject, has come to the conclusion that nearly all the old restrictions should be abandoned; and that for the future the control of the administration should be limited, as under the French law, to granting concessions, to a superintendence of the mines with a view to the health and safety of the people employed in them, and to a few other matters of police; and that, subject to the above conditions,

the whole economical and commercial concerns of mines should be left entirely in the hands of those who embark their capital in them.

The proposed law (which I understand will in all probability be adopted by the Berlin Diet without any important modifications) defines the right to minerals in the terms of the French law; stating them to be "at the disposition "of the State, and not to be worked without a grant from the government authorities." The forms to be gone through in obtaining this grant, (the Concession,) and the rights it conveys, will be similar to those of the French law. The circumstances under which it may be forfeited (on the workings being discontinued a certain time) are more strictly defined. There is the same injunction to furnish maps of the yearly progress of the mine, and the various other regulations of the French law.

The rights and duties of the proprietor (the grantee) are thus stated :—

§ 75. The proprietor has the right to get and dispose of all the minerals comprised in his 'Concession'; and he is subject only to such control as a regard for the general interests and the public safety and that of the workmen demand. ("Er est dabei nur denjenigen Beschränkungen unterworfen, welche "die Wahrung des Gemeinwohles, der öffentlichen Sicherheit und der Sich- "erheit der arbeiter erforderlich machen."*)

And in the chapter on the police of mines, the principle is laid down (§ 231) that a regard for the general interests requires that there should be regulations which provide for the security of the works of the mine, of the surface, and the lives and health of the workpeople. Special instructions follow respecting the means of preventing accidents, and the measures to be taken when they have occurred; all of which are similar to those already mentioned as being in force on this side the Rhine.

In abandoning therefore the oppressive and obsolete restrictions which interfered at every step with the application of capital and the discretion of the capitalist, and impeded the development of mining industry, the members of the Commission propose to retain all the regulations hitherto in force for securing, as far as possible, the health and safety of the workpeople.

After some paragraphs prescribing the use of ladders, particular forms of shafts, &c., and requiring the use of safety lamps, and that the workpeople should be instructed in their management, are the following proposed enactments as to what is to be done when accidents have happened.

§ 259. When at any mine, above or below ground, an accident has occurred which has occasioned death or serious injury to one or more workmen, or if the security of the mine or of the surface is endangered, the proprietors are required to give immediate notice thereof to the Inspector, and also to the magistrate of the district (ortsvorstande der Gemeinde) in which the mine is situated, and also in cases of bodily injury to cause the medical man appointed for the mines, or some other, to be immediately sent for.

§ 260. The Inspector is required immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence, to proceed to the place where the accident happened, and, in conjunction with the local magistrate, if he be present, to order and direct the necessary means for saving the persons injured and removing the cause of danger; he is also to draw up a report, with a statement of his opinion on the probable causes of the accident, and upon the means taken to remove them, and to send this report to the Inspector of the district, (Ober-bergmeister,) who is to communicate it to the public prosecutor (Staats-Anwalte) of the Court within whose jurisdiction the accident occurred.

§ 263. If, on considering the Report of the Inspector, the Public Prosecutor should be of opinion that the accident which occasioned the death or injury occurred in consequence of neglect of the provisions of the law, or of the prescribed regulations in regard to mines, he is to direct proceedings to be taken against the owner or manager of the mine, and to cause them to be fined or otherwise punished according to law, in addition to the payment of damages to the person or persons injured.

§ 250. Continues the enactment forbidding the employment of females underground, or on the surface near the pit mouth, or near any machinery, whether windlasses or steam-engines (bei der Förderung und bei maschinen, vom Haspel

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* Entwurf eines neuen Bergwerks-Gesetzes. Berlin, 1848.

bis zur Dampfmachine), and forbidding the employment underground of boys under 13 years of age.

§ 249. Forbids the employment, at any time, of any workman who does not produce a certificate from the manager of the last mine he worked at, stating the reason of his leaving that mine.

I have only thought it necessary to refer particularly to the few paragraphs above quoted, of a project of law containing 283 sections, as the remainder are either in accordance with the principle of the French law, the provisions of which are fully stated in my Report of last year on that subject, or are of no particular interest in this country. It is clear, from what has been already quoted, that the proposed law, while conferring a great boon upon the capitalist, by granting him a much greater independence of action, retains a hold upon him in all that concerns the health and safety of the people in his employ; and, again, in return for the protection extended to the latter, gives to the master, under the check of the government officer, the means of controlling their conduct; and, in these respects, adheres to the usual principle of continental legislation, on the subject of the relations between the state, the capitalist, and the workman.

It is important that this principle should not be lost sight of, in considering the probable effects of the proposed law.

It has been asserted that there has been an inclination hitherto in some of the German governments to obstruct the growth of large capitals, and the consequent increase of large masses of population on one spot. It has been said that such accumulations have been discouraged as injurious to the moral welfare of the people. The measures of minute control, which to a considerable extent must have had the effect of preventing these accumulations of people, are about to be abandoned; but, at the same time, a certain degree of superintendence is to be retained, and certain restrictions preserved, which are fully believed in that country to be essential to the public welfare. Those restrictions, it was represented to me on several occasions by both government officers and owners of mines, might still be found to interfere to a limited extent with the development of the material resources of the country, but the national morals and manners would in the mean time be preserved. I observed a great and very laudable jealousy, even among many persons most interested in having free scope given to their enterprise as capitalists, that nothing might be done that would endanger the existing moral relations and the old German habits and manners, (die alte Deutsche sittlichkeit), of which, in the rural districts, they are deservedly proud.

And, indeed, notwithstanding the very low wages earned by the colliers and miners in Germany, (from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* a-day, and with many interruptions to work during the year, their means of living being generally eked out by small plots of land,) I cannot say that, among the poorest, or in localities where large numbers were collected, as in the small town of Essen (Westphalia), where there are about 2000 colliers, I saw any symptoms of that low sense of moral dignity or of material comfort for which the colliery and mining population of some parts of this country are unfortunately conspicuous. Among the German colliers and miners drunkenness is by no means common. Their houses are neat and clean. Their children all partake of the advantages of education accessible to all the population. As far as I had an opportunity of observing, or hearing from their employers and others, they appeared to be steady, orderly, industrious, respectful, and not below the level of the rest of the labouring classes in mental cultivation. Their wages were settled on the basis of an average of the good and bad times of the year. Strikes or any other vexatious combinations of the men against their employers were equally rare, and at variance with the habits of the country as well as with the provisions of the law; and, although their earnings are low, the small contribution paid out of them to the general benefit society (knappschaftscasse), which embraces all the colliers and miners in the country, suffices to secure them relief in case of illness or accident, and a moderate provision in old age.

The capitalists, therefore, of the mining districts of Germany are about to enter upon a new era of mining industry, in possession of many great advantages. They will have at hand a skilful, orderly, well-instructed class of workmen, who will not attempt to impede enterprise and burden capital, and thereby limit the fund from which wages are paid, by any ill-advised strikes or com-

binations. By the abolition of the old impost of the tenth of the gross produce of mines and collieries, (which, in the case of the latter, added often, as I was informed, as much as 20 per cent. to the price of coal,) and the substitution of the moderate tax on net produce (from 2½ to 5 per cent., as under the French law) now proposed, the demand for coal will be increased, and the iron and other metal works, and the general consumer, greatly benefited. By the comparatively free scope now to be given to capitalists, much more energy and activity will be called forth, and more capital invested in such undertakings. By the abolition of the immoderate transit dues on the Rhine and Lahn, and the substitution, which is expected, of no higher amount of dues than will be necessary to maintain the rivers in a navigable state, another great boon will be conferred on the mining industry in that part of Germany in particular; to which will be added the improvement in the navigation of the Lahn, now in progress, and the completion of the railway communications in and about the valley of the Ruhr, a great portion of which will have taken place by the early part of next year. And it would appear that the possession of all these benefits, which will be felt either entire or in part in all the mining districts of Germany, will without doubt give a considerable stimulus to the production of coal and iron and the other metals, and enable Germany to make still greater strides then those she has already made towards the supply of her own wants in those particulars.

That, in aiming at this object, she does not lose sight of what she considers due to a humane consideration for the welfare, health, and lives of the workpeople, is a circumstance worthy of regard in this country. I have shown, in my Report on Mining Inspection in France and Belgium, that the military government of Napoleon did not overlook those considerations. I have pointed out the results obtained by the constitutional government of Belgium; namely, that by means of inspection and good management in that country, while the production of coal between the years 1840 and 1844 had increased 20 per cent., and the number of workmen 17 per cent., the number of fatal accidents had diminished 15 per cent. I have, in this Report, exhibited the results of the care taken by the so-called paternal governments of Germany, under their late forms, with the same humane and useful object in view. It can scarcely be difficult for the Parliament of this country to adopt a moderate measure of underground inspection, which, avoiding the minute interference, and the power of direction and control in force on the Continent, may lead to greater care on the part of the owners and managers of mines in all that concerns the health and safety of the workpeople, by the temperate and judicious suggestions of duly qualified persons, and by the publicity of their Reports at the discretion of the Secretary of State, or when called for to elucidate the cause of serious accidents.*

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

SEYMOUR TREMENHEERE.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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* According to the statements collected by Mr. R. C. Taylor, in his elaborate work "On the Statistics of Coal" (J. Chapman, London, 1848), the production of coal within the Zollverein increased from 1,711,640 tons, in 1835, to 2,750,000 tons in 1845. The production of lignite increased in the same period from 467,646 tons, in 1835, to upwards of 700,000 tons in 1845.

The production of pig and cast iron increased within the states of the Zollverein from 108,440 tons, in 1841, to 300,000 tons in 1845.

The average price of hot-blast pig-iron in Scotland, from 1835 to 1844 inclusive, is given (p. 340), as 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

The mean price for 1845 of the grey pig-iron of the Zollverein, made with coke, is stated (p. 515), as equal to 3*l.* 10*s.* per English ton.

Scotch iron is stated for that year, at the frontier of Prussia, after paying duty, to have been from 4*l.* 3*s.* to 4*l.* 16*s.* per ton.

The quantity of iron produced annually in the states of the Zollverein has hitherto been insignificant, compared with the annual production of this country (300,000 against 2,200,000 tons for 1845, p. xxix.) But I found it to be the opinion of the very intelligent members of various Mining Boards, and of many owners of mines and iron-works with whom I came into communication, that in addition to the favourable changes above adverted to in the dues, transit duties, and means of communication, nothing more was required except the return of political tranquillity, and the establishment of a better-organized system of banking, by which longer credit could be secured, (and to effecting which the attention of the commercial community in Germany had long been seriously directed), to cause a still

greater and more rapid addition to the production of iron than that which, as above stated, has taken place within the last ten years, under the stimulus of the high prices of pig and railway iron in this country.

The benefits which the interior mining districts of the Zollverein will derive from the above contemplated improvements, will be more direct and immediate, in proportion as their distance from the sea adds to their protection from English competition. But the districts nearer the sea expect also to partake greatly in the anticipated progress. The district of Saarbrück, between Rhenish Bavaria and the Moselle, so rich in coal and iron, has already a direct railway communication with the Rhine; and from this river, tolls have been or will very shortly be removed, which are stated by Mr. Banfield, in his comprehensive account of the manufactures of the Rhine*, to amount, for the whole length of the Rhine from Holland to Strasburg, to upwards of 47*s.* per ton, or nearly equal to a freight across the Atlantic or to Australia. Also the coals from that extensive coal basin will then be brought down the stream, at a much diminished cost, to the mouth of the Lahn, and when there, they are in close contact with the rich and abundant iron ore of Nassau. But the district which it appeared to be thought would derive most benefit from these changes would be the coal-field near the mouth of the Ruhr (a few miles below Düsseldorf), to which already the rich iron ores of Nassau are brought in considerable quantity, to mix with the bog ore which is found in great abundance and purity in the valley of the Ruhr, close to coal of good quality. Railways and the river bring the coal and iron to Ruhrort, at the junction of the Ruhr with the Rhine. There is also railway communication from Ruhrort to all parts of Germany.

The number of iron furnaces in that neighbourhood has hitherto been but small, but I understood that several companies were about to establish others when the disturbances in Germany caused the suspension for a time of all commercial enterprise. The iron is made of coke and charcoal, and is therefore, I was informed, of a very superior quality. The price of Scotch pig-iron was at that time, at Ruhrort, 54*s.* per 1000 lbs., while that of the iron made on the spot of better quality was 69*s.* per 1000 lbs. It was the opinion of several of the eminent members of the Mining Boards of that country, and of many other persons fully conversant with the subject, that the quantity of iron would be greatly increased, and its price diminished, under the operation of the contemplated changes, and after the return of political quiet and commercial credit; and that they saw no reason why the increasing wants of Germany should not by degrees be met from her own resources, even with a much less amount of protection than is now imposed.

* "Industry of the Rhine, embracing a View of the Social Condition of the Manufacturing Population of that District," No. 28 of Mr. Knight's Monthly Volumes, 1848.

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

FROM

THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT,

1849.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., MP.
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, *26th May*, 1849.

THE Board have the satisfaction of reporting that their foreign and domestic correspondence continues to furnish testimony of the efficacy of Vaccination in the great majority of cases.

During the past year 174,991 charges of Lymph have been distributed, and 11,790 children have been vaccinated by the Surgeons appointed in the London districts. The Board have likewise received returns of 88,482 cases vaccinated with Lymph sent from the Office of the National Vaccine Establishment.

The Board have furnished large supplies of Lymph, for the use of the Army and Navy, and they rejoice that it thus falls in the course of their duty to transmit the genuine Lymph to a large body of men amongst whom it is almost impossible to keep up a self-supply.

In consequence of an alarming prevalence of Small-pox in several of the West India Islands, orders have been received from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Lymph should be forwarded by every packet in addition to the usual periodical supplies. The Board have complied with these directions, and intelligence has been already transmitted to them of the great efficacy of the Lymph so sent.

A large supply of Lymph has been forwarded to Aden and to Scinde. The Board have thus the satisfaction of returning the real boon of protection to that quarter of the globe whence the palliative measure of Inoculation was first introduced into Europe.

Possessing that valuable boon the Board regret that according to accounts they have lately received, the practice of Inoculation should still partially prevail in one part of the United Kingdom, viz., Ireland. On the other hand, it is encouraging to them to recur to the enlightened expressions used by the Lord Chief Justice of England on the illegality of the practice in this country, and they trust that the influence of so sound a judgment may be extended throughout Her Majesty's dominions.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN AYRTON PARIS, M.D.
President of the Royal College of Physicians.

EDWARD STANLEY,
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

JAMES ALDERSON, M.D.
Senior Censor of the Royal College of Physicians.

C. HUE, M.D., *Registrar.*

REPORT

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

NEW CHURCHES.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT of Her Majesty's COMMISSIONERS for Building NEW CHURCHES.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

HER Majesty's Commissioners in their last Report stated, that 420 Churches had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for 464,008 persons, including 267,767 free seats, appropriated to the use of the poor.

They have now to state, that 29 Churches have, by the aid of grants from the funds placed at their disposal, been since completed at the following places; viz., in the district of St. James, Congleton, in the parish of Astbury; in the district of Danebridge, in the parish of Davenham; at Minshull Vernon, in the parish of Middlewich; in the district of St. Peter, Macclesfield, in the parish of Prestbury; and in the districts of Bredbury and St. Mark, Dukinfield, in the parish of Stockport, all in the county of Chester: in the district of Milford, in the parish of Duffield, in the county of Derby; at Birtley, in the parish of Chester-le-Street; in the district of All Saints, in the parish of Monkwearmouth; and in the district of St. John, in the parish of Darlington, all in the county of Durham: in the district of Two-Mile-Hill, in the parish of St. George, in the county of Gloucester; at East Greenwich, in the parish of Greenwich, in the county of Kent; in the district of Hurst, in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne; in the district of Walsden, in the parish of Rochdale; in the district of Lumb-in-Rosendale, in the parish of Whalley, all in the county of Lancaster; at Portland Town, in the district parish of Christ Church, St. Mary-le-bone; at Highbury, in the parish of Islington; in Camden Square, in the parish of St. Pancras, all in the county of Middlesex: in the district of Sighill, in the parish of Earsdon, in the county of Northumberland; in the district of Pembroke Dock, in the parish of St. Mary, in the town and county of Pembroke; in the district of Etruria, and in the district of Northwood, and in the district of Hope, all in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent; in the district of St. Mark, in the parish of Wolverhampton, all in the county of Stafford: in the parish of Battersea, in the county of Surrey: in the district of St. Thomas, in the parish of St. John, Coventry, in the county of Warwick; in the district of Mytholmroyd, in the parish of Halifax; in the district of East Knottingley, in the parish of Pontefract; in the district of Eldon, in the parish of Sheffield, all in the county of York.

In these 29 Churches accommodation has been provided for 19,265 persons, including 13,309 free seats for the use of the poor.

Thus, in the whole, 449 Churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 483,273 persons, including 281,076 free seats, appropriated to the use of the poor.

Her Majesty's Commissioners beg further to report, that 21 Churches are now in the course of building at the following places, to the erection of which they have contributed pecuniary aid from the funds placed at their disposal; viz., in the district of Saltley, in the parish of Aston-juxta-Birmingham, in the county of Warwick; in St. Thomas's district, in the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green, in the county of Middlesex; at Bankfoot, at Clayton, and in the district of Oxenhope, all in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York; in the district of St. Jude, in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, in the city of Bristol; in the district of Ramsbottom, in the parish of Bury, in the county of Lancaster; in the district of Charlesworth, in the parish of Glossop, in the county of Derby; at Shepherd's Bush, in the parish of Hammersmith, in the county of Middlesex; in the district of Shelf, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York; in the district of Pensnett, in the parish of Kingswinford, in the county of Stafford; at Golborne, in the parish of Lowton, in the county of Lancaster; in the district of Benfield Side, in the parish of Lanchester, in the county of Durham; in the district of Godley, in the parish of Mottram, in the county of Chester; at Heaton Mersey, or Didsbury, in the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster; at Ennismore-gardens, Knightsbridge, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminister, in the county of Middlesex; in the district of Healey, in the parish of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster; in the district of Ocker-hill, in the parish of Tipton, in the county of Stafford; in the district of St. James, Burnley, in the parish of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster; at Baxtergate, in the parish of Whitby, in the county of York; and in the district of St. Matthew, in the parish of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford.

The state of the works at each of these Churches, on the 20th day of June 1849, is fully detailed in the Schedule accompanying this Report, marked (A).

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that plans for 22 Churches have been approved of, to be built at the following places; viz., in the parishes of All Saints and St. John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland; at Totworth, in the parish of Chard, in the county of Somerset; in Great Peter-street, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster; at Coxhoe, in the parish of Kelloe, in the county of Durham; in the districts of Treverbyn and Charlestown, in the parish of St. Austell; in the district of Godolphin, in the parish of St. Breage; and in the district of Carnmenellis, in the parish of Wendron, all in the county of Cornwall: in the districts of St. Paul and of St. James, Devonport, in the parish of Stoke Damerell, in the county of Devon; in the Marsh district, in the parish of West Ham, in the county of Essex; in the district of St. Matthew, Chadderton, in the parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham; in the district of St. Paul, Burnley, in the parish of Whalley; in the district of Paddington in Pendleton, in the parish of Eccles; and in the parish of Chorley, all in the county of Lancaster: in the district of St. Paul, in the parish of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen; in the district of East Morton, in the parish of Bingley, in the county of York; in the district of Portwood, in the parish of Stockport; at Kingsley, in the parish of Frodsham, in the county of Chester; in the district of Skewen, in the parish of Cadoxton, in the county of Glamorgan; and in the district of St. Thomas, Woolwich, in the parishes of Charlton and Woolwich, in the county of Kent.

They have also under consideration, plans for new Churches to be erected in Trinity district, Willenhall, in the parish of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford; in the district parish of Brompton, in the county of Middlesex; in the parish of Gravesend, in the county of Kent; in the district of All Saints, in the parish

parish of Leeds, in the county of York; and at South Lambeth, in the district parish of St. Mark, Kennington, in the county of Surrey.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that they have made conditional grants towards the erection of Churches at the following places (which grants are still pending and unpaid, in consequence of some of these Churches not having yet been commenced, and others not having been completed and consecrated); viz., at Holgate, in the parish of St. Mary Bishophill Junior, in the city of York; at Clayton, Great Horton, and in the districts of Bankfoot and Oxenhope, all in the parish of Bradford; in the districts of Morton and East Collingworth, in the parish of Bingley; at Shelf, in the parish of Halifax; in St. John's district, Barnsley, in the parish of Silkstone; in the districts of Little London and All Saints, in the parish of Leeds; in the districts of Pitsmoor, Eldon and St. John, Moorfields, in the parish of Sheffield; at Baxtergate, in the parish of Whitby; and at Gomersal, in the parish of Birstall, all in the county of York: at Heaton Mersey, and in Christ Church district, Denton, both in the parish of Manchester; in the district of Paddington, in the parish of Eccles; in the district of Ramsbottom, in the parish of Bury; in the district of Healey, in the parish of Rochdale; in the parish of Chorley; in the district of St. Matthew, Chadderton, and at Kirkhams, in the parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham; at Golborne, in the parish of Lowton; in the districts of St. Paul, St. James and All Saints, Burnley and Lumb, all in the parish of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster: in the parish of Christ Church, Southwark; in the Wandsworth-road, in the district parish of St. Mark, Kennington, Lambeth; in the Westminster-road, in the parish of St. George the Martyr; and in the parishes of Battersea and Rotherhithe, all in the county of Surrey: in Great Peter-street, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, and for two Churches in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster; at Portland Town, in the district parish of Christ Church, St. Mary-le-bone; at Haverstock Hill, in the parish of Hampstead; at Shepherd's Bush, in the parish of Hammersmith; at Camden Town and at Haverstock Hill, in the parish of St. Pancras; in the district parish of Brompton; and in the parish of Bethnal Green, all in the county of Middlesex: in the parish of St. Margaret, in the town of Leicester; in West-street, in the parish of Brighton, in the county of Sussex; at East Greenwich, in the parish of Greenwich; in the district of St. Thomas, in the parish of Charlton; at Gravesend; and in the district of St. James, Hatcham, in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, all in the county of Kent: at Coxhoe, in the parish of Kelloe; in St. John's district, in the parish of Darlington; in All Saints district, in the parish of Monkwearmouth; in the district of Sighill, in the parish of Earsdon; at Birtley, in the parish of Chester-le-Street; and in the district of Benfieldside, in the parish of Lanchester, all in the county of Durham: in the parishes of All Saints and St. John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland; at Prickwillow, in Trinity parish, in the city of Ely; in the parish of Charles, near Plymouth; in the districts of St. James and St. Paul, Devonport; in the parish of Stoke Damerell, in the county of Devon; at Totworth, in the parish of Chard, in the county of Somerset; in the district of Pensnett, in the parish of Kingswinford; in the district of Moxley, in the parish of Wednesbury; in the districts of Hope and Northwood, both in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent; in the district of Sneyd, in the parish of Burslem; in St. George's district, in the parish of Darlaston; in the district of Chesterton, in the parishes of Wolstanton and Audley; in Trinity district, Willenhall; in St. Luke's district, Bilston; and in the districts of St. Matthew and St. Mark, in the parish of Wolverhampton; in the district of Ocker Hill, in the parish of Tipton, all in the county of Stafford: at Fearnall Heath, in the parish of Claines, and in the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester; in the district of Saltley, in the parish of Aston-juxta-Birmingham, and in the district of

St. Thomas, in the parish of St. John, Coventry, in the county of Warwick; in the district of Skewen, in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, and in the parish of Llangonoyd, both in the county of Glamorgan; in the parish of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen; in the district of Godley, in the parish of Mottram; in the parish of Sandbach; at Minshull Vernon, in the parish of Middlewich; at Danebridge, in the parish of Davenham; in St. Peter's district, Macclesfield, in the parish of Prestbury; in the district of Portwood, in the parish of Stockport; and at Kingsley, in the parish of Frodsham, all in the county of Chester: in the Weir district, in the parish of St. Paul, and in St. Jude's district, and for another Church in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol; in the district of Charlesworth, in the parish of Glossop; in the district of Bridge Hill, in the parish of Duffield, in the county of Derby; in the district of Godolphin, in the parish of St. Breage; in the district of Carnmenellis, in the parish of Wendron; in the district of Mount Hawke, in the parish of St. Agnes; in the districts of Charlestown and Treverbyn, in the parish of St. Austell, all in the county of Cornwall: at Rhymney, in the county of Monmouth; at Penrith, in the county of Cumberland; in St. Edmund's district, in the parish of St. Giles, in the town of Northampton; and in the Marsh district, in the parish of West Ham, in the county of Essex.

Her Majesty's Commissioners annexed a Schedule to their last Report, containing a list of applications which had been made to them from various places for pecuniary aid towards building new Churches. A list of such applications as are still pending, and of those which have since been received, accompanies this Report, marked (B).

Her Majesty's Commissioners have, since their last Report, afforded, or expressed their willingness to afford, the facilities contained in the Church Building Acts (subject to the provisions relating thereto in the Public Health Act, 1848), for obtaining the enlargement of existing or for procuring additional burial-grounds at the following places; viz., for the parishes of Buckland and Sunninghill, in the county of Berks; for the parish of Wrenbury, in the county of Chester; for the parish of Illogan, in the county of Cornwall; for the parish of Llanychairn, in the county of Carnarvon; for the parish of Linton, in the county of Cambridge: for the parishes of Brixham, Dawlish, Plympton St. Maurice and St. Marychurch, all in the county of Devon: for the chapelry district of Hazlewood, in the parish of Duffield, in the county of Derby; for Trinity district parish, Stockton-on-Tees, and for the parish of Stockton-on Tees, both in the county of Durham: for the chapelry of Pentre, in the parish of Bangor, in the county of Carnarvon; for the parishes of Cadoxton and Michaelstone-super-Avon, in the county of Glamorgan; for the parishes of Fareham, King Somborne, Winchfield and Kingsley, all in the county of Southampton: for the parish of Carisbrook, in the Isle of Wight; for the parishes of Garstang and Childwall; for the chapelries of Admarsh and Bleasdale; for the chapelry of Walton-le-Dale, all in the county of Lancaster: for the parish of Saxby, and for several parishes in the borough of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln; for the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex; for the parish of Cuckney, in the county of Nottingham; for the parishes of Hardingstone and Potterspury, in the county of Northampton; for the parish of Worksop, in the county of Nottingham; for the parishes of Churchill and Chadlington, in the county of Oxford; for the parish of St. Mary, in the town and county of Pembroke; for the parishes of Tettenhall, Dilhorne, Handsworth and Alton, and for the chapelry of Willenhall, in the parish of Wolverhampton, all in the county of Stafford: for the parish of Hordley, in the county of Salop; for the parish of Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset; for the parishes of Headley, Ashtead, Addington, Cranley and Croydon, all in the

the county of Surrey: for the parish of Uckfield, in the county of Sussex; for the chapelry of Temple Balsall, in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, and for the parishes of Bickenhill and Nuneaton, all in the county of Warwick: for the parishes of Bramshaw and Chiseldon, in the county of Wilts; for the parishes of Sessay and Bedale; for the chapelry of Drighlington, in the parish of Birstall; for the chapelry of Spennithorne, in the parish of Bellerby, and for the chapelry of Heptonstall, in the parish of Halifax, all in the county of York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also afforded, or expressed their willingness to afford, the same facilities for obtaining sites for new Churches at the following places; viz. at York Town, in the parish of Sandhurst; at Warfield, in the parish of Bracknell; in the parish of Bisham, and in the parish of Linslade, all in the county of Berks: for the district of Danebridge, in the parish of Davenham; for the district of Castle Hall, Dukinfield, and for the district of St. Matthew, both in the parish of Stockport; and at Kingsley, in the parish of Frodsham, all in the county of Chester: at Abercowin, in the parish of Llanvihangel, in the county of Carmarthen; for the district of Godolphin, in the parish of St. Breage, and at Herodsfoot, in the parish of Duloe, both in the county of Cornwall: for the parish of Ilfracombe; at Knighton Heathfield, in the parish of Hennock; in the district of Sutton-on-Plym, in the parish of Charles; in the districts of St. James, St. Paul and St. Mary, in the parish of Stoke Damerell, all in the county of Devon: at Kingsterndale, in the parish of Bakewell; at Clay Cross, in the parish of North Wingfield; and in the district of St. Paul, in the parish of St. Alkmund, Derby, all in the county of Derby: at Lynesack, in the parochial chapelry of Hamsterley; for the district of Benfieldside, in the parish of Lanchester; and at Thorpe, in the parish of Grindon, all in the county of Durham: at Monkton Wyld, in the parish of Whitchurch Canonicorum, and in the parish of Tincleton, all in the county of Dorset: in the parish of Whitford, in the county of Flint; at Warmley, in the parish of Siston, and at Nailsworth, in the parish of Avening, both in the county of Gloucester: at Purbrook Heath, in the parish of Farlington, and in the parish of East Woodhay, both in the county of Southampton: at New Gate Street, in the parish of Hatfield, and at Letty Green, in the parish of Hertingfordbury, both in the county of Herts: for the district of St. James, Hatcham, in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford; at Kingsdown, in the parish of Ringwould; in the parishes of Gravesend, Penshurst, Walmer and Yalding, all in the county of Kent: at Walkden Moor, in the parish of Eccles; at Golborn, in the parish of Lowton; at Inskip, in the parish of St. Michael-on-Wyre; at Sutton, in the parish of Prescot; in the parishes of Lytham, Chorley, All Saints Liverpool, and at Wavertree, in the parish of Childwall, all in the county of Lancaster: at Govillon, in the parish of Llanwennarth, and at Llangibby, both in the county of Monmouth: in the parish of Great Stanmore; in St. Thomas's district, in the parish of Bethnal Green; at Shepherd's Bush, in the parish of Hammersmith; at Upper Edmonton, in the parish of Edmonton; in Bessborough-street, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster; in the district parish of Brompton, and in the district of Christ Church, in the parish of St. George in the East, all in the county of Middlesex: for St. Edmund's district, in the parish of St. Giles, Northampton; in the parish of Rotherfield Greys, in the county of Oxford; in St. Luke's district, Bilston; and in Trinity district, Willenhall, both in the parish of Wolverhampton; and at Stanton, in the parish of Ellaston, all in the county of Stafford: at Bicton, in the parish of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop; at Vobster, in the parish of Mells, in the county of Somerset; at Northend, in the parish of Croydon, in the county of Surrey; at Southwater, in the parish of Horsham; in the parish of Treyford St. Peter; and at Kemp Town, in the parish of Brighton, in the county of Sussex; at Copston, in the parish of Monks Kirby, in the

county of Warwick; at Heywood, in the parish of Westbury, in the county of Wilts; for the districts of Little London and Meanwood, in the parish of Leeds; at Clayton, and in the district of Oxenhope, in the parish of Bradford; and in the district of Pitsmoor, in the parish of Sheffield, all in the county of York.

The same facilities have been afforded or offered by Her Majesty's Commissioners for obtaining sites for Parsonages and Glebe for the incumbents, at the following places; viz. for the new parish of St. Andrew, Montpelier, near Bristol; at Parr, near St. Helen's, in the parish of Prescot; and in St. Paul's district, in the parish of Preston, both in the county of Lancaster: at Millbrook, in the parish of Maker, in the county of Cornwall; at West Ashton, in the parish of Steeple Ashton, in the county of Wilts; in Trinity district, in the parish of Southwell, in the county of Nottingham; at Woodville, in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicester; at Newchapel, in the parish of Wolstanton, and at Ellenhall, both in the county of Stafford; for the parish of Witham, in the county of Essex; in the new parish of Cold Harbour, in the county of Surrey; at Knighton-upon-Teme, in the parish of Lindridge, in the county of Worcester; in the parish of Brading, in the Isle of Wight; and in the parish of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, in the county of York; also for the sites of new Churches and Parsonages at Resolven, in the parish of Llantwit, in the county of Glamorgan; at Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the county of Surrey; in All Saints district, in the parish of Leeds; at Shepton, in the parish of Overton; and at Dringhouses, in the parish of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, in the city of York; in the parish of Pinchbeck, in the county of Lincoln; in the Livermore Road, and in the Broke and Marlborough Road, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex; in the Wolverhampton Road, in the parish of Penkridge, in the county of Stafford; for the new Church and Churchyard, in the parish of St. Mary Northgate, in the city of Canterbury; and for the new Churches and Churchyards at Charlton, in the parish of Downton, in the county of Wilts; and at Newtown Soberton, in the parish of Meon Stoke, in the county of Southampton; also for the site of the new Church, Churchyard and Parsonage at Manthorpe-cum-Little-Gonerby, in the parish of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln; for the new Church, Churchyard and Glebe at Hatchett, in the parish of Winkfield, in the county of Berks, and also for enlarging the site of Botley Church, in the parish of Chertsey, in the county of Surrey.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to state, that the parish of Prescot, in the county of Lancaster, has been divided into two distinct and separate parishes, under the powers contained in the 16th sect. 58th Geo. 3d, c. 45, and the 13th sect. 59th Geo. 3d, c. 134, and that consequent upon such division the glebe land, commuted vicarial tithes, moduses and other endowments heretofore belonging to the vicar or incumbent of the parish church of Prescot have been apportioned between such vicar and the vicar of the new, distinct and separate parish of Sutton respectively for the time being, in the proportion of 1,267 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.* to the former, and 715 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d.* to the latter.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to report, that certain contiguous parts of the parishes of Altarnun, St. Neot and Cardynham, in the county of Cornwall, have been formed into a consolidated chapelry, under the 9th sect. 8th & 9th Vict., c. 70, and assigned to the church called Trinity Church, situate in the first-named parish; that certain contiguous parts of the parishes of Ipsden, Newnham, Murren and Mongewell, in the county of Oxford, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to the church of St. John the Evangelist, situate at Stoke Row, in the first-named parish; that certain contiguous parts of the parishes of Rotherfield Greys, Rotherfield Peppard, and Henley-on-Thames, in the said county of Oxford, have been formed into a similar consolidated

dated chapelry, and assigned to the church called Trinity Church, in the first-named parish; that certain contiguous parts of the parishes of Dilhorne and Blurton, in the county of Stafford, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to the church of St. Peter, situate at Forsbrook in the former parish; and that certain contiguous parts of the parishes of Stowe and Colwich, in the said county of Stafford, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to the church of St. Peter, at Hixon, in the former parish.

Since the last Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners, Chapelry districts, under the 16th sect. 59th Geo. 3d, c. 134, have been assigned under their authority to the following Churches; namely, to St. Thomas's Church at Biggen, in the parish of Hartington, St. John's Church at Alkmonton, in the parish of Longford, and Trinity Church at Shirebrook, in the parish of Pleasley, all in the county of Derby: to the Churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Stephen, in the parish of St. Hilda, South Shields, in the county of Durham; to St. Michael's Church, at Bussage, in the parish of Bisley, in the county of Gloucester; to St. John's Church at Newton, in the parish of Clodock, in the county of Hereford; to Trinity Church at West Marsh, in the parish of St. Nicholas Ash, in the county of Kent; to Trinity Church, in the town and parish of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster; to St. John's Church, at Manthorpe, in the parish of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln; to Christ Church, at Highbury, in the parish of St. Mary, Islington; to St. Jude's Church, in Commercial-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, and to St. Michael's Church, in Burleigh-street, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, all in the county of Middlesex: to Trinity Church, at Kimberley, in the parish of Greasley, in the county of Nottingham; to St. John's Church, at Newcastle, in the parish of Clun, and to Christ Church, at Little Drayton, in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales, both in the county of Salop; to Trinity Church, at Clandown, in the parish of Midsomer Norton, in the county of Somerset; to St. Mark's Church, on Staplefield Common, in the parish of Cuckfield, in the county of Sussex; to Trinity Church, at Warton, in the parish of Polesworth, in the county of Warwick; to Trinity Church, at Heywood, in the parish of Westbury, in the county of Wilts; to St. John's Church, at Goole, in the parish of Snaith, in the East Riding of the county of York; to St. Paul's Church, at Healey, in the parish of Masham, in the North Riding of the county of York; to St. Paul's church at Armitage Bridge, in the parish of Almondbury; to St. James's Church, at Manston, in the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet; to St. Thomas's Church, at Gawber, in the parish of Darton; to St. Matthew's Church, at West Town, in the parish of Dewsbury; to St. James's Church, at Grewelthorpe, in the parish of Kirkby Malzeard; to St. Mary's Church, at Greaseborough, in the parish of Rotherham; to St. Mary's Church, at Middleton, in the parish of Rothwell; to St. John's Church, at Dodworth, in the parish of Silkstone; and to Christ Church, at Attercliffe, and Ecclesall Church, at Ecclesall Bierlow, both in the parish of Sheffield, and all in the West Riding of the county of York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to report, that they have, under the powers vested in them by the 1st sect. 8th & 9th Vict., c. 70, ordered that a new Church, called St. Paul's Church, lately erected at Walkden Moor, in the parish of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster, should be substituted for the old Chapel at Walkden Moor aforesaid; that a new Church, called St. John's Church, lately erected in and for the parish of South Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, should be substituted for the old Church of St. John in such parish; that a new Church lately erected in and for the parish of Ewell, in the county of Surrey, should be substituted for the old Church of St. Mary, in such parish; and that a new Church, called St. Michael's Church, lately erected in and for the parish

of Broadway, in the county of Worcester, should be substituted for the old Church of St. Edburgh in such parish.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that they have, with the requisite consents, transferred all the respective endowments, emoluments, or rights, of or belonging to each such old Church to each new Church so substituted in lieu thereof.

Under the powers vested in them by the 5th sect. 1st & 2d Will. 4, c. 38, Her Majesty's Commissioners have declared the patronage of a new Church, called Christ Church, lately built and endowed by Miss Sarah Taylor, of Moor Green, in the county of Worcester, and James Taylor, of Moseley Hall, in the same county, Esq., at Yardley Wood, in the parish of Yardley, in the said county, to be vested in the said Sarah Taylor and James Taylor, their respective heirs and assigns, and to which Church a particular district, consisting of portions of the said parish of Yardley and of the adjoining parish of King's Norton, is in course of being assigned, under the 10th and 11th sections of the same Act.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to report, that they have had under their favourable consideration the following applications, under the last-mentioned Act, for the perpetual patronage of new Churches, which are proposed to be built and endowed, and that these cases respectively are in progress towards completion; namely, from the Duke of Sutherland, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in his Grace, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow, in the parish of Lilleshall, in the county of Salop; from George Bengough, Esq., for the perpetual patronage to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow at the Ridge, in the parish of Wootton-under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester; from George Savile Foljambe, Esq., for the perpetual patronage of a new Church which he is building, and proposes to endow at Dalton, in the parish of Rotherham, in the West Riding of the county of York; from Thomas Clifton, Esq., and others, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in the said Thomas Clifton, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church now building by subscription, and to be endowed by him, in the parish of Lytham, in the county of Lancaster; from Mrs. Frances Brodbelt Stallard Penoyre, Widow, and others, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in the possessor, for the time being, of a certain estate called "The Moor," in the parish of Clifford, in the county of Hereford, of a new Church which the said Mrs. Penoyre and others propose to build and endow in the said parish of Clifford; from the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow at Oldfield, in the parish of Bowden, in the county of Chester; and from the Rev. Henry Venn Elliott and others, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in trustees, of a new Church, called St. Mark's Church, already built, and proposed to be endowed in the parish of Brighton, in the county of Sussex.

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COTTENHAM.
LANSDOWNE.
W. H. HALE.
C. S. LEFEVRE.

Church Commissioners' Office,
26 June 1849.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE (A.)

PLACES where NEW CHURCHES are building, towards the Erection of which HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS have made Conditional Grants of Money.

PARISH AND PLACE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	STYLE and CHARACTER of the Church.	ACCOMMODATION In Pews.	ACCOMMODATION On Free Seats.	Total Accommodation.	Architect's Estimate, including Incidental Expenses and Commission.	When the first Stone was laid.	STATE of the WORKS at the several CHURCHES on the 20th JUNE 1849.	When the Church will be Completed.
							£. s. d.			
Aston-juxta-Birmingham, District of Saltley.	Warwick	Worcester -	- - Gothic, of 15th century.	212	582	794	5,818 2 10	24 Oct. 1848.	- - the walls average about 15 feet in height above the ground, the heads and tracery of some of the lower windows are fixed, and a considerable quantity of stone work is prepared for fixing.	1 July 1850.
Bethnal-Green, St. Matthew, District of St. Thomas.	Middlesex	London -	- - early English, of 12th century.	- -	890	890	4,950 - -	23 May 1849.	- - the concrete footings and arches of the foundations are all complete, and the walls raised to the height of six feet above the surface of the ground.	21 June 1850.
Bradford, Bankfoot - -	York -	Ripon -	- - decorated Gothic, of 14th century.	140	350	490	1,830 - -	13 Sept. 1848.	all the roofs are on, and the slating is in progress - -	Oct. 1849.
Ditto, Clayton - -	York -	Ripon -	- - Gothic, of 14th century.	210	592	802	2,500 - -	29 May 1849.	the walls are level with the top of the plinth - -	1 June 1850.
Ditto, Oxenhope - -	York -	Ripon -	- - Norman, of 11th century.	- -	437	437	1,364 - -	14 Feb. 1849.	- - the external masonry is completed, and the slating half finished.	Sept. 1849.
Bristol, St. Philip and Jacob, District of St. Jude.	Gloucester	- - Gloucester and Bristol.	- - Gothic, of 14th century.	- -	549	549	2,365 - -	17 Aug. 1848.	- - the walls are being plastered, and the internal doors, fittings, &c., being fixed.	1 August 1849.
Bury, District of Ramsbottom	Lancaster	Manchester	Gothic - -	467	365	832	2,850 - -	Dec. 1844.	- - the works are in the same state as mentioned in the last Report.	uncertain.
Glossop, District of Charlesworth.	Derby -	Lichfield -	- - early English, of 12th century.	250	250	500	1,930 - -	25 Oct. 1848.	- - the floors and roofs are all completed; the pews and pulpit, &c., not yet fixed; the plasterers' work is nearly completed; the slaters' work is entirely finished; the plumbers' and glaziers' work will be finished in about a fortnight, and the painters' work not yet commenced.	Sept. 1849.
Halifax, District of Shelf -	York -	Ripon -	- - Gothic, of 14th century.	148	345	493	1,800 - -	27 Feb. 1849.	the walls are up to the springing of the windows - -	Dec. 1849.

(continued)

Schedule (A.)—PLACES where NEW CHURCHES are building—*continued.*

PARISH AND PLACE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	STYLE and CHARACTER of the Church.	ACCOMMODATION In Pews.	ACCOMMODATION On Free Seats.	Total Accommodation.	Architect's Estimate, including Incidental Expenses and Commission. £. s. d.	When the first Stone was laid.	STATE of the WORKS at the several CHURCHES on the 20th JUNE 1849.	When the Church will be Completed.
Hammersmith, Shepherd's Bush.	Middlesex	London -	- - Gothic, of 14th century.	294	338	632	4,941 6 –	3 April 1849.	- - the side walls of the aisles, chancel and vestry are built; the east gable of the chancel is built up to the height of the side walls, and the west gable of the nave to the springing of the west window head; the nave arches are all set, and the north wall of the clerestory is built; the tower is 39 feet above the ground line; and the principal part of the timbers are fixed for the roofs.	June 1850.
Kingswinford, District of Pensnett.	Stafford -	Lichfield -	- - pointed Gothic, with tower.	- -	936	936	5,092 3 –	27 Mar. 1846.	- - the whole of the works are completed, except the chancel floor, seating and other fittings, which are being proceeded with most rapidly.	11 Sept. 1849.
Lanchester, District of Benfieldside.	Durham -	Durham -	early English -	113	281	394	1,552 18 11	- -	the works are being proceeded with.	
Manchester, Heaton Mersey, or Didsbury.	Lancaster	Manchester	Gothic - -	249	248	497	1,952 – –	Nov. 1846.	- - the works are in the same state as mentioned in the last Report.	uncertain.
Mottram, District of Godley	Chester -	Chester -	Gothic - -	386	417	803	2,002 8 –	12 Mar. 1849.	the walls are now ready to receive the roof - - -	30 Nov. 1849.
Rochdale, District of Healey	Lancaster	Manchester	- - decorated, of 14th century.	250	350	600	2,520 – –	4 July 1849.	the foundations are partly got in - - - -	uncertain.
Tipton, District of Ocker Hill	Stafford -	Lichfield -	early English -	108	537	645	2,792 – –	10 April 1849.	- - the whole of the walls are built, and the works generally are in a forward state.	15 Oct. 1849.
Westminster, St. Margaret, Ennismore Gardens.	Middlesex	London -	- - Italian, of 14th and 15th century.	828	480	1,308	8,799 – –	19 Sept. 1848.	- - the church is covered in, the pewing is being fixed, and the other finishings are in a state of great forwardness.	July 1849.
Whalley, District of St. James, Burnley.	Lancaster	Manchester	- - Gothic, of 15th century.	150	377	527	3,100 – –	6 Aug. 1846.	- - the works are in a very forward state, and will be completed in a few weeks.	15 August 1849.
Whitby, Baxtergate - -	York -	York -	- - Gothic, of 13th century.	380	840	1,220	3,300 – –	12 Oct. 1848.	- - the roof is on and sparred, and the internal work is in a forward state of preparation.	- - end of year 1849.
Wolverhampton, District of St. Matthew.	Stafford -	Lichfield -	- - Gothic, of 13th century.	96	616	712	4,251 – –	28 Aug. 1848.	- - the building is covered in, and the plastering of the inside nearly completed; the wood work is all ready for fixing.	Sept. 1849.

SCHEDULE (B.)

APPLICATIONS for further CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.

PARISH.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	Population.	Church Accommodation.
Banbury, South Banbury	Oxford	Oxford	10,035	—
Blackburn, Walton-le-Dale	Lancaster	Manchester	59,791	17,264
Bedford Level, Parishes in.	—	—	—	—
Blazey, St., Parr District	Cornwall	Exeter	3,234	—
Blockley	Worcester	Worcester	2,015	820
Cirencester	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	6,004	1,518
Deal	Kent	Canterbury	6,695	1,869
Flint, Town of	Flint	St. Asaph	2,860	375
German	Isle of Man	Sodor and Man	3,758	600
Giles Gate, Durham	Durham	Durham	1,277	250
Gresford	Denbigh	St. Asaph	3,928	825
Helier, St.	Isle of Jersey	Winchester	2,341	—
Kerry	Montgomery,	St. David's	2,199	600
Kingswinford, Hartshill — Wall Heath	Stafford	Lichfield	22,311	5,302
Knaresborough	York	Ripon	8,101	2,038
Llanguick	Glamorgan	St. David's	3,000	400
Llansamlet	Glamorgan	St. David's	3,500	500
Llandefeilog	Carmarthen	St. David's	1,303	800
Lyth	York	York	3,184	800
Manchester, Hulme — Harpurhey	Lancaster	Manchester	270,960	27,274
Mansfield	Nottingham	Lincoln	9,788	1,738
Newport	Isle of Wight	Winchester	4,000	1,000
Newburn	Northumberland	Durham	4,639	600
Oldham, Royton	Lancaster	Manchester	60,448	8,588
Ormskirk, Scarisbrick	Lancaster	Manchester	14,608	4,099
Oswestry	Salop	St. Asaph	8,581	2,016
Penrith	Cumberland	Carlisle	6,429	1,600
Rotherham	York	York	10,417	3,056
Skipton	York	Ripon	6,193	1,364
Stainton	Durham	Durham	2,300	180
Stone	Stafford	Lichfield	7,251	1,030
Stoke-Trister	Somerset	Bath and Wells	428	150
Sutton	Kent	Rochester	1,012	34
Tewkesbury	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	5,780	1,200
Thorpe-next-Norwich	Norfolk	Norwich	2,020	350
Tunstall	Stafford	Lichfield	8,000	1,650
Wirksworth	Derby	Lichfield	7,754	1,832
Writtle	Essex	Rochester	2,348	500
Whitford	Flint	St. Asaph	4,003	459
Wigan	Lancaster	Manchester	51,998	9,793

APPLICATIONS for further CHURCH ACCOMMODATION since the last Report.

PARISH.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	Population.	Church Accommodation.
Agnes, St., Mount Hawke District	Cornwall	Exeter	7,700	530
Birmingham, St. Martin, St. Jude's District	Warwick	Worcester	45,000	3,000
Birstall, Gomersal	York	Ripon	27,379	5,150
Bristol, St. Paul and St. James, the Weir District	City of Bristol	Gloucester and Bristol.	27,456	—
Brompton	Middlesex	London	9,515	1,500
Chorley	Lancaster	Manchester	13,139	2,241
Deal	Kent	Canterbury	6,695	1,869
Deptford, St. Paul, St. James's District, Hatcham	Kent	Rochester	18,626	700
Frodsham, Kingsley	Chester	Chester	5,929	1,400
Gravesend	Kent	Rochester	6,414	850
Lambeth, Kennington, Wandsworth Road	Surrey	Winchester	31,289	3,946
Leeds, All Saints District	York	Ripon	152,054	21,464
Llandefeilog	Carmarthen	St. David's	1,302	—
Llangendeirne	Carmarthen	St. David's	2,624	—
Llanelly, St. Paul's District	Carmarthen	St. David's	11,155	900
Pancras, St., Trinity District	Middlesex	London	129,598	14,250
Prestwich, Kirkhams	Lancaster	Manchester	5,152	1,014
Rochdale, Healey District	Lancaster	Manchester	67,889	10,300
Rotherhithe	Surrey	Winchester	13,917	4,000
Scarborough	York	York	10,060	2,006
Sheffield, St. John's District, Moorfields	York	York	111,091	18,000
Shincliffe	Durham	Durham	1,137	170
Stoke Damerell, St. Paul's District	Devon	Exeter	33,822	4,100
Stoke Newington	Middlesex	London	4,490	800
Wolstanton, Chesterton	Stafford	Lichfield	16,200	2,946
York, St. Mary Bishophill Junior, Holgate	York	York	4,664	250

NEW CHURCHES.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT of Her Majesty's COMMISSIONERS for Building NEW CHURCHES.

[*Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.*]

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
28 *July* 1849.

580.

Under 2 oz.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

ON THE

SIGNET AND PRIVY SEAL OFFICES:

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND

APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1849.

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REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

We, the Committee appointed, in pursuance of your Lordships' Minute of 23rd June, 1848, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the offices of the Clerks of the Signet and of the Lord Privy Seal, having maturely deliberated upon the several matters comprised within the limits of our inquiry, have agreed to the following Report, which we beg leave to submit for your Lordships' consideration.

We have examined the several witnesses whose evidence will be found appended to this Report.

In the case of patents for new inventions, which has formed a large branch of our inquiry, it will be seen that we have had before us persons whose interests are variously affected by the mode of passing patents; and we have not failed to pay the greatest attention to the statements and opinions adduced by those several parties.

We have referred to the Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Treasury in 1836 to inquire into the fees and emoluments of public offices.

We have also made frequent reference to the evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1829 on the law relating to patents for inventions.

Mr. Hindmarch's work on patents has afforded valuable assistance to us in the course of our labours, and we have largely availed ourselves of it in describing the history of patents for inventions.

We have also referred to the publications of Mr. Webster, Mr. Carpmael, and other writers, as affording authentic information in regard to the process of granting patents of invention.

The Act of 27 Henry VIII., c. 11, regulates the passing of instruments through the offices of the Signet and Privy Seal.

The preamble of that Act states that, "Whereas the King's Clerks of His "Grace's Signet and Privy Seal, giving their daily attendance for the passing "and writing of His Majesty's great and weighty affairs, &c., having for their "entertainment and their clerks no fees nor wages certain for those offices "other than such fees as cometh and groweth of the said Signet and Privy "Seal, to the intent that from henceforth they should not by any manner of "means be defeated of any part or portion of the same their fees, Be it there-"fore ordained," &c. The Act then proceeds to ordain that all grants of the King to be passed under any of the Great Seals of England, Ireland, &c., shall be first brought "to the King's Principal Secretary, or to one of the Clerks of "His Grace's Signet, to be at the said office of the Signet passed accordingly." And that "one of the Clerks of the said Signet" shall issue his warrant, subscribed with his hand and sealed with the King's Signet, to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, who is thereupon to issue his warrant in like manner to the Lord Chancellor, &c.

Signet Office.

The Signet Office is a branch of the Secretariat, and equally pertains to all the departments of the Secretaries of State, though the chief business is transacted through the Home Office.

From a very early period the Secretary of State was Keeper of the King's Signet, and had under his direction four Clerks of the Signet. These clerks were appointed by patent for life, and were allowed to perform their duties by deputy.

The Act of 57 Geo. III., c. 63, directed that all officers appointed after the passing of that Act should perform their duties in person, and at fixed salaries; and that the fees belonging to officers so appointed should be carried to the account of the Consolidated Fund.

By the Act of 2 Wm. IV., c. 49, the Lords of the Treasury were authorized to abolish any of the offices of the Clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal, as vacancies should arise. Under this authority two of the four Clerks of the Signet have been abolished.

The establishment of the Signet Office at present consists of—

One Clerk of the Signet, appointed by patent for life.

One Clerk, appointed by patent during pleasure.

A Deputy Clerk of the Signet, and

Two Record Keepers and Receivers of Fees.

Mr. Bentinck, the First Clerk of the Signet, was appointed in the year 1801, from which time it appears he has never attended at the office or performed any duties, the terms of his patent permitting him to appoint a deputy, by whom he acts entirely.

Mr. C. S. Grey, the other Clerk of the Signet, was appointed in the year 1847. He is obliged to perform his duties in person, and is paid by a fixed salary. His duties consist in attending at the Signet Office to sign the various documents.

The Deputy Clerk of the Signet, who acts for Mr. Bentinck, is Mr. Plasket. His duties are the same as those of Mr. Grey, in addition to which he audits the annual account of the Signet Office.

The Clerks of the Signet give their attendance during alternate months.

The Record Keepers and Receivers of Fees are Mr. E. D. Jones and Mr. H. W. Saunders. Their duties are to prepare the whole of the documents which pass through the office, to collect and account for the fees, and, in fact, to carry on the general business of the office.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Jones, these duties have been for some time past performed by Mr. Saunders alone, with the occasional assistance of an extra clerk.

Appendix No. 1. We annex, in the Appendix, a statement showing the amount of fees and emoluments received by the several officers of the establishment in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847.

Appendix No. 2. We also annex an account of the surplus fees paid over to the Consolidated Fund in the same period.

Privy Seal Office. The Keeper of the Privy Seal has always been one of the great officers of state.

Stat. 18 Henry VI. From the time of Henry VI. the affixing of the Privy Seal appears to have been considered as the warrant for the legality and propriety of grants from the Crown, and to have constituted the authority to the Lord High Chancellor for affixing the Great Seal to such grants.

The establishment of the office of the Privy Seal, which has been revised under the authority of the Acts 57 Geo. III., c. 63, and 2 Will. IV., c. 49, is composed as follows, viz.:—

	Salary.
Lord Privy Seal	£2000
Private Secretary	150
First Patent Clerk, Mr. Donne	300
Second Patent Clerk, Mr. Eden	300
Record Keeper and Receiver of Fees, Mr. Eden	200
Junior Clerk, Mr. Goodwin	200
Messenger	70
Housekeeper	30
With an additional allowance from Signet Office of	20

In addition to his salary as Patent Clerk and Record Keeper, &c., Mr. Eden enjoys apartments in the official house, with an allowance of coals and candles.

Mr. Goodwin states that he receives extra pay for attendance after office hours, at the rate of 2*s.* an hour, which he estimates as amounting to about 20*l.* a-year. The office hours are from 10 till 3 o'clock.

He also states that he receives occasional gratuities from individuals desirous

of expediting their patents, for his extra exertions, which he considers as amounting to 70*l.* or 80*l.* a-year.

The attendance of Mr. Donne and Mr. Eden, as Patent Clerks, is during alternate months. As Record Keeper and Receiver of Fees, the latter is in daily attendance throughout the year.

During their months of attendance the Patent Clerks attend at the office every day, but it does not appear that the amount of business they are called upon to perform occupies, on an average, more than an hour a day.

Their duty consists in examining the Privy Seal bills and signing them.

Mr. Eden, as Record Keeper, has the custody of the Records, and it is his duty to see that they are properly examined and deposited.

As Receiver of Fees he pays over to the Consolidated Fund, at the end of every quarter, the amount of surplus fees, after paying the salaries and other expenses of the establishment.

The main business of the office of the Lord Privy Seal appears to devolve on Mr. Goodwin, the junior clerk, who has to prepare the bills and other instruments, and assist in the other duties of the office.

The annexed account will show the amount of the expenses of the Privy Seal Office in each of the three years 1845, 1846, and 1847, and of the surplus fees paid to the Consolidated Fund in the same period. Appendix No. 4.

Patents.

The chief business transacted in the offices of the Signet and Privy Seal is that connected with the passing of Letters Patent, or, as they are commonly called, Patents.

Letters Patent, that is, open letters, *literæ patentes*, are so called, because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the Great Seal pendant at the bottom, and are usually directed or addressed by the King to all his subjects at large, and the patent-rolls, on which they are recorded, are open for public inspection. Vide Blackstone, Com. Book II., ch. 21.

There are two principal classes of Letters Patent, one for the grant of appointments to offices under the Crown, the other for granting to inventors the sole use of their inventions.

The other miscellaneous descriptions of Letters Patent are,—

Charters.
Denizations.
Pensions.
Creations of Honours.
Special Pardons.
Licenses, in Mortmain, and for Trinity House Lights, &c.

But as they go through the same forms as the former class of patents they may be described under the same head.

Patents of Appointment.

The process of passing patents of appointments to offices is as follows:—

1. The First Lord of the Treasury, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, or other minister, whose proper duty it may be, takes the Queen's pleasure in regard to the appointment of a particular individual to an office, and then directs the preparation of the necessary instruments for carrying the appointment into effect.

2. A Sign Manual Warrant (*i. e.*, a Warrant signed by Her Majesty's own hand) is accordingly prepared, addressed to the Attorney or Solicitor-General, directing him to prepare a Bill for Her Majesty's signature.

3. The Bill is prepared in the Patent Bill Office of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, according to a prescribed form, and submitted by the Secretary of State for Her Majesty's signature. Two transcripts of this Bill are at the same time prepared in the Patent Bill Office, one of which is sent to the Signet Office, and eventually becomes the Signet Bill; the other to the Privy Seal Office, to be afterwards made the Privy Seal Bill.

4. The Bill, when it has been signed by the Queen, is called the Queen's Bill, and handed over to the Signet Office, where the Signet Bill is prepared, by appending to the transcript sent there from the Patent Bill Office a proper heading and conclusion. The Clerk of the Signet, or Deputy Clerk, then signs the Bill, and, having procured the Signet to be affixed to it at one of the Secretary of State's Offices, transmits it to the Lord Privy Seal. The Queen's Bill is filed as a record in the Signet Office.

5. The Privy Seal Bill is prepared in the same manner as the Signet Bill, and the Privy Seal having been affixed to it by the Lord Privy Seal it is forwarded to

6. The proper officer of the Lord Chancellor, when the patent is engrossed on parchment and the Great Seal affixed.

It will be seen by a reference to the evidence of Mr. Goodwin, that in certain cases patents pass to the Great Seal by what is called "Immediate Warrant."

In those cases the Queen's Bill is signed by a Clerk of the Signet and a Clerk of the Privy Seal, without having the seals attached; an order is endorsed on the back of the Bill, and signed by the Queen, directing that the patent pass by Immediate Warrant. That order is considered equivalent to a Writ of Privy Seal. The occasions on which it is used are not frequent.

If the instrument be an appointment to an office involving the payment of a salary, two dockets also are prepared in the Privy Seal Office, one addressed to the Lord Privy Seal himself, the other to the Lord Chancellor, and transmitted to the Treasury. These dockets state the nature of the Bill which the Lord Privy Seal has been directed to prepare; and an acknowledgment signed by three of the Lords Commissioners, is appended to them at the Treasury, stating that their Lordships have been made acquainted with their contents. The one addressed to the Lord Privy Seal is returned to that officer, when he proceeds with the Privy Seal Bill. The other is forwarded to the Lord Chancellor.

The process of passing Patents of Invention will be described in a subsequent part of this Report. As that class of instruments is quite different in its character and objects from the patents for appointments, and requires to be differently dealt with, it will be convenient first to conclude this branch of the subject.

Recommendations respecting Patents of Appointment.

Patents of appointments to offices may be arranged under two heads:—

Offices held during pleasure, and
Offices held during life or good behaviour.

We consider that, for the former class of appointments, a Sign Manual Warrant, prepared according to a prescribed form, would in all cases be amply sufficient; and that the inconvenience arising, both to the public and to individuals, from the delay and expense incident to the present mode of making grants of office by patent, might be avoided without detriment to the public service.

We would also suggest that, in the event of a vacancy occurring amongst the members of a Board, it would be sufficient for the Warrant to name the individual by whom the vacancy is to be supplied, without the necessity of re-constituting the entire Board, which is the practice now in some cases.

For the latter class of appointments, those during life or good behaviour, we think it may be advisable still to retain the form of appointment by patent. But even in these cases it appears to us that the process of passing the Letters Patent might be simplified with great advantage.

No necessity can exist for a reference, in every case of a fresh appointment, to the Attorney and Solicitor-General. When a form of appointment has once been settled by competent legal authorities, so as to leave nothing to the discretion of the Department, beyond the insertion of the proper names, dates, &c., in the blank places, the Privy Seal might at once be affixed to the original document prepared in the Department from which the appointment emanates. This would be sufficient authority to the Lord Chancellor for causing the patent to be engrossed, and for affixing the Great Seal to it; it would likewise render unnecessary the Bill and Transcripts which are now prepared in the Patent Bill Office of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and which form the instruments called the Queen's Bill, the Signet Bill, and the Privy Seal Bill.

The dockets now prepared at the Privy Seal Office, when a salary is mentioned in the Bill, might also be dispensed with. The salary of every office under the Crown is regulated by competent authority; these dockets, therefore, are a mere formality, which there appears to be no reason for retaining.

Ecclesiastical appointments differ in some respects from other patents of appointment, inasmuch as the Warrant, authorizing the preparation of the Queen's Bill, is directed to the Clerk of the Signet attending, instead of to the

Attorney or Solicitor-General, and the Queen's Bill is prepared in the Signet Office as well as subsequently the Signet Bill.*

In the case of Colonial Bishopricks it has been, of late years, the practice to direct the Warrant, authorizing the preparation of the Queen's Bill, to the Queen's Advocate.

We recommend in these cases, and also in the cases of Charters, and the other descriptions of Letters Patent before enumerated, that when Her Majesty's pleasure has been taken, the Queen's Bill should be prepared at once in the office of the Secretary of State, and then go through the same process as ordinary patents of appointment to office.

In addition to the above-mentioned instruments, certain documents connected with the appointment of Archbishops and Bishops are prepared in the Signet Office. A few Warrants appointing almsmen are likewise made out there, and the Queen's Letters addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland are entered in the Signet Office, and sealed with the Signet, and signed by one of the Clerks of the Signet. The preparation of these several instruments appears to us to be a duty attaching more properly to the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and we are of opinion that the intervention of the Signet Office should, in all these cases, be dispensed with.

Patents of Invention.

The Treasury Minute constituting our Committee directs our attention only to the practice of the Signet and Privy Seal Offices. But in considering the subject of passing Letters Patent through those offices, it was very difficult, if not impossible, to exclude altogether from consideration the other stages through which they had to pass, inasmuch as the several successive stages are intimately connected with each other, and form links in a continuous chain; and in deciding upon the expediency of reforming any office, whose functions are connected with those of other offices, it is necessary to see what the functions of those offices are before any decision can be safely made.

In the evidence, therefore, annexed to this Report, it will be found that we have extended our inquiry into the general process of passing patents of invention, and though we do not desire to exceed the limits of the duty with which we are entrusted, we think it right to offer some general observations on the subject.

Origin and nature.

It is impossible to ascertain with certainty when grants of Letters Patent for the sole use of inventions were first made in this country, but there is reason to believe that this prerogative of the Crown is very ancient.

The Crown derives this prerogative from the common law, and not from any statute. It is vested in the Crown as the depository of the supreme executive power of the State, to be exercised on the behalf and for the benefit of the public.

No statute is to be found relating to grants for the sole use of inventions prior to the statute of 21 Jas. I. c. 3, called the Statute of Monopolies.

That statute was passed for the purpose of restraining the Crown from making extravagant and illegal grants of monopolies. It declared all monopolies whatsoever to be contrary to law and void, excepting "Letters Patent and grants of "privilege of the sole working or making of any new manufacture to the first "inventor thereof."

The only other public Acts relating generally to patents are the 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 83, 2 and 3 Vic. c. 67, and 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69, which provide remedies for deficiencies in the old law.

Mode of granting.

The grants of the Crown must be made by charters or Letters Patent under the Great Seal; and the command given to the Lord Chancellor to make a patent for an invention is always by means of a writ, or bill, sealed with the Privy Seal, because the Queen cannot herself make her Letters Patent except by means of her Ministers, who act according to her legal commands, and therefore when the patent is written the words by "Writ of Privy Seal" are inscribed, to show by what authority the Lord Chancellor seals the grant.

The present practice in regard to the granting of patents for inventions is, that, in the first instance, a petition to the Queen is left at the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Secretary of State refers that petition to the Attorney or Solicitor-General to consider and report thereon, in order that the Crown may be advised respecting the legality of the grant

* This does not apply to the Bishoprick of Sodor and Man.

sought for, and the expediency of granting it. Upon the petition being left at the chambers of the Attorney or Solicitor-General, the title of the invention inserted in the petition is compared with the descriptions which are contained in all the subsisting caveats in the office. If the invention be not affected by any of those caveats, the patent is allowed to proceed; but if the title appears to relate to an invention which comes within the general description contained in any of the caveats, notice of the petition is sent to each party who has entered such a caveat.

A caveat against a patent is, in substance, a request in writing that a patent for a specified purpose be not granted without notice to the party who enters the caveat. Caveats may be entered at the chambers of the Attorney or Solicitor-General, at the Patent Bill Office, at the Signet Office, at the Privy Seal Office, and at the Patent Office of the Great Seal.

The following are the proceedings on a caveat before the Attorney or Solicitor-General at the report, or first stage:—

The parties to whom notice has been sent are allowed seven days, within which they must enter their opposition, if they intend to oppose the patent. If no opposition take place within that time, the patent proceeds, as of course. If the patent be duly opposed, the proceedings are arrested, and the applicant for the patent must obtain an appointment for a hearing before the Attorney or Solicitor-General, and a summons is served upon the opposing party.

After hearing the parties separately, if the Attorney or Solicitor-General be of opinion that the Queen ought to be advised to grant the prayer of the petition, he reports in favour of the petitioner, and the report is left at the Home Office in order to obtain the Queen's warrant. If the opposition be successful, no report is made, and the application drops.

The Queen's warrant contains Her Majesty's authority to the Attorney or Solicitor-General to prepare a Bill for the intended patent. When completed, it is taken to the Patent Bill Office, which is an office of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, where all Bills for patents to pass the Great Seal are prepared.

Upon the receipt of a warrant for a Bill, the engrossing clerk will prepare the Bill as a matter of course, according to the established form, if no caveat have been entered against it in that office.

Any person may oppose a patent at this stage, whether he have opposed at the previous stage or not; but as a necessary preliminary, he is required to deposit the sum of 30*l.* as a security for the costs, which his neglect to oppose earlier causes the applicant for a patent to incur.

The hearing at this stage is conducted in precisely the same manner as at the report.

If the opposition be successful, all further proceedings are stayed; if not, the Bill is passed and submitted to the Queen for signature.

The Bill, thus completed, is the Queen's Bill, and is passed to the Signet Office, where it is filed, as the warrant to the Clerk of the Signet for preparing and issuing the Signet Bill to the Lord Privy Seal.

The Signet Bill is in like manner filed at the Privy Seal Office, as the Lord Privy Seal's warrant for his proceedings.

Though caveats may be entered both at the Signet and Privy Seal Offices, opposition is now never made at either of these stages of a patent.

Friday is the only public sealing day at the Privy Seal Office; but a Bill may be sealed, at a private seal, or any other day on payment of an additional fee of 2*l.*

After the delivery of the Privy Seal Bill, the proceedings for obtaining a patent take place on the common law side of the Court of Chancery, where there are several officers whose duty it is to prepare, seal, and enrol Letters Patent.

The grant of a patent may be again opposed before the Lord Chancellor. In that case the applicant for the patent must prepare a petition stating all the facts and proceedings, and praying that Letters Patent may be made and sealed in pursuance of the writ of Privy Seal. The material allegations of this petition must be supported by affidavit, to be sworn before a Master in Chancery, and the petitioner's opponent must be served with a copy of the petition and of the Lord Chancellor's answer to it.

Upon application for that purpose, a day is fixed for a hearing before the Lord Chancellor, who generally refers the matters of the petition and opposition to the Attorney or Solicitor-General for a special report.

The parties are then again heard by the Attorney or Solicitor-General upon this reference, and if they are satisfied with his report, the Lord Chancellor makes an order in accordance therewith. But if either party be dissatisfied with the report, he must prepare a petition to the Lord Chancellor stating his exceptions to the report, and the Lord Chancellor will then, after again hearing the parties, dispose of the petitions as he may think just.

If a patent be not opposed at the Patent Office of the Great Seal, it is sealed in pursuance of the writ of Privy Seal. If the patent be opposed and the Lord Chancellor decides on granting it, it will be sealed as soon as his Lordship's order for the purpose has been drawn up.

A recepi is first written in the margin of the Privy Seal Bill, stating the day when the Lord Chancellor received the Bill.

The Clerk of the Patents then engrosses the patent, copying it verbatim from the Privy Seal Bill.

He also prepares a docket for the Lord Chancellor's signature, containing the name of the party to whom the patent is granted, the title of the invention, the extent and duration of the grant, the time allowed for specification, and the date of the grant.

The recepi and docket are signed by the Lord Chancellor; the latter instrument being the warrant to the sigillator or sealer, who affixes the Great Seal to the patent after satisfying himself that it corresponds with the docket.

The patent having been sealed, all the documents are taken back to the Patent Office, where the patent is put into a box and delivered to the patentee.

Every patent for a new invention contains a proviso that the patentee shall describe his invention by an instrument in writing, under his hand and seal, termed a specification, and this specification must be enrolled in Chancery within a given time after the date of the patent. In default of which the patent becomes void.

Up to the 1st of January last there were three offices in which specifications might be enrolled, viz.:—

The Enrolment Office,
The Petty Bag Office, and
The Rolls Chapel Office.

The patents themselves, together with the Privy Seal Bills and dockets, are enrolled at the Enrolment Office, where the rolls are kept for two years and then sent to the Petty Bag Office, whence, after the lapse of a certain number of years, the Patent Rolls and Privy Seal Bills are finally sent to the Rolls Chapel.

By an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, 11 and 12 Vic. ch. 94, it is enacted, that from and after the 1st of January, 1849, all specifications shall be enrolled in the Enrolment Office. Since that period, therefore, the necessity for enrolling specifications in the other two offices no longer exists.

Recommendations respecting Patents of Invention.

After considering the evidence, we have come to the conclusion that the number of successive stages through which, (as will be seen from the foregoing detail,) a patent for a new invention must pass before its final completion, is productive of great trouble, delay, and expense to the party seeking the grant, without any corresponding benefit to the public.

The fullest opportunity should, no doubt, be afforded to all persons whose interests may be affected by the grant of an exclusive privilege to manufacture some particular article, to show that good grounds exist why the privilege should not be granted to the party applying for a patent.

The object of granting a patent for an invention is, not merely to secure to an inventor the fair reward of his labour and ingenuity, but also to benefit the public by encouraging such inventions, and it is essential that the Crown should have some tribunal to refer to for advice before making such grants.

With these objects in view, it has not appeared to us that any better course can be devised than a reference to the Attorney or Solicitor-General, to inquire into the merits of the circumstances set forth in the petition, and report thereon to the Crown.

The inquiry would appear, for the most part, to involve considerations rather of a legal than of a scientific nature. But should questions arise, on an opposed petition, where a more than ordinary familiarity with scientific subjects might seem requisite for the due comprehension of the matter under investigation, the

Attorney or Solicitor-General would always have the power, which they now possess and exercise, of calling in some man of practical science, unconnected with the parties before him, and unprejudiced in the matter in dispute, to aid him in coming to a just decision.

We think, however, that ample opportunity having been given for making opposition at this stage of the proceedings, no adequate advantage is derived from a second opposition at the Patent Bill Office. It seems, moreover, that oppositions at that stage are of unfrequent occurrence.

If this opinion should be adopted, and the proceedings at the Patent Bill Office be dispensed with, we would then recommend that some public notice, by advertisement in the Gazette or otherwise, should be given that a patent for a particular object has been applied for, not naming the applicant, or giving more than a very general description of the object of the invention; and that a sufficient number of days should be allowed from the date of the advertisement before proceeding with the petition, in order that a fair opportunity for opposition may be afforded to parties desirous of opposing the grant sought for.

We would also recommend that an outline description, such as is now required to be deposited with the Attorney or Solicitor-General in cases of opposed patents, should be required to be lodged, under seal, with every petition on its first presentation at the Home Office. It is not proposed that this outline description or specification should supersede the specification now required to be enrolled in Chancery, nor that it should be required to enter into the details of the invention; but that it should be considered binding as to the principles of it.

With these provisos we are of opinion that a patent when granted might take its date from the day on which the petition is presented; instead of, as at present, from the day on which the patent is sealed.

We would further suggest for consideration, whether, after the report of the Attorney or Solicitor-General recommending the grant of the patent, a Queen's Bill, carrying the recommendation into effect, might not be prepared at the Home Office, and submitted by the Secretary of State for Her Majesty's signature. We see no reason why it should be engrossed on parchment; we think, on the contrary, it would be far more convenient if it were prepared after the manner of an ordinary Sign Manual Warrant.

We are of opinion that the Queen's Bill, when duly signed, should be passed at once to the Lord Privy Seal, without the intervention of the Signet Office; that the Privy Seal should be affixed to that instrument upon the authority of an instruction to that effect from the Secretary of State; and that the two transcripts prepared in the Patent Bill Office, which now form the Signet and Privy Seal Bills, should be dispensed with.

We, at the same time, recommend that the public seal days in the Privy Seal Office should be extended to two days in the week.

If the proceedings in the Patent Bill Office and in the Signet Office be entirely dispensed with, the fees now payable at those offices must of course cease to be levied. It becomes, therefore, necessary to revise the charges to which letters patent are liable in passing through their several stages previously to their arrival at the Great Seal.

In the case of patents for inventions, the confining the opposition before the Attorney and Solicitor-General to one stage only, will probably render necessary a more rigid investigation at that stage than is required under the present system, and will throw increased responsibility upon the reports of those officers. We consider that, under these circumstances, the Attorney and Solicitor-General would have a fair claim to a higher fee for the single hearing and report than is allowed to them at present. We recommend, therefore, that one fee of 10 guineas should be allowed to the Attorney or Solicitor-General for the hearing and report together (including the fees to their clerks), instead of the separate fees they now receive, amounting to 3*l.* 5*s.* for the hearing, and 4*l.* 4*s.* for the report.

We further recommend that, in lieu of requiring successive payments of fees and stamp duties at the several public offices, a stamp should be affixed to the Queen's Bill in the department in which it is prepared.

In the case of patents of appointment to office, the amount of this stamp might be a small per centage on the salary of the office.

In the case of patents for inventions, we would recommend a stamp of

uniform value, without reference to the number of names included in the grant. Should it be determined to extend the power of granting patents under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to Ireland and Scotland, we are disposed to recommend that, for a patent extending over the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Colonies, a stamp of fifty pounds should be required.

But, if it should be thought inexpedient to debar inventors from taking out patents for England alone, in that case we recommend that a stamp of thirty pounds should be imposed on patents for England, with the Channel Islands and Colonies; with an addition of twenty pounds for Scotland and Ireland, or of ten pounds for either Scotland or Ireland separately.

We are inclined to believe that such an arrangement would afford satisfaction to patentees, and would, at the same time, compensate the revenue for the loss which it would sustain by the adoption of the course we have recommended.

We do not feel ourselves authorized to make any suggestions in regard to the proceedings before the Lord Chancellor.

We have, however, had our attention called to the subject of the specifications and their mode of enrolment, which is intended to be for the information of the public.

It is of great importance to a party applying to take out a patent for an invention to ascertain what patents in relation to the same object have been previously taken out; otherwise, after he has incurred considerable expense in perfecting his invention and obtaining a grant, some previous patent may be discovered which may vitiate his patent by destroying its originality.

For this, and other reasons, it would seem very desirable that specifications should be made more available to the public than they are at present.

It has already been stated that specifications have been hitherto enrolled in three different offices, searches in all of which must frequently be made before a party seeking to obtain a patent for a new invention can satisfy himself that no similar patent has at any time previously been granted; and, from the absence of indexes or proper classification, these searches must always be attended with great uncertainty, and often with great expense.

The difficulties of such a search are enhanced by the specifications being copied on rolls in an engrossing hand.

We are of opinion that these specifications should be entered in book-form in a common hand, and that proper indexes should be made of them. They would then become very valuable references for the public.

Another point to which we have had our attention very much directed is the necessity of a patent going through three distinct and separate processes in order to be made available for the three kingdoms:

By the 24th article of the Act for the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, 5 and 6 Anne, c. 8, it is enacted, "That a seal in Scotland after "the Union be always kept and made use of in all things relating to private "rights or grants, which have usually passed the Great Seal of Scotland, and "which only concern offices, grants, commissions, and private rights within "that kingdom."

By article 8, sec. 3, of the Act of Union with Ireland, 39 and 40 Geo. III., c. 67, it is enacted, "That the Great Seal of Ireland may, if His Majesty shall "so think fit, after the Union, be used in like manner as before the Union, "except where it is otherwise provided by the foregoing articles, within that "part of the United Kingdom called Ireland."

These enactments preclude the Lord Chancellor, though Keeper of the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from granting a patent which can extend to Scotland or Ireland.

An inventor, therefore, in order to secure to himself the full benefit of his invention, must, in many cases, take out a patent under each of the three Great Seals of England, Ireland, and Scotland; thereby, in addition to the increased trouble and delay, very considerably raising the expenses of his patent.

The fees and other charges incurred in taking out a patent for England, the Channel Islands, and the colonies amount, on an average, to about 150*l.* But in order to secure a patent for the three kingdoms, a patentee must incur an expenditure of probably three times that amount.

The following is the course pursued with regard to patents in Ireland and Scotland:—

In Ireland.—1st. Petition to the Queen or to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. If to the Queen, it is referred to the Lord Lieutenant. In either case the petition is referred by the Lord Lieutenant to the Attorney-General for Ireland for report.

2nd. On the receipt of the Attorney-General's report a draft of a Queen's Letter is prepared and forwarded to the Home-office in London.

3rd. The Queen's Letter, which contains the authority for the grant, is signed by Her Majesty, countersigned by the Secretary of State, entered at the Signet-office, and sealed with the Signet, and returned to the Lord Lieutenant.

4th. On the receipt of the Queen's Letter, a warrant is prepared for the Lord Lieutenant's signature, directed to the Attorney or Solicitor General, authorizing him to draw up a fiant containing a grant from the Queen to the parties applying.

5th. The fiant is submitted for his Excellency's signature, and the Privy Seal is affixed.

6th. It is forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown, who prepares the necessary document thereon, to be passed under the Great Seal of Ireland.

Caveats against grants of patents may be lodged with the Attorney or Solicitor General for Ireland; but previously to a hearing, the opposing party is required to lodge 50*l.* to cover the expenses of the inquiry.

In Scotland.—1st. Petition to the Queen, which is left at the Home-office in London.

2nd. Reference of petition to Lord Advocate of Scotland for report.

3rd. Report of Lord Advocate.

4th. Queen's Warrant, prepared at the Home-office, directing preparation of the patent.

5th. The patent is prepared in the office of the Director of Chancery, and carried at once to the office of the Keeper of the Great Seal, to have the seal affixed.

The same proceedings in regard to opposition take place before the Lord Advocate as before the Attorney or Solicitor General at the first stage in England.

App. Nos. 5, 6, 7. The annexed accounts will show the amount of fees and other charges payable on patents in England, Ireland, and in Scotland respectively. It will be observed that these accounts do not include the fees, &c., on the specifications, which vary according to the circumstances of each case.

It appears that previously to the passing of the Acts of Union, patents extending over the three kingdoms were sometimes passed under the Great Seal of England alone, and we see no real practical inconvenience which would arise from permitting such a course to be pursued at the present time.

We would suggest that all patents for new inventions might be granted as of course for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the proceedings for obtaining a patent should take place in this kingdom only. The specification in that case should be required to be enrolled in each of the three capitals.

The proceedings for a patent, whether in England, in Scotland, or in Ireland, must originate by petition to the Crown; and it would seem that Scotch and Irish inventors almost invariably take out patents in England, if not previously to, at all events immediately after, taking out their Scotch or Irish patent. The advantage, therefore, that would arise from the course recommended, in the saving of fees and other charges, and of time and trouble, would be at least as great to the Scotch and Irish patentee as to the English.

Cases, however, may occur in which it might be advisable to have the opinion of the Crown lawyers in Ireland or in Scotland previously to Her Majesty being advised to grant her letters patent.

We would therefore suggest that, if it should be determined to give the power of granting patents under the single Great Seal of the United Kingdom, which should have effect in the three kingdoms equally, a discretionary power should be given to the Secretary of State, enabling him, should he see fit so to do, to refer the petition to either the Attorney or Solicitor-General for England, the Attorney-General for Ireland, or the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

If the views which we have formed with regard to the abolition of patents in some cases, and the simplification in all of the process of passing them,

shall be approved of, the retention of the Signet Office as a distinct branch of the department of the Secretary of State will become unnecessary.

We therefore recommend that the Signet Office be abolished, and whatever business may remain to be transacted connected with the Signet be transferred to the Home Office, together with such of the records, &c., now deposited in the Signet Office as may be necessary for the purposes of official reference. The remainder might be consigned to the custody of the Master of the Rolls, or to the State Paper Office.

Abolition of Signet Office recommended.

The amount of business thus transferred to the Home Office could not be very considerable.

It would still be necessary to retain an establishment for the office of the Lord Privy Seal, though the duties of that office would be much reduced, and would not occupy the time of more than one clerk.

Recommendation respecting Privy Seal Office.

The business of the Signet and Privy Seal Offices is at present conducted in the same house in Abingdon-street, for which a rent is paid by the public. The abolition of the Signet Office would render the retention of this house unnecessary. If apartments could be provided for the future accommodation of the Lord Privy Seal's department in some one of the public buildings in Whitehall, it would be a great convenience in the transaction of the business of that office.

We think it desirable to refer to the Act of 1 Vic., c. 73, by which the Queen is enabled to confer certain powers and immunities on trading or other Companies by means of letters patent.

The operation of that Act will not be in any way affected by the changes proposed in this Report, which have reference only to the mode of passing letters patent.

In concluding our Report, we beg leave to express a hope that the interests of individuals who may be affected by our recommendations and suggestions may be duly considered, and that compensation may be awarded to those whose tenure of office gives them a title to claim it.

MINTO.
G. CORNEWALL LEWIS.
H. RICH.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1849.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE SIGNET AND PRIVY SEAL OFFICES.

David Graham Johnstone, Esq. examined.

D. G. Johnstone, Esq.

August 12, 1848.

1. What office do you hold in the Patent Office?—Clerk of the Patents to Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General.

2. How long have you held that office?—Between nine and ten years.

3. Is it a permanent office?—It is. My predecessor, Mr. Peregrine Dealtry, and other members of his family, held it uninterruptedly for a period of 40 years, or thereabouts; and I have held it since my appointment in 1839, when, upon a vacancy occurring in the office by the appointment of Mr. Dealtry to the situation of Queen's Coroner and Attorney, or Master of the Crown Office, I was appointed by Sir John Campbell and Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, the then Attorney and Solicitor General.

4. Is the office in the joint gift of the Attorney and Solicitor General?—It is. I was appointed by two separate instruments in writing, the one appointing me Clerk of the Patents to the Attorney-General, and the other appointing me Clerk of the Patents to the Solicitor-General.

5. What are the emoluments of the office?—I have a return of the emoluments of the office for the years 1845, 1846, and 1847. Appendix No. 7

6. Will you state the amount?—The gross amount of the emoluments received during the year 1845 was 2707*l.* 3*s*; in 1846, 2730*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; in 1847, 2419*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; making a total in three years of 7856*l.* 6*s.*

7. Do those emoluments arise from fees?—They do.

8. Are those the emoluments of your office or of the Patent Office?—They are the emoluments of my situation in the Patent Office. I also receive the ordinary fees for the Attorney and Solicitor General, and account to them for the same.

9. Are there any deductions from the emoluments which you have described?—There are. In 1845 the expenses amounted to 528*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; in 1846 to 496*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; and in 1847 to 476*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; making a total in three years of 1501*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Appendix No. 8.

10. Then the net emoluments of the office would amount to about 1500*l.* a-year?—Yes, and somewhat more.

11. Will you describe the duties which you perform in the Patent Office?—I cannot give them more precisely than by referring to the evidence given by Mr. Peregrine Dealtry before the Committee on the Fees and Emoluments of Public Offices in 1837; the fees of the office having remained quite unaltered since that time, and having been also unaltered during the period of at least 40 years previously, according to the evidence of Mr. Dealtry, and, it is conceived, for a much longer period.

12. I see that Mr. Dealtry says, "I consider that I hold my office during good behaviour?" —Yes, that corroborates what I stated just now, with regard to my own appointment. Mr. Dealtry and other members of his family had held the office during a period of 35 or 40 years.

13. I observe that he says, "My father was appointed to the same situation in 1801, by the late Lord Ellenborough, when Attorney-General; at which time a Mr. Grubb, who then held the office, was dismissed?"—I have been informed that Mr. Grubb was dismissed in consequence of his accounts having been irregularly kept, and having got into confusion.

14. He seems to say that he does not know when the office was first appointed: "I do not know the period when the clerkship in the Patent Office as now constituted first commenced?" —No, nor do I; but, from the records existing in the office, it must have been upwards of 150 years ago.

15. It seems that the Attorney-General's clerk formerly transacted the business?—That is so supposed; but that it was found convenient, for the despatch of public business (there being a very great variety of instruments prepared by the Clerk of the Patents), that the office should be held permanently by one individual, and therefore it is conceived that the office assumed its present shape previous to the period I have named.

16. Will you describe the nature of the business which is transacted in the Patent Office? —"On receipt of a warrant from the Queen to prepare a Bill to be signed by Her Majesty to pass the Great Seal: filing and entering in the office books such warrant, and getting the same stamped with a 1*l.* 10*s.* stamp. Attending at the Crown Office in Chancery, or at the

D. G. Johnstone, Esq.

August 12, 1848.

Patent Office in Chancery (as the case may be), to ascertain the date of the last grant (if any) intended to be revoked, should the date of such last grant not be mentioned in the warrant."

17. Does this description apply to all patents, whether patents for appointments or patents for new inventions?—That description does not apply to patents for new inventions, so far as relates to ascertaining the date of the last grant, because there can be no necessity in such cases for inquiring into the date of any previous grant, for none such can have been made.

18. Then that description only applies to patents of appointments?—Yes, to patents of appointments, and various commissions, so far as I have last mentioned,

19. Will you proceed to describe the duties?—" Preparing the draft of the Queen's Bill, which contains the exact tenor of the intended grant as it is to be passed under the Great Seal."

20. In what manner is that Queen's Bill prepared; is it a mere transcript of the document sent to the Patent Office?—Not, in the great majority of instances. It is a document prepared by me, as Clerk of the Patents to the Attorney and Solicitor General, from a short warrant, directing the preparation of it, and addressed by Her Majesty to the Attorney or Solicitor General, or both of them.

21. Is it prepared from precedents existing in the Patent Office?—In very many cases it is. There are precedents extending back for a century and a half, or thereabouts, which in many cases control the preparation of the grants; but in some instances, where it is a new grant, or a new appointment under a recent Act of Parliament, and in other cases, such as licenses in mortmain and licenses to the Trinity House for erecting new lights and taking tolls, the duty devolves upon me of preparing a new patent throughout; a short warrant directing the preparation of it being signed by Her Majesty, and countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, directing the Attorney or Solicitor General, and in some instances both of them conjunctively to prepare the Queen's Bill.

22. Is the preparation of the Queen's Bill a mere matter of form, or does it require any discretion on your part?—In the cases to which I have referred, it must necessarily require considerable attention, and sometimes there is a good deal of difficulty.

23. In what cases is it that a good deal of difficulty exists?—Whenever a fresh grant is to be prepared under a recent Act of Parliament, or a license to a company to hold lands in mortmain, or in any other new grant.

24. In the cases of ordinary appointments to the old-established offices of State, is there any difficulty in making out the Queen's Bill?—It requires considerable care and attention to prepare it correctly from the precedents in the office, though the form may be settled.

25. Are there not fixed precedents, in a great majority of cases, for the preparation of the Queen's Bill?—Decidedly, I have so stated.

26. What per centage of cases do you think offer difficulties, and what are mere matters of course?—It is difficult to say exactly, but a very great majority; I cannot give the per centage, not having directed my attention to it by going through the books.

27. Do you think that as much as five or ten per cent. would be cases presenting any difficulty?—Yes, I should say so.

28. In those cases of difficulty have you any one to refer to?—Yes; the Attorney and Solicitor General. I prepare the Queen's Bill as Clerk of the Patents, and in those cases of difficulty I submit the draft for their approval before engrossing the Queen's Bill.

29. In fact, the ultimate decision rests with them?—It does.

30. Does it often happen that such cases occur in which it is necessary for you o refer to the Attorney or Solicitor General?—Not very frequently.

31. How often do you suppose they occur?—I should say not oftene than 10 or 12 times in the course of 12 months.

32. When the Queen's Bill has been prepared, what is the next step?—I cannot take it in better order than by adopting the language of Mr. Dealtry, which I find in his statement: " Preparing the draft of the Queen's Bill, which contains the exact tenor of the intended grant as it is to be passed under the Great Seal, and preparing a docket containing a short minute (addressed to Her Majesty) of the nature of the grant."

33. The docket is, in fact, a mere summary of the contents of the grant for the Queen's information?—Just so.

34. Is that prepared in your office?—Yes, it is prepared by me: " Attending Mr. Attorney or Mr. Solicitor General, for their approbation and settlement of the Queen's Bill, and for their signature thereto when engrossed, and transmitting the same to the Secretary of State's Office or the Treasury (as the case may be), should the warrant have been received from either of those departments, in order that it may be forwarded for Her Majesty's signature."

35. When the Queen's Bill is complete, with the other necessary documents, are they transmitted by you to the Home Office?—To the Home Office, Colonial Office, Treasury, or other public department passing the patent, unless the grant be solicited or passed by private parties, in which case the Queen's Bill is delivered to the parties themselves, or their agents.

36. Is that the case with patents for new inventions?—Yes; they are delivered to the parties themselves, or their agents.

37. In the case of grants for charters, is the Queen's Bill anything more than a transcript of the charter which is sent from the Home Office to the Attorney and Solicitor General?—It is a transcript of the Queen's warrant.

38. In the case of charters, is any discretion exercised by the Attorney and Solicitor General in preparing the Queen's Bill?—Not in preparing the Queen's Bill, because the exact form of the charter has been previously arranged and settled by reference to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

39. Is any discretion exercised by the Attorney and Solicitor General with respect to

charters?—I believe so decidedly, because the reference is to the Attorney and Solicitor General upon the propriety of complying with the application for a grant of Letters Patent for charters in the first instance.

40. Do you know what the nature of the discretion is?—No, I do not.

41. Can you mention any instance in which the Attorney and Solicitor General have advised any alteration in a charter which has been sent from the Home Office?—Such applications do not come under my individual notice; but there is no doubt that all applications for charters are referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and, as I understand, they exercise a large discretion upon the subject.

42. Is not that reference made from the Privy Council Office at the first stage of the preparation?—Yes, and in that way the form is arranged and settled before the Queen's warrant is prepared.

43. I am speaking of a reference from the Home Office to the Attorney and Solicitor General to prepare the Queen's Bill?—Yes.

44. Is any discretion exercised at that stage of the proceeding?—No, not after the warrant has assumed the perfect shape of the intended Queen's Bill, and has been signed by Her Majesty; I think no discretion could then be exercised.

44*. With respect to patents for new inventions, what is the practice in the Patent Office? Is there more discretion exercised by the Attorney and Solicitor General than with respect to patents for new appointments?—The warrant for the preparation of the Queen's Bill for inventions is a short document, directing the Attorney or Solicitor General to prepare the Queen's Bill for granting a patent for the new invention, and they do not exercise any discretion upon the subject as far as I am aware, unless the application be opposed by some other person.

45. But in the case of an application to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for the grant for a patent for a new invention, is not reference made in the first instance to the Attorney-General?—Yes.

46. Before the application is entertained?—Yes.

47. Is not a report made by the Attorney-General at that stage of the proceeding?—Yes.

48. Does he not exercise some discretion at that stage?—Yes.

49. Are you aware whether it is not the fact that the Secretary of State acts invariably upon that report of the Attorney-General?—I believe so, invariably.

50. Is not a discretion with respect to the grant of a patent for a new invention, in fact, exercised by the Attorney-General?—Certainly.

51. Can you state what investigation is made in your office at that stage of the proceeding with respect to the propriety of granting a patent for a new invention?—There is none in my office.

52. What investigation is made by the Attorney-General before he makes his report to the Home Office as to the propriety of granting a patent for a new invention?—I am not aware that the Attorney or Solicitor General would refuse to report in favour of any application, unless upon the face of it it appeared for public reasons impolitic, or that the subject was an improper one for a grant of a monopoly, and in such case he would refuse to report in favour of any petition for a patent for a new invention.

53. Is it the practice with the Attorney-General almost invariably to report in favour of the grant of a patent?—Yes, unless the petition which is referred to the Attorney-General for his report be opposed by some other person, who may consider that it interferes or conflicts with an invention in respect of which he may have entered a caveat.

54. Is such opposition often made?—Frequently.

55. In case of such opposition being made, will you state what proceedings take place?—A person to entitle himself to notice of any application for a patent for a new invention, if he wishes to oppose the grant to another person, must enter a caveat with the clerks of the Attorney and Solicitor General.

56. Is the caveat lodged with you?—Caveats are lodged in my office at a subsequent stage of the proceeding.

57. But the first caveat?—That is upon the report; a petition is presented to the Crown, and it is then referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General for their report.

58. Is the caveat upon the report lodged with you?—No, it is not, but with the private clerks of the Attorney and Solicitor General.

59. Can you state what are the proceedings that take place before the Attorney and Solicitor General in case of a caveat being lodged upon the report?—The clerk of the Attorney or Solicitor General gives notice in writing to the person who may have entered the caveat of the application for a patent (and in consequence of the general terms in which caveats are entered he is obliged to give such notices in great numbers), and if such person intends to oppose the grant he must, within seven days from the date of the notice, enter an opposition at the chambers of the Attorney or Solicitor General; and an appointment is then made for both parties to attend a hearing before the Attorney or Solicitor General, by whom the parties are then separately heard, and who, after such hearing, decides whether he will report upon the petition for the grant of a patent.

60. Do those parties attend in person before the Attorney or Solicitor General himself?—Yes, either in person, or by their counsel, solicitors, or agents.

61. And their statement is heard by the Attorney or Solicitor General himself?—Yes, by himself.

62. Are those cases of opposition numerous?—Yes, many caveats I believe are entered for the purpose of delaying other parties. When a person wishes to get forward with his grant, and delay another, he will sometimes enter a caveat.

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63. After the hearing what takes place?—If the Attorney-General considers the opposition (which may proceed on a variety of grounds) well founded, he makes no report upon the petition, and thus the application drops.

64. In the cases where he does not intend the grant to be made, he makes no report?—Precisely.

65. In the cases where he intends that the grant should be made he reports in the affirmative?—Yes, in the ordinary manner.

66. Then if the Home Office receives no report from the Attorney or Solicitor General no further step is taken in the matter?—Nothing further can be done in it; the grant is not made.

67. But in case of the report being favourable, the patent would go through the ordinary stages, and would then come to the Patent Office from the Home Office, would it not?—There is an intervening stage. Upon a report being made in favour of the grant, a warrant is prepared at the Home Office addressed to the Attorney or Solicitor General, signed by Her Majesty, and countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, directing the preparation of the Queen's Bill. That warrant is brought to me at the Patent Office, and I, as the Clerk of the Patents, prepare the Bill.

68. Is any skill or discretion requisite in preparing the Queen's Bill for new inventions?—Considerable care and attention are required, but not any skill.

69. Is it a mere mechanical process that is performed by ordinary clerks?—The form is a settled one, but care and attention are required in examining the Queen's Bill with the warrant, to see that the names of the persons and the inventions are properly described in various parts throughout the grant; and in some few instances the Queen's warrant also contains a special direction to except out of the grant certain of the colonies—the electric telegraph grants, for instance. The warrants for the preparation of the Bills upon them have lately contained directions to except out of the grant the North American Provinces, and that involves the preparation of a special clause for that purpose.

70. Can a caveat be lodged against a patent for a new invention in your office?—Yes.

71. At the second stage of the proceeding?—Yes, against the Queen's Bill.

72. Is that ever done?—Yes.

73. In what proportion of cases do you suppose it is done?—They are not very numerous, but I should think 1 out of 20.

74. What are the proceedings in the case of a caveat against a patent for a new invention being lodged at your office?—It is referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General in the same manner, and he hears the parties separately, as he does upon a caveat being entered upon the report; the only difference being that the person who successfully opposes a grant when it reaches my office has to pay to the party whom he opposes a larger amount of expenses, because he has not come in at an earlier stage to oppose.

75. He has, in fact, to pay the costs of the proceedings up to that point?—Just so.

76. In case the opposition should be successful in the Patent Office, what step is taken in order to stop the progress of the patent?—The same course is adopted as in the former case; nothing further is done. In the one case there is no report made to the Crown, and in the other I do not deliver the Queen's Bill to the parties.

77. The Attorney or Solicitor General stops the progress of the patent at his own discretion, and gives no information?—Just so; he merely does not sign the Queen's Bill. I believe there is no special report ever made.

78. Has the unsuccessful party any appeal against the decision of the Attorney or Solicitor General in that stage?—None that I am aware; the decision is in both cases final.

79. What advantage do you imagine accrues from the checks which you have described from the circuitous process that these bills have to go through. Do you imagine that there is any useful check established, or why should not the bill be first prepared by the Attorney-General's own clerk and sent up at once to him, the whole responsibility resting with him?—I think that course would be found difficult from the frequent changes in the offices of Attorney and Solicitor General, not only with regard to patents for inventions, but to other grants; and I think that it would be found almost impossible to dispense with a permanent office. The records and precedents are preserved there, and they facilitate the proceedings and the preparation of the various grants.

80. You have assistants, have you not?—Yes, clerks.

81. Would not they be competent to continue the traditionary knowledge of the office?—Yes they would, except in special cases where new grants are required.

82. I think you said that those special cases were not frequent, and that if any doubt arose in your mind, you refer for instructions to the Attorney or Solicitor General?—Yes.

83. Where is the Patent Office situate?—In Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

84. Is that an office provided by the Government?—It is provided by me, and the expenses of it are defrayed out of my emoluments.

85. Is there any establishment of clerks under you?—Yes, I have clerks.

86. Are those clerks provided by yourself?—Yes, they are (with one exception) paid for by myself.

87. Are those the expenses which you mentioned as deductions from your emoluments?—Yes, a portion of them, besides the rent and a variety of other outgoings.

88. Who provides the paper and parchment upon which the instruments are written?—There is a clerk in the office, called the engrossing clerk, and he is entitled to separate fees upon engrossing the Queen's Bill, and provides the parchment for it.

89. Are fees taken by some of your clerks, independently of your own fees? Only by the engrossing clerk.

90. What is the amount of those fees?—One guinea upon each skin of parchment.

91. What is the total amount in the course of a year?—There have been about 550 grants in each of the last three years, some of them extending to more than one skin, and on which the engrossing clerk would receive, therefore, more than one guinea.

92. What should you say would be about the total amount received by him in each year?—It would not much exceed 600*l.*, which is subject to a deduction of 110*l.* per annum to the clerk of the Attorney-General.

93. What would be his deductions for parchment and stationery?—I should think about 25*l.* a-year.

94. Are there any fees received by any other officer in your establishment besides this clerk?—None.

96. Have you any knowledge as to the proceedings that take place with respect to patents in the office of the Great Seal?—No, I have not.

97. Do you know how long the Patent Office of the Attorney and Solicitor General has existed?—From the records in the office it appears to have existed from the year 1660.

98. How far do the records of the office go back?—To 1660.

99. Then the successive Attorneys-General have, since 1660, left their documents behind them?—The papers consist of the Queen's Bills and of the various grants.

100. Is there a complete series of precedents for all the different documents that can be wanted in your office?—Yes, and a complete index to the whole.

101. Is there any remark which you would wish to make in reference to the questions you have been examined upon?—This inquiry has particular reference to the offices of the Signet and Privy Seal, and I would state that any alteration which might be made in those offices would affect the fees and emoluments of my office in some measure. I did not conclude the statement as to the duties performed in the Patent Office, or I should have stated that two transcripts or copies of the Queen's Bill are made and forwarded by me, one to the Privy Seal and the other to the Signet Office. One of those documents becomes the Signet Bill and the other the Privy Seal Bill, and for the preparation of those I receive fees, which are included in the total amounts I have already given, but for which I receive separate fees from those payable for the preparation of the Queen's Bill.

102. The total of the fees you have mentioned includes the fees derivable from those sources?—Yes.

103. Are those transcripts passed on from your office directly to the Privy Seal and Signet Offices?—Yes.

104. They are not sent through the Secretary of State's office?—No, they go direct; I take or send them to the Privy Seal and Signet Offices.

105. Are they ever referred to you?—No, they are never referred to me; there are a few words added at the commencement and the end of each document.

106. What is the use of these transcripts?—I am not aware that they are of any actual use. They are prepared from immemorial custom in the Patent Office.

107. Is the transcript sent to the Privy Seal, an instrument to which the Privy Seal is attached?—Yes; a few words being added to it.

108. Then these transcripts are now an essential link in the chain of the proceedings through which a patent passes?—They are.

109. I think you said that there were distinct fees?—Yes.

110. Then are those received by you and not paid over?—Yes.

111. Are they included in the statement of your emoluments?—Yes.

112. What do they average?—The average of those distinct fees, after deducting the expenses, for the last three years, is 626*l.* 8*s.*

113. What is the gross average?—The gross average, without deducting expenses, for the three years, is 2747*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

114. What is the advantage of having a double transcript for those offices; would it not be sufficient to have one which might pass through both of them?—I should conceive so, if it were considered desirable to dispense with any of the forms which the Legislature has prescribed as the course which documents shall take in their progress to the Great Seal.

115. When you speak of the course prescribed by the Legislature, do you refer to the Act of Henry the Eighth?—Yes.

116. Is there any other Act upon the subject except that of Henry the Eighth?—I am not aware of any other Act with regard to the Signet and Privy Seal Offices.

117. Do you consider it a useful practice that a number of transcripts should be made of the same document in different offices, or that it affords a security against errors; or rather does it not multiply the chances of error?—I think it does afford some security against errors, because the Queen's Bill is examined at the Privy Seal and Signet Offices against or with the Privy Seal and Signet Bills; and it is very improbable that the like errors will occur in separate copies of the same instrument.

118. Have you ever known any example of errors made in the original draft of an instrument being perpetuated through all the transcripts in the different offices?—I have known trifling clerical errors occur, because if the Queen's Bill be first engrossed and the transcripts then engrossed from it they will all contain the same errors, and such errors would be perpetuated.

119. Have you ever known instances in which litigation upon patents has arisen from there being clerical errors in the patents?—No.

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120. Have you ever heard of a case in which the word "covering" was written "recovering" in the original draft of the patent, and that it was continued through all the different transcripts, which led to proceedings at law?—No; there may have been such a case, but I am not aware of it.

121. Have you ever known any instance in which errors have been corrected in consequence of an examination at some of the different offices?—Yes, frequently.

122. Material errors?—Yes, material errors occasionally.

123. Do you think that a knowledge that a document will pass through a number of offices, and will be subject to a revision at a number of stages, may lead to carelessness in its original preparation?—I should conceive not.

124. Do not you conceive it possible that a person who has the preparation of a document may feel that his responsibility is diminished by the circumstance that it will have to pass under the eyes of a number of other persons who will be responsible for the detection of any error, if any error should be made?—I think that is not the case, in the Patent Office at all events; I think equal care is bestowed upon the preparation of the transcripts as upon the Queen's Bill.

125. Take the draft of a charter as it issues from the Privy Council Office, do you think that any security for the accuracy of that charter is afforded by the number of subsequent stages through which it passes?—No material security I should say.

126. Do not you think that some chance of error is incurred in consequence of these transcripts?—No, I think not.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. H. W. Sanders.

Mr. Henry William Sanders, examined.

127. What office do you hold in the Signet Office?—That of Record Keeper and Receiver of Fees, jointly with Mr. Edward Jones.

128. How long have you held that office?—I have been in the office upwards of 23 years, and was appointed to my present place in 1832.

129. Is the Signet Office a sub-department of the office of the Secretary of State?—It is generally considered to be under the control of the Secretary of State; more especially under that of the Home Secretary.

130. You do not consider it altogether independent of the office of the Secretary of State?—Not altogether independent. We consider the Secretary of State to be at the head of the department as Keeper of the Signet; but the clerks of the Signet have always considered themselves to be empowered to control and manage its internal economy and arrangements.

131. Will you state the present establishment of the Signet Office?—The present establishment consists of two patent clerks, Mr. Bentinck, who is appointed by patent for life, Mr. Charles Samuel Grey, who was appointed by patent during pleasure at the commencement of last year, and Mr. Thomas Henry Plasket, who is deputy to Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Edward Dewe Jones, and myself.

132. They are all?—Yes; all the persons on the establishment.

133. Will you put in a statement of the fees and emoluments of the officers of the establishment?—Yes; this is it.—[*The statement was delivered in.*]

Appendix No. 1.

134. Will you also hand in a statement of the amount of the fees charged on the several classes of instruments during the last three years?—Yes: and I beg to add a statement of the amount of surplus fees which have been paid into the Exchequer by the office for the same period.

Appendix No. 2.
Appendix No. 3.

135. I see here, with reference to the last appointment, that, by the Act of the 2nd of Wm. IV., the Lords of the Treasury were authorized to abolish any of the offices of the clerks of the Signet as vacancies should occur?—Yes, and one clerkship was abolished on the death of Sir Brook Taylor; that was soon afterwards followed by the death of Mr. Gage, another patent clerk, and then the Treasury, I believe, authorized the appointment of Mr. Grey in his place at a regulated salary.

136. On the second occasion the vacancy was filled up?—Yes, at a salary.

137. How many clerks are employed now?—Two clerks of the Signet and the deputy, Mr. Plasket, who acts for Mr. Bentinck, that gentleman being allowed to act by deputy by the terms of his patent.

138. What is the actual working force of the establishment?—Mr. Jones and myself; but Mr. Jones has been absent for some considerable time from increasing infirmities and illness.

139. Does the new clerk who has been appointed perform any duty?—He attends to subscribe the instruments.

140. Does Mr. Bentinck ever attend at the office?—Never; he acts entirely by deputy. I believe he has never attended since the year 1801, in which year he was appointed.

141. What attendance does Mr. Grey give?—He attends occasionally to subscribe instruments: he has been absent a considerable time from illness, but has this month resumed his duty.

142. Has he any duties of transcription or verification to perform?—None of transcription. I apprehend that the subscribing of the instrument is the verification of it. I think that, after having subscribed the instrument, he would be considered to be responsible for its contents.

143. He signs his name merely?—Yes.

144. How often is it necessary for him to attend to discharge his duties?—Probably three times a-week.

147. Mr. Plasket is the chief clerk in the Home Office, is he not?—Yes.

148. He is necessarily obliged to attend constantly at the Home Office, is he not?—Yes.

149. Is he liable to give any attendance at the Signet Office?—Only to audit the account, the annual account: he does not attend, in fact, at the Signet Office as a matter of course.

150. Are the papers ever sent to him at the Home Office for signature?—Constantly, during the period in which he is in waiting.

151. To what documents is his signature required to be attached?—To the whole of the documents which pass the office during the months of his attendance. So far as regards the clerks, the months of attendance are alternate in the Signet Office. When we had four clerks, each attended three months in the year; now, the two clerks have each six months of attendance.

152. What are the duties which he performs in connexion with the audit at the Signet Office?—He goes through the accounts, sees that everything is properly carried to account, and verifies them.

153. What amount of attendance does that impose upon him?—Only a very short attendance, at the end of the year, just before the accounts go in to the Treasury.

157. What are the duties discharged by Mr. Jones?—They are equally with myself to attend to the whole of the business of the office, to examine the instruments, to collect the fees, and to carry them to account; to superintend the entry of the whole of the dockets and indexes, and, in fact, to attend generally to the several duties of the office.

158. Then the duties of the office are, in fact, discharged by Mr. Jones and yourself without any assistance?—We have an occasional assistant certainly, what we call extra clerical assistance; and that is the more necessary from the fact of Mr. Jones having been in very bad health, and absent for some months from infirmities.

159. Are his infirmities owing to age?—Yes, I think he is about 69; probably in his 69th year; and has long suffered from a nervous debility, which renders him almost, if not quite, unfit for duty.

160. How long has he been in his present state?—He has been in debilitated health for a considerable time; but increasing infirmity has obliged him to abstain from business entirely since last October.

161. What extra assistance have you obtained?—I have no other than we had before he left, and that, of course, renders my attendance much more severe than it was before, and materially increases my work.

162. What was the nature of the assistance you obtained?—For some portion of the writing and entering the dockets, for instance, and the indexing, which is all done under my superintendence; I could not by any possibility execute this branch of the business with my own hand.

163. Is there an extra clerk allowed to you?—Yes.

164. What is his name?—It is my brother who attends.

165. Has he an appointment upon the establishment?—No, he has no appointment; he is partly paid out of the contingent expenses, and partly by ourselves. There is a small allowance which has been usually made for a great number of years for extra assistance. I think it is about 50*l.* annually. The office pays three-fourths, and Mr. Bentinck the remaining fourth of this sum.

166. An allowance is made to him of 50*l.* out of the extra expenses?—Yes; and which has existed for a number of years.

167. Under what authority are these contingent expenses paid?—By the 57 Geo. III., c. 63, for regulating the office, it is enacted that all sums of money arising from fees and emoluments in the Signet Office, which shall, by reason of the regulation of the office, be more than sufficient to defray the "salaries and incidental charges of the new establishment," shall be carried to the Consolidated Fund. By the 2nd Will. IV., c. 49, extending the provisions of the 57 Geo. III., c. 63, it is enacted that the Commissioners of the Treasury "shall and they are hereby empowered to allow such sums to be retained out of the amount of such salaries, fees, or emoluments," (arising in the Signet Office,) "as may appear to them necessary for defraying the expenses of executing the office or offices so abolished," under the provisions of the Act. By the Treasury warrant of February 2, 1825, it is directed that the surplus fees of the office, "after payment of the incidental charges and expenses of the office, shall be paid into the Exchequer." The incidental charges and expenses of the Signet Office have always been considered sufficiently authorized under these Acts of Parliament and Treasury warrant. No extra charge has ever been made for defraying the expenses of the abolished clerkships; and notwithstanding the great increase in the office business, the charge for this extra clerical assistance is the only new head of expense which has ever occurred in the incidental expenses of the Signet Office, since the passing of the first-mentioned Act.

168. Has his appointment as an extra clerk received any official sanction?—The sanction only of the clerks, the old clerks who existed at the time; the patent clerks.

169. Has it been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, or by the Treasury?—It was considered to be a kind of private employment, and therefore that sanction was not considered necessary.

170. By what authority is the payment of 50*l.* a-year made out of the contingent expenses?—The authority I conceive to be the Acts of Parliament and Treasury warrant before mentioned, the clerks sanctioning the charge and paying their equal proportion of it. The charge forms part of the aggregate of incidental expenses in the annual account sent to the Treasury, which has never been excepted to by that department.

171. I understood you to say that 50*l.* was paid out of the contingent expenses?—Yes, it

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now is, because of course the surplus fees of those two clerks, at their demise, went to the Crown.

172. What authority is there for paying 50*l.* a year out of the contingent expenses to your brother?—That of usage: the permission to employ extra assistance was originally given by the clerks, who considered themselves empowered under the Acts of Parliament and Treasury warrant to sanction it, more especially as they paid the greater proportion of it themselves. I beg to state, for the information of the Committee, all the circumstances connected with the charge. The increasing business of the office obliged us frequently to call in temporary clerical assistance, which was supplied by the law stationer. This practice was found to be very inconvenient, and accordingly rather more than 11 years ago, the case was stated to our principals, who considered it advisable that a person should be regularly employed to render any services which the office might require. An individual was so employed, and continued to act as extra clerical assistant, until disabled by his last illness in 1846, when, with the sanction of the clerks, my brother was employed in the same capacity. He was informed that such employment could give him no claim for preferment or for increase of pay. The remuneration for this service is given at exactly the same rate as was charged by the law stationers' clerks who were formerly employed. I have to add, for the consideration of the Committee, that there are no retiring allowances granted to any person on the establishment of the Signet Office, and that if I had been unable to avail myself of this extra clerical assistance, I know not how the business of the office could have been carried on, when the decaying energies of my colleague rendered it necessary that he should abstain from public duty.

173. How far does the usage go back; when was your brother appointed?—He was first employed about two years since, shortly before the demise of a young man who had been long employed in a similar capacity.

174. Then before that time some one else had performed the same duty?—Yes.

175. The labour that is usually required in your office, is such as two persons could easily perform?—There must be two persons; it would be impossible to carry on the business with one. We have almost daily communication with the Home and other public Offices, and we have no messenger in the Signet Office.

176. Those persons are Mr. Jones and yourself?—Yes.

177. And Mr. Jones's illness renders it necessary to have other assistance?—Yes; it was found to be necessary prior to his illness. That illness materially increases the necessity.

178. Before Mr. Jones's illness an additional clerk was also employed?—Yes; we have always termed him extra clerical assistant.

179. And for that you had the authority of those other clerks?—Yes; of the then clerks.

180. Still the money did not come out of their pockets?—The clerks paid their full proportion, and Mr. Bentinck now pays his full proportion of those expenses.

181. Of that 50*l.*?—Yes; he now pays his full proportion of that, as well as of all other incidental expenses of the office.

182. If the contingent expenses were less, their share at the end of the year would be larger?—Exactly.

183. How many hours are you occupied?—From 10 o'clock till 3 constantly, and if there was any press of business, I have frequently stayed till a late hour of the night, and have taken work home. We always hold ourselves to be at the service of the public, and liable to be called upon at any moment.

184. Do you in fact attend from 10 till 3 every day in the week?—Yes; every day.

185. What is the nature of the business transacted in the Signet Office?—The whole of the Archbishops' appointments, Bishops, deaneries, canonries, Crown presentations, archdeaconries, and some few other instruments, are wholly prepared by us, on the authority of a warrant.

186. Is that warrant transmitted to you from the Attorney-General?—No, from the Secretary of State. It is addressed to the Clerk of the Signet, signed by the Sovereign, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

187. What is the direction in that warrant?—It runs, "Our will and pleasure is that you prepare a Bill for our Royal signature granting" such and such an office, presenting to such and such a deanery, benefice, and so forth.

188. In the case of a patent for a new invention, what is the process?—The Queen's Bill, which is prepared by the Attorney-General, is sent to the office; we have nothing to do with the preparation of the Bill in that case.

189. In addition to the warrant which you receive from the office of the Secretary of State, do you not also receive a transcript of the warrant from the Attorney-General's office?—We receive a transcript of the Bill from the Attorney-General's office, in all cases where the Bill is prepared by that officer, which is completed at the Signet Office.

190. What is the object of transmitting a transcript of the Bill from the Attorney-General's Office?—In order to prepare the Signet Bill to pass on to the Lord Privy Seal.

191. Proceed with a description of the steps you take when the warrant has been received from the Secretary of State's Office?—The Bill is prepared according to the usual precedents, varying, of course, according to the circumstances of the case, and it is then transmitted to the Home Office for the Queen's signature; when that is affixed it is returned to the Signet Office, and becomes the authority for preparing the second Bill, called the Signet Bill, addressed to the Lord Privy Seal, which is examined and subscribed by the clerk or the deputy attending, and sealed with the Signet seal; it is then transmitted to the Lord Privy Seal, and becomes the authority for preparing the Privy Seal Bill.

192. What process is followed with respect to patents for new inventions?—The Bill, as I said before, is transmitted to the Signet Office by the agent, and the transcript is then com-

pleted; the transcript originally received is incomplete; it is completed at the Signet Office, and carefully examined with the Queen's Bill, subscribed by the clerk or the deputy-clerk of the Signet, sealed with the Signet seal, and then transmitted to the office of the Lord Privy Seal, and it is his warrant for preparing the Privy Seal Bill.

193. What is the practice with respect to the Queen's letters to Ireland?—The Queen's letters to Ireland are entered in books set apart for that purpose.

194. Is not a different practice followed with them from that which is followed with respect to other instruments?—Quite.

195. Describe the nature of those instruments?—The letter is merely entered in our books, indexed, and examined with the entry. The instrument itself is a kind of warrant or authority, authorizing the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to perform certain acts, to appoint to certain offices, &c.

196. No Queen's letter to Ireland is complete until it has passed through the Signet Office? —No, so far as relates to public business, the Queen's public letters.

197. What is it you do with the Queen's letters to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in the Signet Office?—After they are entered and subscribed, they are returned to the Home Office usually.

198. You merely make a transcript of them?—Yes.

199. Do you affix the Signet seal?—No, we do not affix the seal; they are very frequently sealed before they come to us.

200. That is attached in the office of the Secretary of State, is it not?—It is the Sign-manual seal, a smaller seal than the Signet seal.

201. Is the Signet seal attached to the Queen's letters on Irish subjects?—I think not; it is the small seal, called the Sign-manual seal.

202. Is anything done with any instrument or document in the Signet Office except making a copy of it?—The original Bills are all enrolled; the whole of the Queen's Bills are enrolled there.

203. What process is that?—By enrolling, I mean that they are at the end of every month examined with the books, rolled up, labelled, and deposited in the proper presses.

204. You make a transcript in a certain form, which you preserve in the office?—The original Bill, signed by the Sovereign, is the Bill preserved in the office.

205. It is preserved there, but not prepared there?—The Queen's Bills or instruments which are prepared by the Signet Office, are preserved with the other Bills prepared by the Attorney-General.

206. Is any alteration made in an instrument which passes through the Signet Office, except a mere alteration of form?—Of course, there are errors discovered; there have been frequently errors discovered; for instance, in inventions we used to find that the clause for obliging patentees to supply the Army and Navy with the invention which might be essential to them, was frequently omitted, and we have therefore been obliged to have that clause inserted. This clause is now inserted as a matter of course in all patents of invention.

207. Has it often happened that errors in transcription have been detected in the Signet Office?—Frequently; yesterday I had one.

208. What was the nature of it?—It was part of the description left out; part of the description of the invention was left out.

209. Who committed that error?—It was, I believe, committed by the clerk of the Attorney-General, the person who prepares the Bill.

210. It was in fact an error of the person making application for the patent?—No; I think it would be more likely to be the error of the party who prepared the Bill.

211. The transcribing clerk, in fact?—Yes.

212. Was it a clerical error, or a substantial error?—Rather a substantial error; it was a word left out of the description of the invention itself.

213. Had the description been correct in the original draft, and had the words fallen out through an error in transcription, or had the original draft been incorrect?—I imagine it was an error in transcription.

214. Has it often happened that errors of that nature have been detected in the Signet Office and corrected?—Yes, frequently, in Commissions for instance. I recollect in a Customs' Commission, I think, by some very strange mismanagement, two or three dead Commissioners had been put in. I do not know how that could have occurred, but it did occur, and it was detected.

215. Was that an error committed in the Treasury in the preparation of the Commission? —I cannot tell you where the error originated. Sometimes in charters we have discovered errors, and they are very important instruments, the most important of all the instruments that pass the Signet Office, and they as well as inventions are liable to be very severely canvassed in courts of law.

216. Is any discretion exercised in the Signet Office upon the detection of clerical errors in an instrument?—If everything appears to be properly brought to the office a clerical error would be amended; but if the error was substantial, we should refer back till we found out its origin.

217. Supposing everything to be correct in the mode of being brought to the office, the duties of the Signet Office are confined to mere transcription?—Yes; if the Bill is prepared by the Attorney-General, the transcript being found to be correct, and in perfect accordance with the Queen's Bill, it is passed on as a matter of course; but if the warrant is addressed to the Clerk of the Signet, both the Queen's Bill and transcript are prepared by us.

218. Will you describe the forms of the office with respect to the transmission of documents to the Lord Privy Seal?—All instruments are addressed to the Lord Privy Seal directing that

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officer in the Queen's name to issue his instruments in a similar form. The Signet Bill is superscribed—"To our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor (————),* Keeper of our Privy Seal," &c., directing him to prepare and issue his Bill.

219. Is the Privy Seal attached to every instrument?—It is attached to the Privy Seal Bill, not to the Signet Bill.

220. That stops there, and you send on a copy?—Yes, which goes on to the Privy Seal. The Queen's Bill stops in the Signet Office, and a copy or the substance of it goes on to the Privy Seal.

221. The Signet Seal is not attached in your office?—Yes, it is attached by us; it is taken to the Home Office, and sealed with the Signet Seal—every instrument except Irish letters.

222. You take the Signet Bills to the Home Office in order that they may be sealed with the Signet Seal?—Yes; we affix the Signet Seal at the Home Office; our duties stop with the Signet Bill.

223. In fact your functions end in having inspected the Bill as it comes to you, seeing that the Signet Seal is attached at the Home Office; you then prepare a similar Bill to that, send it on to the Privy Seal Office, and then it undergoes some process with which you are not conversant?—Yes, I am not officially conversant with such process.

224. The signatures which are attached by the two clerks who do not attend, are mere matters of form, are they not?—Certainly, they do not examine the instruments; but I submit that the signature of the instrument by the clerk renders him responsible for its contents.

225. The transcript that becomes the Signet Bill is prepared by the Attorney-General?—Yes, but is officially completed in the Signet Office.

226. There is no transcript made of it in your office?—Not for the Queen's Bill prepared by the Attorney-General.

227. Where is the Signet Office?—No. 28, Abingdon-street.

228. Is it a separate office?—No, the upper part of it is occupied by the Privy Seal, and the lower part by the Signet Office.

229. How many rooms do you occupy?—We have a room for the general business of the office, a large room for the records, and a small third room for an extra clerk; three rooms are occupied altogether.

230. Is there a servant attached to the office?—There is a housekeeper who performs the duties of both offices for both the Signet and Privy Seal.

231. The documents are not kept there; they do not accumulate there?—They do. We have documents and rolls from 1661, and also docket-books and indexes from 1584, and Irish letter-books from 1626.

232. Are they not very much liable to be burnt there?—Yes, they are only contained in wainscot presses.

233. There is no security at all?—Not from fire.

234. By whom are the contingent expenses of the office paid, rent, coals, fuel, and lights?—There is no rent. The whole of the expenses were originally paid by the clerks; they entirely supported the establishment.

235. But a rent there must be?—We do not pay it, nor have we ever heard of its being paid. The office was originally in Somerset-place, and afterwards removed to Abingdon-street.

236. How are the contingent expenses now of coals, candles, and housekeeper paid?—The remaining clerk pays his full proportion. The proportion of the other clerks is charged to the public. As the clerks died, the contingent expenses were charged in exactly the same way against the public, otherwise we should have one clerk paying his proportion, and the public, although receiving the additional fees accruing by such deaths, paying nothing; but the remaining clerk pays his full proportion. The four clerks originally paid everything; one died, and the three remaining clerks paid their three-fourths and the public one-fourth; when the two other clerks died a short time ago the expenses were charged in exactly the same way, and the clerk now remaining, Mr. Bentinck, pays his full proportion of one-fourth.

237. I see you also receive an allowance of 50 guineas a-year for the loss of apartments?—Yes, the amount is stated in the paper I have handed in to the Committee.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

* Inserting name and title.

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Mr. William Goodwin examined.

238. What office do you hold in the Privy Seal Office?—Junior clerk.

239. How long have you held that office?—Upwards of twenty-one years.

240. Are you well acquainted with the business of the office?—Perfectly well.

241. Will you state the present establishment of the office?—The Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; the Honourable Captain Elliot, Private Secretary to the Lord Privy Seal; Mr. Donne, a patent clerk on the regulated establishment; Mr. Eden, the second patent clerk; myself, the junior clerk; Mr. Norris, the messenger, and Mrs. Norvall, the housekeeper.

242. Then there are two patent clerks and yourself?—Yes.

243. Now what attendance does Mr. Donne give?—Six months in the year. Mr. Eden and Mr. Donne act in rotation as chief clerks.

244. Each attends during six months in the year?—Yes; alternately, monthly.

245. During those six months how much attendance does each give during a week?—Mr. Eden resides in the house, and is in attendance any hour he may be required during the week, which varies much, according to the amount of business. Mr. Donne is in attendance daily from eleven to three o'clock during the week, when it is his month in waiting.

246. How long do they stay at the office?—Till three o'clock.

247. From what time?—From about eleven or twelve o'clock.

248. During that time is the senior clerk in attendance occupied?—The duty of the senior clerk is to assist in examining and preparing the Bills; and when that is done he has to sign those Bills: that is the duty of the patent clerk.

249. Do those duties occupy the same clerk from eleven till three every day?—No.

250. How much of his time do you think they do occupy?—Sometimes it is more than others; sometimes it is two hours, sometimes it is three hours, sometimes an hour: it depends upon the number of documents that come into the office.

252. What is the average time occupied?—I should think about an hour a-day.

253. What are your hours of attendance?—From ten till three.

254. Do you attend during the whole year?—Yes, I am constantly in attendance, and also liable to be called upon at all times.

255. What duties do you perform?—I prepare and carefully examine all the Bills that pass under the Privy Seal; make entries of them in books which are kept for that purpose; assess the fees on the different documents or instruments; receive the same, and keep all the official books, and render accounts, and wait upon the Lord Privy Seal to affix the Privy Seal to the different documents or instruments.

256. In fact the main business of the office is transacted by yourself?—Yes; I have had the transacting of the main business of the office upwards of eighteen years.

257. Have you any assistance?—Occasionally I am obliged to have, when business is very pressing, an extra clerk to assist me in preparing, examining, and to enter up the dockets.

258. Can you state the salaries and emoluments of the officers of the establishment?—Yes; the Lord Privy Seal 2000*l.* a-year; Private Secretary to Lord Privy Seal 150*l.* a-year. Mr. Donne and Mr. Eden are on the new regulated establishment under the 57th of George III., and have 300 a-year each. Mr. Eden holds the place of Keeper of Records and Receiver of Fees, as well as Patent Clerk, at 200*l.* a-year and apartments, with the use of coals and candles. My own salary is 200*l.* a-year; messenger 70*l.* a-year; housekeeper 30*l.* from Privy Seal Office, and about 20*l.* from the Signet Office, with apartments, coals, and candles.

259. Have you any other advantages?—I have; gentlemen often make me a gratuity for the exertions which I make in expediting their business. Sometimes I am called out at all hours, frequently at night, and even on a Sunday. Gentlemen interested in these patents send me a gratuity as a present for myself, which is not considered to come from the office.

260. What do you suppose is the amount of those gratuities in the course of a year?—I think about 70*l.* or 80*l.* a-year. Then I attend after office hours frequently, and I charge for extra attendance 2*s.* an hour; the whole together amounts to about 100*l.* a-year. Sometimes I am in attendance as late as twelve o'clock at night, and one and two in the morning.

261. Have you any allowance for apartments?—No, nothing of the kind; 200*l.* is my salary, and the gratuities that gentlemen may make me, as before stated.

262. Will you describe the business of the office?—On receiving the Signet Bill, we prepare the Privy Seal Bill, which is a transcript sent down from the Bill Office, or the Attorney General's Office; and that is then carefully examined with the Signet Bill, and signed by one of the patent clerks in attendance, and an abstract of the Bill is entered in the Docket Book. It is then duly sealed by the Lord Privy Seal, and so far as the Privy Seal Office is concerned it is complete, and ready for the Lord Chancellor.

263. Is the Signet Bill transmitted to you from the Signet Office?—Yes.

264. What do you do with it?—We retain it in the office.

265. You make a copy from that Bill?—Yes, for all ecclesiastical appointments, and enter an abstract of everything in a book kept for that purpose, and index the same.

266. Do you prepare the instrument to be sealed for the Lord Privy Seal?—Yes, we prepare and engross the Bills for all Bishops, Archbishops, and ecclesiastical appointments, in the gift of the Crown, and some few others.

267. Those are, in fact, copies?—Yes, those are written and prepared in the Privy Seal Office.

268. Are those transcribed from the Signet Bill?—Yes.

269. They are a literal transcript from the Signet Bill?—Yes, with the exception of the heading and completion.

270. What is done with other classes of instruments?—The transcript we receive from the Attorney-General, which is a copy of the Attorney-General's Bill, but incomplete, is completed.

271. In what cases do you receive a transcript from the Attorney-General?—Upon all instruments, except ecclesiastical appointments, and there are two or three others.

272. What do you do with the transcript which you receive from the Attorney-General?—That becomes the Privy Seal Bill when properly prepared, examined, and signed and sealed by the Lord Privy Seal; it is then ready to be conveyed to the Lord Chancellor, as his authority to issue letters patent.

273. How do you convert the Attorney-General's transcript into the Privy Seal Bill?—By heading and completing it according to the forms of the office.

274. Is that Bill upon parchment?—Yes,

275. You write a heading to it?—Yes.

276. What is the nature of that heading?—"Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our right trusty, and well-beloved Councillor, Charles Christopher, Baron Cottenham, our Chancellor of that part of our said United Kingdom called Great Britain, greeting:—We will and command that under our Great Seal of our said United Kingdom remaining in your custody, you cause these our letters to be made forth patent, in form following." At the foot is added,—

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"Given under our Privy Seal, at our Palace of Westminster, the day of , in he year of our reign."

277. The heading is nothing more than a formal direction from the Queen to the Lord Chancellor to make the letters patent?—Yes, that is all.

278. Is that all that is done with the Attorney-General's transcript?—Yes; except the entry, examination, and the clerk in waiting signing it. There is a docket extracted from each Bill, and entered in the books kept for that purpose.

279. Is there any third class of documents which is treated differently from those?—There is the Immediate Warrant, and that requires merely an entry to be made, and an endorsement on the back of the Queen's Bill, notifying it as having been entered and passed at the Privy Seal Office, on such a day, and signed by one of the clerks in waiting.

280. What is the Immediate Warrant?—A written direction from Her Majesty, commanding that it be passed without delay, which is explained on the back of the Bill, viz, "Our Will and Pleasure is, that this do pass by Immediate Warrant."

281. From what office do you receive the Immediate Warrants?—From the Signet Office.

282. In what class of cases are Immediate Warrants used?—Principally in Treasury Commissions, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Those appointments always pass by Immediate Warrant, and the appointment of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland very often; occasionally, a Governor, Admiralty Commissions, pardons, &c.; but there are few that pass by Immediate Warrants, on the whole.

283. Is there any difference in the fees on Immediate Warrants, as compared with the others?—None.

284. The object is to expedite the proceeding?—Yes; this endorsement on the back is considered tantamount (so far as the Lord Privy Seal is concerned) to a Warrant of Privy Seal, and forms a sufficient guarantee to the Lord Chancellor as having received the sanction of that officer.

285. In the case of an Immediate Warrant, the Privy Seal is not affixed?—No.

286. Is any discretion exercised by you, or any examination made by the clerks, with regard to those documents?—No; no further than that we see that it is correct, word for word, with the Signet Bill.

287. Did you ever detect any errors, in the examination?—Frequently; on various occasions.

288. Where do those errors originate?—Sometimes at the Attorney-General's Office, and sometimes at the Home Office, or at the Colonial Office.

289. What in general is the nature of those errors?—Sometimes in the title, description, date of the enrolment of the specification, &c., and certain clauses are left out, or a clause too many inserted.

290. Then you do not think that the examination which is made at the Patent Bill Office, affords a security against the occurrence of errors?—Certainly not; for errors have frequently occurred in the Attorney-General's Bill.

291. Are the errors which are detected upon your examination often serious errors?—Yes; in many documents, only last week we detected a serious error, a whole clause being omitted in an invention. There was an occurrence, a short time back, of an invention having two letters too many inserted, which I believe has cost the parties from 4000*l.* to 5000*l.*; and that was in using the word "recovering" instead of "covering;" but that error occurred at the Home Office.

292. Was not that error propagated by transcription through all the different offices?—Yes.

293. It was not detected at your office?—No; I mention this to show that sometimes errors of a serious nature arise.

294. Has it ever happened that you have discovered any material errors at your office?—Yes; in the titles of inventions we have frequently; and likewise in other instruments.

295. What is the title?—The nature and the description of the invention, whatever it may be for; for instance, in describing the manufacturing of any article.

296. Can you give any example of any important error you have detected in your office?—I cannot, at the moment, call to memory any particular one, but many might be referred to.

297. Do you think that the examination of documents in a variety of successive offices affords a security against the occurrence of clerical errors?—I think it does; the errors that we detect in our office in many of the Bills are clerical errors.

298. Do not you think that the multiplication of the transcripts increases the chance of clerical errors?—It may be so; but, at the same time, it is often the means of detecting errors.

299. Is it not a well-known fact that the later editions of a book are more likely to be incorrect than the earlier editions?—I believe it is so considered.

300. Does it not seem to you likely that a succession of transcripts does lead to the occurrence of errors, rather than prevent them?—Yes; certainly it does, if great attention is not given.

301. Do you think that the knowledge that the document will be examined in a series of offices, diminishes the sense of responsibility in the office which originally prepares it?—No; I think not.

302. Do you think that the investigation in the Home Office, or the Attorney-General's Office, is as close and accurate as it would be if there were not all the subsequent stages for the document to pass through?—I cannot say; for instance, there are many cases of the Attorney-General's clerk making mistakes in the engrossment of the Bill, and also at the Home Office, there are sometimes errors in the Warrant; and when we find a mistake, we then refer back to the different offices, and trace out where the error occurs.

303. Where does it generally occur?—Sometimes at the Home Office, the Colonial Office, and at the Attorney-General's.

304. Do you think that these errors ever arise from the very lengthy and verbose nature of the instrument?—No.

305. How do you think these mistakes occur?—I think from the multiplicity of instruments coming in, and the shortness of time to permit of their being properly prepared and examined.

306. Does not the length of the instrument lead to careless copying?—Where an instrument is of very great length, from shortness of time, a person is liable to make an error.

307. But merely by increasing the number of words, do not you increase the probability of error?—Yes.

308. In the preliminary stages through which the documents pass at your office, a reference to the Lord Privy Seal himself is probably not necessary?—No.

309. What is the form of bringing the document under his notice?—When it is regularly prepared, examined, and signed by one of the clerks in attendance, then it is presented to his Lordship; and, if his Lordship pleases, he has the power of retaining that document, if he has been informed that it is not proper, or that there is some application to be made, he can hold it until he calls a Privy Council, and he can retain it till he receives a message from the Sovereign to seal it. There was an occurrence during the time of the late Lord Durham, when in office: he detained the appointment of a Bishop for several days, and I applied to his Lordship several times for it, but his Lordship would not seal it—it was the appointment of the present Bishop of Exeter, and I believe he brought it before the Council, and received the King's commands to seal it, and it was forthwith sealed. If the Lord Privy Seal does not seal the instrument when he receives the Queen's commands, he is liable to an action, if there should be any question about it. The late Earl of Rosslyn once detained an invention for three days, in consequence, I believe, of the Navy Clause being omitted. The Lord Privy Seal's interference caused this clause to be inserted in all cases since.

310. Supposing the Lord Privy Seal makes no objection to sealing an instrument, what is the form of affixing the Seal?—It is done in his Lordship's presence. I have to explain to his Lordship the nature of the instruments, and then prepare the wax, and place it on the documents, and apply the Seal.

311. All documents are sealed before the Lord Privy Seal?—Yes.

312. It is probably immaterial where he may be; it may be affixed in his presence anywhere?—Yes. It is always considered that the Privy Seal is in the custody of the Lord Privy Seal, wherever he may go.

313. Supposing the Lord Privy Seal is not in London, what is the practice then?—We have then to send through the post-office; but if the Lord Privy Seal be but a short distance from town, I have then, in most cases, to wait on him, and upon special and urgent occasions I have to wait on his Lordship at any distance—the instruments are properly secured in a despatch-box, and then they are returned by his Lordship through the post-office. Formerly we used to have a journey to go down to the Lord Privy Seal, wherever he might be at the time; but when Lord Durham came into office, he made an arrangement with the Postmaster-General to have them transmitted through that office.

314. Does it ever happen that the Privy Seal is put in commission?—Yes, if the Lord Privy Seal goes out of the United Kingdom, the Seal is put in Commission. It has been in Commission three times during my period of service. It was in Commission during the time that Lord Durham held the Seal, and when he went to Russia, in 1832; and when Lord Duncannon held the office, afterwards Lord Bessborough, when he went to Ireland, in 1835, it was then put in Commission. It was afterwards decided by the Lord Chancellor that it was not legal to put it in Commission during the Lord Privy Seal's continuance in the United Kingdom; and after that time it was not placed in Commission when Lord Bessborough went to Ireland.

315. Was the Privy Seal put in Commission when the Earl of Minto was on the Continent?—Yes.

316. Who were the Commissioners then?—Lord John Russell, the Earl of Auckland, Sir Charles Wood, and Sir George Grey. Afterwards new Commissioners were appointed, viz., the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Hon. Charles Alex. Gore, and John Parker, esq.

317. What is the form of affixing the Privy Seal when it is in Commission?—In the presence of one of the Commissioners.

318. It is sufficient for the Seal to be affixed in the presence of one of the Commissioners?—Yes, Mr. Gore held the Seal, and everything was sealed in his presence.

319. When the Seal has been affixed, what is done with the instrument?—I take it back to the office, and sometimes it lies in the office several days, till the parties call and pay the fees on it. If it is a Government instrument, I transmit it to the Treasury, or to whatever department it may belong.

320. Is a docket made of every instrument which passes the Seal?—Yes, a docket of every instrument is entered in a book kept for that purpose, and indexed; and in every instance, when an appointment passes, where a salary is stated in the body of the Bill to be paid out of the Exchequer, then two dockets are written, carefully examined, and entered in a book, and signed by one of the clerks in attendance. One of those dockets is directed to the Lord Chancellor, and one to the Lord Privy Seal, and are forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, and having been signed by three of them, they are returned to the Privy Seal Office. One of those dockets is taken with the Privy Seal Bill to the Lord Privy Seal, and one with the Warrant of Privy Seal to the Lord Chancellor, to acquaint him of the nature of the grant.

321. What are the cases in which the directions for paying salaries pass through the Privy Seal Office?—For instance, the Master of the Mint, the Commissioners of the Customs, the Commissioners of the Excise, the Postmaster General, the Master of Greenwich Hospital, the Vice Admiral, Rear Admiral, &c.

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322. In those cases the salaries cannot be paid without this formality in the Privy Seal Office?—No. The docket is to acquaint the Lords of the Treasury that there is such a salary named in the appointment, which is not sealed until those dockets are signed and returned as having received the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury; they are also for the information of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Privy Seal.

323. Is that docket issued more than once?—No; not for the same appointment.

324. It is issued, once for all, as the authority for the payment of the salary?—Upon every new appointment, other dockets are required; for instance, the appointment of the Master of the Mint, the present appointment had those two dockets, and the next appointment will have the same.

325. Is that a mere form; is the salary, in fact, regulated by the Treasury?—Yes.

326. Then the docket which you have described is a mere formality?—That is all.

327. Is there any reason why that should be retained?—No; I see none. There was one instance that occurred at the Treasury, we had an Immediate Warrant, that was with respect to the Treasurer of the Navy, which passed by Immediate Warrant, and in that case we had no dockets. I did not prepare any for the Treasury, and in consequence an inquiry was made, wishing to be informed the reason why the usual Treasury dockets were not sent, that they might have been made acquainted with the nature of the grant: it was in consequence of its having been passed as an Immediate Warrant that they were not sent. Any appointment, although a stated salary is mentioned to be paid out of the Exchequer, if passed by an Immediate Warrant, as I mentioned before, does not require the affixing of the Privy Seal, or the preparing of dockets.

328. That was a very recent appointment of which you speak, was it not?—No, not lately; it may have been 10 years ago.

329. They have not been appointed with a salary since 1837?—No, I believe not; some new regulation took place about that time.

330. Are any copies of the instruments kept in the Privy Seal Office?—The Signet Bill of all the instruments that have passed since 1831 in Lord Durham's time are retained in the office, and are perfect up to the present period.

331. But the Signet Bills are the original Bills sent into the office?—Yes; and those are the only copies in the office. There are the docket books which contain abstracts of all the Bills which pass under the Seal, and those books are of importance as books of reference, and are the only books of reference in the office which contain the body of the instrument; these books commence from July, 1571, and are in regular succession to the present time, with the exception of two periods, viz., from 1580 to March, 1600, and from July, 1646, to June, 1660.

332. Are caveats against patents of new inventions ever entered at the Privy Seal Office?—There has not been any caveats entered, I think, since 1803.

333. What case do you refer to in that year?—It was a charter or invention of some kind which was not to pass without acquainting the parties.

334. What proceedings were taken upon the entry of that caveat?—That I cannot say. I do not know what occurred, it being previous to my time.

335. Who was Lord Privy Seal then?—I think it was Lord Westmoreland.

336. Is there any record in the Privy Seal Office of the proceedings that took place upon that occasion?—The only record is a copy of the caveat.

337. Was the patent sealed?—I believe it was. I cannot say positively.

338. Do you know whether any investigation took place?—I believe not. Most of the caveats entered, and which are but few, are against charters of incorporation; there are but one or two occurrences relating to inventions. There is no entry of any investigation or proceedings having taken place. It was, I presume afterwards, considered that the best place to lodge caveats would be at the Great Seal, or at some previous stage before the instrument comes to the Privy Seal.

339. With the exception of the correction of clerical errors, has any proceeding, but that of merely a formal nature, taken place in the Privy Seal Office since you have been connected with it?—No.

340. Can you state the salaries and emoluments of the officers belonging to the establishment?—The whole of the expenses is about 1440*l.* upon an average, taking three years as the average.

Appendix No. 4.

341. What is done with the fees?—After paying all the expenses and salaries of the officers, the surplus is paid over to the Consolidated Fund by Mr. Eden every quarter.

342. Where is the office of the Privy Seal?—28, Abingdon-street.

343. How many apartments are occupied for the purpose of the office?—Mr. Eden occupies the second floor and the attics for his private dwelling.

344. Which rooms are occupied for public purposes?—The Signet Office occupies three rooms on the ground floor, and the Privy Seal occupies four rooms on the first floor, one for the office, one for the records, one for the chief clerks, and one for the use of the Lord Privy Seal.

347. Is there in the establishment a messenger?—Yes; there is one messenger.

348. What is the rent of the house?—I cannot say. We do not pay the rent; we merely pay the taxes. It is Crown property I believe.

349. They are contingent expenses?—Yes.

350. When Mr. Eden is out of town does the other clerk occupy those rooms?—No; the only apartment occupied is the office.

351. In fact, it is his residence?—Yes.

352. There is no occasion for his residence, is there?—Instances have occurred when it has

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been necessary for some person being present on the premises to give immediate information, and to attend to the duties of the office.

353. I think you said that you were liable to be called up at night to do business, when expedition was required?—Yes. The active part of the business rests with me; and if anything be wanting at night I am sent for. The general course of business is for me to assist the patent clerks.

354. No case occurs in which Mr. Eden is called up at night?—Whatever business occurs out of office hours I must seek out Mr. Eden or Mr. Donne to sign these instruments, which must not be presented to the Lord Privy Seal until they be examined, and signed by one of the patent clerks. I have then to wait upon the Lord Privy Seal, for the purpose of sealing, and I have been as late as one or two o'clock in the morning. When Lord Ellenborough was Lord Privy Seal I had to go down to his Lordship's residence at Putney at 12 o'clock at night, and was obliged to call the Lord Chancellor up; and when the Earl of Clarendon was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal I had frequently to go to Watford Park as late as 10 and 12 o'clock at night.

355. What are Mr. Eden's duties besides signing?—Mr. Eden has a share of the duties of the office to perform. I have the general business to do, and to render all accounts to Mr. Eden; and Mr. Eden, according to those accounts, pays the surplus into the Bank of England. Mr. Eden, in his month of attendance, assists in examining and preparing the instruments.

356. Is Mr. Eden's appointment a patent one?—Yes; for the clerkship. For the record keeper's place it is a written appointment from the Lord Privy Seal.

357. Those papers which are connected with the Privy Seal are left in the office in Abingdon-street?—Yes. The papers are left there; the Signet Bills are kept there.

358. Is there any accumulation of them?—Only since 1831, up to the present time. Previously to that period the Lords Privy Seal for the time being used to retain the Signet Bills as their authority; and they are, in consequence, all over the kingdom in different parts.

359. The papers now there are under the charge of Mr. Eden as Record Keeper?—Yes.

360. He has no duties to perform as Record Keeper?—No; but as receiver of fees he has.

361. Are the papers there ever referred to as records?—Yes, frequently.

362. When they are so referred to, who looks them out?—Myself.

363. In fact he has no duties to perform as Record Keeper?—The duties required to be performed by Mr. Eden are to examine and see that the records are all properly deposited and labelled, the chief of which devolves upon me. Mr. Eden has also to certify the entry of any document required as evidence on a trial, and occasionally to attend to prove such.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Adjourned.

Mr. Frederick William Campin, examined.

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364. Are you acquainted with the business of obtaining patents for new inventions?—Yes; perfectly well. I have been in the practice of passing patents for about 10 years.

365. In what manner have you become acquainted with that business?—Originally as a clerk to a patent agent, and now on my own account.

366. How long have you acted as patent agent?—As a principal not more than about a year and a half.

367. Will you describe to the Committee what the business of a patent agent is?—The business of a patent agent is, to pass the documents through the various Government offices in order to obtain the Great Seal, which is a grant from the Queen, giving the exclusive right of patent, and the use of an invention. Of course I have had to pass through all the offices from time to time to obtain the necessary documents.

368. Are there many persons in London who act as patent agents?—There are, I should imagine, about 20 who are down in the Directory as patent agents; but the actual business performed is principally confined to a few. Those other parties are persons who are accountants and various other professions, and who join patent agency with their business. They occasionally get a patent into their hands, and pass it; but those whom we call patent agents amongst ourselves are in number about 10 individuals.

369. Are those 10 persons to whom you refer exclusively employed in passing patents?—I think there are only myself and Messrs. Poole and Carpmael who can be said to be exclusively employed, because Mr. Newton is a globe-maker, and Mr. Robertson is the editor and proprietor of the "Mechanics' Magazine."

370. Do Solicitors ever practice as patent agents?—They pass patents occasionally, but usually they come to us, and bring them to us to pass.

371. Will you be good enough to explain the process by which a patent is obtained?—In order to obtain a patent we have first of all to present a petition to the Queen, asking for the grant of a patent for either England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case may be. Accompanying that petition is a declaration made before a Master in Chancery, verifying the truth of the statement,—namely, that the patentee believes that he is the first and true inventor of certain improvements, whatever they may be,—for instance, in steam engines. That has to be taken to the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and left for his reference to the Attorney or Solicitor General, to make a report to the Queen in favour of granting the

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patent. That report is obtained from the Attorney or Solicitor General's Chambers, and has to be carried back to the Office of the Secretary of State, where a warrent signed by the Queen and countersigned by the Secretary of State is made out. That warrant is then taken to an office called the Patent Bill Office, for the Attorney or Solicitor General to prepare a Bill, which is a sort of draft of letters patent on parchment. This Bill has then to be taken to the Home Office again for the Queen's signature, and then it is passed into the Signet Office, where the Signet Bill is made out; then I believe it is passed on to the Privy Seal (we never get the Signet Bill at all), where the Privy Seal is given to it, and it is then taken to the Lord Chancellor's principal Secretary's office in order that the patent may be made out and sealed with the Great Seal: it is then made out; the grant is complete and handed over to us—the patent is all complete then.

372. In case a general caveat has been lodged with the Attorney-General, whose duty is it to give notice?—It is the duty of the Attorney or Solicitor General's clerk.

373. Does the patent agent attend to the sending out of notices?—All caveats are usually entered in the names of the patent agents, and not in the names of their clients, and for this reason principally, that it is advisable, until a person has secured himself by obtaining a patent, that he should not be known as having any invention in progress; therefore the patent agent's name is used, and the notices come to him, and it is his duty to give notice to his clients.

374. In case of any party opposing under a general caveat, at the first stage, what are the proceedings?—You must enter a statement that you oppose the patent of Mr. So-and-so, with the Attorney-General's clerk, and then pay the fee, which is 3*l.* 5*s.* to the opposer, and 3*l.* 10*s.* to the opposed. Then you have eight days' notice given to you, and a hearing is appointed by the Attorney or Solicitor General. You appear at the hearing, and each party goes in separately to the Attorney or Solicitor General, and discloses his invention, and the Attorney or Solicitor General decides; not informing either party of the nature of the invention developed to him. It remains a secret.

375. The reason for a separate hearing is, that the secret may not be disclosed?—Just so.

376. Are those oppositions frequent at the report?—Yes; I may say they are. May be one-third of all the patents passed are opposed.

377. Is the question fully gone into by the Attorney or Solicitor General?—Yes; I think we generally get due consideration from the Attorney or Solicitor General.

378. Is not the policy of granting a patent rather a question of science generally, than a question of law?—I really do not think that it is so much a question of science as it is a question of law. The only way in which it would bear upon science is this, perhaps it might throw open a door to improvement more readily if no patent were granted; but yet I doubt that, because persons would not be induced to bring new inventions forward if they were not to have an exclusive benefit in them.

379. Is not the question, which the Attorney-General frequently has to decide, whether the patent which is prayed for is not anticipated by some other invention?—No; the Attorney-General has merely to decide upon the facts of the case, as stated to him by each party, and not to go into any details, other than those presented to him by the opponents or the petitioner.

380. What is the meaning then of the general caveat deposited with the Attorney-General; is not that a notice that no person is to take out a patent which is similar to the invention which the person entering the caveat has introduced?—In giving in a caveat, we give nothing more than is given at starting with a patent, namely, a title for instance; we enter a caveat against any improvements in steam engines, and we then receive a bare notice that Mr. So-and-so has applied for a patent for an improvement in steam engines; but we are quite in the dark as to what may be the nature of the petitioner's invention till we come before the Attorney or Solicitor General to have it decided.

381. What is the nature of the question which the Attorney-General would have to decide upon the policy of granting a patent for an improvement in the steam engine?—He would merely have to decide whether the petitioner's particular improvement in the steam engine was the same as that of the opponent's.

382. Would that be a question of law, or would it not rather be a question for a mechanist, or an engineer, than a lawyer to decide?—It is a mixed question; all these questions relating to patents are mixed questions of law and science.

383. In what respect is it ordinarily a question of law?—It is a question of law when you have to consider whether the boundary of one invention touches, legally speaking, upon the other; but it is a question of science, when you come to look at the material facts of each invention: so that it is a mixed question; they are inseparable. You may say that it is a question of either the one or the other.

384. Assuming it to be a question, partly legal and partly scientific, how does the Attorney or Solicitor General decide the scientific part of the question?—I apprehend that he makes use of that which is very often far better than a great deal of the so-called scientific knowledge, and that is, common sense.

385. Does he then decide scientific questions upon common sense?—Yes; I should imagine he does.

386. What are the objections generally raised in the caveat of an opposing party; they do not refer to the scientific part of it, do they?—There are no objections. The form is this: one party merely states that he has an invention, describing it, for which he wants a patent; the other party goes in, and says that he has an invention, so-and-so, and he is afraid that the petitioner is seeking to obtain a patent which interferes with that invention.

387. That refers to priority?—The principle upon which the opposition proceeds is this, that I am A, seeking to obtain a limited monopoly under a patent, and you are B, one of the

public, who comes in to oppose me; and you say that the public already has this invention, "Because I know it, I am in possession of it."

388. The Attorney-General does not examine whether the patent is likely to be useful, or whether it is founded upon sound principles or not?—No; that is purely a matter for the inventor, and is so expressed in nearly all the documents that are given. The Queen's Warrant fully expresses that it is entirely at the hazard of the petitioner whether the invention shall have the desired success; or words to that effect.

389. It is a question of fact?—Yes; it is sometimes a question of law, when it is in this way. When one patentee is opposing another intending patentee, and it is necessary to know exactly to what extent the one's patent will go, in order to see whether it interferes with the other's, because, in many cases, science is so far advanced, that it is not the principle that is sought to be protected, so much as the particular modification.

390. In order to judge justly of that, it would require a tolerably accurate knowledge of the subject, whether mechanics, or colours, or any other subject, would it not?—Really I am of opinion, myself, that a man with a good general knowledge, such as I apprehend the Attorney or Solicitor General usually possesses, and mathematical likewise, is just as well calculated to judge of these things as any scientific man. I find that some scientific men argue on one side, and some on the other, and frequently lead people into great confusion.

391. Are there no instances of their ever referring to scientific men?—No; indeed I suppose it would be a breach of duty if they did so, because it would be disclosing the invention.

392. Is not the main question on the report, whether or no a patent is claimed for a *bonâ fide* new invention?—Yes; that must be the nature of the question—the one says, "It is not new," whereas the petitioner claims to have a patent on the ground that it is new.

393. Assuming that the Attorney-General reports in favour of the application, the next step is, that the Home Office remits the matter to the Patent Bill Office?—Just so; by the Queen's Warrant.

394. What is the nature of the proceedings at the Patent Bill Office. Is there anything which is not merely formal?—There is this—that you have there, again, the chance of opposition, if you please to do so; but there we oppose not upon a general caveat, such as you have at the Attorney-General's chambers, but upon what we call a specific caveat. That is entered against any patent passing to Mr. So-and-so, for improvements, stating his name, and the nature of his title for improvements. When the party described in this caveat comes into this office, the office has to give notice of it, and then we can oppose and have another hearing before the Attorney or Solicitor General, if we please.

395. Are those specific caveats generally entered?—Not frequently.

396. I think you said a third of the applications were opposed at the report?—Yes.

397. What proportion of the cases on which the Attorney-General reports favourably is opposed at the Patent Bill Office?—Perhaps about a fiftieth part—perhaps not so much as that; I could not form any very correct statement as to the number.

398. But a much smaller proportion is opposed at the Patent Bill Office?—Very much smaller; and for this reason—that in order to oppose at the Patent Bill Office, we have to pay both sides; the opposing party has to pay both sides.

399. The opposing party has to lodge a certain sum, has he not?—Yes, 30*l.*, for this reason: that he first of all has to pay the costs of a hearing on both sides, and then if the patent is stopped he has to pay the patentee all he has spent from the report up to the Bill; because it is considered a vexatious thing to allow a man to progress so far, and to pay so much money towards his patent, and then to come in to stop him.

400. The payment of costs is so arranged as to afford a motive to parties to make their opposition at the report, and not at the Patent Bill Office?—Just so.

401. In cases of opposition being made at the Patent Bill Office, what are the proceedings?—Precisely similar to those at the report.

402. In this matter the clerk at the Patent Bill Office has no duty whatever to perform beyond registering the special caveat?—That is all, and giving us notice.

403. It is merely a ministerial duty?—Yes.

404. In cases in which no opposition is made at the Patent Bill Office, is any reference to the Attorney or Solicitor General necessary?—Merely for him to sign the Bill.

405. Is there any difference with respect to patents which are limited to England and Wales and patents which extend to the colonies?—None, but in the form of the words used in the granting part of the deed. It is necessary to decide, in order to have England and Wales and the colonies in one patent, that the patent should extend "to that part of the United Kingdom called England, our dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed;" and include also the Channel Islands, viz., the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Man; and also all Her Majesty's plantations and colonies abroad. That is left out beginning with the islands down to the colonies in those patents which extend only to England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed.

406. The Queen's prerogative of granting monopolies for new inventions extends not only to the United Kingdom, but to all the plantations abroad?—Yes, to all the colonies and plantations abroad.

407. Is there any difference in the fees paid in those different cases?—Yes; the fees on a patent, including the colonies, are these:—They begin at the Home Office with the warrant, and it makes about 8*l.* difference, in round numbers.

408. Is there any difference in the fees with respect to patents that apply to the colonies?—No.

409. When a Bill has been obtained from the Patent Bill Office, are the other proceedings

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all formal?—Yes, merely formal, excepting that at the Great Seal we have again the power of entering a caveat and making opposition, which is a matter in the Court of Chancery.

410. Before you reach the Great Seal is it ever the practice to enter a caveat at the office of the Privy Seal?—Not now. It is stated in the books by Hindmarch and Webster that it was formerly the practice to enter caveats, and to make opposition there; but I have never known a caveat entered, during ten years' experience in these matters, or ever heard such a thing mooted.

411. What takes place when a patent reaches the Great Seal?—They have merely to engross the form of the patent, and to seal it with the Great Seal.

412. Are caveats ever entered at the Great Seal?—They are, but very seldom; not perhaps once in two years.

413. What is the proceeding in the case of a patent being entered at the Great Seal?—The proceeding is simply to leave the Privy Seal Bill with the clerk at the Great Seal Office, and he does all the necessary duties in order to make out the patent, and to get the document sealed with the Great Seal.

414. Is the Patent Bill engrossed before it passes to the Privy Seal Office?—The Privy Seal Bill, as far as I am aware, is engrossed in the office of the Attorney-General (the Bill Office); it is called a transcript, and two are made of the one bill.

419. Is opposition ever made at the Signet Office?—Never.

420. It is stated in the books that, at one period, caveats might be lodged at the Signet Office. Has that practice continued?—I do not remember reading that. I think you will find it "Privy Seal Office."

421. In case of opposition being made at the Great Seal, will you describe the proceedings that take place?—We have to enter a special caveat, just the same as the one entered at the Patent Bill Office, describing the name of the party that we wish to oppose, and his title. Then it is referred to the Lord Chancellor, and he appoints a day of hearing; and there are other proceedings that I am not at all clear upon, because they are matters rather for an attorney; the matter being in the Court of Chancery, must be carried on by a solicitor. The opposition at the Great Seal is a matter in the Court of Chancery,

422. Is not previous reference made to the Attorney-General?—The Lord Chancellor, when it is brought on for hearing before him, usually refers it to the Attorney-General, or whoever was the law officer that the report was originally brought before.

423. Would not that step belong to the duty of the patent agent?—Yes. Then we usually come in on a hearing before the Attorney or Solicitor General, and that is carried on in precisely the same manner as all other hearings.

424. In case of a public hearing in Court, the business would be entirely managed by a solicitor?—Yes.

425. Having traced the patent through its successive stages, will you state whether you think the present mode of granting patents is a convenient one?—My opinion is, that it is not so convenient as it might be made, undoubtedly; but I think it is a matter of perfect indifference to patentees and inventors; what they look at is the expense; it matters very little to them what arrangements the Government choose to make in public offices, so that they get their rights insured to them in a perfect manner, and at a small cost.

426. Would it be possible to obtain less delay?—There is only one way to do it, and that is by dating the patent from the day that a person applies for it.

427. I mean in having the whole process completed in fewer stages?—That would make very little difference, I should apprehend.

428. Do you think that any advantage arises from the necessity of applying to a succession of offices?—Yes, this advantage arises; that it gives more opportunity and time for opposition, because we know that they are not all *bonâ fide* inventors who take out patents; and some are persons who have picked up inventions here and there, and they very often clash with those who have patents already; and it is therefore a great advantage to have time for opposition.

429. Might not that time be given by regulating the length of the notice, and fixing a certain interval between the application for, and the granting of a patent?—I am disposed to think, that a modification, such as by dating the patent from the day of the application, would be more beneficial than any disturbance of the present system. We find that in all these new modes of carrying out legal matters, we get into worse confusion than before. For instance, there is the Utility Designs Act, which is not worth a penny for the protection it affords to a great part of the people that have availed themselves of it.

430. Are there not several of those stages that do not seem to give any great notice to the parties who are likely to oppose. The first step is sending down to the Queen for the Sign-manual to the warrant which the Attorney-General prepares, is it not?—That is a thing that I have always considered most ridiculous. The Queen signs twice; in the first instance, a warrant, she merely signs a thing which is for the Attorney-General to do something, and which is of no value till she puts her signature to it again. It is a piece of nonsense.

431. You are not of opinion that there is any advantage in that stage of the proceeding?—Not at all; it is merely troubling the Queen for nothing.

432. Is not the part of the patent which gives that practical protection it is intended to give, that which describes the invention itself?—That and the specification.

433. Is not a description included in the warrant sent to the Attorney-General?—No. The patent is granted merely with a statement, that a person has invented certain improvements in the steam-engine, without describing what the nature of those improvements is.

434. At what stage is the specification prepared?—It has to be lodged six months after the

date of the patent. There is a proviso in the patent, obliging the patentee to enter a thoroughly detailed instrument under his seal and signature.

435. After the patent has been granted?—Yes.

436. How is there any opening for opposition in that?—The opening for opposition, under the present system, upon the title only, is merely this: the opposition is a speculation upon the title. For instance, I have made improvements in the steam-engine, and as to the party applying for the patent, I suppose that he may have got my ideas in some way or other.

437. But there is no clue to that?—Not the slightest, except in this way, that he may be a party that lives in my neighbourhood, or had some communication with my workmen.

438. What part of the present system is that which you think gives such an efficient protection to the patentee?—I think these stages, such as the Report, the Bill, and the Great Seal, where we could have opposition.

439. Is it frequent that opposition is raised before the Great Seal?—About once in two years, perhaps.

440. On those occasions have instances occurred of a patent being quashed?—I believe there have been cases, but they are not very common.

441. You stated, I think, that at the Bill Office, in not more than one in fifty cases, is a special caveat entered?—Yes.

442. And before the Lord Chancellor it does not occur above once in two years?—No.

443. And you do not recollect any instance of its being successful?—I do not remember an instance, but I know there have been instances in which they have stopped the patents.

444. Do errors ever arise in copying the instruments at the successive offices?—Occasionally, but very seldom. There was one notable example of that in the case of one of those patents for india-rubber improvements—of a Mr. Nickels, I think it was—in which, instead of "covering" (it was as to the use of the india rubber in shreds covered with a non-elastic material), as it was, I believe, in the original document, the clerk had transcribed it "recovering," and it was not noticed by the agent until it came to the Great Seal, or it could have been corrected easily by taking it back to the Home Office, and simply representing to Mr. Plaskett that such a thing was wrong; he would then have had it corrected immediately, without any farther trouble or expense; but it was passed through the Great Seal. In this state application was made to the Master of the Rolls to alter the patent; and it was then, after a great deal of trouble, and a great many proceedings in the Court of Chancery, and incurring an expense of above 1000*l.*, finally altered.

445. Have there been cases in which litigation has arisen at later periods out of errors made in the copying?—I never remember such a thing.

446. That is to say, where the two copies did not correspond?—I never recollect such a thing. I know also an instance, in the case of an Irish patent which we had to send back, and it was there corrected without any legal process.

447. If any action were brought upon a patent, you would, in all probability, hear of it?—Yes; it would be a matter of interest to me.

448. Supposing the proceeding for obtaining a patent was of this nature—that an application was made, in the first instance, by petition to the Crown to grant a patent; that it should be sent to the Home Office; that the Home Secretary should refer the matter, as at present, to the Attorney or Solicitor General; that the Attorney or Solicitor General should, after notice given to all parties interested, and after advertisement, if necessary, report his opinion to the Home Secretary; that the Home Secretary should then cause an instrument to be prepared, which should be transmitted direct to the Great Seal, giving an opportunity to the parties, if necessary, to make opposition before the Lord Chancellor—do you think that any effectual security would be omitted in such a process as that?—I should rather retain the Privy Seal, and allow the opposition there, and have two stages of opposition before the Attorney-General; because the opposition at the Great Seal is a most serious matter. It is a matter in the Court of Chancery which, first and last, costs 500*l.* or 600*l.*

449. Is opposition, in fact, ever made before the Privy Seal?—Never at the present moment.

450. Why, then, do you wish to retain the Privy Seal?—Because I should wish to retain the power of making the second opposition before the Attorney or Solicitor General.

451. Why do you wish to retain the power of making a second opposition?—For this reason; if I have a client who lives in France, it is almost impossible to send a letter, supposing it is a remote part, such as Marseilles, to send the seven days' notice to him. He gets that notice, but it is almost impossible for him to think upon the subject and send me back definite instructions in time to enter an opposition, and come before the Attorney-General in the first instance; and it may be of sufficient importance to him to wish to stop the party from getting that patent; it may be of the utmost importance to him; it may be a person who has got his invention from him in France, and who has come here to England with it, and he could oppose on the Bill in the present case.

452. Would not that object be gained by requiring longer notice?—But then there are always contingencies, that give a notice as long as you please, you cannot meet at a definite moment.

453. Why does the power of making opposition at the Patent Bill Office prove effectual if it is not by lengthening the period of notice?—But then, that might be inconvenient to some parties—to a great number of persons, that such a lengthened notice should be given of the hearing, whilst, at the same time, it is also convenient that some future opportunity for opposition should be afforded.

454. Does not the present system render it necessary that the notice should be long, by requiring two stages before the Attorney-General, instead of one; and does not that apply to all

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parties?—No. If you oppose on the report you get a hearing in eight days, and the matter is done with.

455. But still opposition in that case might be made at the Patent Bill Office?—You would scarcely ever think of opposing a second time, if you have had the decision of the Attorney-General once on the question. I cannot see the good of going before the same officer again.

456. Do you suppose the case of a person who is not in time at the report, and who comes in at the Patent Bill Office?—Yes.

457. In such a case at present, there might be opposition from one party at the report, and from another party at the Patent Bill Office?—Just so.

458. Would not that create an equal delay with the course you appear to condemn?—No, it would not; because, we are not to suppose that a contingency would always happen, and a person opposed at one stage and then at another; you see, if you give a lengthened notice they must be stopped, in all cases, that time.

459. Does it ever happen where an opposition has been made by one party, that the knowledge of that opposition has led to opposition from any other parties?—Not that I am aware of.

460. You stated, with regard to a person being abroad, it would be as well to have time to communicate with him, in order that he should be able to oppose at the special hearing; but at present, if he opposes at the special hearing, he is obliged, as you stated in a former part of your evidence, to lodge 30*l.*; and in the event of his succeeding in overthrowing a patent, he pays the whole amount of the previous costs, and thereby he would suffer a greater injury under the present practice than if greater time were given, and only one hearing allowed?—Perhaps he might. But then, if you give long notice—if you oblige the Attorney-General to give a long notice, in the first instance, of any opposition that there might be, of course there would be no person able to get a patent, except after the expiration of that long notice. Now, it is merely the contingency, or chance of that, that such person is subject to.

461. If you made the notice, required on the part of the Attorney-General now, as long as elapses between the first and the second hearing, there would be the same protection to the public, and there would be the same acceleration of the business to the person taking out a patent?—I cannot see that. It is not every person who is opposed at both stages, therefore as regards those persons whose patents are not opposed at both stages (and they are the majority), they would, under the present system, get their patents after a delay of eight days, whereas, you would make it perhaps a delay of 21 days. Now they are only liable to the contingency of a second opposition.

462. What time must elapse during the proceedings at the Patent Bill Office before the clerk?—The notice there is very short, three days.

463. How long can it be delayed?—It can be delayed no longer.

464. In fact it gives no protection, in point of time, to people abroad?—No; but the thing is this: the client's notice to oppose would have arrived before ever the matter got into the Bill Office, so that, when it came to the Bill Office, the three days' notice would be a mere formal notice. When we enter a caveat at the Bill Office it is always with the intention to oppose there, not as it is frequently, under a general caveat, with no intention of opposition. I have caveats on my books, with respect to which I have sent notice to parties for the last nine months, and I have never received a single instruction to oppose.

465. Under the present system, what is the greatest period of delay that can be obtained by the public or parties wishing to oppose, before the patent passes the Bill Office?—Only three days, unless the Attorney or Solicitor General postpone it for their own convenience. The other delay is the time consumed in preparing the warrant and bringing it into the Private Bill Office.

466. What time elapses between the first and second hearing?—It may be a week; the time consumed depends a great deal upon whether it is the time of the year when the Secretary of State is out of town, and the Queen at Osborne House.

467. That week is the extent of the protection which the public have now for a second hearing?—A week and the three days; you may make it a fortnight, taking into account contingencies.

468. But that is the utmost extent?—Yes.

469. Is the applicant for a patent ever damnified by the interval which elapses between the first application and the sealing of the patent?—Yes, he is sometimes, and the more so by the present system at the Designs Office. A person sometimes registers a design—it is a short process—and this operates in this case precisely similar to a person taking out a patent.

470. Will you describe in what manner an applicant for a patent receives injury from the delay that occurs according to the present system?—By some one getting a knowledge of his invention, and not thinking it worth while to take out a patent, and bringing it out and exhibiting in his shop to the notice of the public before the date of the seal, or by registering under the Designs' Act between the interval which elapses.

471. What is the usual interval between the application for a patent and the sealing of it?—About a month.

472. Does it often happen that the exclusive right to a patent is anticipated, as you have described?—Not very often, I should say.

473. But such cases occasionally occur?—Yes.

474. What is the usual expense of obtaining a patent?—The usual expense is about 110*l.* without the colonies, and with the colonies about 115*l.*, that is including the agent's fees.

475. That is for the United Kingdom?—No, that is for England.

476. For the United Kingdom what is the expense of a patent?—The expense for Scotland is 75*l.*, for Ireland 135*l.*; that will make it about 300*l.* There is the expense of the specification afterwards.

477. What is the additional expense of the specification?—It depends entirely upon the length of the document and the drawings. I have had one just enrolled, and the expense is, with drawings, about 100*l.* I have had others enrolled which did not amount to 20*l.*; they can very seldom be less than 20*l.*

478. Is the entire expense of obtaining a patent from 300*l.* to 400*l.* usually?—Yes.

479. For the three kingdoms?—Yes.

480. Do you consider it advantageous that the expense of obtaining a patent should be so considerable?—I do not think that it is advantageous that it should be so much as it is, but at the same time I do not think that it would be good policy to give a patent at a very small expense, because we should be inundated with trifling modifications, in such a manner that there would not be a manufacturer in the kingdom able to turn his hands in his manufactory to make the slightest improvement without interfering with some person's patent right.

481. Supposing all fees upon patents were abolished, and a simple stamp duty upon a patent were substituted, what ought to be the amount of that stamp duty?—I beg to say that I am in favour of the same policy as that pursued in France, of taking the duties by annual instalments of a moderate amount. The greater part of inventors are in reality men in very humble circumstances—the real inventors; and although you find manufacturers have frequently been the persons taking out the patents, those things have been in many cases originally worked out by some of their workmen.

482. You think there ought to be an annual tax upon a patent?—Yes, and my object is this, that you shall not give a patent for trifling things, so as to induce people to take out patents for worthless things, but at the same time to afford to a poor man facility for getting his invention protected, that he may not lose it by the circumstances of his position.

483. Supposing a patent were granted for seven years, how much would you make the duty payable each year for the whole three kingdoms?—About 10*l.* a-year.

484. How would you propose to collect that duty?—Either to pay it into the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, or into the Exchequer.

485. A patent is assignable, is it not?—Yes.

486. How would the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes be able to follow a patent through its successive assignees?—There would be very great protection for the revenue in this fact, as in France, that if a patentee did not pay up his tax by the proper date the patent would fall in.

487. Then the security for the collection of the duty would be, that if the duty were not paid up punctually the patent would be invalid?—Yes.

488. There would be this danger of casualty to the revenue, that an unprofita le patent would not continue to pay?—Yes; but my argument is this, that the revenue would be made up by the much greater number of patents that would be taken out.

489. Would not that be running into the very danger you have spoken of?—No, I think not.

490. Every sanguine man would then embark in a patent; he pays a very small sum the first year, his patent fails, and it is thrown away in the next?—It is not the sanguine people that would do the harm, their ideas are usually chimerical; they do not bear upon the practical realities of life.

491. You admit the principle that some obstructions ought to be offered to the grant of a monopoly of a new invention?—Yes, to a limited degree.

492. And that it is desirable to accompany such a grant with the condition of a payment of a certain magnitude?—Just so.

493. The amount of that payment, and the course and mode of obtaining it, are questions of detail?—Yes, in a great degree.

494. Is there any other suggestion you would wish to make with regard to the manner of procuring patents?—One very great suggestion is this, I made it first of all, that protection should be ensured from the day of application, provided the party is not nonsuited; in fact, that a patent should be dated back to the day the application was made.

495. You would, in case the patent be ultimately granted, have it dated back from the day of application?—Yes, the date of the petition.

496. Do you consider that would be fair to persons who had no notice of the application?—It can have no other bearing than the present system, which is this, it leaves a person in uncertainty for six months, and that plan only goes a little farther back; instead of six months it would make it seven.

497. Is there any other suggestion you would wish to make?—Yes, that every party should deposit at the time of the application an outline description of his invention, which should be binding as to the principles of the invention, so that he shall not merely make a bare statement of certain improvements in so and so, and then go about and collect from everybody, perhaps persons having patents already, their ideas, which he places in his specification afterwards.

498. Would it be possible to embody the specification in the original grant?—Not the specification itself, because you are bound to give in a specification of the exact and correct details of the invention, and there is no one who can give these until he has ascertained them from experiment and research, and after building models of engines and so forth.

499. Is there any check now upon the preparation of the specification?—None, except a party be opposed, and then he has to lodge that which I spoke of, a memorandum specification, with the Attorney or Solicitor General, under Seal, in an envelope. He deposits an outline specification, stating what are the principles of his invention. He is not bound to give the details of it, that is reserved for the specification.

500. That intimation is given at the Patent Bill Office?—On the report of the Attorney-General. It is also given at the Patent Bill Office.

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501. Would there be any objection to such an imperfect specification being lodged at the time of the application under seal?—That is what I wish to propose—to make everybody stand in the same position as a person who is opposed.

502. You have suggested that a patent should date from the lodging of the application, would that obviate the objection you entertain to there being but one hearing, and a greater time being afforded to persons to make their objections?—I do not see that it would quite, as until an individual is certain that a patent will be granted, by having the Seal in his possession, he does not know whether he can go to work or not. A delay of two or three days in some cases is important. If the invention is for an improvement that depends upon the seasons, as some articles of manufacture do, so that they must be brought out at a certain time, or else the sale of the whole year is lost, there the grant of the patent would afford a person a material advantage.

503. Is there at present any complete register of patents?—There is said to be one at the Great Seal Office, with the Lord Chancellor's Principal Secretary, but it is a register merely arranged chronologically, and that is about as much use as if it was not there at all: because with such a multiplicity of patents as now exist, it is impossible for us to sit down before a register, and wade through them, one by one, to ascertain, for instance, what patents have been granted for steam-engines. What we want is a digest.

504. Notwithstanding the great number of offices through which a patent passes, no one of them contains a complete record to which reference can be made as to a patent by the public?—We cannot say that they do not contain a complete record, but such a one as is of very little use to the public.

505. You would suggest that an index should be kept at some office to which the public could have access?—Yes; the Commissioner of Patents in the United States publishes every year a report of that kind of all patents that have been granted arranged in that way.

506. At which office do you think it would be desirable that this register should be kept?—At the Great Seal Office—the Lord Chancellor's Office.

507. In case of an application for the prolongation of a patent, is not that a proceeding before the Privy Council?—It is.

508. Where a patent is to be renewed, no part of the process you have been describing applies?—Yes, it does. The Order in Council is, that an extension of the patent shall be made; then it passes through precisely the same forms, from the Warrant upwards, as if it was a new patent.

509. The application to the Privy Council is only an application to the Queen, through the Privy Council, to direct that the patent shall be prepared in the ordinary manner?—Yes; under Lord Brougham's Act.

510. Is opposition more often made at the renewal of a patent than at the original grant of it?—It cannot be, I should think, no opposition could be made at the renewal.

511. I mean before the Privy Council?—It is usually opposed, because no person ever applies for an extension of a patent unless his patent be a valuable one; in fact, the Privy Council will not grant it without it is proved to be a good invention, and it is against the interest of the manufacturers that such a patent should be granted; therefore they usually combine together to oppose the grant.

512. It is a sort of *quasi* judicial proceeding, as in all the other matters that come before the Privy Council?—Yes.

513. There is never any opposition before the Attorney-General?—No, not that I am aware of; I question whether it could be made. There is only one thing more that I would mention, which is, as to the Privy Seal and Signet Offices. I consider it very bad that they should charge double the amount of fees for another name being added to a patent. If we have a patent with two names, instead of 5*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, which is what we pay at the Signet Office, we should have to pay about 10*l.* for two names; and if we took three names we should have to pay 15*l.*, and so on: this is so at none of the other offices. At the Home Office and the Great Seal Office, the highest fee charged for those extra names is 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at the Great Seal Office; at the Home Office it progresses with every name 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

514. Does it increase with every name at all the offices?—No, not at the Home Office upon the reference, nor at the Attorney-General's office upon the report; it increases on all the others.

515-16. Is there any published statement of the fees payable at the successive offices upon the different sorts of patents?—The Committee will find all that very fully detailed in Hindmarch's Treatise on the Law of Patents.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. L. Edmunds and *Mr. T. Ruscoe.*

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Mr. Leonard Edmunds, Clerk of the Patents, and *Mr. Thomas Ruscoe,* Chief Clerk in the Great Seal Patent Office, examined.

517. (*To Mr. Edmunds.*) Do you hold the office of Clerk of the Patents in the office of the Great Seal?—Yes, the Great Seal Patent Office.

518. How long have you held that office?—Since 1833.

519. Are you acquainted with the steps which are taken with respect to passing patents at the Great Seal?—We proceed in the Great Seal Patent Office upon the receipt of the Privy Seal Bill. We do not pass patents; that is done by the agents.

520. When the Privy Seal Bill has been brought to the Patent Office of the Great Seal, what steps are taken with regard to completing a patent?—Upon the receipt of the Privy Seal Bill the patent is made, which is in a great measure a transcript of the Privy Seal Bill.

521. Is it exactly the same?—Not exactly; it is in substance the same.

522. With regard to the patents for offices, the proceedings at the Great Seal are merely formal?—They also proceed upon the Privy Seal Bill, except in some few patents, which proceed upon immediate warrant.

523. In the case of patents for new inventions, they are also formal, if no opposition is made, are they not?—Yes, if no caveat is entered.

524. In what proportion are caveats entered at the Great Seal?—(*Mr. Ruscoe.*) I should think the average number of caveats in opposition to patents is about five in a year.

525. Out of what number?—Out of about 500 yearly.

526. What are the proceedings taken in case of a caveat being lodged at the Great Seal?—The caveat is lodged by the party opposing a patent or his agent, and notice is given by the Clerk of the Patents of that opposition to the agent of the party petitioning.

527. What is the next step?—The next step is for the party lodging his patent to petition the Lord Chancellor to have the caveat removed.

528. What does the Lord Chancellor do upon that petition?—He hears all parties publicly.

529. Does he not, in the first instance, refer the matter to the Attorney-General?—No; he sometimes does as an ultimate proceeding.

530. What is next done by the Lord Chancellor?—He hears it in open Court; and then a reference is generally made to the Attorney or Solicitor General.

(*Mr. Edmunds.*)—After the hearing.

531. Is the hearing a mere formal proceeding?—No, it is a substantive hearing.

(*Mr. Ruscoe.*)—There are arguments by counsel.

532. After the case is heard in Court, a reference takes place to the Attorney-General for his opinion?—Generally.

533. After the receipt of the Attorney-General's opinion, what is the next step?—The Lord Chancellor makes an order either to seal the patent or to stop it.

534. Is there any further hearing after the receipt of the Attorney-General's report?—Yes, sometimes.

(*Mr. Edmunds.*)—Parties may except to the report; but those are rare cases.

(*Mr. Ruscoe.*)—Yes; not two in a year.

(*Mr. Edmunds.*)—Ordinarily, when patents are disputed, it is by another process in a court of law, by writ of *scire facias.* It is open to any party to bring a writ of *scire facias* into the Queen's Bench to annul a patent.

535. Is that a preferable process to proceeding before the Chancellor?—I conceive that it is; it is the ordinary course after the patent is sealed.

536. Do you think it is important to retain the power of objecting to a patent before the Great Seal?—I do not know of any objection to it; it is in the nature of an appeal from the decision of the Attorney-General.

537. Does it often happen that the Chancellor refuses to seal a patent after hearing the objections?—(*Mr. Ruscoe.*) Not often; it is generally the other way.

538. In the five cases which you say may occur in the course of the year, what may be the proportion in which a patent is not sealed?—I know of only two cases in which the patent has not been sealed. There is a case reported in Lord Eldon's time, and one in Lord Lyndhurst's, in which a patent was not sealed.

539. In general the opposition at the Great Seal is unsuccessful?—Generally.

540. They have no means of going into the case at all upon that opposition; they do not know what it is they are opposing?—(*Mr. Edmunds.*) Until the specification comes out, which is not till after the whole process is perfected, the parties opposing really do not know what the invention may be. For instance, the patent says, "An invention for an improvement in steam-engines;" that gives no information whatever.

541. But if there is an opposition, then the party applying for a patent is compelled to lodge a perfect description?—Yes; but it is under seal.

542. So that it ties him down to certain principles?—Yes; it ties him down to the terms of such description.

543. Do you think that the present system of passing the patent through the offices of the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, the Signet, the Privy Seal Office, and the Great Seal is a good one?—Some of the stages might well be dispensed with.

544. Cannot an individual take out a patent which is valid for the whole United Kingdom?—No. After he has perfected his patent in England, he must go through exactly the same process in Scotland, and also in Ireland, and go through almost the same class of offices.

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545. Is a patent granted under the Great Seal of Great Britain valid only for England and Wales?—Only for England and Wales.

546. Is there no power of granting a patent that would be valid for the United Kingdom?—None whatever.

547. Considering the question with reference to the facility of getting business through the public offices here, and the interest that the public may have in Ireland of abridging that process, what is your opinion with regard to the possible omission of some of the stages?—The patent might well be made out at the Great Seal Patent Office upon immediate warrant, as is the practice in the Patent Office in some few cases, and in the Crown Office in the patents of judges, &c.; this would dispense with the Signet, Privy Seal Bill, and Queen's Bill, very much shorten the process, and save the patentee about 25*l.*

548. With regard to the number of copies, what is your opinion upon that subject?—They might be abridged.

549. Do you see any advantage in having the power of opposing, both at the report of the Attorney-General and also at the Patent Bill Office?—I think an opposition before the Attorney-General and at the Great Seal would be sufficient.

551. Is there any advantage in having two successive stages before the Attorney-General at which opposition may be made?—I think not. I think if a caveat is entered with the Attorney-General at one stage, and in the last stage at the Great Seal Patent Office, that ought to be enough. If a man thinks he has an improvement in the steam-engine, the practice is to enter caveats against all improvements in steam-engines; he does that with a view (for he is proceeding in the dark) to guard himself till he gets his patent out; and he stops, or may stop, all others also applying for patents for improvements in steam-engines.

552. Do you see any objection to the proposal that has been made by the preceding witness that patents should date from the day of the application?—There can be no objection, if the applicant is limited to a time for the completion of his patent. I think it would save much litigation, and I think it would constantly save inventions, because during the month that runs between the application for the patent and the sealing, which is the date, the patentee runs much risk of his secret being discovered and divulged by workmen.

553. On that principle, the delay which arises from the necessity of passing a patent through a succession of offices is injurious?—No question, it must be; every day's delay must increase the risk.

554. Do you happen to know how patents are granted in Scotland and Ireland? Is the process similar to that by which they are granted in England?—I think as nearly as possible, with the exception of the Privy Seal Bill and Signet, there being no such officers as Privy Seal or Clerk of the Signet in either Scotland or Ireland.

555. Probably the process is shorter?—It is shorter, no doubt; the cost of a patent for an invention is 130*l.* in Ireland, 94*l.* in England, 65*l.* in Scotland; the stamp-duties in England and Ireland are the same (30*l.*), in Scotland the stamp-duties are of trifling amount. Lord Brougham, in 1845, brought a Bill into the House of Lords to abolish patents for inventions for Ireland and Scotland, and to make the English patent run for the United Kingdom. The Bill was printed, but it proceeded no further; and as it necessarily dealt with fees and stamp-duties, it was decided that it ought to originate in the House of Commons; it has not yet been proposed in the Commons. I think the real practical grievance is the great expense and the great delay which takes place in taking out three separate patents for each part of the United Kingdom.

556. Could you furnish the Commissioners with a statement of the fees taken upon patents at the Great Seal?—Yes; this is a list of the fees and stamps paid at the Great Seal Patent Office.

Appendix No. 11.

557. Does the paper you have handed in apply to patents of appointments, as well as to patents for inventions?—No, only to patents for inventions; there is another scale of fees for patents applying to offices.

558. Can you state the amount of fees received in the course of the year?—I will hand in a return made pursuant to a resolution of the House of Commons.

Appendix No. 12.

559. Is there any difference as to the mode of passing charters under the Great Seal?—(*Mr. Ruscoe.*) They are generally passed by Mr. Plaskett, the clerk in the Home Office.

560. Every charter passes the Great Seal?—Yes.

561. Is there any particular form observed in passing charters under the Great Seal?—No.

562. They pass like any other patent?—Exactly.

563. Is there any power to make opposition to a charter at the Great Seal?—Yes; but in the course of 18 years' experience in the office, I only recollect one case, the charter of the Incorporated Law Society, and the opposition was not successful.

564. In that case the opposition would be made in open Court, would it not?—Yes, and the same as to inventions.

(*Mr. Edmunds.*) I quite agree with Mr. Campin, the last witness, that to make patents for inventions very cheap, as cheap as they are in America or France, would be a hurtful thing. I think if the cost was reduced to 140*l.* or 150*l.*, or some such sum for the United Kingdom, it would be a very great relief, and I think patentees would be perfectly well satisfied. If patents were made very cheap, I have no doubt many thousands would be passed in the year, to the great inconvenience and detriment of real inventors; and hundreds would be passed by tradesmen, not to secure real and valid inventions, but as puffs for their goods. I believe many patents, which are never specified, are passed at the present cost for that sole object. I believe in this country no invention of real merit is ever lost for want of means to pay a reasonable charge for the patent. Patents for inventions have increased, since 1833, from 190 to 500 annually, a pretty certain proof that the cost of the instrument is not a check upon ingenuity.

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The number of patents and specifications which an inventor must now search for and examine before he can venture to proceed, must be very great; and if by a low charge the number should be increased tenfold, a life might be spent in reading, and no man could venture to twist a bar of iron without infringing upon the supposed patent right of another.

565. At present the cost of agency forms a large part of the expense of obtaining a patent?—Yes; in many cases the cost of the specification must be considerable; everything depends upon its accuracy; it is generally drawn or settled by counsel, with the assistance of scientific men, and large fees are given.

566. No legislation can diminish the cost of preparing a specification?—No.

567. But by diminishing the number of offices, and the forms through which a patent is now passed, the expenses of agency might be somewhat diminished?—No doubt. If the English patent were made to run for the United Kingdom, one agent's fee would be paid instead of three.

568. But at present the services of an agent are requisite in order to pass a patent through each one of the successive offices?—Yes.

569. He charges a certain sum, does he not?—Yes; usually 10*l.* for each.

(*Mr. Ruscoe.*) There are patents passed by the patentees themselves, but very few.

(*Mr. Edmunds.*) If a patentee residing in London proposes to extend his patent to Scotland, he employs a London agent first, and the London agent employs an Edinburgh agent, and in that case he pays double, unless he chooses to go to Edinburgh himself; which he would hardly do to save five or six guineas.

570. Have you any other observation to offer?—There is a practical inconvenience and unnecessary expense attending the enrolment of specifications. At present the patentee can enrol his specification at either of the three offices, Enrolment Office, Petty Bag Office, or Rolls Chapel Office; and a party searching for a specification has first to search the Great Seal Office for the registration, and then probably all the three other offices, paying fees at each; this inconvenience is partly cured by the Petty Bag Office Bill of this Session (just passed), abolishing that office as an office of enrolment, but it still leaves three offices to be searched. I would recommend that the specification be enrolled at the Great Seal Patent Office; one search would then suffice, and one fee. I would also recommend that specifications should be all written in one shape, that they should be deposited in the Great Seal Patent Office, and bound in volumes there for the convenience of reference; thus saving the expense of the engrossment on the Roll in the Enrolment Office, and also affording a safeguard against errors in engrossing. Parties would also have the advantage of at once ascertaining whether the patentee had complied with the proviso in his patent, limiting the time for enrolling his specification. I think it would be also a great convenience to parties if all assignments and transfers of patents for inventions were registered at the Great Seal Patent Office.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Adjourned to Saturday next.

W. Carpmael, Esq.

August 25, 1848.

William Carpmael, Esq., examined.

571. Have you practised for some time as a patent agent?—Yes; I have been engaged in that business for 27 years.

572. Is that your exclusive business?—No; I am a civil engineer, which necessarily is applied to manufactures; the one is mixed up with the other.

573. Will you describe what is the business of a patent agent?—A patent agent, strictly so called, would be the party to whom an inventor would come to take out his patent; and if he be well informed upon the subject of manufactures, he will be consulted to know whether the invention is new; and if he be practically informed upon most manufactures, he will be consulted also as to whether it is probable that the proposed invention will be useful; and the last head of his professional duty is that of preparing a specification on which the whole validity of the patent depends.

574. Is it not also part of his business to pass patents?—Yes, he passes them through the public offices.

575. Then it appears to be necessary that a patent agent should possess considerable scientific knowledge, and should also be acquainted with the practice of obtaining patents?—Yes, and also he ought to be well acquainted with all the decisions of law which govern patents, otherwise he cannot shape his specification to the requirements of the law.

576. The Committee understand that when an application is made to the Crown for the grant of a patent, the first step that is taken by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, is to refer the application to the Attorney or Solicitor General?—Yes, that is so.

577. The Committee have been informed also that a general caveat may be lodged with the Attorney or Solicitor General?—Yes.

578. What is the nature of the proceeding which takes place in case of opposition being offered at that stage?—The Attorney-General, through his clerk, calls the two parties (or more, as the case may be) before him. The petitioner first goes in to the Attorney-General, and explains to him at length the full object of his invention. The Attorney-General thus becomes possessed of his information. Then he sees the opponent or opponents in succession; and having ascertained all their inventions, he decides whether they are or are not alike.

579. Is the nature of that investigation rather of a scientific or of a legal nature?—Partly scientific and partly legal.

580. Does it appear to you that a lawyer is the fittest person to conduct that investigation?—Unquestionably, and for these reasons. The Attorney and Solicitor General very quickly

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become masters of the subject of the patent law; they are soon at the very head of their profession as advisers in patents; and ultimately they are made either Lord Chancellor or generally chiefs of the different Courts, and by that means we have the very best men that possibly can be conceived as Judges to try patent causes. All the main broad lines of patent decisions have been laid down by men who have been Attorneys and Solicitors General.

581. You consider the chief advantage of a previous examination before the Attorney or Solicitor General to consist in this, that it tends to train them for their subsequent judicial duties?—Yes, in giving decisions upon patents; and I have no hesitation in saying that to that we may largely refer the admirable decisions we have in the books upon patent cases, and which are cited in all parts of the world.

582. Is the opposition which is made at that stage an opposition founded chiefly upon scientific grounds, or does it involve questions of law?—Generally, he simply has to decide whether the two inventions are alike; but I will put a case. The inventor goes in and describes his invention. In some cases, the opponent is a previous patentee; if so, he brings down his specification, and explains to the Attorney-General the features of his invention, and the Attorney-General very often has to decide whether the contents of that specification, either in spirit or in fact, contain the invention of the new applicant. In some cases he will find that the new applicant does very materially trench upon the previous patentee, and will refuse to report in favour of the petitioner; in other cases he will find that the petition has made that broad and clear step beyond the original patentee, that he decides he ought to have a patent for that additional matter, and will grant a patent for that additional matter. That is a matter of strict law.

583. That would be a question upon the construction of the specification?—Yes.

584. Which none but a lawyer would be competent to decide?—I think so; and supposing it were a scientific man, he would merely judge upon the two inventions, without taking the spirit of the specification into consideration at all.

585. Assuming that the report of the Attorney-General is favourable, the Queen's warrant issues from the Home Office to direct the Crown lawyers to prepare the Queen's Bill, does it not?—Yes.

586. At that point a second opposition may be made, may it not?—Yes; but it must be special against that particular patent.

587. Does opposition often take place at that stage?—There are no great number of oppositions at that stage. There are various causes that lead to it; but the opposing party, in that case, must pay all the expenses.

588. Does it appear to you desirable that there should be two stages of opposition before the Attorney or Solicitor General?—I have seen the advantage of it in several cases. I have seen wrongs prevented by the opportunity being afforded for a second opposition.

589. Are there any advantages arising from their being special officers to receive objections made at that second stage; could not it be done by a mere clerk?—I should say not. It must be a man of experience, because he has to go through it just the same as at the original opposition, and very often to consider new facts. For instance, when you oppose upon the Bill, it is generally upon new facts; and very often the Attorney-General puts the parties to affidavits.

590. But I mean for the mere reception of the opposition?—They receive them by their clerks.

591. No instructed officer is required for conducting that part of the business?—No. For instance, A. B. opposes; his opposition is received, and notice is given, he having paid by anticipation a sufficient sum of money to cover all possible expenses of opposition.

592. Is there not a special officer appointed for the reception of that?—Yes; Mr. Poole, the clerk of the inventions, holds the office. The parties have to pay over to him 30*l.*, and he accounts to the Attorney-General and to the parties after the opposition has been gone through. There is no necessity for a special officer there; the Attorney-General's clerk could do that. I have known the custom for 27 years, and I believe the present holder and his father have held that office for more than 50 years between them, and I never heard but what it was a special officer. It was very much inquired into at the time of the present Lord Lyndhurst being Attorney-General. I was then in a patent office myself and I searched into it very closely, and I found in that branch of the Attorney-General's office (for it is a branch of the Attorney-General's office) that there was always a special officer for it.

593. To revert again to the question of the double stage before the Attorney-General, do you think it would not be possible to consolidate those two stages of opposition before the Attorney-General by making a different arrangement as to the length of the notice?—I think not. I think it would be prejudicial. There may be one in fifty oppositions at the second stage, and it would be a pity to enlarge the time of notice to the injury of the other forty-nine.

594. What is the general interval of time which elapses between the reception of the Report from the Attorney-General and the receipt of the warrant at the Patent Office?—Sometimes three days, sometimes less, sometimes a week, but, generally speaking, the Queen signs very quickly.

595. The interval therefore is very short?—Very.

596. And therefore affords but little protection against the applicant?—It has in a very large number of instances afforded great protection; and I am not aware, practically speaking, that there is really any inconvenience suffered by an inventor beyond what is reasonable; a person will not go to the additional cost without some good reason. The advantages that I have known have been very large. Within my own knowledge a great wrong would have been done if some such opportunity had not been afforded.

597. Allowing that time, do you see any objection to the patent dating from the day of the first application?—Not the slightest, if you put other fences round, so that no wrong shall come of it.

598. Is a caveat ever entered at the Signet Office?—I have heard of attempts to enter them there, but I never knew of one received.

599. Is a caveat ever entered at the Privy Seal Office?—No; that is subject to the same remark.

600. A caveat may be entered at the Patent Office of the Great Seal, may it not?—Yes,

601. Does it often happen that caveats are entered at that stage?—There are few cases comparatively, but they have been very important cases, and have led to very important inquiries by the Lord Chancellor.

602. What is the nature of the proceeding which would take place at that stage in case of opposition being made?—A party applying for his patent, on arriving at the Great Seal Office, and finding a caveat entered against him (provided he cannot satisfy the party entering the caveat that there is no benefit in his continuing it), petitions the Lord Chancellor to pass the patent notwithstanding the caveat which is entered against it; he also asks that the patent should bear date as of the day of depositing it with him. Then the Chancellor appoints a day for hearing that petition; and the opponent comes in with such matters of opposition as he may think ought to prevail against the patent being granted. In some cases it is by reason of a party having a previous patent, and he has reason to believe it will trench upon his rights. In other cases the opposing party accuses the petitioner of having stolen his invention from him, the opponent. All these are matters of very serious importance to the parties, and it is decided by the Lord Chancellor, either directly, by himself, or, if it be a question of similarity of invention, since the time of Lord Brougham, he sends it back to the Attorney-General to make a special report upon the case to him; and in some instances the Lord Chancellor, notwithstanding that report, will go into the whole merits of the case and decide for himself. In the case of Cutler he did so, and in one or two other cases previously to that.

603. In that case is there a hearing in court?—The Lord Chancellor will hear the parties in his private room if it be a case of inquiry that involves secrets. In a case which Lord Eldon decided several years back, when George the Fourth was ill, many of the documents that came last were signed first by the King. The parties who had patents previously applied for, went to the Lord Chancellor to say, "There will be a wrong done me if you grant that party his patent which has arrived with you first, not by any negligence of mine, but from the unfortunate state of the health of the King;" and Lord Eldon held that where a party used due diligence, and was delayed by reason of official circumstances, he ought to have his patent secured to him notwithstanding that another party had arrived first at the Great Seal.

604. Does it often happen that the Lord Chancellor, after inquiry, refuses to seal a patent?—I do not recollect any instance of the Lord Chancellor refusing to grant a patent.

605. A patent appears to be in general an instrument of considerable length. The precedent given in Hindmarch's Treatise occupies about four pages of close print?—Yes.

606. It contains however only a very general description of the nature of the patent?—Yes, a general title.

607. Is there any advantage in having an instrument of such considerable length?—I do not see any objection to the length. There are many clauses of importance in it; first of all requiring that a specification should be lodged; another clause is that the Admiralty and Ordnance shall have a power over all patents under certain states of circumstances; another clause is the grant itself; and another is, commanding all subjects not to interfere with that grant. That is the sum and substance of the contents of the patent, and I think there is no objection to the length of it.

608. Might not the instrument be rendered much shorter, without any diminution of the protection which it would afford, provided that those clauses which occur in all patents were made matter of legislation?—There would not be the slightest objection to that, excepting this—the Crown calls upon the Attorney or Solicitor General, in all cases of grants, to put in such clauses, provisions, and conditions, as he may think fit for the benefit of the Crown and the public; and I do not think you ought to take away that right from the Crown by legislation without serious consideration, because there are instances of changes in the form of letters patent: cases have occurred in my time; and that is wholly within the province of the Attorney-General as first adviser of the Crown.

609. Would there be any difficulty in introducing special provisions of that sort, although the general provisions were not limited in every grant?—Certainly not.

610. Do you consider it a good system that a patent should pass through a large number of offices in succession?—I think there is a benefit in several ways, because it prevents frauds, and gives an opportunity for repeated inquiry.

611. In what manner are frauds prevented?—I recollect one instance in which a party prepared all his documents, and sent first to the Crown and got the signature from the Crown, and then sent them to the Privy Seal.

612. Does the Attorney-General sign all the documents?—He signs the report and Bill.

613. This party must have committed a forgery?—No, I do not think he did that; but it was not perceived at the Secretary of State's. It was detected by Mr. Ostler in the Privy Seal Office.

614. In what manner was that detection made?—I believe it was either from seeing the difference in the writing, or the documents had a different shape, and were not signed by the Attorney-General.

615. Would not it have been equally liable to detection if, without going to the Privy Seal Office, it had gone to the Patent Office?—I think it would. Still there must be, I think, a

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repetition of the opportunity for examination, which I think is desirable. I do not say the present system is the best.

616. But you may have so many repetitions as to become needless, and sometimes mischievous?—Clearly.

617. Would not that opportunity be afforded by enlarging the time?—I do not think that time is an ingredient in a case of that sort. If parties could have the same protection which they now have, I should be most willing to shorten the time.

618. Did you not mention the opportunity for inquiry as one of the advantages of the present system?—Yes.

619. Would not that be afforded by giving greater time?—I think not. I think time has nothing to do with it; it is the separate persons examining it.

620. Those separate persons merely examine successive transcripts of the same instrument?—After the time that the warrant is made out; up to that time there is no similar instrument.

621. After a patent has passed the Bill Office, the examination consists merely of a successive reading or copying the same instrument?—Just so; and as the transcripts are now lithographed, the copying and examination only extend to the filling up of the blank parts.

622. Do you believe that, in fact, any discretion is exercised by the persons who examine that instrument?—I have met with many instances of discretion. In one case the clause as to the Ordnance and Navy were left out, and the Privy Seal detecting it, the Lord Privy Seal stopped the patent till an inquiry could be made of the Attorney-General why they were not introduced.

623. It would have been equally examined when it was brought to the Lord Chancellor's Patent Office?—Yes; if the officer knew the importance of Ordnance and Navy matters.

624. But a clerk in the Lord Chancellor's Office, or an officer entrusted with the management of that business, would equally find it his duty to examine, and would examine more accurately, if the intermediate steps at the Signet and Privy Seal Offices did not exist?—Yes, if he were responsible for it.

625. You are aware of no special advantages attending the Signet and Privy Seal Offices?—None at all, excepting that of additional inquiry.

626. Does it ever happen that the secret of an applicant for a patent is disclosed during its passage through the successive offices?—I have not known an instance in 27 years. I have heard a statement made of such a thing, but I never knew a man suffer by reason of that.

627. What is your opinion with respect to the fees that are payable upon a patent at the successive stages; do you consider them desirable?—I think a patent should not be too low in cost. My own opinion is that in proportion to the number of patents granted the validity of any one is comparatively decreased by reason of the greater difficulty in making a specification. With reference to my own personal interest I should say, "Make patents cheap," because the number would be immensely increased, and as I have already one-half, I should hope to have a large increase. The great difficulty in all patents is drawing the specification, because the person who draws a specification ought to read all previous ones upon the same subject, consequently he must be paid more when there are a large number of previous patents, and the probability of making a good specification is decreased. My opinion is this, that to make patents very cheap you destroy in substance the grant, and you are overrunning the country with a lot of claimants without any real benefit either to the public or to the patentees.

628. The question with regard to the fees may be considered to resolve itself into two branches. First, as to the amount charged upon a patent, and secondly, as to the mode of paying that amount. Assuming that the same amount is charged, do you think it preferable to levy it in one sum, as for example, by a stamp duty, or to take it by successive fees?—I think it is perfectly immaterial.

629. Is not the present mode of payment troublesome to persons having to obtain patents?—Practically speaking there is no trouble in it. It is immaterial how the money is paid.

630. On the other hand the payment of fees probably would supersede the necessity of some of the receiving officers now?—I can conceive that as regards the collecting of the revenue, I agree that that might be saved.

631. Assuming that a patent agent is employed by a party applying for a patent, the trouble of paying the fees is a very slight consideration?—It is very immaterial whether he pays it at once or in successive payments.

632. If a party attempted to obtain a patent for himself probably the payment of successive fees would be troublesome, and the necessity for applying at the different stages would be a difficulty?—Clearly so. In going through the different offices, it is very readily done by persons acquainted with it; there is no trouble in it; they go from one office to the other and the officer at each office, if asked, will say, "You must take this to such and such an office." I think it is a question of revenue more than as to the means of collecting it.

633. Supposing the mode of obtaining a patent were simplified, would it not be necessary for parties to obtain professional assistance?—Just as much; but the professional assistance required in respect to taking a patent is very trifling as compared with the professional assistance required in a manufacturing point of view.

634. Are not the main points upon which a person requires professional assistance, the scientific part, the preparation of the specification, and the search as to other similar inventions?—Precisely so. The sum charged is not above eight per cent. upon the outlay. In passing a patent, the amount charged by the agent for obtaining a patent is but small upon the gross outlay.

635. Can a patent be obtained under the Great Seal which is valid over the whole United

Kingdom?—No. There is nothing in the law to prevent the Crown granting it, but it has never been done.

636. Is not the custom to grant a patent of which the effect is confined to England and Wales?—Yes.

637. Or to England and Wales with the Channel Islands, or to England and Wales with the Colonies?—Yes.

638. Can one patent be granted that is valid over the whole of the Colonies belonging to the British Crown?—Yes, and is granted constantly.

639. Patents for Ireland and Scotland are taken out separately, are they not?—Yes.

640. Can they be obtained in London?—Not without transmitting the documents to Ireland and Scotland; but they may be obtained in England in that way.

641. Are you at all acquainted with the practice as to obtaining patents for Ireland and Scotland?—Yes, I am. We take out from one-half to two-thirds of the Irish and Scotch patents.

642. Will you describe generally the practice with regard to Ireland and Scotland?—I will begin with Scotland first. The document we make out is a petition to the Crown, in the same way as in the case of an English patent. We get that referred by the Secretary of State to the Lord Advocate of Scotland in the same way as to the Attorney-General in England. We transmit that to an agent in Scotland, and that agent obtains from the Lord Advocate of Scotland a report which he transmits to us, and we obtain from the Crown through the Secretary of State a warrant. That warrant we transmit to Edinburgh, and our agent puts it into the hands of the Great Seal and there it is completed. There are no transcripts or any other documents made out in that way. The warrant of the Crown is obtained containing all the conditions of the patent. The patent is made out in the usual form in Scotland without a transcript.

643. Practically in Scotland no caveat can be lodged after the report of the Lord Advocate?—No; but generally speaking the fighting ground is England. There are comparatively very seldom opposing parties to Scotch and Irish patents.

644. Do patents originate in Scotland?—They generally come to England first.

645. When they originate in Scotland is the process the same?—Just the same.

646. With regard to a Scotch patent, is there any stage similar to that in the Patent Bill Office here?—No, and I doubt whether the Lord Advocate would hear a case if any difficulty were raised.

647. Is there any stage similar to the hearing before the Lord Chancellor?—None.

648. Are you aware of any inconvenience that arises from the Scotch practice?—Not the slightest, but the fighting ground is generally in England. When a man has fought through his English patent, the decision here generally governs the decision for Scotland and Ireland. When a patent is opposed in England, and a Scotch patent is applied for, the party in England generally goes to the other party, and gives an undertaking that his specification for Scotland shall be the same as that for England, and thereby prevents any litigation or opposition.

649. Have you known instances of patents being taken out for England and not extending to Ireland and Scotland?—Yes, largely.

650. Are there, on the other hand, instances of patents being taken out in Scotland and not extending to England?—That is scarcely ever known.

651. Is the practice the same with respect to Ireland?—Yes. In Ireland we transmit a petition to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland through an agent and he sends it to the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General reports upon it, and then the agency ceases in Ireland, and we never again get hold of the documents, as the documents are transmitted through the offices, and the consequence is that we have far more enormous delays in Ireland than in England or Scotland.

652. Do you know what are the offices through which a patent passes in Ireland?—Yes; it goes from the Attorney-General to the Castle, and from the Castle it comes over here to the Crown; then we get a warrant, the warrant then goes through the Signet Office, and then from the Signet Office to the Great Seal Office in Ireland.

653. I believe there is no Privy Seal Office in Ireland?—No.

654. Is opposition ever made at the Great Seal in Ireland?—No. That again is all fought upon English ground. There was a case in which opposition was entered some years ago, but it was settled in England; the Lord Chancellor would have heard it had the case gone on.

655. It appears, according to the existing practice, that patents are granted for Scotland and Ireland upon the authority, as it were, of a patent granted for England, and that in general no opposition whatever is made?—It is not upon the authority of that granted in England, but the question having been thoroughly inquired into in England, it is not usual for the parties interested to inquire further in Scotland, provided the parties will undertake that that which has been produced in England shall be the same in Scotland.

656. What additional expense in the way of fees is created by the necessity of taking out a separate patent for Scotland and for Ireland?—About 21*l.*, without the specification; 80*l.* for Scotland, and possibly an additional 135*l.* for Ireland. I am now including the agency fees.

657. But omitting the agency fees?—Then take ten guineas off each of them. In addition to that, the patentee has to enrol the specification in Scotland and Ireland, on the length and character of which the expense of it depends.

658. That specification is a mere transcript of the English specification?—Generally so; not necessarily so.

659. Does any advantage accrue to the public in Scotland or in Ireland from this specification being deposited in Edinburgh and Dublin?—I think so, decidedly; and I think it would be desirable to increase the number of places where specifications could be read.

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660. Are you aware of any advantages that attend the having a patent taken out for the three kingdoms separately?—The advantages in that respect belong principally to England. There are a large number of manufactures that appertain to England, and which have never been introduced into Scotland, and under these circumstances we never take out a patent for Scotland or Ireland for inventions of that character.

661. Supposing a patent could be obtained at the same cost for the three kingdoms as for England alone, do you see any objection to that?—None. I discussed that question with the secretary of Lord Brougham some time ago.

662. You see no detriment that could accrue either to Ireland or to Scotland?—Not the slightest, excepting that the officers in the different places would be losers. There is this disadvantage, that in like manner as the Attorney and Solicitor General in England have a school, so to speak, leading to the future bench, the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General of Scotland, and the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General of Ireland, have also those inquiries which more or less fit them for their future elevation. But the inquiry by them into patents in their progress is smaller in comparison with that in England, and therefore, in proportion, their information gained is smaller.

663. Do many patent cases come before the Scotch and Irish Courts?—I have only known from two to three Irish cases; I have known several in Scotland.

664. Are there any decisions of authority upon patent cases from any of those Courts?—Yes, several decisions of authority. There was the Household case, which has been largely discussed in the House of Lords.

665. Do you conceive that the present system of taking out patents separately for the three kingdoms has arisen from motives of public convenience, or from a desire to keep up the fees of the respective officers?—I think originally it was for convenience.

666. Do you think that the system has been continued from that motive?—I think it highly probable. The truth is, it is difficult to get out of a regular beaten track which, more or less, works well.

667. Do you think it desirable to maintain the present system, or to alter it?—I should have no reason to say that I wished the present system altered, if one could only have the patents a little quicker in Ireland, and with more certainty as to time in England. We are sometimes three weeks, sometimes five weeks, in passing a patent, and I should like to be able to get a patent in a fortnight in each of the countries. I think a fortnight, as a general principle, would be quite sufficient, and I think to advance it much more than that would not allow time for proper inquiry.

668. I think you stated that you were aware of no real practical advantage accruing, either to Scotland or to Ireland, from having a separate issue of patents to persons resident in Dublin and Edinburgh?—Certainly not. The inventors of Ireland are exceedingly few; the inventors of Scotland are becoming more and more as manufactures are more and more introduced there; and I have no doubt it would be the case in Ireland, if manufactures were introduced more there.

669. Inventors in remote parts of Ireland or Scotland would be put to some greater inconvenience in working out their patents in London than they would in Edinburgh and Dublin?—Much the same, because they would have to communicate with some one in the locality, and that one would have to communicate with a London agent.

670. If their patents are important, do the parties generally take them out originally in Edinburgh or in Dublin, or do they first come to London?—I think they almost invariably first come or write to London, or, if they have not come first to London, they have always followed up the Scotch or the Irish patent by immediately taking out an English patent.

671. The process having been gone through in Edinburgh in a less careful or elaborate manner than in London, when a patent is applied for in London, is it subjected to the same severe process which it now undergoes in London?—Precisely the same.

672. Are you aware of a patent having been granted in Edinburgh or Dublin, and on application in London for extension to England that being refused?—I never knew an instance of that. I have known them refused in Scotland subsequently to England. I do not remember an instance the other way.

673. A decision in Scotland does not supersede an investigation by the Attorney-General here?—No, nor does it in Scotland in respect to a decision of the Attorney-General here. But we generally go between the parties, and agree that, having got a decision from the Attorney-General here, we need not go before the Attorney-General or the Lord Advocate again, as the case may be. There are many instances, in the course of years, of hearings subsequently to the decision of the Attorney or Solicitor General in London. We have, in some cases, taken a further decision of the Lord Advocate in Scotland.

674. You stated that, a decision having been given in London, the Lord Advocate in Scotland, and the Attorney-General in Ireland, were willing to adopt that?—No; they take no notice of a previous decision; it is all done by the agents here. The Lord Advocate pays no attention to a previous decision. The usual custom is for a party who is desirous of protecting himself in England, Ireland, and Scotland, to enter caveats at the same time in the three kingdoms; and, therefore, if a party is concurrently applying for the three patents, the party having the caveat receives a notice of the three; then he will oppose, possibly, all three, and go before the Attorney-General in London, and he decides the question for them. And then the opposing agent says to the other agent or solicitor, "This decision being satisfactory, the parties evidently are not seeking the same thing; if you will give me an undertaking that the same thing shall be enrolled in Scotland that you have produced here, I shall not make any interference with your Scotch or Irish grant."

675. In fact, now, to take out a patent in the three kingdoms, there may be substantially

three hearings in England, one in Scotland, and two in Ireland, making six. First, you say, it goes from England, and then, you say, to take out a patent in Edinburgh, it is sent to the Lord Advocate, who hears it and returns it here?—No. No hearing takes place before the Lord Advocate, unless there is opposition.

676. It goes before him formally, it comes back, and it is then returned to be enrolled?—No, to have the letters patent made out. A warrant is made here at the Secretary of State's Office; it goes to Scotland, and the Scotch Patent is made out by the proper authorities, and it is sealed at Edinburgh.

677. In the case of Ireland it goes to the Attorney-General, who hears it, and in case of opposition it is subject also to be heard again before the Lord Chancellor of Ireland?—Yes.

678. Consequently, for a patent for the three kingdoms it is necessary to go through six stages of opposition, but practically the stages for Scotland and Ireland are not often gone through?—I never knew an instance of all the stages of opposition being taken advantage of by an opposing party.

679. It appears that the fees upon the English patent are about 100*l.*?—Yes.

680. On the Scotch patent about 70*l.*, and on the Irish patent about 130*l.*?—Yes.

681. In addition to those fees there would be some necessary expenses of agency. Do you consider it desirable that a patent should be obtainable upon easier terms?—I have not the slightest objection to that, and in my view of it, though many may imagine that being an agent I should think otherwise, I think the public ought to be able to get a patent for themselves, and that they should do so with perfect ease.

682. My question referred rather to cheaper terms?—I have very great doubt as to much cheaper terms. I do not say that 300*l.* ought to be paid, but I think that a considerable sum ought to be paid. I am clear upon this, that it would have the effect of damaging patent property in all respects if patents were very cheap.

683. Does it appear to you desirable that the grant of a monopoly of this sort should be accompanied with certain conditions which would deter the originators of trifling inventions from applying for such grants?—I cannot conceive any law that should interfere with that sort of thing. The amount I do not think ought to prevent the manufacturer of what may be called a trifle from having a patent for it, because a multiplicity of trifles makes a very important manufacture,—for instance a button, a needle, or a pin. Those are all trifles, but some of our richest patents have been taken out for such matters.

684. Is it not desirable to prevent the originators of unimportant improvements applying for patents upon slight grounds?—I think that it is very desirable not to grant patents for such a small sum that everybody would be running to the Patent Office.

685. Will you state the grounds of that opinion?—The point is this. Supposing a larger number of patents, by reason of their cheapness, are taken out for, we will say, spinning, and then a very brilliant invention is made by any individual appertaining to spinning. In order that he should make that patent a good one, he ought to read either by himself, or those that assist him, every patent relating to spinning, and here he will find one piece that is similar to his, and in another patent he will find another piece that is similar to his, and in another he will find another piece that is similar to his, and so on, till at last the difficulties multiply in proportion to the number of patents granted upon this subject, and he would be a very clever man indeed who would make a substantive patent by reason of the immense number of rocks that he has to steer between. This would not be objectionable if each of the previous patents was for a valuable invention; but such would in practice never be the case, and in many instances, probably not one of them, standing alone, of any value to the public or patentee, but accumulated together by the new invention, a very brilliant result may be produced. In such cases great injury will be done to the real and useful inventor. By giving a man with little money a cheap patent, you are not doing for him a good thing. If you give it to a poor or a rich person, with only an imaginary invention, you ruin him by encouraging him to spend money upon a useless article. The cost of a patent, compared with the cost of bringing out a new invention, whether good or bad, is very small.

686. Do you think any advantage would arise from diminishing the fees upon the three patents to a less amount than about 100*l.*?—I think not; if a patentee could have an opportunity of either having it for England, for Ireland, or for Scotland alone, and he also had the power, if he chose, to take it for the three at once, it would be very desirable to reduce the total amount of the three, but not below 100*l.* I do not think it would be desirable to reduce the English patent much below 100*l.*

687. You think the fees or duty upon a new patent ought to amount to 100*l.*, that patent extending not merely to England but to the three kingdoms?—I think if a patent were granted for the three kingdoms, the patentee might reasonably pay more than 100*l.*

688. How much more would you say if it extended to the three kingdoms?—I think if it extended to the three kingdoms 150*l.* would not be too much.

689. Would you make a further difference if you included the colonies?—I think not. There has never been more than seven guineas added to the expense.

690. Are you acquainted with the French system as to patents?—Yes.

691. Is that preferable to ours?—Certainly not.

692. For what reasons?—It is only in a state of trial at the present moment.

693. What are the objections to it?—The objections are these: they grant you a patent for a small sum of money, and you are required to pay an annuity from year to year as long as it lasts, and that brings upon you all the objection that I have to cheap patents, and does, in fact, give the inventor no real benefit except the imaginary benefit that a poor man may get a patent; and I can only say, speaking from my own experience, that a patent to a poor man is generally a curse.

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694. Do you think it better to tax the grant, and levy it by a gross payment in the first instance, rather than by deferred annual payments?—Decidedly.

695. Can you suggest anything to the Committee with regard to improving the present mode of granting patents?—I think, generally speaking, that going to the Secretary of State and from the Secretary of State to the Attorney-General, and from the Attorney-General to the Crown, is exceedingly good. Whether you might not go more quickly from the Crown to the Great Seal, I think might be very well inquired into. I do not think that even that would be of any importance, if we could go to the other offices immediately and have the business done at once. The delay that takes place in the Privy Seal Office, or the Signet Office, by reason of the officer being from town, and also from only having one day of business in the week, is certainly objectionable.

696. Is that the case at the Signet Office or the Privy Seal Office?—We almost consider them the same; we walk into one, and we seldom go into the other. We deposit the papers at the Signet Office, and, practically speaking, we only know one office; therefore there is no objection to the office being there if they only did business every day.

697. Supposing the proceeding for obtaining a patent for a new invention were of this nature; that upon an application to the Crown having been transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Attorney-General, and a favourable report having been received after due examination and notice given to interested parties, the patent should be made out in perhaps a more concise form in the office of the Secretary of State, and should then be transferred to the Great Seal, what would your opinion be of that process?—I do not see the slightest objection to it in the world, provided they retained the power of inquiry at the Great Seal which they now have.

698. Upon that supposition, the stages at the Patent Bill Office and Signet Office, and the Privy Seal Office, would be omitted?—Yes.

699. You see no practical inconvenience that could result from the suppression of those stages?—Not the slightest.

700. Do you think it would be better, assuming the amount to be paid in the nature of a tax, that should be about 100*l.* for England, to levy that sum by successive fees as at present, or by the payment of a single stamp duty upon a patent when completed?—I think it is very immaterial unless it is a question of more ready receipt, and then the Stamp Office would be the best I should say. In paying fees at the different offices, there is this advantage, that we have a very large number of patents begun and carried to the Attorney-General's report, and then, upon inquiry, we see cause to advise the parties not to go any further; under these circumstances it would be very objectionable to pay the duty in one sum, and then have to go through the tedious process of getting the money back from the public offices, which is certainly not a desirable thing.

701. Would it not be desirable to have a fee payable to the Attorney and Solicitor General for a hearing at the report, which is a substantial service, and that the stamp duty should be payable upon the sealing or completion of the patent?—I see no objection to that, and, with regard to the Attorney-General's Office, I think it works exceedingly well. Sometimes there is a repetition of the hearings before the Attorney-General, and his time is paid for by a succession of hearings; in this I do not think you could interfere with any advantage whatever. It must be within the mind of the Attorney-General himself what ought to be done in a case of that sort. I have known five or six hearings take place upon the same subject with the Attorney-General, and I think you cannot lay down a rule for that.

702. You think parties would pay more according to the labour?—Yes, they always do.

703. By fees?—Always. I have known very heavy cases come before the Attorney-General, and he has said, "I cannot make myself master of this without going through it again;" and when all the parties have come before him again, the Attorney-General has said, "This is an exceedingly difficult subject, I should like to have the advantage of such a man" (Professor Faraday, or a man of his standing); and I have been often called in myself, when parties have agreed that the Attorney-General should have my opinion to assist him, and to enable him to decide, and all that the parties pay for: I have known that to occur in several instances. The present Lord Campbell, when Attorney-General, sent for me in two or three instances in which lace machines and stocking machinery were in question, and he has asked the parties whether they objected to my going into the matter with him, as it was too intricate and difficult to understand, and he wished to have the assistance of another party. That has always been acceded to whenever the Attorney-General has suggested such a thing. I have known Mr. Brunel called in, and Professor Faraday, by the Attorney-General, and myself several times. But that I think you cannot interfere with under any circumstances.

704. What is the present practice with respect to the enrolment of a patent?—For the enrolment of a patent the party prepares a specification, and he goes and deposits it at one of the three offices. I am not aware whether the Act of Parliament is passed, or else there is an Act pending now for doing away with the Petty Bag, and to deposit the specification at one office; whether that Act is passed or not I do not know, but I believe it was ripe for passing some time back. Otherwise the custom is this; that the specification goes to one of the three offices, the Enrolment Office, the Petty Bag Office, or the Rolls Chapel Office; and when they have lain at the Enrolment Office for 15 or 16 years, they are handed over, all of them, to the Rolls Chapel Office. Those enrolled at the Petty Bag Office always remain there, and those at the Rolls Chapel Office always remain there.

705. Is it desirable that there should be different offices for the enrolment of specifications?—There is no benefit in it.

706. Is it desirable that the offices should be consolidated?—I see no reason against it. As

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it now is, the offices are all within a stone's throw of each other. If you walk out of one office into another you find a document you have not found in the other; but there is, I think, no reason why they should not be all in one office.

707. Could any additional facilities be given in the search for patents?—I think not; it is well conducted at the present time.

708. It has been stated that there is no index at present of patents?—There is no official index, no Government index; but there are indexes out of number published in works that contain them. The "Repertory of Arts," the "London Journal of Arts," and "The Mechanics' Magazine," all contain lists of them; and there are also Blue Books published, with all the specifications at the Rolls Chapel up to a certain date, with subject matter more or less appended to them, though I doubt whether that is useful; but a person can have no difficulty in searching at the present time.

709. Of late years the application for the renewal of a patent is made to the Privy Council, is it not?—Yes.

710. And the hearing takes place before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council?—Yes.

711. Is that in case only of opposition?—Always. I think they inquire more seriously into the matter when not opposed than when opposed.

712. Is it the fact that the renewal of patents is in general opposed?—I think there have been as many without opposition as with; I only speak from memory. I have been engaged in a large number, and I must say that the inquiry at the Privy Council is most admirably conducted.

713. Probably in that part of the proceeding no improvement can be suggested?—I know of no inquiry so admirable and so equitable as that at the Privy Council. I have been engaged in most of the cases brought before them, and I have seen decisions both ways; and I must say that nothing can be more admirable, open, and fair, than the conduct of matters through the Privy Council.

714. Is there any other suggestion that you have to make upon this subject?—There is one thing that I would state generally, and it is this; that ever since I have been acquainted with the business I have heard it urged that the Attorney-General is an exceedingly improper man to decide these matters, and that Judges and juries are exceedingly bad tribunals. I can only say this, that I should be sorry to see the day when scientific men should be made judges in place of witnesses. I am a scientific man myself, and I have been engaged, I believe with only one or two exceptions, in all the cases that have taken place during the last 15 years, and I should be sorry to find myself applied to as a judge to decide, first, whether a patent should be taken out, and, secondly, whether, a patent being taken out, that A, B, or C, was an infringement upon it or not. I am quite sure that there is a predisposition in the minds of scientific men in the particular manufacture in which they have been engaged that prevents them from judging fairly when they hear the evidence of other scientific men. But when we come before a Judge, particularly one who has had the opportunity that I have before spoken of with reference to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and a jury totally unacquainted with the matter, and we have witnesses both for and against examined, a Judge and jury will in every case decide well: such certainly has been the result heretofore. I can say this, that if there are defects in the decisions of Judges and juries, there would be greater if scientific or legal Commissioners were resorted to. I think, if the present Committee were to inquire of the Attorneys-General that have been, such men as Lord Campbell, the present Lord Chief Baron, and the two Lord Chief Justices, that they would bear me out in the view that I have taken upon it. They are all men who have been Attorneys-General, and they are men who thoroughly appreciate the position in which a Judge is placed in regard to patent causes.

715. In fact, when the Attorney-General is examining a case, if he finds it requisite to have the assistance of scientific men, he calls them in?—Yes.

716. Are not scientific men always examined as witnesses in patent cases?—Invariably. There was a case tried on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, before the Lord Chief Baron, and then his Lordship, from the very circumstance of his previous Attorney-Generalship, entered into it with all that minutia and all that care that no scientific man, prejudiced more or less with preconceived views of the same subject, ever could have done.

717. Is not the spirit of the present system this, that lawyers decide upon the advice and evidence of scientific men?—Always, whether they be Lord Chancellors or in the Courts of Common Law. The Judge decides the legal construction and the jury the facts.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Adjourned.

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718. Have you practised as a special pleader?—Yes, for some years. I have been at the bar for some years.

719. I believe you are the author of a treatise on the Law of Patents, and you have also reported some cases?—Yes: I made first, about the years 1838 to 1840, a collection of all the cases that had occurred; and, having obtained as much information as I then could upon the subject of patents, I embodied it in a book published in 1839. Since that time I have published a collection of reports in a volume—which I see you have here—of cases; and I have just published a pamphlet on the subject matter, and on the title and specification of patents, relating also to the subject of the copyright of designs.

720. In compiling those works, has not your attention been necessarily called to the general question of the state of the law respecting patents?—Yes, it has a good deal. I may say that

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when I compiled the first work it was of a smaller size and character than perhaps would have been advisable; because I found the state of the law, on many points, in so much uncertainty that I thought it would not be prudent to do much more than to present the practical form with notes, and a very general review and outline of the principles: I followed that course. I may say that the law has, from the number of fresh cases, latterly become a good deal more settled. I was then led to publish a selection of the principal cases. My attention was directed very much to defects which certainly existed; I should say more in the practice than in the principle. I think the principles of the law are pretty well settled now.

721. The inquiries of this Committee are limited to the mode of obtaining patents; are you aware whether any attempts have been made to amend the law with respect to the mode of granting patents?—Yes, several attempts have been made, and a great number of meetings have been held from time to time, some at Birmingham and some at Manchester. But what I know upon that subject is contained in a pamphlet, published some time ago by Mr. Newton, of Chancery-lane, which contains several draft bills for the proposed amendments. They failed, I think, from patentees running wild about cheap patents, and also from persons thinking that the whole law of patents wanted altering from beginning to end. As I have already said, I do not think that the law of patents, as far as it is contained in the statute of James, and has been expounded by the Judges latterly, does require much alteration; but I think the alterations that may be necessary are confined very much to the practice.

722. When you speak of the "practice," do you mean the mode of granting a patent?—Yes, I mean the machinery, beginning with the Secretary of State's Office and ending with the Great Seal. I think inasmuch as patent property is property of very great value, and has acquired that value from the more settled state of the law in recent years, and as the mode of granting patents has been adopted from the practice that had reference to grants of offices and to lands, that very great disadvantages are necessarily incident to the system. Very valuable property has been created under an old system, designed for grants of a different character and for property comparatively valueless, property having no commercial value. Lands and offices are an obviously different kind of property, and dependent upon a different tenure, from patent property, which derives its value from the capital embarked and the value of the invention as a commercial speculation.

723. I understand you to say, that you consider the principles of the law with respect to the rights created by the grant of a patent to be well established by recent decisions?—I think they are.

724. But that the mode of granting a patent, which has been derived from the general mode of making grants by the Crown, is inconvenient, and such as is not properly applicable to the peculiar right which is created by a patent for a new invention?—I think it is not. Patent property exists simply by virtue of a grant of the Crown; and the practice that has been followed in a grant of that kind of property was the practice followed in the grant of offices, and it is wholly inapplicable. The consequence of following that mode has been the introduction of many, I think, very serious evils and grievances to patentees.

725. To follow a patent through its several stages, commencing with the first application to the Crown, which is sent to the Home Office, do you see any objection to that mode of originating the proceeding?—None whatever. I think the Secretary of State's Office is a very proper office for the commencement of it. But if in any general reform it were thought expedient to establish a Patent Office, or make it a branch of the Board of Trade, in reference to certain commercial restrictions that it has been thought advisable to insert in a patent (as the not allowing more than 12 partners), or of another office, it would be a different question. I think it is proper that the first step should begin at the Home Office, or some similar office. I see no objection to its beginning at the Secretary of State's Office. I am aware of no complaint, excepting as regards time and uncertainty as to when the warrant has come back in its different stages.

726. The next stage is a reference from the Home Office to the Attorney or Solicitor General; do you approve of that stage of the proceedings?—Yes.

727. The first stage at the Home Office is very little more than matter of form in that case?—The first stage, as I understand, is nothing more than mere matter of form, the presenting a petition and declaration, and then that becomes a record.

728. It is a stage on its way to the Attorney-General?—Yes; and inasmuch as it is mere matter of form, I think that stage ought to be a little expedited. It occasions, as I have been informed, a delay of three or four days; but I am not personally aware of any objections that arise at that stage.

729. Are you aware of any patent having been refused, and the application not sent to the Attorney-General?—No.

730. Are you aware of any difficulty that would arise from making the application immediately at the Attorney-General's Office?—No, I am not aware of any, excepting that I should certainly object to any extension or addition to the present duties of the Attorney-General in that matter, unless the matter were entirely reformed. I think, owing to the shifting nature of the office of the Attorney-General, and the present mode of hearing at his chambers, for it is really no more than his private chambers, the making his chambers more of an official office highly objectionable.

731. Is it not necessary that applications should be made to some public office in the first instance, and that that office should refer the matter to the Attorney-General, who acts in a matter of that sort merely as the counsel of the Crown, and has no office at which documents are preserved?—I can see no objection to that in point of principle. I think it is proper that the first application should be made at a public office, and be referred to the Attorney-General as the adviser of the Crown.

732. Do you see any objection to a reference being made to the Attorney-General for his report upon an application being made to the Crown?—None whatever.

733. Are you cognizant of the proceedings which take place before the Attorney-General at the report?—Yes, I am; but I may say that, before it comes to that stage, a party may be stopped by a caveat.

734. You are aware that a general caveat may be lodged with the Attorney-General at the report?—Yes, I am.

735. Is there any part of that proceeding which appears to you susceptible of improvement?—Yes; I think the present system of caveats highly objectionable, and that it does not attain the object at all in view. Any party may lodge a general caveat, a caveat with a general title, without specifying against whose application he is lodging it; and the consequence is this, that parties who are interested in particular branches of manufacture—take, for instance, the lace trade—have been in the habit of having a general caveat, in order that they might have an opportunity of opposing anybody applying for a patent, and might know what was going on in that particular branch of the trade. I was informed, only yesterday, of a person who had been opposed, as he said, simply to discover what he was about. Instances of persons being opposed for such reasons, and for the sake of delay, are said to be common.

736. Is not the result of a general caveat a notice against all the world, and not a notice against any individual in particular?—No doubt it is.

737. Are not all caveats lodged with the Attorney-General at the report, caveats against a particular invention, and not caveats against the proposal of any particular person?—Yes; and I think it fails entirely in attaining its object as a notice to all the world; because it is a matter of very common occurrence that a party who is very much interested in a particular manufacture finds it worth his while to have a patent always lying at some subsequent stage—say at the Great Seal; and a person who has brought a caveat in at a subsequent date to that gets no notice of such patent. I recollect, three or four years ago, a case in which certain parties who were interested in a very extensive manufacture, connected with the manufacture of candles, consulted me as to whether they had any remedy. They said they had had a caveat. I do not recollect the title, but it was some general title, which they thought large enough to get notice of anything affecting them; but they had no notice of a patent that was granted for a similar title. They found afterwards, on inquiring into it, that the fault did not rest with the Attorney-General's clerk, but that there had been a patent at the Great Seal, lying there for 18 months, and which the party who had it had found it worth while then to get sealed. Under the present system a person may keep a patent at the Great Seal for that purpose, and I have been informed that several are always waiting at that stage.

738. In that case the caveat was of no use?—No. On other grounds the caveat is of no use; because a caveat is entrusted really to the Attorney General's clerk. Now, the Attorney-General's clerk is a most excellent officer for those matters within his knowledge; but inasmuch as the generality of the title, or the generality of the notice under a caveat, rests with the person giving it, it often happens that the Attorney-General's clerk cannot know what may be included within the title, or what may be included within the caveat. Therefore persons adopt as general titles as it is possible, and as general caveats are given as possible. I think the whole system of caveats as at present administered highly objectionable, and that it fails to attain the object in view.

739. Is there any notice of applications for patents published?—There is no notice of applications for patents published.

740. Would there be any objection to its being made necessary that a notice of application for patents should be published?—I do not think there would. I may say that there was a discussion last week at a large meeting at Manchester, to which I was invited, on this very subject. It is a very difficult question, and it has not yet been announced to patentees generally, so as to ascertain whether there would be any objection. I do not see at present any objection to advertisements, that certain patents were being applied for, for a particular subject, or perhaps that even certain persons were applying for a patent for particular subjects, if they had protection of a previous date. But, as the matter rests now, the grievance is this, and it is a very great grievance on a *bonâ fide* invention. A person who enters a caveat, not for honest purposes, but to get information as to what is going on, gets this insight—that A. B. is applying for a particular patent; he has nothing to do then but to set to work to bribe A. B.'s workmen to discover what is going on. I have good grounds for believing that this is a case of not uncommon occurrence. If you look at the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1828 or 1829, it was stated broadly that that was done; that individuals had floating caveats to catch information as to what was going on.

741. Supposing a patent should date from the first application, do you see any objection to that?—I think that should be the case, and that it is one of the most substantial and obvious reforms. The meeting at Manchester was almost agreed, that with respect to a patent there should be protection from the date of presenting the petition and the declaration. But then that must be accompanied with another step, which is, that when a party presents his petition and makes his declaration, he should be obliged to leave a deposit, stating the heads of the invention.

742. Would you not have the specification much more precise on the first application?—I think not. I think that would be almost impracticable in some, and very inconvenient in most cases.

743. As the Committee understand, nothing more is required upon the first petition than a statement of the subject proposed for a patent?—It is merely a title, which it is the object of the party to make as general as it can be.

744. What would be the objection to a more precise specification, provided the applicant

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were protected?—Because it would be very embarrassing to call upon a person to make a precise specification at the time when he lodges his petition. As the law now stands, a person has no protection till the date of the patent; and if any part of his invention should get out during the course of the experiments he might be deprived entirely of his right. He is not in a position in many cases to make a complete specification till he has got his protection, by having the patent sealed, when he may entrust workmen to make the experiment. If he were obliged to lodge a complete specification by which he would be bound, he might be unable to do that. You cannot make exceptional cases. In many instances, in some cases of a mechanical invention, there would be no difficulty; but in the case of a chemical invention a person cannot lodge such a specification as shall give sufficient information to the public, till he has had an opportunity of ascertaining, from experiments, under the protection of the patent, many practical details and suitable arrangements for the particular nature of the invention.

745. Would it not be practicable to obtain a specification that described the general principles upon which it proceeded, without describing all the details of the operation, and which would come in the specification which was afterwards lodged?—Yes, I think it would.

746. I mean something not quite so vague and general as at present?—I think he should be bound to deposit the heads of his invention. The Attorney-Generals of late years had introduced the practice of requiring parties who are opposed to make a deposit; and if a proper system of deposit were required in all cases at the first stage, I think that would meet the object in view. What you want to do is, to afford protection to the party in respect of what he has actually invented at the time, and from that date; and you want to exclude him from stealing other persons' inventions, or putting into his patent what he had not invented when he applied for it. Those are the two objects you have in view, and I think they would be fully answered by requiring a person to make a deposit specifying the heads of his invention, by which he would be bound afterwards.

747. The Committee have been given to understand that when a caveat is entered against a patent, and opposition is entered, the Attorney-General requires a deposit, that is to say, some description of the principle upon which he is proceeding?—Yes; I believe the deposit, according to the present system, to be wholly inoperative. I have known cases of deposits being produced in Courts—in one case before a Committee of the House of Commons—which, to my knowledge, from the changes that had taken place, must have gone through the hands of four Attorney-Generals' clerks. It was brought there by an assistant to Sir William Follett's clerk, and it had been opened several times. The whole practice of that system of deposits was introduced on a sudden by the present Lord Campbell, to meet a most serious grievance, but it is wholly inoperative, and leads to other grievances of a serious nature. It was a sudden attempt to cure an evil, and it has introduced many others.

748. What is the duration of a caveat?—Twelve months; it is renewed every twelvemonth. As the Committee are upon that point, I would remark upon the caveat: as I have suggested what appears to me to be one remedy for a serious grievance as regards the application for patents, I would suggest another as to caveats. It is a great hardship that a person should be allowed to enter a general caveat, and not deposit in respect of what he enters it. If, on the one hand, the patentee were bound by the deposit made in the first instance, the person who enters the caveat ought also to be bound from that time by the matter in respect of which he enters the caveat. The patentee ought not to enter a general title which may embody everything. No Attorney-General could object to the title, "For improvements in steam-engines," because the person could not give a better; and no Attorney-General could object to a caveat against "Improvements in steam-engines;" but in the present state of "Inventions" it is monstrous for a man to be allowed to have a title for so general a head, or to bring a caveat under so general a head as "Improvements in steam-engines."

749. You stated just now that it was desirable that a person should not be able to introduce in his specification any invention which had occurred to him subsequently to his application for a patent?—Yes.

750. Do you think that that object is attained by the present system?—Certainly not; there is no deposit in any case in which the patent is not opposed; and it is a matter of constant consultation and advice which parties come and ask for, as to what they can do, what they may venture to put into the deposit, or as to what they may put into the patent. But there is no deposit at all except in case of opposition. I know for a fact that parties are in the habit of entering caveats for the sake of compelling parties who are going to take out patents to make a deposit; but that is not ensured, because the deposit is a document very much disregarded. A patent agent told me the other day that he had insisted upon making a deposit with the Attorney-General, which amounted to little more than a piece of blank paper. The principle of the law as to what may be included in a specification was fully considered in the case, before Lord Tenterden, of Crossley *v.* Beverley, about a gas-meter. It was said that a person must not introduce into his specification anything that he had not at the time of the patent being granted; but then it was limited to this, he must not introduce a totally new head of invention. he might perfect his mechanical details, and it was for that reason that the time was given to specify; the Commissioners could not have a more instructive case than that to explain the hardship of requiring a complete specification, or the necessity of having some heads of the invention at the time, and from the first instant. The case of Crossley *v.* Beverley will at once explain the whole difficulty. The title of the patent of Mr. Clegg was simply "An improved gas apparatus," but the invention consisted of several things; an apparatus for measuring gas, an apparatus for purifying gas, an apparatus for generating gas in a more economical manner, and an improved retort. There were four things, each of which, as well as the whole, was an improved gas apparatus. The great feature of the apparatus for mea-

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suring gas was the causing a disc to rotate in water so as to measure the gas. It was said that some of the details had been introduced subsequently to the time of obtaining the patent; that was admitted; but the principle was the same. The measuring of the gas was effected by causing a cylinder or disc to rotate by the difference of the specific gravity of the chamber filled with water, and the specific gravity of the chamber filled with air, and by the pressure of the gas upon the drum so balanced. It was said that you might have 500 different ways of introducing the gas, and 500 differently shaped chambers, and 500 different means of taking the gas out; but those were all the mechanical details incident to the general idea of measuring gas, by causing the drum (part of which was filled with water, and part with gas) to revolve by reason of the pressure of the gas between the under side of the chamber and the upper surface of the water. In that case it would have been a very great hardship to require a complete specification in the first instance. Beyond question the inventor could not at the time when he applied for his patent have specified the mechanical details of the means by which he was going to let the gas in, and take the gas out; but he could say, "My invention is measuring gas by causing the drum to revolve the several chambers in water." He might have been very well required to make such a deposit; but then it would have been a great hardship upon him to require him to insert what he was allowed to do afterwards—to insert in his specification the details of improvements for carrying out that principle. In that case I recollect hearing Lord Brougham say (he was counsel for the defendant in that case) that it was a monstrous decision; but in point of fact his Lordship had forgotten since that time the precise facts. That case is now well-established law; it is now perfectly well established, that any improvements made during the interval for carrying out the principle of the invention, provided there has been no fraud practised on the Crown or the public, may be inserted in the specification.

751. Is it because the principle is original?—Yes.

752. And therefore anything the applicant can connect with the accomplishment of the object under that principle is protected by the patent?—Yes; if the Committee want to know what a man ought to insert in his deposit they cannot have a better illustration than that case. A man comes to the Crown and says, "I have invented an improved gas apparatus." "What is it?" I say there ought to be deposited in the first instance a statement as to what are the details of it. He says, "I have invented an improved gas apparatus." "What is it?" "It first consists in a particular mode of measuring gas; secondly, in a particular mode of generating gas; thirdly, in a particular mode of holding gas by means of an improved retort; and fourthly, in a particular mode of purifying gas by means of lime purifiers." He ought not to be required to do more than that. If he did that he could not insert in his title some totally different thing, namely, an improved mode of burning gas, which would be an improved burner.

753. Where the title is very general and the patent is unopposed, is not there very great latitude now afforded to a patentee to introduce new matter into the specification?—Where the patent is unopposed, or where there has been a patent with a similar title at the Great Seal, which has been sealed notwithstanding the caveat at the Attorney-General's, a man may introduce almost anything whatever under a general title, as "Improvements in steam-engines," or "Improvements in gas apparatus," or "Improvements in railways." It was only the other day that a gentleman consulted me on this subject. He said, "I am not opposed, and therefore I can insert anything I like." He was at liberty accordingly during the six months to see what he could get in, either by borrowing or buying, so as to add to his own invention; and there having been no opposition, or no deposit, he was perfectly free to insert anything he could obtain.

754. The specification is entirely drawn under the direction of the patentee; there is no check upon him whatever?—None whatever; and therefore where there is no deposit he can insert anything whatever in his patent. I may mention in illustration of this another case. There was a title for "Improvements in electric telegraphs," which is now a very great subject of investigation, and there had been a deposit, I think, in that case by a person who had got hold of an invention which it was very questionable whether it was within his title or not. He was advised, knowing the uncertainty of the present condition of deposits, to run all risks, and insert this invention in his specification, notwithstanding his deposit, and notwithstanding the doubt whether it was within his title; because if he did not do so he knew that another person would insert it in the specification of a patent of a later date. I do not know what were the merits between the two parties, but that was the fact. The invention was not inserted under the doubtful title, because the party came to an arrangement under my advice with the person who had a patent with a title that would certainly hold it, and who was not hampered with a deposit.

755. The two patents, in fact, were consolidated?—This particular invention was not put into the patent that was first intended, although he had been advised to do it, notwithstanding his having a deposit, and notwithstanding his having doubts of the sufficiency of his title, because he came to an arrangement with another party; but these are matters of daily occurrence. It would not be proper to mention names; but the patent agents can tell you of many such cases.

756. Would you abolish general caveats with the Attorney-General?—Entirely.

757. What would you substitute to give notice to the world and to persons interested, in case of an application for a new patent?—I would give protection from the time of presenting the petition, and require the party to make a deposit of the heads of the invention with the petition at the Secretary of State's Office. I would then allow a system of caveats after that stage; general caveats, with a detailed account of the heads of the invention in respect of which parties meant to oppose. The state of the case would then be this: a person having an inven-

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tion, and applying for a patent for an improved gas apparatus, having put into his deposit, as in the case I mentioned before, those four heads of the invention, would be secured; and the person having entered a caveat for a gas apparatus would have specified in the deposit with the caveat what was the particular improvement in a gas apparatus it applied to; and then you would have on paper that by which each party would be bound, what were the particular improvements for which the one was applying for a patent, and against which the other had entered a caveat. That would be clear of either interference on the face of the paper or non-interference. If a system of general caveats were adopted, I would work it in that manner, but it should be at the same time and office as that at which the original application and the original deposit were made.

758. That implies the necessity for the publication of notice?—No, the party would do that at his own risk; only those parties would have notice who were prudent enough to enter caveats. If I adhered to the system of caveats, which would throw it upon an individual to be cautious, and to look out lest he should not have notice, if he did not enter a caveat I would require him to specify in respect of what he entered his caveat. General caveats, I think, should not be allowed against all the world and against general inventions, for the same reason that I would not allow a person to have a patent for a general title without specifying upon what improvements he applied for a patent.

759. That would be a system of general caveats accompanied with a specific description. The caveat would be against all the world, but it would be accompanied with a more precise description than is at present lodged by a person entering a caveat?—Yes; it would be a system of general caveats against all the world, in respect of particular inventions, entered at the risk of the party, but limited by the specification of the matters in respect of which he entered the caveat; and it ought to be on this ground: I am about to apply for a patent, but have not sufficiently matured it for or in respect of some particular thing. That is the way in which the system of caveats, I think, ought to be limited, to avoid the consequences which now unquestionably exist; but I think it is open to consideration whether, in lieu of a system of caveats, there should not be a system of advertisements, either in the Gazette or by some other means; either that a patent was being applied for for a particular matter, and would proceed unless opposition were entered to it, or, which would be much more efficient (but I think it questionable on some grounds, and therefore ought to be fully considered), that A. B. was applying for a patent for such an invention, giving the title. The only object of having the advertisement that A. B. was applying for a patent for a particular subject would be protection to the real inventor, in case A. B. had stolen it from anybody. The theory of caveats is this, that a man who has an invention in his mind, and who may be in such a position that a workman may obtain information, may, to prevent his being defrauded, enter a caveat. That is the only ground upon which it ought to be published to the world, that A. B. was applying for a patent.

760. There should be some notice to the public that application for a patent has been made?—Yes, if you abandon the system of caveats.

761. You say, "If you abandon the system of caveats." If you abandon the system of caveats, it may happen that a person not disposed to enter a general caveat might be disposed to enter a special caveat?—There is no objection in the world to entering a special caveat, because a special caveat goes upon this theory: supposing I had invented an improvement in railways, and I suspected that one of my workmen was also trying the same thing, and was going to steal it, I should enter a caveat against C. D., my workman, having a patent granted to him that was for an improvement in railways without notice to me. The theory of special caveats rests upon an entirely different footing to general caveats.

762. Supposing that the system of general caveats were abolished, and notice to the public were substituted, and supposing at the same time that a deposit, containing a tolerably specific description of the invention, was required from every applicant, would not that system suffice in all cases except where there was a suspicion of fraud?—Yes, in all cases.

763. In cases where there was a suspicion of fraud, might it not be competent to an opposing party to apply to the Attorney-General to disclose the name of the applicant, upon special grounds?—Yes, it might, certainly.

764. Supposing, for example, there were reasonable grounds to suppose that an invention had been stolen, in that case might not the party whose interest was supposed to be affected apply to the Attorney-General for the disclosure of the name of the applicant?—Certainly he might.

765. Would not that reconcile the sufficiency of a general notice with security against the fraud you indicated?—Yes, I think it would; but I think that perhaps both systems might be combined in this manner, by giving a person protection from his first application, on his making this proper deposit, then giving notice at the last stage, or a late stage, before the patent was sealed, that A. B. was applying for a patent, which would be sealed unless opposition, on sufficient grounds, was made before such a date. That would meet the case of fraud, and give the inventor the protection required. The hardship is this: a patentee is delayed at three or four successive stages, and anybody may come in on no grounds, or upon grounds, and delay him by a caveat, if he be desirous of finding out what his invention is. Nothing can be more hard against the honest inventor than the present system.

766. Do not you think that would be the object of disclosing the name of the applicant in the first instance; and would it not be desirable, if possible, merely to give notice of the intention to apply for a patent for a particular invention?—I think the disclosing the name in the first instance highly objectionable, as is now done to every party having a caveat; it may effectually destroy an honest invention, and lead to all kinds of fraud. If I enter a caveat for improvements in railways, I get notice that A. B., C. D., &c., are applying; that is, at a cost

of 10*s*. I am informed of the name of every person who may be applying for a patent for a similar subject; therefore I look upon the disclosure at an early stage, as it now is under a caveat, to be highly objectionable.

767. The present system seems to be neither the one thing nor the other; it does not provide a notice to the public at large, but it does provide a notice to any person entering a general caveat?—The present system does not afford the protection intended by giving notice to the public at large, but it gives to a person entering a caveat from dishonest motives precisely the information and knowledge that he ought not to have. There is no security that I shall get information if I do enter a caveat; but if I should have entered a caveat intending to use it for the sake of ascertaining what is going on, or driving persons to an arrangement, then I am certain of getting notice of it.

768. Have you any remark to make upon the proceedings that take place before the Attorney-General in case of opposition at the report?—No. I think that the Attorney-General is a very proper person from his position to have the matter brought before him in the way in which it is; but I think, looking at the multiplicity of the avocations of the Attorney-General, the frequent changing, and the nature of the office, and it has not unfrequently happened that it is the very first time that his attention has been directed to that question or to scientific questions at all; it is a very bad tribunal, and it is a miracle that the business is done so well as it is.

769. The parties are heard separately by the Attorney-General, are they not?—Yes; I think so far as regards the discharge of business by the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General that no exception whatever can be taken to it, because if he has not sufficient information he gets it by calling in the aid and assistance of other persons; but that very often entails delay, which is a very great hardship. I was told only yesterday of a case of hearing before the Attorney-General having been postponed, not by reason of want of information, because the present Attorney-General has knowledge enough, but by reason of his engagements at the Chartist trials. The consequence was a postponement of eight days, and the consequence of that was that a party who had a caveat obtained information of what the person applying for the patent was about, and learning something about it went and registered under the Designs' Act part of the very invention, and the most essential part of it, which the other intended to patent, well knowing that he could get no protection by patent, because he was either the subsequent inventor or a person obtaining information improperly. He trusted, therefore, to getting some little advantage by registering it on the moment, and by so doing he destroyed the title of the party to a patent in every part of the United Kingdom.

770. That would be got over by allowing the patent right to date from the petition?—Yes. Nine-tenths of the practical grievances would be got over by allowing the patent right to date from that time; this, however, would require a repeal of the Act by which grants of this nature are now regulated.

771. Does it often happen that hearings before the Attorney-General are postponed on account of his other avocations?—Frequently from necessity. I may say that a practice has grown up there as regards oppositions which is very objectionable. The business is conducted, as I am told, very much, or exclusively, by patent agents; and if an inventor, having consulted counsel as to his title, and laid his whole case before him, is not disposed to entrust it to patent agents, who very often are employed by rival inventors, or persons he is jealous of, and he wishes to take counsel before the Attorney-General, a system has grown up of additional fees such as to almost exclude his taking counsel. I have been told that it costs 7*l*. additional on the hearing before the Attorney-General if counsel are employed.

772. Is the object of the present practice to encourage the employment of patent agents, and to discourage the employment of counsel before the Attorney-General?—I am told that that is the effect. Certainly I have not been before the Attorney-General on such a matter more than a dozen times in my life, although I settle a great number of titles every year. I am told that the official difficulties are such as practically to exclude inventors from getting their own patents, and to compel them to employ patent agents.

773. Do you think it desirable that counsel should practise in cases of that sort before the Attorney-General?—I do not think it is a matter of much importance, but I think the practice ought to be so arranged that inventors themselves could obtain their own patents. As it is now an inventor who comes to me to settle his title, and discloses to me the whole of his invention, would be in a very disadvantageous position if he did not employ a patent agent. He is frequently indisposed to do it because of the number of parties whom they have to communicate with; but the practice is such that practically he is driven to employ them. I think that an inventor who did not wish to disclose his invention to any other person but one, ought to be able to begin his patent and get it completed without the practical necessity of employing a patent agent.

774. That would be hardly practicable in opposed patents, would it?—Quite so; because the course is this. The inventor first goes in and tells the Attorney-General what his invention is. But then if he had been required to make the deposit in the first instance, the Attorney-General need not be troubled with his presence; he would have it on paper; and therefore you would do away with the practice of the Attorney-General's office, and the very great expense to patentees by reason of this opposition, because the Attorney-General would have on paper what was the patent applied for; he would have on paper what was the ground of opposition; he would see at once whether they interfered or did not, and if he required further information he would send for the parties.

775. What is the nature of the questions that arise before the Attorney-General; are they legal or scientific?—Entirely questions of interference. I go before the Attorney-General having applied for a patent for an improvement in railways. My invention is some particular

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mode of fastening the rails to the chairs, for instance; and a person is opposed also for an improvement in railways. It turns out that his invention relates to some method of rolling the rails, and the Attorney-General says, "There is no interference." It happens sometimes, if the Attorney-General is conversant with the details, that he may say, "Well, but the improvement in the rails may also relate to the mode of fastening, therefore I must inquire more into it." If he is not conversant with the subject the patent slips through. It happens often that though a patent has been opposed, the party opposing finds that the patentee has a material part, or occasionally everything in his specification upon which the opposition was made. This frequently arises by reason of the Attorney-General not having sufficient details before him, or sufficient knowledge of the subject to enable him to detect cases of interference. The party appearing before the Attorney-General in support of the application for a patent will wrap the matter up in as much mystery as possible, and make as wide a statement as possible, and this very often succeeds. The Attorney-General does not know the secret. It depends very much upon the way it is stated.

776. Do you think that the questions which the Attorney-General decides upon the report are questions which a lawyer is most competent to decide or a scientific man?—I think you ought to have a combination of both. The person deciding it must know what in law is an interference before he can say whether there is an interference or not. He ought also to be a scientific man, or to have the aid of scientific men, to know the bearings of the question. For instance, suppose a patent for an improved gas apparatus, unless he knew the general details of the manufacture of gas, he would not know, when certain terms were used, whether there might be an interference in this part of the process or in that. Therefore, I think, in order to secure justice, you must have a person with some legal knowledge; you must have some combination, either in the same person or in different persons, of legal and scientific knowledge. That you have in the Attorney-Generals generally now. They generally have before them persons who can furnish at once the information they require.

777. Does not the Attorney-General often call in the assistance of scientific persons where he entertains a doubt?—I do not think he very often does. I think the business is done, and in a general way he cuts it short by saying, "There is no interference," or "There is," which is frequently a source of injustice, and he drives parties to a compromise.

778. Do not questions often arise at present as to the construction of a specification?—Not often; because the Attorney-General says at once, "Well, you have had your protection, and I shall do no harm in granting the patent if your patent is valid. I will not decide the legal question whether it be an interference with an existing patent, you have had your protection; you must sue him in a court of law if you are infringed."

779. Would that be said, if it was a very obvious interference?—If it were a very obvious interference, I have some doubt about it. The Attorney-General is put in a very difficult position. Supposing I was for the original patentee, I should say, "What a monstrous injustice it is for you to grant the patent, and to drive me to legal proceedings!" But if I were for the person applying for a patent I should say, "What a monstrous thing it is to preclude me! because, if you are right, the other person has his remedy by an action. If you are wrong, my rights are gone for ever." In cases of that nature the Attorney-General generally grants the patent.

780. If he grants a patent under such circumstances, is he not laying the foundation of future litigation?—Yes; and encouraging litigation to an enormous extent. I know that Attorney-Generals do act upon that principle, and very properly, because their decision in one case is final, and the rights of the party are precluded for ever, if he is wrong. If he is right, he says, "I am doing the less harm of the two, by the course I take."

781. That can only apply to cases in which there may be some doubt?—Yes; still it is so easy to get out of it, that the Attorney-General, from pressure of business, is very much driven to dispose of it in that way.

782. Assuming that the questions which come before the Attorney-General at the report, are mixed questions of law and science, do not you think that a lawyer, assisted by the advice of scientific men, is a more competent judge than a scientific man assisted by the advice of lawyers?—I am quite sure that a scientific man, assisted by the advice of lawyers, is not so good a tribunal as a lawyer, assisted by the advice of scientific men; and for this reason, the precise limits of the legal questions are thoroughly understood by a lawyer, and he has the means of applying his legal knowledge to scientific facts, but a scientific man cannot understand and appreciate the legal questions.

783. If the report of the Attorney-General is favourable, the petition is sent back to the Home Office, to be forwarded through its several stages. The Queen's warrant is sent to the Attorney-General's Bill Office, with a direction that the Queen's Bill may be prepared?—Yes.

784. At that stage is it not competent to any opponent to enter a special caveat?—Yes; a caveat at that stage is used for this purpose. A party finds out in the interval, or before that stage, that A. B. is applying for a patent, and by entering a caveat at that stage, he can expedite his own patent, and catch him up, so as to enter into a contest with him at a subsequent stage, or at that stage. I know that caveats are frequently resorted to at that stage, for that purpose.

785. Do you think it important to retain the power of entering caveats at that stage?—I think not; I think there ought to be only one caveat at one stage.

786. Do you see any advantage in a double reference from the Home Office to the Attorney-General?—No; I think there are at least two or three references, backwards and forwards, to the Home Office, and I think one would be quite sufficient. I think, for instance, at that stage, the reference from the Home Office simply, at present, is the most perfectly routine business.

You send it to the Attorney-General, and he grants his warrant, upon which the Queen's Bill issues. I do not see why there should be any other reference back to the Home Office at all.

787. Do you think there is any advantage in the delay which the second reference affords. Does it give any security to interested parties?—No; none whatever. It gives no security to interested parties; but it lets in parties who have learned what the invention was, and who have said, "You have only stolen a march upon me by a few days, therefore I will oppose you, unless you come to some arrangement."

788. It has been represented to the Committee, that the second reference to the Attorney-General gives an opportunity to persons at a distance to oppose. Are you aware of that advantage being afforded?—It of course gives an opportunity to oppose persons who have been first at the Bill; but it also gives an opportunity to persons to learn in the interval what a party has been about, and I know of many cases in which there have been good grounds for supposing an improper use to have been made of that interval.

789. That again would be answered, would it not, by the ante-dating of the patent?—Yes.

790. Would not a security also be material to persons at a distance, by a system of public notice, and a limit as to time?—Yes, certainly it would.

791. Would not that be quite effectual, without a second reference to the Attorney-General at the Bill Office?—Yes.

792. So that an advertisement specifying that A. B. was applying for a patent, would be a sufficient notice to all the world?—Yes.

793. The patents which are reported upon by the Attorney-General are necessarily confined to England, the Channel Islands, and the colonies?—Yes; I believe the first application to be the same in all cases, namely for England, Scotland, and Ireland. Then if the application be for England, it goes to the Attorney or Solicitor General. If it be for Ireland, it goes to the Lord-Lieutenant: I think there is no reference in that case to the Attorney or Solicitor General for Ireland. I am not quite sure upon that point; I know that a patent agent told me the other day that there was none. In the case of Scotland, it is to the Lord Advocate.

794. The English Attorney or Solicitor General only reports upon patents which are valid for England, the Channel Islands, and the colonies?—Yes.

795. In case of application for a patent for Scotland, and also a patent for Ireland, a different procedure is followed?—Yes.

796. Are you aware of any advantage that arises from that system?—None; on the contrary, I think it is a very great hardship, in this respect: as the law is now settled by the recent case of Brown *v.* Annandale, in the House of Lords, it is decided that if an invention be known in any part of the realm, the patent is invalid for every part. Previously to that, inasmuch as the patents for the three countries were distinct, it was always supposed that you might have a patent for Scotland, though the invention were known in England. If that were the law, there would be no great harm in the three distinct proceedings; but not being the law, the obliging a person to go to three references, to be subject to three systems of caveat, and then to have three patents, is a monstrous injustice; and the state of the case is this now, that inasmuch as you cannot, from the course of practice, have a patent sealed for all the three countries on the same day, you must have of necessity the patents sealed on different days in the three countries; and then, inasmuch as the invention relates back for all purposes of title to the date of the patent, you have this awkward state of things, that a party who is proceeding on a patent in Scotland, his patent in this country being of prior date, is met with this objection, that there was publication in this country before that in Scotland.

797. Do you see any objection to allowing a patent to be granted for the three kingdoms, on the report of the English Crown lawyers?—None whatever, the same notice having been given. On the same principle, I think a patent ought to be granted for the three kingdoms, on the report of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, or the report of the Attorney or Solicitor General for Ireland, if a party were pleased to take it there in the first instance. He says, "I am in possession of an invention new in the realm, give me a patent for it." One law officer is as good as any other.

798. Would it not create considerable dissatisfaction among English inventors, if patents were granted in Ireland or Scotland by the law officers of those countries?—I think not.

799. Are you aware that there are very few inventors in Scotland, and scarcely any in Ireland?—Yes; I am aware that the number of English patents, as to the number of Scotch, is about five to two; and the number of English patents, to the number of Irish, is about five to one. But there are many causes to be assigned for that. In the first place there are hardly any manufactures in Ireland. There is not the same scope for them. There are comparatively few in Scotland, as compared to England; but there is no reason why a Scotchman, who has made an invention, which, as the law now stands, must not be known in any part of the realm, any more than in Scotland, should not be allowed to refer the matter to the Lord Advocate, and obtain a patent for the United Kingdoms. I do not say whether it should be under the Seal of Scotland; but to be in a position to have a patent for the whole of the three kingdoms, if he was so minded.

800. Is it not the fact, at present, that if a Scotchman makes an application, he almost always employs a patent agent in London to take out an English patent in the first instance?—I do not know how that is; but the fact is, that the state of practice is such, that an inventor can hardly ever get a patent without applying to a patent agent in London. I believe it results from the difficulties that exist in the offices of getting a patent through.

801. Is not an English patent far more valuable than a Scotch or Irish patent?—No, except by reason of the want and absence of manufactures in the particular countries. I have no doubt that there are cases in which the Scotch patents are much more valuable than English. For

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instance, in one case, Neilson's hot-blast patent, I believe the money received in Scotland amounted to not far short of half a million, but in England it was very small. The great value of the hot-blast was to bring into use, I think, a particular kind of ironstone that does not exist in this country. I believe the English hot-blast iron is inferior to the English cold-blast iron, while the Scotch hot-blast iron is vastly superior, differing in the kind of coal that might be employed, and therefore the Scotch patent was more valuable than the English. It was not till the application of the hot-blast to anthracite, which opened up the coal-fields in Glamorganshire, that the royalty to Mr. Neilson, with respect to hot-blast, was very considerable in this country. Another case I know of a patent which we had before the House of Lords this session, of weaving carpets, Templeton *v.* Macfarlane. I am not aware of its having been worked extensively in this country. I know a case where it was not, Whittock's patent, which the Privy Council extended the other day, where the whole profits were Scotch profits. If a person is located in Scotland, he can supply from his manufactories the whole realm, and therefore the value of the patent which he obtains first will depend upon where the particular manufacture happens to be.

802. It has been represented to the Committee that the common practice with regard to Scotch and Irish inventions is for a person to apply first for an English patent. Investigation then takes place before the English Crown lawyers, and, if the patent be granted, application is often subsequently made for a Scotch or Irish patent. And it has been stated that the investigation which takes place before the Lord Advocate, or before the Irish Attorney-General, is not of a very strict character, and that they are a good deal influenced by the previous investigation in England. Is that consistent with your knowledge?—Yes; I have no doubt that is so, and for this reason, the Lord Advocate is very often in London on official business. It is much easier machinery, and is more easy here, probably, the getting a patent, than in Scotland. But I take it the principal reason is this, that this is the great seat of manufactures compared with Scotland, and that five to two are more likely to be profitable in this country than in Scotland. In fact, having a patent here, you can supply Scotland from this place. I think that is the reason, and not any advantages of the kind you have adverted to; because, why should the Attorney-General's report be any better than the Lord Advocate's? The end is to get the patent. If you have a report here, then, inasmuch as that is a sort of decision that the patent is new in all the realms, the Lord Advocate will most likely say, "Well, if it is not new, you must take it upon your own risk." There has been one decision upon that. I know that the practice introduces this grievance, of persons who have failed before the Attorney-General, going and entering a caveat before the Lord Advocate, leading to further litigation, and stopping the patent of the inventor. If the Committee inquire into it, they will find that there has been considerable collision in respect to the electric telegraph, between various applicants before the Attorney-General here and before the Lord Advocate in Scotland.

803. In the case of a patent for one country having currency for the three, you would propose, of course, that the patent in each country should only be taken out by parties having an interest in that country, not by strangers. That is, you would not let a man from Ireland or England take out a patent in Scotland?—I certainly would. The circumstance which leads a man to prefer a Scotch or Irish patent to the English, can only be that from the seat of the manufacture he thinks he can supply the country with the manufactured article from that spot. In the case of Whittock's patent, the profits came entirely from Scotland. In the case of the hot-blast, the person might have said, "It is not worth my while to take out a patent for England, I will limit myself to Scotland."

804. Has not the Attorney-General much more experience in patent cases than the Crown lawyers in either of the two other countries?—Much more.

805. The number of applications for English patents is far greater than those for Scotch or Irish?—Yes, far greater. The number of cases tried here is much greater.

806. For that reason, do not you think that the English Attorney-General is likely to be a better tribunal for deciding upon patent cases than the Lord Advocate or the Attorney-General for Ireland?—No, I think not. There is no doubt that the Attorney-General has more practice; there are many more patent cases here, and therefore he may be presumed to have more practice; but then he has a great deal more to do. I think that Scotchmen are almost invariably more generally educated than English lawyers, and therefore you are more likely to have a combination of scientific knowledge, which is desirable. Therefore, putting individual against individual, I should say that the Scotch lawyer is quite as likely to give a proper decision on matters of patents as the English lawyer. It is true that there is a great deal more patent business in this country, but the Attorney-General is much more engaged.

807. In point of fact, I suppose the Attorney-General himself, and the Lord Advocate, are in every great patent case that occurs?—Yes.

808. All questions of inventions and patents in Scotland are tried in the Scotch courts. The hot-blast case was first tried in the Scotch courts, was it not?—The first trial was here. Mr. Neilson, in fact, rather preferred trying it here, the matter is better understood. As to personal qualification, I think it is not quite a correct view that has been taken. What has the law officer to do here? He really does not act very much as a judge. He says, "There is no interference, therefore you take the patent at your own risk;" or, "There is interference, and you must come to some arrangement." He is not a judicial officer. If he were, he ought not to take briefs in patent cases. If you viewed him as acting judicially rather than ministerially, he ought not to act as he does.

809. In fact, the case is very little inquired into in either the one case or the other?—No.

810. Can it be said with any correctness that the Attorney-General, in deciding upon the grant of a new patent, is acting ministerially?—Yes, and for this reason. If it is not opposed, it goes as a matter of course. He signs the warrant; the warrant is made out, and he signs

the documents as a matter of course. It is only in a case in which it is opposed that the matter comes before him; and then the utmost he does is, that he hears the parties, and says if in his opinion there is no interference, and then the patent goes as a matter of course. If there is, he says, "Well, you must settle it among yourselves, or I cannot grant you the patent."

811. In case of opposition, does not the Attorney-General act judicially in the strictest sense of the word?—No, I think he does not. His course is this. If there is an interference to that extent he acts judicially, because he pronounces an opinion; therefore, there being an interference, the patent must not go unless the parties can agree; and therefore the result of that decision of there being interference is, that the parties must come together, or else no patent is granted. That is a case in which there are two rival patentees. Suppose the opposition to be as between two patentees both applying for patents: if he says, "There is no interference," both patents go; if there is, only one patent or no patent is granted, according to the arrangement the parties may make between themselves. Now in the case in which the ground of application is that the invention is old, he certainly does not act judicially, because in the majority of cases he says, "Well, if it is old, then there is no harm in granting the patent; you have your remedy. I shall preclude the party for ever if I do not grant it." I do not think that he acts judicially at all in that case.

812. When you say that, you mean that as far as possible he avoids the necessity of coming to a distinct decision?—Yes, which will preclude the rights of parties.

813. Comparing the English Attorney-General with the Scotch Lord Advocate, as regards their competency, your view seems to be that the greater experience of the English Attorney-General is compensated by the greater command of time by the Lord Advocate, and his more general familiarity with scientific questions; so that the two might be considered on an equality?—One ought not perhaps to express an opinion in that way. Having seen a great deal of the law officers of this country, I know that they are so harassed and occupied, that I wonder the business is done as well as it is. It is a miracle to me how the present Attorney-General does manage to get through matters of this sort. I put it upon this footing; if you require a party to state on paper what his invention is, and another party to state on what grounds he opposes, you really reduce it to a matter of simple comparison that almost any person can understand.

814. In point of fact, for an invention that was not of any very great value, it would be attended with a good deal of inconvenience to parties from Scotland or Ireland if they were compelled to come to London to take out a patent?—Yes; there is no object in it. You take the patent at your own risk, and the form of the petition is, that you are the inventor; you believe it is new and that it is useful. Then in the Queen's warrant for a patent or in the Bill, the words are these, showing the policy of the law upon the report, after having stated the allegations of the petition and the prayer of the petition: "And upon consideration of all which, and as it is entirely at the hazard of the said petitioner whether the said invention is new or will have the desired success, and as it may be reasonable for your Majesty to encourage all arts and inventions which may be for the public good, I am humbly of opinion that your Majesty may, by your Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, grant unto the petitioner, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the sole use, benefit, and advantage of his said invention within that part of Your Majesty's United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, your dominion of Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, for the term of 14 years, according to the statute in that case made and provided." Why is not any man of intellect, whether the Attorney-General or the Lord Advocate, or even an inferior person, competent to give advice under those circumstances, considering that he has only to sign the document as matter of form, except in case of opposition, in which he says, "There is interference, and I cannot grant the patent," or, "There is no interference, and both will go."

815. Do you think this system would be objectionable, that it should be competent to the Crown to grant a patent to be valid for the three kingdoms upon the report of the English Attorney or Solicitor General; and that it should be also competent to the Crown to grant a patent that should be valid for Scotland only upon the report of the Lord Advocate, and similarly with regard to Ireland?—I do not see why it should not be competent for the Crown to grant a patent for the three countries, on the report either of the English Attorney or Solicitor General, or the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney or Solicitor General for Ireland, and, *à fortiori*, I see no objection to the Crown granting a patent to a limited extent. Why is there to be any preference given to the report of the Attorney-General over the Lord Advocate's or the Attorney-General for Ireland. If a party says, "I live in Dublin, or in Edinburgh, I do not want to go to town," why should he not obtain his patent for the three kingdoms on the report of the law officer on the spot, rather than the law officer at a distance?

816. Are you aware that practically almost all patents are brought out in London first?—Mostly. The first step is at the Home Office. No doubt they are in some cases. Patents in Scotland are dated previously. In nine cases out of ten the patents are entirely in the hands of English patent agents.

817. Is there any class of practitioners in Edinburgh or Dublin at all similar to the London patent agents?—Yes, there is a class certainly, because after a certain stage the business of Scotch and Irish patents is conducted entirely in Edinburgh or Dublin.

818. Is there a class of practitioners at all similar to the London patent agents in Scotland and in Ireland?—The London patent agent is a very mixed person; in some cases simply a solicitor of patents, he takes it from office to office. In other cases he is an adviser upon patents in a very scientific case, for instance, in the case of Mr. Carpmael, or Mr. Newton, or Mr. Robertson. In other cases he combines the two. There are instances in which a party is both a patent agent and an adviser upon patents, as in the instance of Mr. Spence. Therefore it is a very mixed sort of body; you have every class of persons. The fact is, that patent

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property has become of enormous value within the last few years; and, therefore, it is altogether a new system that has been engrafted upon the old; and it has called forth a class of men that occupy an intermediate position, and a class that never existed before.

819. After the Patent Bill is prepared, the patent is forwarded through the Signet and Privy Seal Offices?—Yes.

820. That part of the proceeding is regulated by the statute of Henry the Eighth, is it not?—Yes, entirely, and which was passed for the purpose of creating fees:—the 27th of Henry the Eighth, Chapter 11, which requires that every patent should be brought to the clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal, and go through certain stages. Up to that stage, I believe, it is a matter of practice which the particular offices could control. From that stage it is a matter regulated by an Act of Parliament passed simply for the sake of the fees, and is a very great hardship. If you have two names, you have the expense very much increased; three and so on without any corresponding benefit or protection; in fact, the offices are absolutely useless.

821. Is it not stated in the preamble to that statute that the object is to increase the fees to the clerk at the Signet and the clerk at the Privy Seal Office?—Yes; it states that the clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal give their daily attendance for great and weighty affairs, and have no fees "other than cometh and groweth of the said Signet and Privy Seal." And that statute was passed simply as a means of paying the clerks by requiring every grant to pass through their hands. They receive fees which are not specified on those grants.

822. Do not you apprehend that that statute had mainly reference to other grants than grants of patents for new inventions?—I should think, at that time, that a patent for an invention was a thing hardly known. I am not aware of any patent for an invention of an earlier date than about the 44th of Elizabeth, and this was a Statute which was passed some 50 years before that time, therefore, I take it that at that time patents for inventions were things not known.

823. The principal statute which regulates patents for inventions is the statute of James I., is it not?—Patents exist now entirely by virtue of that statute, but it contains nothing as regards the practice. It merely declared all monopolies to be void, excepting the grants of Letters Patent for new manufactures for 14 years to the true and first inventor thereof. That statute merely defines what was the law of patents, and has nothing to do with the practice; that is wholly regulated by the statute of the 27th of Henry VIII., and the 18th of Henry VI.

824. Do you see any advantage in carrying a patent for a new invention through the Signet and Privy Seal Offices?—None; but a very great disadvantage both as regards delay and expense; and in the case of the absence of the Lord Privy Seal, it is a source of very great expense. I have been told that, at the time when the Lord Privy Seal was in attendance on Her Majesty in Scotland, it had put one of my clients to 22*l.* additional expense to get a patent through the Privy Seal. It occasions delay; and I need not say, that delay is a matter of serious consequence, inasmuch as the patent does not date till the date of the Privy Seal. It is a matter of very great importance; and that will illustrate the principle of the statute of the 18th of Henry VI., which requires that a patent shall not be dated previously to the date of the Privy Seal: that was by reason of their getting offices and lands' grants dated as far back as possible; and, therefore, the statute says, that the patent shall not be dated of a prior date to that; it might be dated at a subsequent date. It is clear that the practice as it exists now, was a practice established wholly with reference to lands and offices, and entirely without regard to this mass of property that has grown up.

825. Patents for new inventions have been subjected to a process which was devised for totally different purposes?—Yes, every stage you come to shows that. The form of the Letters Patent shows that it has been moulded from time to time with reference to grants of lands and offices.

826. It appears that copies of the patents are made out in the Patent Bill Office, and transmitted to the subsequent offices, in order that certain formal additions may be made to them, and the proper seals attached; are you aware of any advantage which arises from the system of transcripts and the passage of the patent through the different offices?—No, I am not aware of any advantage whatever, but of a very great disadvantage, which I will illustrate very practically in the case of Nickels's Patent, in which the word "recovering" was put for "covering." If you happen to have a mistake at any one stage, inasmuch as these three transcripts are made in one office, that is repeated without a chance of correction; there being no supervision, nor any advantage of that kind. All that could be required would be to have one record kept of each stage; whereas here you have three records, two of which might be dispensed with. There could be no reason why the Queen's Bill should not become the Privy Seal Bill, and be the record upon which the patent was granted.

827. Does not a multiplicity of transcripts increase the chances of error?—Yes, and expense of necessity. I never heard any suggestion of any advantage to be derived from the three Bills—the Queen's Bill, the Signet Bill, and the Privy Seal Bill; one is necessary.

828. One must be retained as a record?—Yes.

829. Do you think it is necessary that the grant of a patent should be so long an instrument as it is at present?—I do not think it is; but I do not think that that is of any very great consequence.

830. Are there not certain clauses which are in each, which stand in every patent?—Yes but I do not think that could be shortened much. You must recite the petition; then there is the granting and the prohibitory part, and certain provisoes which are clearly inoperative, and which, as the law now stands, ought not to exist; they are contrary to law. In the case of Brown *v.* Annandale, Lord Lyndhurst suggests that a patent containing provisoes of the form that are usually inserted, inasmuch as such provisoes are contrary to law, might be repealed by *scire facias* upon that very ground.

831. Is there any necessity for the clause commanding the justices not to molest patentees?—None whatever; it is altogether rubbish.

832. The first proviso is, "that if the grant be contrary to law the patent may be repealed." Is there any necessity for an express declaration to that effect? might not a general enactment suffice?—If it be contrary to law, if it be not a new invention, it is not the subject of a grant, and therefore falls to the ground, not being within the exception in the Statute of Monopolies. That raises the question as to the mode of repealing patents. The proviso is in this shape: "Provided always, and these our Letters Patent are and shall be upon this condition, that if at any time during the said term hereby granted it shall be made to appear to us, our heirs or successors, or any six or more of our or their Privy Council, that this our grant is contrary to law." Now, I have always thought that the proceedings by *scire facias* for repealing patents were not the proper ones, and that the Privy Council was the tribunal which ought to be applied to under this proviso. It is quite obvious that this is a proviso introduced to enable the Privy Council, or to enable the Lords, under the Signet or the Privy Seal, to exercise a jurisdiction in addition to the common law jurisdiction which they had. Though I believe this not to have been acted upon, yet there is no doubt that, in earlier times, the patents were dealt with in a summary manner by the Star Chamber and by the Privy Council, and in various ways. There is more in that proviso than the mere declaration at common law. The Crown, of course, or the Attorney-General introduces any proviso that he thinks necessary for the patentee or the Crown.

833. With regard to all of the permanent provisoes in a patent, would it not be practicable to have a set of general enactments upon the subject, and to frame the patent in a very brief form?—You might leave this out, there is no good in it. As the proviso stands, it grants a jurisdiction which the Privy Council would not have at common law. Probably it is preserving to them the jurisdiction that they had as to granting common lands.

834. If it were desirable to preserve that jurisdiction, might it not be done by enactment?—It might certainly; no doubt about it.

835. Would it not be the most convenient mode of doing it?—It is of no use keeping this proviso as it is, because it has not been acted upon. I am not prepared to say that the Privy Council would not be a much better tribunal for the repeal of patents than the present one; for nothing can be more harassing, or expensive, or vexatious, both to the patentees and to prosecutors, than the present proceedings by *scire facias*. The Master of the Rolls and the Attorney-General, in their Petty Bag Office Bill, have done something to mend matters; but it is a very harassing proceeding, and one that ought not to be tolerated. My observation upon this proviso is, that this is a proviso that gives to the Privy Council, or Lords of the Signet and Privy Seal, the power of repealing a patent; and I say that, before that is struck out altogether, it would be as well to consider whether the object of that is not good, and whether some other mode of dealing with the repeal of a patent had not better be substituted. The next proviso is, "Not to interfere with any Letters Patent previously granted." That is wholly inoperative as regards Letters Patent for inventions. There can be no earthly meaning in it, except by referring it to preserving grants of offices and lands; because if an invention is the subject of a prior patent, the second patentee is not the true and first inventor, and the invention is not new; therefore that is wholly without any meaning.

836. It is inapplicable to the grant of a patent for a new invention?—Clearly so. That has been preserved from the original grants of lands and offices.

837. The next proviso is that, if the patent becomes vested in more than 12 persons, the patent is to become void?—That is a very serious question occasionally, and that is a proviso which I should not be disposed to omit, for this reason, it is got over by granting a licence to a Company. It was introduced, in accordance with the principles of the statute called the Bubble Act, to prevent a too extended copartnership in a patent, and I think it is good in principle. It not unfrequently happens that a patent is worth nothing, excepting to have a legal proceeding upon, and to harass parties, for as you facilitate the introduction of capital, and a larger number of parties become interested in patents, you give rise to litigation. I think that is a proviso that ought not to be excluded without full consideration.

838. Might not a proviso be made the subject of specific legislation, so as to avoid the necessity of repeating it in each individual grant of the patent?—In some cases you might wish to exclude that altogether. In some cases, I think, it would be proper, upon application to the Attorney-General, to allow more than the prescribed number of partners.

839. In that case, the power might be reserved to the Crown by special declaration?—Yes.

840. Is that clause ever omitted?—No. It used to be five, it has latterly been extended to twelve. I think that is a special case; I do not object to it. I am not an advocate for general legislation in cases where you must sometimes have the course of legislation interfered with by a special suspension of its power. As to "the specification to be enrolled," there is no objection to that. The next, as to "articles required for the service of the Crown to be supplied," is a most improper proviso. It has been used, and has, very improperly at times, been held as a threat over patentees, and I think ought not to stand.

841. Does the Crown ever exercise that right?—It has been threatened, and is a bugbear and a prejudice to patentees certainly. It gave rise to a case of mandamus; a case where the Lords of the Admiralty chose to use a patent anchor, and would not pay for it. The Court of Queen's Bench would not grant a mandamus to compel them to do it. I do not think that the Crown would then use it, but there is the power to use it, and it is an embarrassing proviso. I think that matters ought not to stand as they do under this proviso, as being neither right to the Crown nor to the public.

842. You would omit that proviso, and make no general provision upon the subject?—None whatever.

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843. There is a declaration at the end, that the patent shall be valid, notwithstanding that the description of the invention may not be full?—That is a senseless one, as applied to patents for inventions. It no doubt had reference to the difficulty in describing abuttals in grants of lands, and other particulars in grants of perquisites and grants of offices. There is no meaning in it, excepting, I think, that it might as well stand as a declaration that courts of justice were to be liberal in construing a grant of a patent, if there were any ambiguity in the terms of the title; and courts of justice do adopt that principle.

844. Are not the principles of the construction of patents now settled by the Courts, without reference to any general declaration of this sort?—Yes; but as a general rule the grant is taken most strictly against the grantor; but that would not apply to the case of the Crown; excepting for some express declaration, I do not think it is of much consequence. The last words, "notwithstanding the not full and certain describing the nature or quality of the said invention, or of the materials thereunto conducing and belonging," is a senseless piece of rubbish.

845. Does not all increase in the length of the patent necessarily lead to an increase of expense, and also multiply the chances of error?—Yes, no doubt; but still the increase of expense for mere copying is not very considerable, if there is any advantage in retaining any of those parts, as compared to other expenses, of stamps, and expenses in opposition.

846. With regard to the fees taken in the different offices, the question is to be considered under two heads; first, as to the policy of the mode of imposing a certain tax upon grants of patents for new inventions; and, secondly, as to its amount?—Yes.

847. Looking first to the mode of raising the tax, do you think it is preferable to raise it by a succession of fees, or to make one charge by way of stamp duty?—I think it is desirable to raise it by a succession of fees, say two or three fees; but I think that the way in which it is raised at present, by a multiplicity of fees, is most oppressive and inconvenient, and leads to great incidental expenses, where you have such a number to pay. It is found that there will always be some additional fees, by way of perquisites, that come in the end to a very great tax, beyond the legitimate fees of the offices and such as are returned to Parliament. Without reference to these, there must be, where you have such a multiplicity of them, a very great number of additional fees that add to the sum-total very much. But I think it would be very advisable, or at least not objectionable, to have the fees paid at three stages, say, the Home Office, the Patent Bill Office, or the Attorney-General's Office, and the Great Seal; for this reason: parties very often go to a certain stage, and then stop; and it is quite as well to leave this matter in the control of the individual. A man begins his patent, wants his protection, and finds it not worth his while to go on. I think it would be much better, and more approved of, that you should pay the fees at twice or three times than at once—in one sum. But nothing can be more inconvenient than the present system of requiring a person to pay at so many different offices.

848. Would it not be necessary that there should be a different scale of fees in the case of patents being opposed and those not being opposed?—No, I think not; I think that the expenses of opposition should be quite distinct from the expenses of the patent.

849. Would it not be necessary that the Attorney-General should have a fee in case of opposition, which fee would not be payable in case of no opposition?—Certainly, I think that. I think the machinery of opposition to patents should not be detached entirely from the patents, that proceeded as a matter of course. I think it is worth considering whether looking at the fees as a tax which inventors may very well pay for their monopoly as a source of revenue, a patentee might not be required to pay a sum every five years for the continuance of the monopoly. It would be very desirable if our practice in law could be assimilated in some respects to the French, that if a patent is not worked it shall be thrown open to the public. I know that patents that are worthless are actually held to hang other inventions on and keep other persons out. I opposed this session a Patent Candle Company, where they obtained a power to repeal the restrictive clause in respect of 39 or 49 patents, I am not sure which. We said, "This is a most monstrous monopoly." I certainly felt and still feel that it ought never to have been tolerated. It was admitted that a great number of those patents were practically useless; the course of invention had been so rapid that they were worth nothing, commercially speaking, for the sake of manufacturing the article, but of extreme value in the hands of a powerful Company, as tending to keep the whole of the manufacture in the hands of one party. I think it is worth considering, on the subject of fees, whether it would not be desirable to reduce the payments,—for instance, a patent now for the three countries costs 350*l.*, consequently you have very few for Scotland and hardly any for Ireland,—whether a patent should not be reduced to 150*l.*, and whether some payment might not be required from patentees at the end of seven years if they liked to continue their patents.

850. Is not that objection which you state rather an objection to the grant of patents generally than to the mode of payment; that is to say, that they tend to discourage new inventions?—No, I think not. I think there is no sounder policy than granting patents, because new inventions require cherishing for a certain time. The state of things is this, where you have the progress of invention rapid, take the electric telegraph for instance, or the introduction of cocoa nut and palm oil in the manufacture of candles. You have the old patents worth nothing as patents to be worked as a useful manufacture, but yet they are useful to preserve the monopoly in the hands of the parties who hold them.

851. Those are patents that you propose, not being worked, to throw open?—Yes, or if kept, I would make people pay for keeping them. The State should get something.

852. You say that the progress of invention has gone round those patents, and that the invention would have been still more advantageous if it could have gone straight through those patents, and availed itself of them in its progress; that the process would be more advantageous if it could combine all those patents?—Yes.

853. Then they would be taking the benefit of the old inventions?—Yes; but it arises in this way. It may be worth the while of large capitalists or a company to buy up every patent that exists relating to electric telegraphs or to candles merely for this purpose, saying, "If you make any improvement, you shall not work it without making terms with us, because you are touching upon a patent which though useless to work may be sufficient to hang a Chancery suit upon." We know perfectly well that the terror of litigation is sufficient to check the progress of an invention. In the case of Morgan *v.* Seaward, which is a leading case upon that point, the Court says, "A grant of a monopoly for an invention which is altogether useless, may well be considered as 'mischievous to the State, to the hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient,' and within the meaning of the statute of James the First, which requires, as a condition of the grant, that it should not be so, for no addition or improvement of such an invention could be made by any one during the continuance of the monopoly, without obliging the person making use of it to purchase the useless invention." Now the Committee must observe, that although the invention is altogether useless now, it might have been very useful five years ago, and therefore if that proviso preventing more than 12 parties being interested in a patent is to be repealed, or parties are to be allowed to obtain an Act to repeal it wholesale, I think it is necessary that some steps should be taken to allow the public to use or improve upon inventions that have been superseded by others and become useless, and are in such a position that they might be repealed by *scire facias*, if it was worth anybody's while to do it.

854. Supposing the number of the fees was considerably diminished, and that they were payable only at two or three stages in the progress of the patent, according to your recommendation, do you think it desirable that there should be one gross sum, in the nature of a stamp duty, payable upon the patent when it is sealed, or that that payment should be annual, according to the French system?—I think I would combine the two; but I have not much considered that. Nothing can be worse than the present system; and I think if the price is to be kept up, that it would not do to require it to be paid in one gross sum, for this reason, that persons might like to have the advantage of going to a certain stage, and if so, they ought to pay for that. If an invention becomes abandoned before the Great Seal, he has that protection, and he ought to pay for it up to that stage. Therefore I should not recommend one gross sum by way of stamp duty, though the cheapest to collect, especially as you must have some intermediate offices; but I would press upon the attention of the Committee the policy of annual payments. I think it is a very good principle indeed. An English patent now costs about 105*l.*; a patent for the three kingdoms costs about 350*l.*; a patent for Scotland 80*l.*, and a patent for Ireland 150*l.*; a most curious difference of charge. I think 350*l.* for the three countries is far too large. What is the reason that you have ten times the number of patents for England that you have for Ireland, and five times the number for England that you have for Scotland? It is because it is not worth people's while, in a commercial point of view, to go to the expense to obtain a patent for the three countries. If you reduced a patent to 150*l.* for the three countries, I believe you would get more money as a matter of fees than you do now, supposing you had one patent for the three countries at 150*l.* instead of the present system. I am not for cheap patents. I think a patent for 5*l.* is not to be tolerated; I think the embarrassment and litigation would be frightful. I know that manufacturers are now embarrassed by the number of patents; but that arises more from those old patents that are useless. I am not for cheap patents, still I think 350*l.* is too much. I see no objection to a person paying 150*l.* in the first instance, and a tax annually if he liked to continue it; or instead of annually, at certain stages. It generally requires half the term of a patent to see if it is worth anything. Then at the end of seven years you might have a second payment if the patent were kept up. There are patents for apparently very trifling things; and the Legislature cannot distinguish between inventions. You never know what an invention may be worth. More valuable patents, I believe, never existed than the patents for buttons. I take it that no patent for a steam-engine ever paid, yet I know that two or three great houses in this country have taken out patents by reason of giving them a preference with the Admiralty or the Government in large contracts. The profits derived by the parties in such cases was an increased manufacturer's profit, rather than a genuine patent profit. You may lay down as a general rule that a patent requiring a large outlay of capital does not pay simply for the manufacture of that article; it may pay indirectly. You may have one or several articles in a patent for a new manufacture, and you must pay the same for one as for several, and for an unsuccessful as for a successful invention; but I think you may equalize the tax in some measure, by making a person pay in addition if he continues his patent beyond the first seven years. If the Privy Council extends a patent, I believe the same fees are payable over again; therefore you do get another tax. You have, as it were, two stages in the case of an extended patent.

855. Assuming that the fees upon an English patent were about 100*l.*, do you think it would be fair to extend that patent to Scotland or Ireland for a fee of 25*l.*?—Yes, I think it would. I may say that at a large meeting of patentees it was viewed very much in that way. They said that they thought 150*l.* a very good sum for the three kingdoms.

856. You agree as a matter of public policy that the State should not grant monopolies of new inventions upon very cheap terms?—I do, and for this reason: it is of less importance that they should be granted upon cheap terms now than it used to be, because the connexion of inventors and capitalists is so much closer. Capitalists are constantly looking after patent property. I do not think it very often happens that there is a useful invention that you do not find some capitalist to take it up. If you were to examine persons from Lancashire (and that is the great storehouse of patents), you would find that they are averse to cheap patents, though there are some remarkable exceptions.

857. Setting aside the question of revenue, do not you think it desirable, on public grounds, that a tax of a certain amount should be imposed on the grant of new patents?—Yes.

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858. If a proportion of that tax were levied by annual or other periodical payments, the regulation probably would be that if the payment were not made, the patent would cease to be valid?—Yes.

859. Under those circumstances useless patents would naturally expire, because it may be presumed that the owners would cease to pay the tax upon them?—Yes.

860. Would not that provide for the gradual extinction of useless patents?—Yes.

861. Does not that appear to you to be a recommendation of the mode of levying the tax by periodical payments?—Decidedly so. But I would not make the periodical payment more than once or twice at the outside. A patentee ought not to be called upon to say whether he would continue or abandon his right too frequently. As a general rule, it takes the patentee at least the first half of his term to get the patent introduced, except in some very few cases, as where a manufacturer may have patented an article of great consumption, as a button; but to take the useful inventions generally, in cases that have come before the Privy Council, as reported in my volume of reports, it will be found that the general experience is, that the patents do not begin to be productive till after the eighth or ninth year of the term, and therefore you must not do anything that would embarrass a person within the first seven years by requiring him to pay something or to abandon his right.

862. It is also of some consequence that a considerable payment should be made upon the taking out of a patent?—Certainly. But so far as my own opinion goes, which is not worth much, excepting that I have conversed with a great number of persons upon the subject, I do not think 150*l.* is at all too much for the three countries as the first payment. I think you will find that if the opinions of inventors generally in Lancashire were canvassed upon that point, they would concur in that opinion.

863. Subject to periodical calls afterwards?—Yes, up to 50*l.*

864. Do you think the first term for fourteen years would be too long?—No, I think not. Very few patents, indeed the majority of patents, do not pay their expenses; I do not believe more than one in five. It is useful in various ways that patents should be granted, and they should be looked upon as encouraging invention, and as carrying on the arts and manufactures of the country.

865. After it is proved to be useless, may it not be converted into a means of vexation to others in the manner you have described?—Unquestionably it may; but then you see, if a party were obliged to pay a certain sum, if he continued the whole length of his term, and were to lose his patent right in respect of it if he did not pay it, he would not continue a useless patent.

866. If, at the end of seven years, a patent proved to be useless, would there be any hardship in affording a motive to abandon it?—None whatever. You might return a sum of money as a premium to the party who abandoned it. You must either require the party who determined to take a second term to pay a second sum, or give him a premium to abandon it. I think this a matter hardly to be decided upon without further consideration.

867. Is it competent to any party to oppose a patent either at the Signet Office or at the Office of the Lord Privy Seal?—I believe, in point of law, it may be considered competent. I presume that the Lord Privy Seal or chief officer of the Signet is supposed to exercise some ministerial act in putting the seal to it; but, I believe, it is entirely an abandoned practice. All the proceedings in the Signet and Privy Seal are practically defunct.

868. When a patent reaches the Great Seal, what proceedings may there take place?—When a patent reaches the Great Seal, there may be a caveat there.

869. Is that caveat entered at the Patent Office of the Great Seal?—That caveat, I believe, is entered at the Patent Office of the Great Seal, and then there is a petition presented, the caveat being entered, to the Chancellor to seal the patent, and the practice is to refer it back to the Attorney-General to advise the Lord Chancellor on the matter of that petition. It becomes very much a re-hearing before the Attorney-General upon new facts, but the Lord Chancellor is not bound by the decision of the Attorney-General; he calls him in as *amicus curiæ*. In the recent case of Cutler's patent, the present Lord Chancellor did not adopt the decision of the Attorney-General, but sealed the patent, notwithstanding that the Attorney-General recommended that it should not be sealed.

870. In every case of opposition before the Great Seal, reference would be made in the first instance to the Attorney-General?—Yes, in every case. But that has grown up as a recent practice. It was introduced by Lord Brougham in the case of Alcock's patent, where he is represented as saying that he sent it back for the assistance of the Attorney-General to assist the conscience of the Court, to see whether the sealing should go. That was the way in which it was introduced, and, I believe, it has been adhered to generally to the present time There have been several oppositions lately at the Great Seal, but several of them under rather suspicious circumstances. They were cases pretty much of the same kind; the parties made opposition before the Attorney-General, and endeavoured to make bargains and to drive hard terms, and rather as a means of making a commercial arrangement than opposition of any *bonâ fide* character.

871. In case of opposition at the Great Seal, does a public hearing take place before the Lord Chancellor?—Yes, a public hearing on affidavits before the Lord Chancellor.

872. An ordinary hearing in Court?—Yes.

873. Do many oppositions take place at that stage?—There have been several recently. I have been concerned in five or six during as many years. There have been two or three in this last year.

874. One of the witnesses whom the Committee have examined has advised that the proceeding before the Lord Chancellor should be discontinued. Do you concur in that opinion?—No; I do not think you can possibly do that, unless you change the whole principle of the

granting of letters patent, because the Lord Chancellor is the party to affix the Great Seal. So long as the theory of the patent deriving its whole force from the Great Seal continues, it is a matter of discretion in the Crown to do that. The Lord Chancellor, as the last adviser of the Crown, certainly ought to have the option of refusing it if he pleases. No doubt it has been resorted to in two or three cases as a matter of harass and delay, and as a means of driving some hard bargain with a party; but that is an evil to which most proceedings may be subject, the unsuccessful party is generally mulcted in the shape of costs. I do not think you can do away with the practice before the Lord Chancellor.

875. Setting aside the question of form arising from affixing the Great Seal, do you think that any substantial advantage arises from the present proceedings before the Lord Chancellor?—No, I do not.

876. Do you think it would be sufficient if a patent were granted after one investigation before the Attorney or Solicitor General?—No. I think there ought to be an opportunity for the parties to come in at a subsequent stage. I am not now saying when the investigation should take place. I think one investigation might be sufficient; but if there is to be an investigation, if the opposition is to take place at so early a stage as it does at present, before the public have the means of notice of what is going on, I think there must be an opportunity for subsequent investigation. If a proper system of advertisement were adopted, then one investigation at a later stage, the party having protection from the time of presenting his petition at the Home Office, would be sufficient.

877. Assuming the alteration that you have suggested, with respect to the notices at the first stage, were made, do you think that one investigation by the Attorney-General would be sufficient, and that the patent might then be granted?—Yes; I think it might be. But then I think that the investigation before the Attorney-General should be of a more public and different character than it is at present.

878. At present there are three substantial stages of investigation, at the Report, at the Patent Bill, and at the Great Seal?—Yes.

879. Do you see any advantage in those three distinct stages?—I am satisfied that it is one too many. I am sure that one might be done away with with advantage. If the first investigation is to take place, that is, at the early stage before the Attorney-General, and to be conducted without any proper system of notice, you must have a subsequent investigation, when the public may come in.

880. Supposing a proper system of notice were established prior to the investigation at the first stage, do you see any advantage in the second stage?—None whatever.

881. Has not your doubt as to the expediency of abolishing the second stage arisen from what you conceive to be the defective nature of the notice at the first stage?—Clearly so.

882. If the defects at the first stage of the investigation were cured, would not then the investigation at the second stage be unnecessary?—Yes, and certainly impolitic. I look upon it that a thorough reform of the system, so that you might have one good notice to the public, and a thorough investigation at a latter stage, whether by the Attorney-General or any other party, would be far better than the present system. There can be no earthly use in two investigations.

883. That investigation, of course, ought to be as late as possible?—Yes.

884. I understand your opinion to be, that no tribunal preferable to that of the Attorney or Solicitor General can be devised for the investigation of applications made to the Crown for the grant of patents?—I would not say that no better tribunal could be devised, because I think, looking at the engagements and the continually changing nature of the Attorney or Solicitor General, and other law officers, that if that is to be the only tribunal, and without assistance, it is a very bad one, and must continue to be so. If you make that the tribunal, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General ought to be provided with some permanent assessor or commissioner, who would have a continuous existence from one officer to another. I look upon it as one of the greatest abuses of the present system, that on every change of officer the papers are bundled over to his clerk, a number of most important documents, deposits and caveats, and the whole machinery of the office is turned over, at 24 hours' notice, to a clerk who probably never saw anything of the business before, and is wholly unacquainted both with legal and scientific questions. I think a much better tribunal might be adopted, in aid either of the Attorney-General or the Lord Chancellor, or any party whom you might fix upon.

885. Your view seems to be that the Home Office ought to refer the application to a permanent legal authority, whose principal duty it should be to report upon questions of patents?—Yes; I think that you should have one or two qualified officers, who should be either attached to the Home Office, or to the Attorney or Solicitor General, or to the Patent Office, if it were thought expedient to have a distinct officer, who might advise the authority with whom the ultimate decision of granting patents rested.

886. Would there be any advantage in creating an assessor to the Attorney-General, rather than creating an independent authority, to whom the Home Office could refer?—I think he would do as well as a more independent authority, but then you must change the system entirely. I have been discussing the matter, to see how you could mend the present practice, keeping in view the leading features with reference to the law officers advising the Crown, and the grant issuing upon his advice. If you enter into the question whether the whole system cannot be changed for a better, that is a very large question, which I am not prepared at this moment to go into, but which presents itself in a very different aspect to what I have already said. The opinions which I have given are principally directed to how you could deal with the present system, retaining its main features.

887. The Lord Chancellor being now the person to affix the Great Seal, could you call upon him to seal an instrument without hearing any objections that there might be to his

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sealing it, making it a mere ministerial act?—I do not think you could. We must change the whole system entirely; but I think that you might preserve the leading features (and that is always desirable in legislating, if you can,) of the system, altering a great number of the practical details. But I think, as an essential to that, you ought to have at the Home Office, or the Attorney-General ought to have, some two or three competent persons as assessors or advisers, whose duty it should be to see that the business was properly conducted, and who might advise him, and advise each successive Attorney-General, as to what should be done. I would really suggest to the Committee to apply to some gentlemen who have been Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Mr. Baron Rolfe, for instance, as to the difficulties I have heard him speak of, coming, as he did, very fresh to the practice, and as to the trouble he was very often subjected to, being a most conscientious man, and determined to investigate everything thoroughly. I know very well that they must find extreme difficulty in dealing with the statements of scientific men, whose interest it may be to conceal the real features of the invention, in order to avoid anticipated opposition, or to get as general a deposit as possible.

888. Might not the affixing the Great Seal to a patent for a new invention be made by an Act of Parliament a merely ministerial act?—There is no reason why you should change the thing entirely, and pass an Act to say, certain things having been done, that a person shall have a patent. I am not inclined to advocate so great a change. I do not see the advantage of so great a change as that. I think the great attempts that have been made (and great attempts have been made, and much money spent, by people at Manchester and Birmingham to get some changes made) have failed by reason of attempting too much. I do not see any objection, the theory being that the validity or force of the grant flows from the Great Seal, if the Lord Chancellor affix the Great Seal, that he or any one that he calls in, like the Attorney-General or the Master of the Rolls, ought to have the power of hearing an opposition, and the public ought to have the power of being heard at that last tribunal.

889. In all cases where the Great Seal is affixed to a patent, is the Lord Chancellor supposed in law to exercise a discretion?—Certainly.

890. In cases of appointments, is the Lord Chancellor supposed to exercise a discretion?—I do not know at all. You will find what the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls are supposed to do fully stated in the case of Nickels's Patent, page 662 of my Patent Cases.

891. With respect to the enrolment of patents, is there any defect in the present system?—No, I do not think there is, by which I understand the enrolment of the Privy Seal Bill. There is no objection to that, because from that the letters patent are made out; but as to the enrolment of specifications, nothing can be worse: but I hope that will be obviated by the Bill of the Master of the Rolls in this present session. He inserted three clauses at my suggestion, requiring the enrolment of specifications at one office instead of three.

892. You believe that the present system, by which specifications can be enrolled at three different offices, will be put an end to?—I hope it will be. I have not seen the Bill as it has now gone through. I know that the Solicitor-General was very anxious about it.

893. Supposing that Bill to pass, do you consider that any other change in the mode of enrolling specifications is requisite?—I think that a very great change in the practice of the office, and which I hope the Master of the Rolls will introduce, will be made. It is a great hardship upon inventors at present; they have no means of knowing the inventions for which patents are granted, and yet an inventor is, in point of law, bound to know everything for which a prior patent has been granted, but he has no means of ascertaining it. If he gets to the offices, there are no classified indices of subjects. The specifications having been brought to one office, I hope funds will be found to make proper indices, and that parties will be able to consult specifications at one place. I think that some little change in the practice of giving back a specification to a party might be made with advantage; that the specification deposited might be kept, and a copy made, which parties might consult, and that they might be bound by their original document rather than by the office copy. The consequence is, that it sometimes turns out that the specification has been improperly copied, and the patentee has no means of checking it. If he goes and reads over his enrolment, then he may find it out; but he ought not to be required to do that. He takes in a parchment paper and drawing sealed by himself, and I think that that ought to be kept, and that the document which the public consult should be a copy of that.

894. Is that original not kept anywhere?—No, that is returned to him; and the consequence is, when any question arises as to his having done properly everything he can to comply with the proviso, he is bound by the office copy which the officer has made; the copy in his possession is not evidence, because coming out of his custody he may have altered it: I think that requires alteration.

895. The change to make there would be to enrol the original instrument, and give the party a certified copy?—Yes. The practice as regards wills is a good one to follow: the original will is kept, and is copied into a book; the public consult the copy: but with regard to the specification, the original given back to the party is of no use to him whatever.

896. Is there not a difference in the period allowed for specifications in England and in Scotland?—Yes; and that is a matter of practice which ought certainly to be taken into consideration. If a party presenting his petition says that he means to apply for a patent for England only, then he has two months for specifying; if he inserts in his petition his intention to apply for a patent for Scotland and Ireland, he has six months. It sometimes happens that, supposing he applies for all the patents together, from accident that the Scotch patent is sealed first; that occurred in a case which was brought under my notice only yesterday: a specification was brought to me, in which it happened that in his Scotch patent he had only four months to specify; he would then have to enrol his specification in Scotland, and thus make a

publication of the invention two months previously to the publication in England. If there were a patent running in England for the same invention, but of a prior date to the Scotch patent, a party might steal the invention from the specification published in Scotland, as was alleged to have been done in one case recently before the Lord Chancellor; thus a stranger might put into his English patent, of a prior date, information that he got from the Scotch patent of another person. Then, as the specification relates back to the date of the patent, the stranger so introducing the invention into his patent is the first inventor in England; and he not only has the whole right in England, but the right under the Scotch patent is gone by reason of there being a prior patent in England, upon the authority of Brown *v.* Annandale. All these mischiefs have grown up from the adoption of a system which it was never intended to apply to patents for inventions.

897. That evil has also arisen from the different systems adopted for the three kingdoms?—Yes.

898. For what length of time can an applicant for a patent keep his application pending?—That I can hardly tell, but I believe at the Great Seal indefinitely, and I believe it is so at the other offices. All I know is this, that one hears constantly complaints of patents being delayed at different offices; and that reminds me of a matter of practice with reference to the Home Office, which I think might be improved. I have been told that among other reasons why an inventor cannot practically obtain his own patent is the uncertainty as to learning at the Home Office when the warrant has come back, or when he can get some document from the office that enables him to advance it a stage, whereas parties connected with the Patent Bill or other offices, as some of the patent agents are said to be, know when the warrant has come to the Home Office; thus, therefore, they have an advantage, also, by reason of their having several patents, and being in constant communication with the offices, they know when the warrant comes to the Home Office, and they have an advantage over a stranger, or over an inventor who attempts to get his own patent.

899. Is that not one of the evils that arises from the multiplicity of stages?—Yes, and that is an evil of very considerable magnitude.

900. Reverting to a former question, does it not seem desirable that if a person does not prosecute his patent to completion within a certain time, the application should be considered void?—Yes. I would cure that practically in this way, by having the patent sealed from the date of presenting the petition at the Home Office. A person ought not to make a declaration till he is *bonâ fide* in possession of the invention. At such a stage or degree of maturity his patent should bear date, and the patentee should have protection from the time of presenting the petition; that would prevent him from presenting a petition for the purposes of delay. A month would be of little consequence if he used it for delay. Twelve months would shorten his time by a fourteenth; it would also impede it. It has been said that a patent has been delayed at particular offices by reason of the parties connected with those offices being connected and soliciting patents for rival patentees; that would be cured if at the Home Office, or some other office, applications were registered in order, and the patents dated according to the day on which those applications came in.

901. Is it supposed that any parties in the Home Office or any other office are connected with patent agents?—I am not aware of any person in the Home Office being connected with patent agents. It is notorious that a clerk in the Patent Office, Mr. Moses Poole, is a partner with Mr. Carpmael, the most eminent and successful patent agent of the day. I am quite sure of this, that there is not a more honourable man in the profession than Mr. Carpmael, and I have never heard anybody suppose that either he or Mr. Poole had availed themselves of knowledge derived from that connection. But it is perfectly certain that patents are delayed at certain stages without any apparent reason; they are said to accumulate in the Bill Office, for instance, occasionally; and I have frequently heard it made a ground of complaint that it was known from that office, or such and such an office, the Attorney-General's Office perhaps, that such and such a patent was going on, and that you must get a caveat in at such a stage, or do something to stop it, or to get another patent advanced up to it. All that would be cured if in an office like the Home Office, where the patent commences, care was taken that the patent should be advanced through each successive stage in the order in which it was brought in, and without the control of the parties.

902. Is Mr. Poole a permanent officer of the Attorney-General?—Yes; appointed, I believe for life, by the Attorney-General.

903. Does any other remark occur to you with respect to any of the subjects upon which you have been examined?—No; I do not think there does. I think that we have gone through almost all the points of practice. I think that a great number of inconveniences and grievances would be obviated by giving protection from the date of the application at the Home Office, and by requiring the party at that time to make a deposit, and by a diminution of the stages, and by the authorities at the Home Office or some other office taking the control of the patent, so that it was advanced stage by stage in regular order, and out of the control of the patentee.

904. Do you think that the present mode of passing patents through the different public offices gives satisfaction?—I think not; in fact, I never heard of anybody who had attempted to pass a patent who not was extremely loud in their complaints except the patent agents; and I have heard many of them speak in the strongest terms upon this subject. I never heard any solicitor or any inventor who attempted to take out his own patent who has not complained in the loudest terms of the difficulties that he met with, so much so, that he must employ a patent agent.

905. If the proceedings were simplified, as you have suggested, would the complaints of the public be removed?—Yes. I think if the proceedings were simplified, solicitors would take

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out patents for their clients, or the inventors would themselves take out patents. I should strongly urge upon the Committee the examination of some solicitors who have attempted to take out patents, and some inventors who have attempted to take out patents.

906. Do you think that under any system of proceeding it would be possible for parties to solicit their own patents?—I do certainly, and for this very obvious reason, that they do now, even under all these great disadvantages. Why should they not? What is wanted? They are in possession of the invention, and nobody can know it so well as they. All they have to do is to settle upon their title, or consult with somebody for their title. In many cases even this would not be required: they would then make their declaration at the proper office and advance it stage by stage. There are a number of inventors in fact who take out several patents; they do not confine themselves to one or two, they make it a business.

907. Assuming that there is no unnecessary multiplicity of copies, or merely formal proceedings, do not you think in general that it is much cheaper for persons to employ professional assistance than to attempt to conduct their own business themselves in technical matters?—I think it is. But then if they wish to do it, they should be allowed to do it themselves, and there are many reasons which would render inventors desirous to take out their own patents if they could. In the first place, they do not care to communicate their inventions to agents who they know are consulted very often by their rivals. They would prefer even if it was more expensive to keep the matter entirely in their own breasts. Whereas in the present state of things, if they are obliged to tell it to somebody, suspicions are very often excited most unjustly, which would be entirely avoided if the inventor could himself begin and finish his patent.

908. Do you think breaches of confidence often occur under the present system?—I think not; but I know that the way in which matters occur is this. A party will enter a caveat, he will employ a very ingenious patent agent, or an agent who has a skilful clerk, and who by meeting the opposing party at the Attorney-General's Office, having more brains and experience, will extract from him what he is about. I have been told of some very curious cases of men who have been most eminently successful in appearing upon caveats, and who, in the back room at the Attorney-General's, have succeeded in extracting from their opponent really what his invention was. I am quite sure that the Committee can have no conception of the amount of complaint and heart-burning that the present system gives rise to. I could tell the Committee of many persons who could give them a great deal of very curious information upon these matters.

909. Do not you think that if inventors were to attempt to solicit their own patents they would be as likely to allow their secrets to be wormed out of them as professional men?—Yes; but give them an opportunity if they wish it. Do not place barriers in the way that would render it impracticable.

910. Have not a great many schemes been devised to enable parties to conduct their own proceedings in Courts, and have not those schemes been found almost always to fail?—Yes. But I think that is an entirely different case. It is not business involving any technicality in the conduct of a case like a legal case. If you have invented a very ingenious inkstand you go to the Attorney-General and say, "I have invented what I call an improved inkstand.' The Attorney-General having seen it, and heard the opposition, grants the patent, if there is no interference. A patent is a mere formal instrument and made out in the same office. Why should not a man, on paying his money, be allowed to do that without being subject to any mere office difficulties? I know that inventors, those who have not employed a patent agent, frequently come with their solicitors to me with complaints as to the difficulties and delays which they have experienced, and I have heard very loud and very strong statements as to what has occurred. The Committee will find complaints of this kind in that Report, and it has not diminished from that day but rather increased.

911. Supposing an ingenious mechanic, who has invented an inkstand, meets with opposition before the Attorney-General from some person who says that he has a patent for making inkstands, do not you consider that his case would be more likely to be well conducted by an agent than by himself?—No, and for this reason, that it is not a case conducted in the presence of the other party, as in the case where there is plaintiff and defendant. The inventor goes in to the Attorney-General and says, "This is my invention, give me a patent." The Attorney-General says, "Let me see what it is." He opens his book, takes a minute of the invention. The applicant goes out, and a man with a caveat comes in and says, "This is mine." "Oh," says the Attorney-General, "there is no similarity at all," and the patent may be granted; or there is a similarity, and it cannot be granted, unless you come to some arrangement." That is the whole proceeding.

912. Is the proportion of cases at all considerable in which patents are refused?—No, I believe not; I believe very small.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Adjourned till to-morrow, at half-past 12 o'clock.

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913. Do you hold any office in the Patent Office of the Attorney-General?—Yes.

914. What is that office?—Clerk of Inventions.

915. When were you appointed to that office?—On my father's death, in 1817. He was in the office from 1776; we have been therefore between seventy and eighty years in the office.

916. By whom were you appointed?—By Sir Samuel Shepherd, and his appointment was confirmed by Lord Lyndhurst, in 1826, in writing.

917. Is the office a permanent office in the gift of the Attorney-General, or is it subject to change with the successive Attorneys-General?—It is at the control of the Attorney-General; but my father and myself have held it upwards of seventy years. It is considered to be permanent. I have a letter from the Lord Chief Baron when Attorney-General, in which he states that he considers it to be so, excepting in cases of misconduct.

918. Is your situation in the same office as that of which Mr. Johnstone is the chief?—It is; but the appointments are distinct.

919. In what relation do you stand to Mr. Johnstone?—I was appointed as Clerk of Inventions; he is Clerk of Patents.

920. Are your duties performed under the control of Mr. Graham Johnstone, or do you exercise independent authority?—It is an independent appointment.

921. What is the nature of the duties you perform?—I receive the Queen's warrant with the fees, and transmit the warrant to the engrossing clerk to have the bill engrossed, and signed by the Attorney or Solicitor General; it is then brought back to me to enter the date in the Warrant Book, and deliver it to the parties. I also receive caveats against bills for inventions.

922. Are those duties exclusive of the duties performed by the Clerk of the Patents?—Yes.

923. Your duties and his duties do not clash at all with one another?—Not at all.

924. They run in parallel lines?—They do.

925. Do you attend at the same office at which he attends?—Yes.

926. What attendance do you give?—From ten to four every day.

927. Do the duties which you have described occupy your time from ten to four every day?—No; I am there to receive the warrants, keep the account of fees, and to give out the bills; to receive caveats, and to attend to the other duties of the office; but certainly it is not a full engagement for the whole of the time.

928. How much of every day are you occupied?—That I cannot exactly say.

929. Are you employed half of each day?—I should think not always; but occasionally the whole time is occupied.

930. Are you employed on the average a quarter of each day?—I do not think I could state accurately what time I am employed, as I have assistance, at my own expense. I have to enter all the warrants into a Warrant Book kept for that purpose. We keep also copies of all warrants that pass through the office in other books, many of which are copied at full length, and occupy considerable time. I also keep alphabetical lists of patentees, and classified lists of inventions, for the use of inventors and others. I have also to get the warrants stamped at certain periods.

931. Will you describe exactly the distinction between the duties which you perform and the duties which Mr. Graham Johnstone performs?—My duties consist in receiving warrants and in handing them over to the engrossing clerk, and in receiving the bill again, when signed by the Attorney-General, and keeping it till called for,—with the other duties already mentioned.

932. What are Mr. Graham Johnstone's duties?—He receives from me, at the end of every week, the fees for inventions, and from time to time pays such fees to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Mr. Johnstone also draws the drafts for the Government warrants when required.

933. What is the reason of there being two persons to perform the duties which are divided between Mr. Graham Johnstone and yourself?—I do not know; but the offices have always been distinct since Lord Eldon's time.

934. Are the duties sufficient to occupy the time of two persons?—I do not think that they are.

935. Would not one person be amply sufficient to discharge the duties which are divided between the Clerk of the Patents and yourself?—When there is a heavy press of business, then, perhaps both are necessary.

936. How often does it occur that there is a heavy press of business?—Not very often.

937. Does it happen once a month?—No. When we have many invention warrants, and a pressure of government warrants, then the duties are heavy; but the Government bills have of late been less frequent.

938. Does the pressure happen once in a year?—It is when Government appointments are made. They are usually required in great haste.

939. In the case that you speak of, might not the pressure be met by employing extra hands for the time?—I believe this is now done.

940. What are your emoluments in respect to your office as Clerk of Inventions?—I receive from the fees 200*l.* a-year, and the caveats, which may amount to about from 20*l.* to 30*l.* more. That is the extent of my benefit from the office itself. From this amount I pay for whatever assistance I require; but having that office recommends to the soliciting of patents.

941. Is the 200*l.* paid to you from the general fees of the office?—Yes.

942. How does the 30*l.* on caveats arise?—Sir Samuel Romilly decided that our office was the office for caveats. They pay 1*l.*, or one guinea now, for a caveat, and I pay 5*s.* to the Attorney-General's, and the like sum to the Solicitor-General's officers, out of that guinea, and pay the postage for the notices. It is hardly worth anything therefore as an emolument.

943. You state that the office gives you an introduction to business in soliciting Patents?—It does.

944. Do you practise as a patent agent?—I do, with Mr. Carpmael my partner.

945. In what way does your office give you facilities for acting as a patent agent?—Hold-

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ing a public appointment, I am considered by many to be more confidential than another person.

946. In what respect do they consider you more confidential?—Having occupied a government office for so many years, I may venture to say, without blemish on my character, is the only reason I can assign.

947. They consider you more responsible?—Yes; I have been known to a great many Attorneys-General successively, and I believe they would all speak well of me. I have a letter, highly complimentary, from Lord Lyndhurst; and Sir Samuel Shepherd wrote a letter to Lord Lyndhurst on my behalf, in which he speaks highly of the manner in which I had ever performed the duties of my office.

948. Does the circumstance of your holding the office of Clerk of Inventions give you any facility for assisting your clients in obtaining patents?—Not any whatever. I make a point, as the inventions come in, to enter them in the Warrant Book. I have never placed one of mine out of its regular order.

949. Does the circumstance of your being Clerk of Inventions enable you to obtain earlier information with respect to caveats, in the case of applications for patents, than other persons might possess?—Not the least. I enter my caveats with the Attorney and Solicitor General, and pay 5*s*. for each. I only hear of them when they send me word.

950. Have you a knowledge of the general caveats that are entered with the Attorney-General?—No; I never look at their books.

951. The other caveats, of which you have knowledge, are the special caveats entered at the Bill Office?—Yes; and I enter them with the Attorney and Solicitor General, and wait till I have notice from them of the bill going down for signature, when I send the usual notice to the party entering the caveat.

952. Have you any knowledge of the business that takes place before the Attorney or Solicitor General at the report?—None at all.

953. Your knowledge is exclusively confined to what passes in the Bill Office?—Yes.

954. What is the number of special caveats entered at the Bill Office?—I should think that there are now five or six standing, not more.

955. But of a hundred patents which pass through for new inventions at the Bill Office, in how many cases is a special caveat entered?—I should think that we have not four. I should say six at the outside.

956. Has any objection ever been made to a person filling the office of Clerk of Inventions also practising as a patent agent?—Some time ago, Sir John Copley, now Lord Lyndhurst, said that some parties had been complaining of me, and he was determined to sift the matter himself. He had all the parties before him, and the result was, that he declared himself quite satisfied that I had taken no advantage of my position whatever.

957. Did your predecessor practise as a patent agent?—My father always did.

958. What do you consider to be the advantage of the opposition which may be made at the Patent Bill Office?—It is the second stage where we may stop the patent; a hearing may take place on the report. If the parties are dissatisfied with the decision of the Attorney or Solicitor General, then they enter a caveat against the bill; or it may be that the patent may have been passed by without the parties who wish to stop it knowing it, and then they enter a caveat on the bill; in which case they have to lodge 30*l*. in my hands for the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General.

959. It is in the nature of an appeal from the Attorney-General to the Attorney-General?—Yes.

960. Do you think it advantageous that that second stage before the Attorney-General should be retained?—It is merely a second chance in case they should be dissatisfied with the first.

961. Do you think it desirable that parties should have that second chance?—I think it bears as much against as for the patentee. They have to lodge a high sum (30*l*.). The party opposing pays all expenses if they oppose on the bill successfully.

962. If the investigation in the first instance at the report was made complete, and proper notice was given, do you think it would be necessary to retain the second investigation at the Bill Office?—It has sometimes happened that parties have forgotten to explain all their invention at the hearing of the report, in which case they have a second chance on the bill, at the expense before stated.

963. Do you think it desirable that that second chance should be retained?—It is desirable. In the cases which I have named it would be favourable to the patentee, as a means of preventing litigation afterwards.

964. Does not the knowledge that there is a second stage tend to make applicants careless in stating their case in the first instance?—I should say not.

965. Do errors of transcription ever arise in the Patent Bill Office?—Do you mean in the title?

966. Yes, in any part of the instrument?—The form is always the same, and therefore it could make no difference to the patentee at all. It is always considered to be correct, and they are examined, but they never go into a court of law on the body of the bill, but merely as to the title and the date.

967. Are not transcripts of the Queen's Bill made in the Bill Office, in order to be sent to the Signet and Privy Seal Offices?—Yes.

968. Do errors ever arise in making those transcripts?—Not often; and, if they do, they are corrected at the offices. The Bill goes from our office to the Queen, and those transcripts meet the bill at the Signet and Privy Seal Offices, and there they are examined one with the other.

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969. Does it ever happen that any errors pass through all the offices without being detected?—I apprehend that it would not be noticed, because they are never looked into afterwards, only the title and the date; those are the principal points.

970. In case opposition is made at the Patent Bill Office, are you cognizant of the proceedings before the Attorney and Solicitor General?—I attend as clerk of inventions during the time that the parties are with the Attorney or Solicitor General; but I am not with them unless the Attorney or Solicitor-General desire it.

971. What is the nature of the duty that you perform on the occasions you speak of?—I go down to receive the bill from the Attorney-General after he has heard the parties, and released and signed it.

972. Do you assist him at all by any opinion?—Not unless he asks me. If he did, I should assist him if I could: it is not generally needed.

973. Do the duties which you perform involve any exercise of discretion, or are they merely routine?—Routine; I have no discretion whatever.

974. Is there any remark which you would wish to make in reference to any of the points upon which you have been examined?—None.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. William Spence examined.

Mr. Wm. Spence.

975. You are a patent agent?—Yes.

976. How long have you practised as a patent agent?—Since 1839; a little more than nine years.

977. Will you describe to the Committee the duty of a patent agent?—In the first place, we settle the title of the patent, either by ourselves, or with the assistance of counsel, according to the nature of the case, and the desire of our client. After having settled the title, we embody it in a declaration which is made at the Chancery Affidavit Office, and append to it a petition praying Her Majesty's Letters Patent under the same title. The petitition and declaration are then lodged at the Office of the Home Secretary, for reference to the Attorney or Solicitor General, on whose report her Majesty's warrant for the grant of Letters Patent is issued. At the report the personal attention of the patent agent is required in the event of opposition, but the passing of the patent is otherwise usually a matter of mere routine.

978. In case opposition is made at the report, what is the proceeding which takes place before the Attorney-General?—He first calls in the petitioner, and hears his case—the petitioner or his agent—in most instances the petitioner is not present himself.

979. The agent is always present?—Yes; the agent either accompanies the petitioner, or attends alone; generally he is alone. An agent would consider the matter taken out of his hands if his personal attendance at the hearing were objected to. The case of the petitioner is first heard; this consists of a description of the invention for which he is applying for a patent. He then retires, and the opposing party is heard.

980. What sort of a description is that; is it a description of the subject of the invention, or of the method to be adopted?—I do not know what is the practice of others; my own course is always to state to the Attorney-General simply the broad features of the invention, in the first instance; I do this because I know he likes to have the statement as short as possible at that stage. I then retire, and if he finds us to be alike on the broad features, he requires an explanation of the details of the invention; this, however, is usually unnecessary.

981. You mean by the broad features, the principle, and those circumstances in which it differs from many known inventions?—Yes; but I always state it as broadly and as shortly as possible in the first instance.

982. What is the nature of the question which the Attorney-General has to decide at that point; is it a legal question or a scientific question?—It is usually a mixed question of law and science. The inquiry is altogether on the question of identity between the alleged invention of the petitioner and that described by the opposing party, unless, as it occasionally happens, the opposition arises from a suspicion of fraud against the petitioner.

983. Is it not merely a question of interference as to whether the patent applied for either interferes with an existing patent or interferes with an existing invention?—No; it is whether the two inventions described by the two parties clash; because the fact of such clashing would be a reason for withholding the report from the petitioner.

984. Is the Attorney-General able to go fully into the facts relating to opposed inventions?—One Attorney-General is found to possess more aptitude for this particular duty than another; but, with the assistance of the patent agent on each side, he is usually able to administer justice between the parties as fully as it is reasonable to expect under the existing arrangements. The Attorney-General, on each occasion, looks to the patent agent for an accurate description of the invention, and discusses with him any question of science, or of patent law, that may be raised in the proceedings.

985. The parties are not in presence, are they?—No; not the opposing parties.

986. Is that investigation now, in those cases, complete. Is it necessary that the Attorney-General should have such a thorough knowledge of the two cases, and the two plans, that are supposed to be conflicting schemes, as to decide completely and finally?—I very much doubt its completeness at present, while I certainly believe it should be so; in order to avoid trouble, and perhaps litigation afterwards. My own idea (and I have heard the same thing from others) is, that the Attorney-General seems to want a standing adviser of considerable skill, and possessed of an accurate knowledge of patent law and law forms generally, combined with a knowledge of manufactures, and having patent matters constantly passing through his hands. Such person

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ought, however, to possess public confidence most fully, and therefore should not be allowed to undertake any private practice whatsoever in reference to patents.

987. You think that the Attorney-General ought to have a permanent assessor, in order to assist him in questions with regard to patents?—Yes.

988. That (*i. e.* the question before the Attorney-General) has no reference to existing patents?—No.

989. It is a question between both parties whether the one interferes with the other?—Yes, it is open to all caveatees to enter opposition. Every caveatee on the books of the office (of the Attorney or Solicitor General) gets notice on the entrance of the petition for report, whether such caveatee be a petitioner for a patent or not.

990. He states the grounds of his opposition?—Yes; and the grounds of his opposition consist, generally, in his having another invention, which he fears may be the same as that of the petitioner.

991. Which he has petitioned for?—Not necessarily; he may have it only in his mind, or he may intend to petition, but he must state the grounds of his opposition.

992. If he has a patent granted, an established, an old one, he can oppose upon the ground that the new one trenches upon his old one, can he not?—Yes; he can oppose upon any ground of actual interference, but he must make out a real case, or the Attorney-General would dismiss his opposition. It is not usual for an old patentee to oppose an application, except in special cases.

993. In case the Attorney-General doubts as to the propriety of granting the patent, what course does he usually adopt?—He extends his investigation and comes to a conclusion of some sort.

994. Does he ever bring parties into relation with one another, and recommend a compromise?—Yes; he sometimes recommends them to join interests.

995. Is that very often pursued?—It has been pursued, how often I do not know; I have heard of such instances. None have occurred, however, within my own practice. Still I have known them while in the house of Messrs. Newton and Berry, where I passed seven years, during which time a large number of patents were secured through their agency. I quote my experience while in this house, because of the extent of business carried on in it.

996. Can you suggest any other improvement besides the appointment of a permanent assessor with respect to the investigation at the report?—I do not know that I can without further consideration. I have not had my attention drawn to it in such a manner as to qualify me to suggest at once a matured plan.

997. Do you think it desirable that a full description of a new invention should be deposited in every instance, and not merely in opposed cases?—Yes, and also that the patent should bear date from the time of depositing such adequate description.

998. Do you think that a patent ought to bear date from the date of the application?—Yes; but the description of the invention then deposited should not form the ultimate specification. I would retain the present excellent arrangement of allowing six months for the preparation of that important instrument.

999. But you would have a much fuller description than now?—Undoubtedly. The particulars of invention at present deposited are very inadequate, and it is only in cases of opposition that any particulars at all are deposited. I speak to the inadequacy of these particulars from my own knowledge, as well as from hearsay.

1000. You have, of course, seen applications refused. Could you state the grounds on which any application was refused—a man applies and says, "I apply for an improvement in the steam-engine"—a caveat is entered and the man opposes it?—We cannot tell the grounds. The Attorney-General does not state the grounds.

1001. You merely know that he is refused?—Yes.

1002. When you have been an opposing party yourself you have known the grounds?—I could only know that the invention of the petitioner was similar to that described by me on behalf of the opposing party.

1003. On an application for a patent, you have entered a caveat and have come before the Attorney-Generel to resist the patent. What is your argument?—I explained to him the invention of the opposing party, and then, if he withhold his report from the petition, I know it is because of the similarity in his judgment of the two inventions described to him. I never recollect, within my own practice, having to conduct a case of opposition in any other manner than that. I have not, however, passed a great many patents. My business has rather been in the preparation of specifications and advising upon cases.

1004. In case the report is favourable, a second opposition may be made at the Bill Office, may it not?—Yes; that is, however, frequently objected to by patentees.

1005. At that stage the caveat is special and not general?—Yes.

1006. Do you think it a good system that a second opposition should be allowed to be made before the Attorney-General?—No; I think the apparent necessity for it has probably arisen from the imperfection in the present arrangements for conducting the inquiry at the former stage.

1007. In what do you consider that imperfection principally to consist?—We have found it to arise chiefly from any particular inadequacy in a particular Attorney or Solicitor General.

1008. Is there not at present a deficiency of notice and of the publicity of notice?—Every caveatee gets notice, but probably it is desirable that it should be more public, if it can be managed without objection,

1009. Do you think it desirable that the notice of application for the grant of a patent, without mentioning the name of the applicant, should be given in the "Gazette," or in some other publication, as soon as the application has been made, allowing a certain time to the public to come and object?—I am not prepared to give a direct answer to that question. It is

frequently important to know the name of the applicant, because a workman or any one employed in confidence may have derived the invention from another, and there may be something fraudulent in his application, and it is competent to enter an opposition on that ground.

1010. In the case of suspicion of fraud, might not a special application be made to disclose the name?—Yes; but how is the party interested to know where he has reason to suspect fraud?

1011. In case of suspicion of fraud, might he not allege the grounds, and pray the Attorney-General to disclose the name of the applicant?—Yes, probably he might.

1012. Would not that meet all the cases that you have suggested?—As far as I see at present it would. But I must be understood to express this opinion in a qualified manner; to limit it to my present knowledge.

1013. Supposing that in all cases it were established hereafter that patents should take their date from the date of the petition, would there in that case be any objection to the publication of notice of every application for a patent, and the name of the applicant along with it?—No, I do not see that there would, provided that the publication were subsequent to the date of the patent.

1014. And that the notice should be not only a notice that application had been made for a patent, but that it had been made by A. B.?—I am not aware of any particular difficulty necessarily attaching to such a course, provided arrangements were made in the manner I have suggested for a full and fair investigation of the questions arising at the hearing. I think it should be borne in mind also, that under such circumstances the petitioner would be entitled to fair and reasonable protection from factious opposition. This might perhaps be secured by the improved mode of conducting the hearing.

1015. You would not give, then, what you call a deposit?—No, instead of that I would require a preliminary specification to be furnished. This should be under suitable official custody.

1016. Supposing the investigation at the report were improved in the manner that you suggest, do you see any advantage in retaining the subsequent stage at the Bill Office?—No, I do not. Supposing it were made thoroughly public, as you propose, with some adequate arrangement to meet the case of fraud before alluded to, and the hearing at the report made thoroughly efficient, as proposed, then I do not see any advantage in retaining the second tribunal for opposition.

1017. Are the proceedings at the Signet Office and at the Privy Seal Office anything more than formal with regard to new inventions?—Nothing more than formal, but they are dilatory. Great complaint has been made, and with reason, at the confinement to one seal-day in the week. The rule is to deposit the bill on Thursday at one o'clock, in order to be in time for the seal on Friday. If it passes over one o'clock on Thursday it is delayed a week. The Privy Seal, however, may be obtained in a day, on payment of five guineas as expedition fees.

1018. Do errors ever arise from increasing the number of transcripts?—Yes, there have been errors made in the title of the patent, which is most important; anything else is mere form. there was a case in which "recovering" was substituted for "covering" in a title.

1019. Did you ever hear any charges made of favouritism with regard to subordinates in the different offices through which patents pass, as to expediting particular patents or giving information?—I am not aware of having heard of any charges being substantiated; but I think it quite natural to suppose that agents who take the largest number of fees into an office may sometimes get a preference shown to them; but I do not, however, impute unfairness to any one in particular. With regard to the Bill Office, we have reason to complain of delay there sometimes, which probably arises from the regulations of the office. There is other business there besides that relating to patents, which frequently causes great delay in the issue of our bills. I strongly object to the principle of a practising patent agent being employed in this office; but at the same time I am far from wishing to impute any unfair dealing to the agent who has been so employed.

1020. Are there not two officers in the Bill Office, the one the Clerk of Patents, and the other the Clerk of Inventions?—Yes.

1021. Does that division of duties ever give rise to delay?—Not that I am aware of.

1022. Are you aware of the reason for dividing the duties between those two officers?—No.

1023. After a patent has passed through the Signet Office and the Privy Seal Office, it goes to the Great Seal?—Yes.

1024. At the Great Seal opposition may likewise be made?—Yes; but it seldom occurs. It is very properly made burdensome upon the opposing party, who is made to pay all the former fees and expenses of the petitioner for the patent.

1025. Do you think it important to retain that last stage of opposition?—No. I think the right plan is to have a competent tribunal in the former stage, and to make the decision of that tribunal final as respects the policy of granting the letters patent prayed for.

1026. Do you think it would be sufficient if there was one efficient investigation made by the Attorney or Solicitor General in the first instance, as upon the report, and that the patent should at once issue?—Yes.

1027. That the first tribunal should be composed of the Attorney or Solicitor General, assisted by a permanent assessor, cognizant of the law and practice of patents?—Exactly; such permanent assessor having, by virtue of his office, free access to all the sources of information concerning specifications.

1028. Do you think that a lawyer, assisted by a scientific man, is the best tribunal to decide in the preliminary stage?—Yes, a distinguished lawyer (such as the Attorney or Solicitor General is likely to be), assisted by a scientific man, such as I have described—a scientific man, acquainted with the law of patents, and conversant with the cases that have been tried in courts of law.

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1029. Do you think it desirable that patents for the three kingdoms should be kept distinct? —No. I think also that at present there is a great anomaly existing on that point.

1030. How would you propose to correct that anomaly?—The anomaly at present is this—an invention must be new all over the realm to be the subject of a patent for any one part of it, and yet there is no one patent for the whole realm. Now, I am not prepared at once to state in detail the best mode of correcting this great anomaly, with due reference to existing interests, but I do think it desirable to have but one patent for the whole realm.

1031. Would you propose that a patent should be grantable by the Crown for the whole kingdom on the report of the English Attorney-General?—That is a large question. We find that he is more competent than either of the corresponding officers in Scotland or Ireland, from the circumstance of his having more experience in such matters. His attention is directed to the subject of patents more frequently.

1032. Do you think that it would be desirable to grant a patent for the whole United Kingdom upon the report of the Lord Advocate or the Irish Attorney-General?—No; but I think probably it might be so upon the report of the Attorney or Solicitor General, provided he had the same sort of assistance for Scotland and Ireland as that which I have described for England.

1033. What would be the nature of the difficulties that would arise in Scotland or Ireland that do not exist in England, in granting a patent for the whole kingdom?—Want of knowledge of the subject, on the part of the officials, for want of that experience which is obtainable only in England. At present the main part of the business is done in England. All the questions concerning the policy of granting the letters patent are usually raised in the proceedings on the English patent, and then, when those are settled, the Scotch and Irish patents follow.

1034. Those questions are really questions of the originality of the invention?—No, they are questions as to the rightfulness of granting to the petitioner the letters patent for which he prays.

1035. Are there any patent agents in Edinburgh or Dublin?—Yes, but they are merely agents to the patent agents in London.

1036. If a person makes an invention in Scotland or Ireland, does he usually begin by applying for an English patent?—Yes.

1037. Would any advantage arise from enabling a Scotch or Irish inventor to obtain a patent for the whole kingdom in Edinburgh or Dublin?—Yes, I should think it probable there would be.

1038. Do you think that many such patents would be applied for?—I should think it very likely in Edinburgh, because there are a large number of engineers in Scotland, and a great many of the useful, in fact some of the best inventions, come from Scotchmen.

1039. The amount of fees upon an English patent is now about 100*l.*?—Yes, in round numbers you may say so.

1040. And a larger sum in addition is payable for an Irish patent, and somewhat less for the Scotch?—Yes.

1041. Do you think that the amount of fees is a fair amount?—That is rather a large question.

1042. Do you think that the amount of fees now payable for the English patent is excessive? —I think that it is not excessive for a monopoly of 14 years' duration. But then, I think the patentee is in reason and fairness entitled to more certainty in his property than he at present enjoys, or can enjoy, under the present defective arrangements in the mode of granting patents and enrolling specifications. I am also favourable to what I will call "small patents."

1043. What do you mean by a small patent?—A monopoly for a short term for a small fee; something like what the Legislature seems to have had in view when they passed the Act for Registering Designs for Articles of Utility, but which utterly failed of giving legal protection in the manner desired.

1044. You think that a charge to the amount of 100*l.* would not be excessive for a patent for 14 years?—No, provided the monopoly were made real by the removal of all sources of uncertainty so far as this is practicable.

1045. You would propose to grant a patent for a short period at a less charge?—Yes.

1046. Supposing that that patent (for 14 years) was applicable to England, what additional charge would be desirable do you think for extending it to Scotland and Ireland?—Perhaps 50*l.* more.

1047. About 25*l.* for each country?—No, 30*l.* for Scotland, and 20*l.* for Ireland; also for the colonies, an additional 10*l.*; but these should form but one patent whenever the patentee elected to include more than one portion of the realm. Perhaps it might be advisable to grant a patent for Scotland only for 50*l.*, or for Ireland only for 30*l.* I only throw out these ideas, however, for consideration. I think this question of amount of fees as a question of policy is a very large one, and very difficult to be determined.

1048. Do you think that the present mode of payment by a succession of fees levied in the different offices is convenient?—No, I think it is at present highly inconvenient, owing mainly to the deferring of the date of the patent to the sealing. This is a source of great uncertainty to the patentee, and in my judgment exposes him to much risk without benefiting the public. The early date, with adequate security for restricting the grant of letters patent to *bonâ fide* inventions, would tend greatly to obviate the present difficulty.

1049. Do you think that it would be desirable to consolidate the fees into one or two payments?—No, I think that patentees, being very frequently poor men, require time for payment of the fees.

1050. Do you mean that the progress of a patent may be delayed, in order to spread the

payment?—Yes, so long as you give the petitioner the benefit of the early date for a *bonâ fide* invention. I do not see any objection to such an arrangement.

1051. If a patent were allowed to date from the day of the application, would it not be necessary to require the applicant to prosecute the patent to completion within a definite time? —Yes; but you might spread that over some time.

1052. The only advantage that you see in a succession of fees is, that it enables a poor man to distribute the payment over a longer time?—Yes.

1053. Are you favourable to a plan for periodical or annual payments upon a patent?—It might, perhaps, be useful from the circumstance that the patentee would be induced either to prosecute his invention with vigour, or to abandon it according to its productive merits as they become developed by experience. But it might also be attended with difficulty by causing an uncertainty as to the number of patents actually in force at a given period.

1054. If a patent were worthless, would the person cease to make the periodical payments? —If he were convinced that it was worthless; but he would be slow in arriving at that conclusion.

1055. The periodical payment would enlighten his mind upon that?—Yes; but he would be slow to learn it for all that. I think that giving him time for making the payment is better than reducing the expense, the ultimate expense. I think it is a better principle, because in proportion as you diminish the expense of the patents, you diminish the productive value of the monopoly by letting in competition.

1056. You argue that it is desirable that, setting aside all questions of revenue, a certain tax should be levied upon patents to prevent their multiplication?—I do; but I nevertheless think that the question of revenue forms a necessary element in the whole question of patents, and ought never to be omitted in its consideration. I think each department of the State should be made to pay its own way, by the levying of a tax upon those most directly benefited.

1057. You think, on grounds of public policy, that it is desirable to prevent patents from being very cheap?—Yes, that is my opinion; because I think that for the patentee the two great points are security of property, and (so far as is consistent with public justice) freedom from competition during the term of the monopoly. And because for the public, I think that the important point is the real improvement of manufactures. I think also that payment in instalments in the way proposed would benefit the revenue by affording relief to patentees, and thus enabling many to take out patents who otherwise could not. At present many proceed as far as the Attorney-General's report, although they thereby get very little real protection for their invention, and none in a legal sense.

1058. Is the present mode of enrolling specifications satisfactory?—Not by any means.

1059. What is the defect of it?—One leading defect is, that we no not know where to find the specification. We only know that it is in one of the three offices of enrolment, and this is a great objection.

1060. Is there any index of existing patents?—There is a defective index. These offices of enrolment are general Record Offices, and the index which is kept is not prepared with any adequate reference to the particular requirements of specifications. The whole arrangements are not under the supervision of an individual specially qualified to deal with specifications. They are a particular document, which only a man accustomed to them knows how to read, so as readily to see where the point of the matter is contained.

1061. The original specification is returned to the party, is it not?—Yes.

1062. The only document kept in the office is a transcript of the original?—Yes. It would be better if the original specification were kept, instead of the copy.

1063. Might not the practice of the Probate Office be followed, by which the original is kept, and a copy is also made, to which the public can refer?—Yes. It would also be better, if instead of keeping the records in the form of a roll of parchment, as they are now, and written in "engrossing-hand," they were transcribed into a book in plain-hand writing; the drawings, too, being folded to suit the size of the book, which should be folio size.

1064. Are they now transcribed in an engrossing-hand?—Yes, the specifications are now transcribed on to a roll; and the drawings are folded, so as to come within the 10-inches' width of the roll, and tacked on to the roll at intervals. This is an inconvenient arrangement when the drawings are large and numerous, especially when the description is long also. In addition to this inconvenience, the hand-writing is often very unintelligible.

1065. In order to examine the enrolment of a specification, it is necessary that a person should be able to read the engrossing-hand?—Yes. Patentees often find this a great difficulty; besides they are frequently men of defective education. I would here suggest, that the assessor to the Attorney-General, before referred to, should have the supervision of the arrangements in the Enrolment Office committed to him; and that part of his duties should be to see that proper indexes were kept. He would be competent to this task; and I think, also, that his necessary official contact with all specifications, as they were enrolled, would tend to qualify him for the more efficient discharge of his duties as assessor to the Attorney-General, as proposed.

1066. Do you consider that the present practice with regard to obtaining patents for new inventions gives satisfaction to the public?—No; and so far as the present rules of practice necessarily involve uncertainty to the patentee, I think he has grounds for complaint. Of course I have no idea that any plan for the purpose could be devised, which should be capable of obviating every conceivable difficulty.

1067. You have stated in your evidence all the defects in the present system which you think objectionable?—Yes, so far as I have recently had an opportunity of considering them, and so far as my attention has been directed to them by the questions addressed to me in the course of the present inquiry.

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1068. Is there any other remark that you would wish to make?—No, nothing further at present occurs to my mind in connexion with the foregoing points.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. Wm. Newton.

Mr. William Newton, examined.

1069. How long have you practised as a patent agent?—I should say about 30 years. I have been connected with patents from my childhood. I was formerly in the Enrolment Office, and in the Rolls Chapel Office, acting as a draftsman.

1070. Are you well acquainted with the whole practice as to obtaining patents?—Yes, perfectly.

1071. With regard to the proceedings at the report before the Attorney-General, can you offer any suggestions with regard to the improvement of them?—A newly-appointed Attorney or Solicitor General is scarcely competent to decide all questions of mechanical construction; but in the course of a very short time he becomes sufficiently acquainted with such matters. I think it is desirable that the law officers of the Crown should be the referees upon occasions of opposition, because, as they ultimately reach the Bench, and in many instances the Chancellorship, it is very desirable that they should have some previous experience in patent matters, so as to understand those things well before acting judicially upon existing interests. I think that the way in which oppositions are conducted is certainly for the benefit of the public. If there is anything like an attempt made by one party to take an invention from another, the Attorney or Solicitor-General, when apprised of the fact, will call for affidavits from the contending parties, and investigate the matter very promptly.

1072. Do you think it would be desirable to furnish the Attorney-General with any additional scientific advice besides that which he has now access to?—I think he rarely requires it. The agents generally understand the subject thoroughly. He can, if he pleases, call in (which I believe he does sometimes in matters of chemistry) professional advisers.

1073. For scientific matters, does the Attorney-General rely upon the information that he obtains from the patent agents?—I apprehend that he does in general. Sometimes he possesses a pretty good knowledge himself. But the Committee will understand, that the discussions are only on matters of comparison between this thing and that thing; whether they are alike or not; not what are the powers of the machines. That he has nothing to do with.

1074. He has nothing to do with the merits of the thing?—Nothing whatever.

1075. But for matters of fact involved in an invention, does he rely upon the information he obtains from patent agents?—Yes, I think he does; I do not see how he can avoid doing so. Matters of fact are reduced into a very small compass. The Crown is never answerable for the absolute validity of a patent. The thing may be old, and the agent ought to know whether it is or not.

1076. Do you think the practice with respect to caveats is satisfactory?—I think it is a very desirable practice, and one of the best things about the whole system, and prevents frequently very serious robberies of inventions.

1077. Do you think it would be desirable to give a more general notice than is given under the present system to the public?—I do not think it would be desirable, because in many cases it would only create opposition from parties who might get hold of the inventor's idea the moment the subject was mentioned. Sometimes an invention is of that character that the mere mention of its object discloses the nature of the invention.

1078. You do not think it desirable that a public notice should be given of an intention to apply for a particular patent?—No; I think it highly objectionable. It has always been considered objectionable to allow any person to inspect the caveat-books, to know what caveats there were.

1079. That is, in order that the public may not obtain such a knowledge as would lead them to anticipate a patent, and very likely to pursue another course?—Yes; for the publication would have the effect of giving publicity to the applicant's intentions.

1080. Now, supposing the law were so far altered as to make the patent date from the period of the petition?—Which I think it ought to be.

1081. In that case, should you see any objection to a notice that could not convey any knowledge that would lead to an encroachment?—I do not know that there would be any advantage in that public notice. The ultimate granting of the patent, though it might take date from the petition, would, in case of an opposition, be dependent upon the hearing before the Attorney or Solicitor General, and if too much publicity were given to the application, it might call forth a successful opposition. That would be very likely to occur, as I, for instance, have often discovered the nature of an invention from the mere wording of its title.

1082. Would it be any inconvenience to the applicant that there should be that knowledge of his invention, he having the start of all competitors?—I can hardly trace all the effects upon the instant, but I do not see any advantage in its publicity.

1083. Would not the advantage be this, that A. B., applying for a patent for an improvement in the steam-engine, notice is given to the public that A. B. has made that application for a patent for an improvement in the steam-engine?—Yes, it would call public attention to the application.

1084. Then other persons are enabled to come forward with their caveats, who think that it is likely to be an encroachment upon their inventions?—It very frequently happens that a man in a large way of business cannot by any means conceal his invention from his workpeople. A discussion at some adjacent public-house has very often drawn the secret out, or enough of it to make an effective opposition to the patent. Now, if a man applies for a patent for what does not strictly belong to him, it is most likely that the real inventor (who is perhaps proceeding

with experiments) will have entered a caveat, to prevent his being superseded, and there is the advantage.

1085. Under the existing practice, anybody being engaged in such inventions may; and people are very much in the habit of entering general caveats, are they not?—Very few. Some speculative men—such a man as the late Lord Stanhope—would have half a dozen floating caveats, to know what was going on. I do not find that it is all common; in fact, I hardly know an instance of a caveat having been entered by a person who had not really something in progress which he was endeavouring to perfect and protect. He does it for the protection of himself against his workmen, or those who by some accident might become acquainted with his invention.

1086. You consider that the great majority of general caveats are *bonâ fide*?—Yes, I do. The expense is very small for entering them.

1087. Assuming that the Attorney-General's report is favourable, a second opposition may be made at the Patent Bill Office?—Yes.

1088. A caveat may there also be lodged?—Yes.

1089. Do you think it important to preserve that second stage of the opposition?—Yes, I do; for I have often known that, after an application for a patent has been reported upon favourably, a party, who was previously interested in the invention, has then first become aware of such application, but, from the existence of a second stage of opposition, he has been enabled to stay the further progress of the patent until the intending patentee guaranteed him a suitable interest in the invention.

1090. What time generally elapses between the report and the issue of the bill from the Bill Office?—The report goes to the Queen, who, upon the faith of that report, issues a warrant to the Attorney-General to prepare a bill for her signature. The Queen's warrant is returned within a week from the time the report was received.

1091. Might not that object be accomplished by giving another week to the notice?—Yes; but I think already the delays in passing patents are objectionable; for sometimes the subject leaks out in some way or other (particularly if it is a small matter) while the patent is in progress; somebody makes the article, and sells it, and the invention becomes public property. I should, therefore, like the patent to date from the presentation of the petition, or from the granting of the report.

1092. There are three stages in which oppositions may be made at present—twice before the Attorney-General, and once before the Lord Chancellor?—Yes, there are.

1093. Do you think that three are necessary? Would not two stages be sufficient?—They are guards which are very inexpensive, and sometimes very effectual. I could name one instance—in fact, a great many—wherein they have been very beneficial. A man came to me, from Birmingham, and said, "I am afraid I am about to be superseded in an invention of great importance to me." He was a chemist. He said, "I have been treating with certain parties (whom he named), and suddenly, yesterday, they broke off the negociation, by telling me that they should have nothing to do with my invention." He said, "I was alarmed at this proceeding, and came up to consult you." On inquiring, I found that the parties named had no patent, nor could I at first find that they had one in progress; but, on looking further, I discovered that they had commenced a patent more than a year before; and, having followed it through the several offices, I learned that it had actually passed the Privy Seal, without our knowledge, it being an old application, and was then going to the Great Seal. I immediately entered a caveat at the Great Seal Office. This brought the parties immediately to an arrangement, and the man, who thus narrowly escaped the loss of his invention, received 1000*l.* to let the patent proceed.

1094. No doubt there must be great advantage in having the power of opposition at the last moment. Do you think, if there is that power of objection at the last moment, it is necessary that there should be two preliminary stages of objection?—Only for this reason:—In the first instance you meet an opposition, and a hearing takes place before you have expended more than about 10*l.*; but if you go on, you will spend more than 50*l.* before you get to the Great Seal. At that stage it is a very expensive proceeding to arrest the grant of the patent.

1095. Do you think it desirable that the patents for the three kingdoms should be kept distinct?—I have long thought that one patent ought to extend over the whole empire; but I understood that there were great difficulties in the way. I have had a good deal of discussion with the law lords, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, and many others, upon the subject, and gave rather long evidence before the House of Commons some years ago on this matter. I think, as I then thought, that if those difficulties do exist, the better plan would be, after granting the English patent, to allow the parties to go to Scotland and Ireland, if they pleased, at a small extra charge, say 20*l.* for extending the patent to each of these kingdoms; but then I would have a specification enrolled in each kingdom, as a necessary matter of reference.

1096. Would you have a fresh investigation before the Lord Advocate in Scotland and the Irish Attorney-General?—That might be useful; it does not cost much. When no opposition is entered, this practice will of course entail no extra costs on the applicant.

1097. You conceive, as I understand from your answer, that it would be necessary that all patents that were to have currency through the United Kingdom, should commence in England?—That is not a matter of much consequence, but probably that would be the better way. I may observe, that it has been the rule that patents which are to extend over the colonies should be taken in England. I think that as this is the head of the empire, it would be better for patents to commence in England.

1098. Have you not found inconvenience in the difference of the dates of patents taken in the three kingdoms?—Yes, I have; but it was not formerly considered an inconvenience, because, according to the old view of the case, an invention was new in Scotland, though it had

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been used in England. But since the decision in the case of Brown *v.* Annandale, that has been a very difficult matter, as it is impossible to get the three patents sealed on the same day.

1099. Will you state what your objection would be to patents being taken out for the three kingdoms at one place, instead of having three distinct patents?—I do not know that there would be any objection, except that as some inventions will not apply to Scotland and Ireland, it would be unfair to a petitioning party, who required only protection for England, to be taxed at a greater rate than at present for a seemingly wider jurisdiction of his rights. In that case also, the being compelled to enrol three specifications (one for each of the three capitals) would be a serious item of unnecessary expense, if stamps and enrolment fees were required as at present.

1100. A certain expense has to be incurred upon a patent for the whole empire, and something less for a patent confined to one portion of the empire. In that case, do you see any objection to the patent being taken out at one place, so as to run over the whole empire?—I do not think there would be any objection on the part of the petitioner, further than that alluded to; but I dare say there would be objections raised by the law officers of the Crown in those divisions of the kingdom where the patents ceased to be granted. I do not think that the public would experience any inconvenience.

1101. What would be their objection?—They would lose some of their fees.

1102. There are no patent agents in Edinburgh or Dublin, except those employed by London houses?—Not that I am aware of.

1103. Do you think that the present mode of paying the fees upon patents, and the great variety of the payments, are convenient?—To a certain extent, perhaps, it is, for parties are very anxious to proceed with their patents, but they cannot, perhaps, at first command sufficient money. I am frequently told that parties are uncertain of the result of their inventions, and want to test their value, but they fear to try their invention without some sort of protection. I therefore recommend this course:—that they go to the expense of about 10*l.*, and get the Attorney-General's report, which is, to a certain extent, a security. They very often do that. I have known instances of patents lying by for years before inventors have completed their experiments, and are satisfied that they ought to go on.

1104. Do you think it desirable that there should be a power of keeping an application for a patent in suspense for a whole year?—That depends upon another circumstance. If you give protection, or what is, in fact, the same thing, if you make the patent take date from the application in the first instance, then the public ought to be made acquainted with it as quickly as possible. If you do not do that, the patentee obtains no real protection until the Great Seal is secured. At present the patentee runs the risk of losing his patent by delay.

1105. If the patent were made to date from the application, would it not be necessary to require that the applicant should prosecute the patent to completion within a limited time?—Certainly, most decidedly. And more than that, it would be necessary that he should deposit at once a preliminary specification, showing the elements of his invention. I should look at the patent in this way; first of all to get an intelligible title, that title may be "An improvement in steam-engines;" but there are a thousand different parts in a steam-engine, and who can tell the part to which the improvement refers? When, therefore, an application is made to the Attorney-General, there should always be deposited at the same time a specification, giving a general notion of the invention. As for instance, that the improvement refers to the valves, or to the packing of the pistons, and that it was intended to effect so-and-so; just a general idea of the advantages which the inventor contemplated obtaining. Now that is done at present in cases where there is opposition; but I have often urged that it should be done in all cases. That, in fact, a man may not be able to obtain a "fishing patent," which will serve for the insertion of anything that may fall in his way, before the enrolment of his specification; but that he shall state positively what he has invented before he gets the Attorney-General's report.

1106. Do you think that the present fees upon English patents are excessive?—Yes, I do. I think it would be desirable if they were reduced.

1107. To what extent would you propose to reduce them?—If I remember rightly, my former notion was to grant an English patent for 60*l.*, and the other two patents for 20*l.* each, thus making the cost 100*l.*, instead of their exceeding 300*l.*, as at present.

1108. In fact, an English patent may be obtained for 100*l.*?—Yes.

1109. Exclusively of the cost of agency?—Yes.

1110. Those costs would naturally vary according to the length and difficulty of the specification?—Our general charge for procuring the patent, including the fees paid, is 110*l.* Our duty (independent of giving professional advice) is to attend at the various offices to watch the progress of the patent, to check and examine every document, in order to avoid or correct errors. This attendance is sometimes very tiresome; and if we had not a number of patents going forward at the same time, the agency fee would scarcely pay our clerks, who call day after day at the Secretary of State's, and other offices, inquiring for the several documents.

1111. Does not the necessity of attendance at many offices increase the costs of the agency?—No further than as I tell you. If the papers were progressed in rotation, through all the offices, then it would be a different matter, but they are not; and it frequently depends upon the vigilance of the agent in obtaining his papers early, and passing them to the next stage, as to which of two rival patentees shall obtain his patent first.

1112. An instrument that comes into one of the offices does not proceed in its turn always, necessarily?—It has not sometimes; but of later years everything has been very punctual in the Secretary of State's Office. In the time of George the Fourth, we had frequently our papers lying for weeks.

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1113. That was when you wanted the sign-manual was it not?—Yes, it was. One document jumped over its predecessor, and there was sad confusion.

1114. Is there any other observation that you would wish to make with reference to the mode of obtaining patents?—I can hardly say that I should be prepared to advise any particular mode. There seem to have been legal difficulties in the way. If the whole system is retained just as it has always been, then I should merely suggest that if we could cut off some of the charges for offices that really do not exist, or are quite useless, it would be desirable. I understand that all the business that is done from the time that the Privy Seal Bill is delivered to the Clerk of the Patents to the return of the patent with the Seal appended may, exclusive of the engrossment of the patent, be done in half an hour. The patent professes to undergo a series of operations at the hands of wax-chafers, sealers, porters, hanapers, and I do not know how many more officials, some of whose offices are abolished; but the fees are still charged, and only a small portion thereof is paid into the Consolidated Fund.

1115. Some of the stages at the offices that actually exist are of no value?—I do not know how far it may be necessary as a guard to have the Privy Seal and Signet.

1116. In point of fact, what protection is given by that double operation?—That is a legal matter which I cannot go very well into. It was useful in its day; but I question much whether it is useful now. That is for the legal officers who are investigating these matters to decide. There is another thing, the 30*l.* stamp on the Great Seal. I said on a former occasion, that it would be very desirable to reduce this stamp. I had a conference with, I think, Mr. Spring Rice, who, when in office, talked of making some alterations. I said, "If you could cut off 10*l.* or 20*l.* from the stamp, that would be a reduction that would be very acceptable."

1117. You do not think it desirable to make the procuring of patents too cheap?—I do not think it would be satisfactory to do so, for some people entertain the notion that if we were smothered with patents they would lose all their effect, and especially that they would be always in courts of law on questions of infringement. There may be something in that, still I think patents ought to be cheaper than they are. It frequently happens that a man who has an ingenious invention which he cannot find means to secure, is obliged to sacrifice half his interest to some party who finds the money for securing it.

1118. Is there any other observation that you would wish to make?—Yes, there is one other that I should like to make. The Registration Act has been extremely useful as far it goes,—in the protection of forms; but the general impression has been, that that Act would protect a combined piece of mechanism as well as a form, and thus we are constantly having registrations for some little piece of machinery; indeed, the practice went so far in the first instance, as to register steam-engines and barrel organs. That, I believe, has been put a stop to now. There are a great many small articles of utility, and little novelties, connected with the detail of elaborate machines that manufacturers would like to have protection for, and I should think that a seven years' grant of protection for such matters would be amply sufficient and satisfactory, if such protection could be obtained for something like the cost of a patent up to the Bill.

1119. You think it desirable to grant a patent for a shorter term at a lower charge?—Yes. In France and all the continental countries they have five, ten, and fifteen years' patents. I have had a good deal of conversation with Lord Brougham upon that subject. He was very anxious to get something of that sort done; but I suppose that the House has been so much occupied that his Lordship could not bring his measure forward.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Adjourned.

Mr. Bennet Woodcroft, examined.

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1120. Have you turned your attention to the subject of granting patents in England?—I have been a patentee from a very early period in life, and I have had a good deal to do with patents necessarily. I have paid very great attention to the law of patents and to the subject generally.

1121. You have paid attention to the subject as a person interested in procuring patents?—As a person interested in procuring patents. I took out a patent as early as 1826.

1122. Are you acquainted with the process of passing a patent through the different public offices?—I have never passed one myself.

1123. Are you aware of the steps which are taken in order to pass a patent?—Yes; I am aware of the steps.

1124. Do you think that the present system of granting patents is convenient?—No, I do not.

1125. Upon what grounds do you object to it?—I object to the delay at the Attorney-General's Office. I object to the caveat, in the first place, as being detrimental to the interests of a patentee.

1126. When you say the caveat, you mean the general caveat?—Yes; I would much rather that a person about to sue out a patent should send in some general description of his invention with his drawings. I have known several cases where a patent after it has been granted has been lost, because a prior patentee having a patent under a similar title, which was not specified, has gained a knowledge of the second invention and imported it into his own specification.

1127. Do you think that it would be possible to grant new patents without giving some

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power to the public to object to the grant of those patents?—I think so; I do not see what harm could arise.

1128. If general caveats were abolished, would it not be necessary to substitute some notice to the public at large of the intention of the party to apply for such a patent?—I do not see any good that would arise from that.

1129. What do you conceive to be the object of the general caveat lodged with the Attorney-General?—The object is this. Some inventors are desirous to take out a patent, but have not funds at the time, and have not met with friends who will advance them, and they will then enter a caveat in order to see whether any one else is going for a similar patent. Many inventors who have means do not like at once to take out a patent, but they purpose to take out one at a future time, and enter a caveat.

1130. Is not the object of entering a caveat to obtain notice of any application for a patent upon that subject?—It is to obtain notice. A patent is delayed at the Attorney-General's office for a week, in order to give sufficient time for the notice.

1131. At present the only parties who obtain notice of an application for a new patent are those who have entered caveats?—Yes.

1132. Do you think that if caveats were abolished, it would be possible to dispense with all notice whatever?—I think so; I do not see any object gained by the notice.

1133. Are you aware of the proceedings at the Patent Bill Office of the Attorney-General?—No.

1134. Are you aware of the distinction between a general caveat and a special caveat?—I am not.

1135. Is the objection you have mentioned the only objection you have to make to the present mode of obtaining patents?—If I am to confine myself to the mere mode of obtaining patents, I have no other objection.

1136. Do you think that the present mode of paying fees upon a patent at several successive stages is convenient?—It is not convenient, certainly.

1137. Would it be more convenient if the fees were consolidated into one or two sums?—I think so.

1138. Do you think the present amount of fees payable upon a patent is fair?—I do not think the amount would be so much objected to, if we could have, as was formerly the case, three patents under one seal. That was the fact. If we could have three patents under one seal, for even a larger sum than the present sum paid upon English patents, it would be preferable.

1139. When you say three patents under one seal, you mean a patent extending over the three kingdoms?—Yes; there have been such patents for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the islands thereunto belonging.

1140. You think it would be advantageous if patents were granted extending over the three kingdoms?—I think decidedly so.

1141. Do you think that in that case the investigation by the English Attorney-General ought to cover the applicability of the patent to Ireland and Scotland?—I think so.

1142. You think that the investigation by the English Attorney-General would be sufficient for the three kingdoms?—I think so.

1143. In your view, it would not be necessary to have a separate investigation by the Crown lawyers in Scotland and Ireland?—I think not. I could bring to the Committee copies of patents that were so granted as early as the reign of Charles the Second; I have several. I think that mode of granting patents extended to the reign of Anne. Some patents were granted for England and Ireland alone, some for England and Scotland alone, and some few for the three kingdoms and the islands thereunto belonging, under one patent.

1144. Were patents granted both for England and Scotland under one seal during the existence of the Scotch Parliament, and before the incorporating union with Scotland?—That I am not aware of; I do not know the date, but patents were granted, I think, for the three kingdoms in the reign of Charles the Second.

1145. Under one seal?—Under one seal. There is very great evil arising from the present mode of granting patents for the three kingdoms. The enrolled specification of a patent for England has been lately stated, I think, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to be a sufficient publication of the patent to the world; but if the Scotch patent does not happen to be sealed before the English specification is enrolled the Scotch patent is invalid; that is a very great loss and mortification to the patentee.

1146. Would you propose that patents should be taken out for the three kingdoms in London by the same forms by which English patents exclusively are now granted?—I think so; it would simplify the process of obtaining patents. There is another evil arising; if you commence to sue out an English and an Irish patent on the same day, it sometimes happens that the English patent is granted and enrolled before the fresh patent is sealed. Most patentees commence suing out their Scotch and Irish patents a little later than they commence suing out their English patents; and sometimes the sealing of the Scotch patent runs beyond the time that the English specification is enrolled, and, according to a recent decision of the Privy Council, that invalidates the patent.

1147. Supposing an ingenious person makes some new invention in Scotland, is it likely that he will in the first instance apply for a Scotch patent or an English patent?—For an English patent.

1148. What is the reason why he first applies for an English patent?—Because the invention, whether mechanical or chemical, has so much more extensive a market in England.

1149. Therefore even if the power of granting separate patents for Scotland were to cease, no material inconvenience would be suffered by Scotch inventors?—I think not; but on the

contrary they would be benefited. I think that in almost every case Scotch inventors first take out English patents; in some cases they take English and Scotch; some others take English, Scotch, and Irish, but the fewest are taken out for Ireland. I should think that in England there are double the number of patents taken out that there are in Scotland. On looking over the list even of English patentees you will find Scotch inventors named in them. Many foreigners also take out English patents without taking out one for Scotland or Ireland.

1150. Is there any other suggestion that you wish to make with respect to the mode of granting patents?—As to the mode of granting them, I have no other suggestion to make. There is, however, another great evil to which patentees are subject, which I have not mentioned, and that is the want of an official publication of all the specifications of patents formerly granted: that is a very great evil. If a patentee makes a very ingenious invention, he may go and take out a patent for it, and if afterwards he is desirous to search whether anything of the like kind has been made before, it will take him two or three months to discover it, and put him to enormous expense.

1151. Are not the specifications of patents now enrolled?—Yes, they are enrolled, but there is no place to which a patentee can go for a list of the whole of the patents that have been granted.

1152. Are not indexes of the enrolled specifications kept at some of the offices?—There are three enrolment offices. But if I were to go, as I have had occasion to go, to learn what patents have been taken out on a particular subject, it would take me three months before I could discover it, and then I should have to pay a search fee of a shilling for every patent. I think that that is the greatest evil to which patentees are subject at the present time. A very large number of patents are taken out for identically the same invention by parties who have not known that the thing has been previously patented.

1153. Would not a complete index of the enrolled specifications meet your suggestion?—No, for this reason: I have been at the trouble of investigating what patents have been taken out for propelling vessels, and I found that under a title "of a new invented machine for the working and towing of ships and all other vessels upon the water," the specification contained a drawing and description only of a locomotive steam engine, to run on land. This patent was granted in the year 1788. On the other hand, in making searches for another description of invention, I found under the head of "Improvements in steam engines," a patent granted "for an improved mode of propelling vessels on water;" so that the title of the patent is not a certain guide. A publication containing the whole of the titles of patents would not be sufficiently clear to explain what the nature of the invention was.

1154. What would be necessary in order to give the information which you desire?—To publish the specifications. I think every patentee would be willing, when he took out a patent, to pay for the official publication of his specification.

1155. Do you think that the specifications should be printed *in extenso* for public use?—I think so.

1156. Can you form any idea what would be the expense of printing all the specifications in the course of a year?—I do not know; but I think the evil I have now stated is the greatest to which patentees are subjected. In the year 1696, Thomas Savery, who is styled "gentleman," and who is the person who was the first great improver of the steam engine, took out a patent for improvements in navigation, and published a work upon the subject, called "Navigation improved." This invention for propelling by Savery was again patented in the year 1830 by a physician in this town, who in ignorance of Savery's invention, obtained a patent for identically the same thing; and if I were to bring the Committee a list of all the patents that have ever been granted for improvements in navigation, I could find you, perhaps, two scores of patents granted for the same thing. The money paid by those poor men would have been saved if they could have seen that their inventions had been the subjects of previous patents; but now it often happens that a man goes on spending his money to try to bring an invention to bear, and when he has done it he is met at law by saying that there is a previous patent for the same thing.

1157. Are not the patent agents practically acquainted with most of the previous patents?—Not one of them; I do not think any of them are acquainted with a tithe of the patents that have been granted.

1158. Supposing a person now wishes to apply for a new patent, what means has he of ascertaining whether there is or not already a patent existing for the same invention?—The only mode he has is one that is so tedious and expensive that only one patentee in a thousand will go to it, and that is by tracing such of the titles of patents that have been granted as are to be found in various publications, and then going to the offices and making searches through each specification. I once was three weeks making searches myself, and on one occasion (the 6th November, 1846,) I paid in fees for searches alone in the Petty Bag Office as much as 2*l.* 8*s.* in one day.

1159. Is it the fact that a person who seeks to obtain a patent generally takes no steps to ascertain whether or not a patent is already in existence for the same invention?—I think most inventors are of opinion that it is quite a hopeless task.

1160. And they leave it to chance?—They ask the patent agent whether he knows anything of it, and I have no doubt he speaks very conscientiously when he says that he does not know of any such invention.

1161. If there be a previous patent in existence for the same invention, the second patent is void?—It is, because the contract by the Crown is that after the 14 years' monopoly it becomes public property, and the public are entitled to use the invention.

1162. Does it often happen that a person takes out a patent when there is another patent in existence for the same invention?—Very frequently. There is nothing of more frequent occurrence.

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1163. In that case all the money expended on the patent is lost?—Yes, and all the money expended in making experiments and in establishing a business for the supposed invention.

1164. Have any steps ever been taken to procure something like a complete body of information as to existing patents?—No step has been taken to publish those inventions. I think there are 400 patents for propelling. I was at the trouble to make searches. I think the searches in one way or another took me almost 12 months' time. I made a copy of the drawings, and an abstract of the specifications, and I wished to publish the collection thus made, but the publisher asked me 1500*l.* for the publication of the work. I thought I would publish it to show the monstrous evil of that particular part of the patent law by which information is virtually withheld from the public. If, to-morrow, I thought I had made an original invention, and I was desirous of ascertaining the fact, there is another crying evil which I will state. I go first to the Enrolment Office. There are three Enrolment Offices. One at the top of Chancery-lane is called the Enrolment Office, another the Petty Bag Office, and the other the Rolls Chapel Office. If I want to see Thomas Savery's patent of 1696, I go and ask, "Have you Thomas Savery's patent of 1696?" They say, "We will look in the list," and whether they find it or not they make you pay a fee, besides unavoidably detaining you some time, and then perhaps the answer is "No, we have not got it." "Where can I find it?" "We cannot direct you to either office." Then I go to the Rolls Office and say, "Have you Thomas Savery's patent of 1696?" A search is made, and they say, "No, we have no such patent." But there is the fee to pay. Then there is a third search to make, provided the specification had not been enrolled in the last office, and they say, "No; the patent was granted, but there is no specification." But there is the fee to pay. It is not the fees alone that I complain of, but the great time lost by the inventor in going from one office to another; for if you go for a second search that you wish to make, you have all the same ground to go over again.

1165. Would it be desirable to consolidate the three Enrolment Offices?—I am told that such a clause has been introduced in some Act of Parliament. That will be a very great advantage.

1166. But supposing the three offices to be consolidated, the difficulty of the want of a body of information as to specifications would still remain?—The difficulty would, to a great extent, remain, but it might be removed by a classified index of inventions. Having found the great difficulty I had in searches, I thought I would write a small history of the inventions in propelling, and I have written a short work descriptive of the various steps in steam navigation. In doing that I was necessitated to prepare an alphabetical list of names for easy reference, and if an index of the whole were published, I should be glad to give it up for publication. If it were published, it would be a great assistance to persons seeking patents, because if you wanted, for example, to know all the patents James Watt took out it would take you more than a day at those offices to find them out; but by looking at the alphabetical list you find it directly, and the date. It would be exceedingly useful if an official publication were to take place, with the patents classified under the heads of invention. There is no such thing done now. There are several works published in London which convey a great deal of information upon patents; but I suppose there are not more than a tithe of the specifications published in those works at full length. I believe that in the French Patent Office they keep an index of the patentees' names; they have all the specifications enrolled in one office, and they have an alphabetical index of the inventors and also of the inventions. It would be a very great assistance to patentees if that were published. That is of much more importance than the fees. I do not think the fees are so great an objection. If a patent is worth anything it is worth paying for.

1167. Perhaps if a classified index of that kind were published, it would be unnecessary to publish the specifications *in extenso*?—I think not. I should prefer certainly to have them published *in extenso;* it is of great value. The true way to learn the history of an art is to look through the old patents of inventions. That will convey a truer history of the progress of any art than any written history now published.

1168. Do you think that a patent is taken out for almost every important step in an art?—Yes. I think that there is no important step that has been taken in any art that has not gone through a patent. Many things have gone through patents which were really very valuable, but which, from the imperfection of mechanical art at that period, could not be put into practical operation. There are many ingenious inventions buried in those offices which would be valuable at the present time.

1169. In which the idea of the inventor outstripped the ingenuity of the machinist at the period?—Quite so; that I have found to be the case in many instances.

1170. In that case, when mechanical ingenuity has made more progress, the old ideas might be turned to account?—Just so; and not only so, but another great advantage arising from the publication of all the specifications would be, that if a man possessing an inventive mind was desirous to improve a machine, he would begin at once with the aid of the best combinations of machinery then known; instead of going back and in ignorance re-inventing such things as have already been invented and are public property, although unknown to the public.

1171. In fact, do you consider the successive specifications of patents as the authentic history of an art?—I think decidedly so; we have nothing to equal it. In my opinion, it would be the most interesting class of documents that could be published. To give the specifications of every patent upon the subject of an art, even without comment, would be the most interesting history of that art that could be written.

1172. Are the specifications in general prepared by scientific persons?—In general they are. Some men write their own.

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1173. Are not the specifications usually prepared by patent agents?—In general they are prepared by patent agents.

1174. Are the patent agents men of science or men of legal attainments?—A majority of them are, but some are very defective, and the patentees suffer great losses in consequence.

1175. Are there any patent agents in Edinburgh and Dublin?—I am not aware; I believe there are.

1176. Do you know anything of the process by which a patent is obtained in Scotland?—I do not.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. C. Barlow.

Mr. Charles Barlow, examined.

1177. Are you a patent agent?—Yes, I am.

1178. How long have you practised as a patent agent?—Above four years.

1179. Are you also the editor of the "Patent Journal?"—I am.

1180. Is that a periodical journal devoted to subjects connected with patents for new inventions?—Entirely so.

1181. Are you acquainted with the process by which a patent is passed at the public offices?—Perfectly so.

1182. Are you acquainted with it by your experience as a patent agent?—Quite so.

1183. Do you think that that mode of passing patents is convenient?—On the contrary, I think it exceedingly cumbersome.

1184. What are the objections that you make to it?—The objections that I find are, first, the delay, and then the expense, which I consider to be higher than it ought to be. I complain of the unnecessary delay, which I consider to arise principally from the Bill Office and the Privy Seal and Signet Offices.

1185. In what way does the delay arise in the Bill Office?—They generally take there four or five, sometimes six or seven, or eight, and even ten days in preparing the document with two transcripts, which are sent to the Signet and Privy Seal Offices, and which a law stationer would be able to engross in about a day. Then I consider that the Bill Office is unnecessary; they appear to do nothing there further than to engross one deed from another deed, and to make two transcripts, and then send them to the Signet and Privy Seal Offices; and although a charge is made for writing the transcripts, I believe that they are, in fact, merely lithographed.

1186. Is not the Bill Office the second stage before the Attorney-General?—Yes.

1187. Do you see any advantage in having two stages before the Attorney-General?—None.

1188. Is there any substantial investigation at the Bill Office?—None at all.

1189. Is there not the power of entering what is called a special caveat at the Bill Office? Yes; but that is of little advantage, as I will describe. I was instructed in the course of the month of October to enter a special caveat at the Bill Office against an application for a patent made by a man of the name of Weild. The way in which we enter this caveat is, by stating the name of the applicant and the title of the patent, and we pay a guinea; it is then called a special caveat at the Bill Office. We then ought to receive notice when that Bill comes into the Bill Office. In this instance it appears that the caveat was duly entered by the clerk at the Bill Office and at the offices of the Attorney and Solicitor General; at each of which offices he pays a fee out of the guinea which we pay in. The warrant, which was sent from the Home Office, in this case was left the night before at the Bill Office, and transcripts and copies were made and sent to the office of the Solicitor-General for signature; and although caveats were entered at the Bill Office and at the Solicitor-General's office, that paper was allowed to leave the Bill Office without notice being sent to the caveat-holder; consequently the entry of the caveat was totally useless, and worse than useless; because if it had not been for that, which was thought a sufficient precaution, we should have entered a caveat at the Great Seal Office—the last office; but, fully expecting to receive due notice when this paper came in, we did not enter (as we were not bound to do) a caveat at the Great Seal Office; consequently this patent passed, to the great damage of the parties.

1190. In that case, the inconvenience appears to have arisen from the omission of the clerk in the Patent Bill Office to give notice to the person who had entered the caveat?—Yes; but the clerk alleges, in defence, that he was not bound to give notice unless he received notice from the Attorney or Solicitor-General who signed the Bill; and, therefore, where is the utility of entering a caveat at the Bill Office? Why should it not be entered at the office of the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General, which we are not allowed to do at present? The defence made for this omision is, that legal notice cannot be given unless received from the Attorney or Solicitor General, although the clerk of the Bill Office is perfectly aware that a caveat has been entered, he having received it.

1191. Would you propose to retain the stage of the Patent Bill Office, or to abolish it altogether?—To abolish it altogether.

1192. Would you substitute any additional notice of the application for a patent?—Simply at the Great Seal Office which is now open.

1193. In that case there would be only two stages at which a patent could be contested, namely, at the report before the Attorney-General and at the Great Seal?—Exactly.

1194. According to your view, then, the material stages for the patent would be the application at the Home Office, the investigation before the Attorney-General, and the sealing of the patent at the Great Seal?—Exactly; the Queen's warrant should authorize the Lord

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Chancellor to seal the patent, instead of authorizing the Attorney or Solicitor General to prepare the Bill.

1195. What inconvenience arises from the stage of the Signet Office?—A very great one in practice. It frequently happens that the papers from the Queen do not arrive until Thursday at three o'clock, or probably Friday morning. Now the rule at the Signet Office is, that the papers must be left to be sealed before two o'clock on Thursday afternoon; consequently, should the papers be half-an-hour too late in coming from the Home Office, or should it be Friday morning before they come, then a week must elapse. That occurred with me last week, and it frequently occurs.

1196. What is the reason of that rule?—I cannot tell, that is the regulation; the papers must be there before two o'clock on Thursday.

1197. Are you aware of any advantage which arises from passing a patent through the Signet Office?—I am not aware of any advantage whatever.

1198. Does it afford any security for the accuracy of the instrument?—I think not.

1199. The same as to the Privy Seal Office. Does the passing the patent through the Privy Seal Office afford any security?—None whatever that I can see. It has already passed through several offices, and it again comes before the Lord Chancellor, where, for the protection of the public, a caveat may be entered, though no caveat can be entered at either of those offices.

1200. Are caveats often entered at the Great Seal?—They cannot be said to be often entered, but they are occasionally.

1201. Do you think it desirable that the power of opposing a patent at the Great Seal should be retained?—Yes. At present, if you enter a caveat at the Great Seal Office, the Lord Chancellor does not generally inquire into the merits of the case, but refers the matter to the Attorney or Solicitor General. You can oppose a patent at the Great Seal upon the question as to whether it is the invention of A. or B., and whether the patent ought or ought not to be sealed by reason of any irregularity in the proceedings; as, for instance, if we had discovered in time the other day that we could not oppose the Bill through the neglect of an official, we should have been allowed by the Lord Chancellor to oppose successfully at the Great Seal. But there is some difficulty attending opposition at the Great Seal, and expense also.

1202. Do you think that, if the investigation before the Attorney-General in the first instance was more complete, it would be necessary to retain the stage at the Great Seal?—Circumstances might arise during the passing of a patent, after passing the Attorney-General's Office, which would render it desirable to have a second opportunity of opposing.

1203. Might not notice of a certain duration be given before the report?—We have now eight days to oppose.

1204. But no person has notice at present, except those who have entered a caveat?—No.

1205. Do you think it would be desirable that there should be notice given to the whole world of the intention to apply for a patent?—No, I do not think that would be desirable.

1206. Do you think it desirable to retain the practice of giving notices to those who have entered caveats?—I would not propose to alter the present system beyond the abolition of the Bill Office and the Privy Seal and Signet Offices.

1207. Is not the present mode with reference to caveats somewhat capricious?—The system is not placed on the best basis. For instance, should the clerks of the Attorney or Solicitor General omit to give the agent notice of an application for a patent, and any complaint is made, the answer is, that they are not bound to give notice at all; that it is a mere matter of courtesy, and it might reasonably happen that, in the multiplicity of applications for patents for peculiar objects, such as for improvements in steam engines, in furnaces, in flax-spinning, or in cotton-spinning, a notice might be omitted; but this seldom occurs.

1208. Is not the object of entering a caveat to obtain notice?—It is.

1209. Is there any other object than that?—No other object than to obtain notice with a view to oppose.

1210. Do you think that the present mode of paying the fees upon patents is convenient?—I think the fees are too high at present; but, by the abolition of the offices named before, undoubtedly the fees would be much lowered, and I think they would not be required to be reduced much further.

1211. Would you propose to abolish the fees taken at those offices, and not to raise any of the other fees?—Yes, that is what I would propose to do, because the general feeling among even the highest class of persons who are in the habit of taking out patents, the class of manufacturers and merchants, and men of business, who are all of them more or less concerned in patents directly or indirectly, is that the expense is higher than it should be.

1212. Assuming that the expense of a patent for England now is about 100*l.*, what do you think would be a proper sum?—I should think between 50*l.* and 60*l.* would be sufficient.

1213. Would you confine that patent to England, or would you extend it to the three kingdoms?—It would be more desirable if it could be extended to the three kingdoms, but I apprehend that there would be a difficulty. It would certainly be desirable, if it could be done at an additional expense of about 40*l.* for Scotland and 35*l.* for Ireland.

1214. Are you aware of the means by which patents are now obtained in Scotland and Ireland?—I am not practically acquainted with the routine of the offices there.

1215. Is there any separate investigation necessary by the Crown lawyers in each country?—It would be necessary in some cases, in Scotland, to make inquiry. In Ireland we seldom meet with opposition, inasmuch as they require 50*l.* to be lodged as a deposit, which is an effectual bar to opposing a patent in that country. In Scotland they are opposed, but very seldom. The investigation generally takes place in this country, on the English patent.

1216. Do you see any objection to allowing the investigation in this country to suffice for a patent for the three kingdoms?—No; I think that mode would be a great advantage, if it could be done.

1217. Is there any reason why a patent granted in London should not be valid for the whole of the United Kingdom?—None at all, if a provision were made by Act of Parliament to that effect. I apprehend that would be necessary, because there is a provision, at present, for passing patents under the Great Seal of each country.

1218. Assuming that the legal difficulties could be overcome, would there be any disadvantage, on public grounds, in granting patents, extending over the three kingdoms?—No; on the contrary, I think it would be very advantageous to do so. But the enrolment of the specification must be in each country, otherwise it would compel parties in Edinburgh, and parties in Dublin, to send to London for the particulars of any patent which they might wish to see, and that would be very injurious to the public.

1219. Would you propose that the investigation by the Attorney-General in London should be sufficient to authorize the granting a patent for the three kingdoms; but that when the specification was enrolled in London, copies should be at the same time enrolled in Edinburgh and Dublin?—Yes; and it would be reasonable that an additional charge should be made for the additional enrolment in proportion. At present an Irish patent costs about 128*l.*

1220. An Irish patent is more expensive than an English?—More expensive than either an English or Scotch one; and this operates very injuriously on that country; because very few patents are taken there. Sometimes not one in a month, when there are 40 or 50 in this country.

1221. Do you think the present state of the law, with respect to granting patents, is generally considered satisfactory?—On the contrary, it is decidedly considered to be on a more unsatisfactory basis than the law of patents of any other country.

1222. Do you believe that to be the general opinion among persons conversant with the subject?—Quite so among men qualified to judge.

1223. Do you think that the simplification which you have suggested would go far to remove the objections to which you allude?—I think that the abolition of the three offices would render the process less tedious and cumbersome, and would enable persons to get patents quicker; but I think it would also be necessary to reduce the fees, either by conjoining the three patents, or, by reducing the fees very materially upon each, to render the patent system satisfactory to the public.

1224. Is there any other suggestion which you would wish to make upon the subject?—I would suggest that the stamps upon specifications should be lowered.

1225. What is the present amount of the stamp duty upon specifications?—At present, the first skin pays 5*l.*, and there is a 1*l.* stamp upon each following skin; and very frequently there are specifications of 20 to 30 skins.

1226. What amount of reduction would you propose?—I would propose that the first skin should have a stamp of 1*l.*, and each following skin 5*s.*; and in the same way with respect to the enrolment fees. They are very heavy, in Scotland particularly, being three times heavier than in England; for what cause I am quite unable to say, but they are so.

1227. Are the present facilities for searching in the Enrolment Offices sufficient?—No; they are very objectionable. Hitherto we have had three offices for the enrolment of specifications. There are at present in London three offices, but two will be closed for specifications at the end of this year, therefore I will confine my observations to the future single office, the Enrolment Office. There you are not allowed to copy, or to make notes or memoranda. Now it is necessary and useful for the public, that abstracts or reports of such specifications should be made for their benefit, in order, in the first place, that they may know how to improve upon what has already been done; and secondly, that they may avoid infringing upon other people's rights. We report those specifications in the Patent Journal, and for seeing each of them we have to pay 1*s.*, and then we are not allowed to make a single note or memorandum. Some of those specifications amount to 35 or 40 skins of parchment, with as many sheets of drawings; and it is almost impossible, to any other than a person practically conversant with the peculiar branch of business to which the patent relates, to give even a general outline of the specified inventions; and therefore I think parties ought to be allowed to make memoranda, if not to copy.

1228. What is the reason of the rule to which you allude, prohibiting extracts or memoranda being made?—The reason I apprehend is, that it might interfere with making what are called office copies, if persons could copy for themselves, or make extracts. If you want a faithful verbatim report of a specification at present, you have to pay for an attested copy.

1229. Do you conceive that that rule is enforced for the purpose of increasing the number of office copies?—Probably the rule was not made with that view, but it has that effect.

1230. Is it alleged that imperfect information would get out if mere extracts were made?—That would be at the risk and peril of those who used such means of getting information. Verbatim copies are seldom required, except in courts of law. For that purpose, of course, it would be necessary for parties to get attested copies by which they could give a good report of the invention. But the being prevented from making memoranda, inconveniences us without doing any good to the office, or to the public, and certainly I think the press ought to be allowed to take notes. There is another objectionable practice at the Enrolment Office, and that is, that one party only is employed to copy drawings, and he is a person who is not exclusively engaged in that business.

1231. Supposing a person is about to apply for a new patent, what means has he of obtaining information as to existing patents on the same subject?—His only course is to obtain a list from some agent of the patents which have been taken out for that purpose, and then to go

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and read those specifications at the three offices; a most troublesome, tedious, and expensive business, inasmuch as there are no means of ascertaining whether such specification is enrolled at one office or the other, but he has to go to all three, and pay a fee at each, until he has found it. The fee at one office is 1*s.*, the fee at another office is 1*s.*, and the fee at the third is 3*s.* 6*d.* It takes a long time to read many specifications and is also expensive.

1232. Do patentees often go through that process?—They are often obliged to do so; but I cannot say that they do generally; they rather avoid it, and run the risk of taking out a patent for what has already been done before.

1233. Does it often happen that they take out patents for inventions which are already the subject of patents?—Very frequently indeed, which would be avoided if they could, as in America, read the specifications and drawings of every patent at the Government office, free of charge, and find them with facility.

1234. Do you think it would be desirable to print all the specifications *in extenso* for the use of the public?—I think it would be extremely desirable that the specifications should be enrolled in book form by the patentee, not as at present upon a skin of parchment, and then afterwards copied upon a roll or skin, which is very tiresome to read, being in old English. They should be enrolled in legible characters in book form, and kept classified, and be open for reference upon payment of either 6*d.* or 1*s.* We do not object to a fee, provided it is at one office only.

1235. In future those three offices will be consolidated?—They will be consolidated into the Enrolment Office, so far as the specifications of patents are concerned. But in my opinion it would be far preferable if the specifications could be enrolled, and open to inspection at the Great Seal Office.

1236. Are they preserved at the Great Seal Office?—At present they are not, but that is an office in which there is a perfect list of patents from the 16th century down to the present time, and it is an office in some manner connected peculiarly with patents, more so than the Enrolment Office, which is for other business, chiefly Chancery business. I think it would be much better if the specifications could be enrolled in book form, and kept under the control of the Great Seal office.

1237. Is there anything else which you would wish to mention?—I would only add that it is particularly desirable that the three patents, if possible, should be conjoined, because the expense at present, for an ordinary invention, is not far short of 450*l.* before the patentee is secured, which is much higher than in any other country.

1238. You include in that the patent agent's charges, and the whole expense?—Yes.

1239. In England the whole expenses amount to about 150*l.*?—Yes. Before I leave, I would beg to suggest that a register should be kept at the Great Seal Office, for the enrolment of all assignments and licences of patents at a small fee. This would be found to be of great utility to the public, as at present it is exceedingly difficult to ascertain whether a person is working a patent invention, when he does so by licence, or by purchase of another man's patent. And when this provision is made, another of equal value might be made to prohibit the use of the word "patent," by persons who in reality have no patent, licence, or assignment.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Adjourned.

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Joseph Clinton Robertson, Esq., examined.

1240. Have you practised as a patent agent in London?—For upwards of 20 years.

1241. The Committee understand that the nature of the business of a patent agent is to advise parties upon the obtaining patents, and to obtain the patents from the public offices?—Yes, to pass the patents through the public offices.

1242. How many persons are there in the profession of patent agents?—About seven or eight.

1243. What part of the business of a patent agent do you consider the most important; a knowledge of the scientific details, or an acquaintance with the practice of the public offices?—A knowledge of the scientific details decidedly. We have commonly to advise the party applying as to the invention which he supposes he has made being a fit subject for a patent, and as to its having been anticipated or not by previous patents; and these things require a very extensive knowledge of what has been done in patent matters, and in mechanical matters generally.

1244. After the application for a patent has been made to the Crown, and sent to the office of the Secretary of State, it is remitted to the Attorney-General for his report, and at that stage of the proceeding, in case of opposition, a hearing takes place before the Attorney or Solicitor General?—Yes.

1245. Could you suggest any improvement in that stage of the proceeding?—None; so far as the reference to the Attorney-General is concerned.

1246. You consider the mode of hearing the objections before the Attorney or Solicitor General at the report in as satisfactory a form as possible?—I think that is quite satisfactory, with this exception, that the Attorney-General has not the power, on a reference from the Secretary of State, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, and this exception also, that he does not require the applicant in every case to deposit an outline of his invention before issuing the report. At present it is only in opposed cases that an outline specification is lodged, which is attended with this hardship, that a man who has the good fortune not to be opposed, gets through with an open patent (as it is called); he is not tied down to

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anything, and it is open to him during the six months allowed for specification to import into it anything which the words of the title, always vague and general enough for the purpose, will cover, though they may not have had any existence at the time of his application, and may not be of his own invention. He has an opportunity, in fact, of catching up anything that may come to his knowledge in the course of the six months; whereas another party who happens to be opposed is tied down to the outline specification which he lodges when he appears before the Attorney-General, or, at least, cannot travel much beyond it. It is a sort of skeleton description of his invention which he deposits, and all that is open to him is to fill it up.

1247. You would require a similar outline specification to be deposited in all cases, and not merely in opposed cases?—Precisely so.

1248. Assuming the report to be favorable, and the patent to proceed, and that the warrant is sent from the office of the Secretary of State, a second hearing may take place at the Patent Bill Office, may it not?—Yes.

1249. Does that stage appear to you to be of importance?—I think it is very inconvenient and uncalled for. I can see no reason why the report of the Attorney-General having been made in favour of the patent, that report should not at once go to the Great Seal.

1250. Is there not an opportunity of lodging a special caveat at the Patent Bill Office?—Yes, a special caveat; that is, a caveat in which you must state not only the name of the patentee but the title of the patent.

1251. Could proper security be taken to guard the interests which are now protected by the special caveat, without allowing it to be entered at the Patent Bill Office?—I am not aware of any good which the protection does. It is attended with great inconvenience; for a man after the hearing has taken place before the Attorney-General, may be opposed again by the same parties before the very same officer; and it is seldom that anything new comes out on the second opposition. It is generally a vexatious opposition at the Bill Office.

1252. But a person opposes under a pecuniary risk?—Yes, he does; he deposits with his opposition 30*l.*, and he pays a large share of the expenses if his opposition is successful.

1253. What is the interval of time that elapses between the hearing at the report, and the hearing at the Patent Bill Office?—It takes generally about three or four days to get the warrant for the bill, and it is very seldom that the bill is prepared in less time than six or seven days. There is apparently a very great deal of unnecessary delay here; I mean at the Bill Office.

1254. Can a caveat be lodged at the Patent Bill Office up to the last moment when the bill is prepared?—Yes, until the bill is actually out of the office.

1255. In fact, an interval of about ten days is allowed by the present system?—Yes.

1256. Is there any advantage in passing a patent through the Signet Office?—No advantage whatever to the subject, and it causes a very great delay.

1257. Is there any advantage in passing it through the Privy Seal Office?—None whatever.

1258. Is a caveat ever entered at either of those offices?—It is open to enter one at the Privy Seal Office, but I have never known it done. It is understood that you might have a hearing before the Lord Privy Seal, but I have never known of such a case.

1259. The patent is then sent to the Great Seal?—Yes.

1260. A caveat may be lodged at the Great Seal, may it not?—Yes.

1261. The Commissioners have been informed that few caveats are in fact lodged at the last stage?—There are not many, because it is in the power of the Lord Chancellor to impose costs on the opposing party, and in many instances such costs have amounted to a very heavy sum.

1262. Is there any objection to the proceedings which take place at the last stage?—None whatever, except the heavy expense of all proceedings in Chancery.

1263. Do you conceive that any advantages attend that stage?—I think it is very desirable to have the power of opposing up to the last stage, and I have availed myself of this opportunity frequently. When a case comes before the Attorney-General, his jurisdiction is limited to this extent, that he is not supposed to have the power of administering an oath, or compelling the production of papers: he can examine any party who appears voluntarily before him, or any documents voluntarily produced, but he cannot compel the attendance of a witness, or oblige him to produce anything; and it often happens that the Attorney-General feels himself thus embarrassed as to deciding a question, and avowedly makes his report upon the understanding that the parties will go and discuss the matter before the Lord Chancellor. We have had repeated instances of that kind.

1264. Does it often happen that the Lord Chancellor refuses to seal the patent?—I have not known many cases of that kind. In the last case in which we were concerned, he allowed both patents to go out. The Lord Chancellor refers the matter back to the Attorney-General, who has then the power to administer an oath, and enforce the production of papers. The proceedings are then in Chancery. The Lord Chancellor very seldom goes into the question, but refers it to the Attorney-General, and the matter is generally settled before him.

1265. Your opinion appears to be, that the essential steps in the proceeding are the reference from the Home Office to the Attorney or Solicitor-General at the report, and afterwards the reference at the Great Seal?—Yes; and if the Attorney-General had power at once in the first stage to take evidence upon oath, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of papers, I should conceive that nothing further than that would be requisite.

1266. Supposing the Attorney-General had this compulsory jurisdiction, do you think that that one substantial stage at the report would be sufficient?—I think so.

1267. At all events it would obviate proceedings that now arise before the Lord Chancellor?—Entirely so. The matter now goes back to him to make up for that very defect in the proceedings.

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1268. According to that view, an application to the Crown would be made to the Secretary of State, and he would refer the petition to the Attorney-General for his opinion; and the Attorney-General armed with the power of summoning witnesses and administering an oath would investigate the matter, and if he reported in favour of the petition, the patent would be made out in the office of the Secretary of State, and would be issued in a complete form?—Yes; the warrant might pass from the Home Office at once to the Lord Chancellor to issue the patent, as is now the course pursued in the case of Scotch patents. I think that would be amply sufficient. It has been proposed that the Attorney-General should have an assisting committee of scientific men; but I think that would be attended with too much expense and difficulty; besides it would be always in the power of the Attorney-General to call in the assistance of scientific men when required. He could always send for third parties to advise with, as in fact he does now occasionally.

1269. Do you think that the questions which come before the Attorney-General to report upon, are more of a legal than scientific nature?—It is almost invariably a combination of the two.

1270. Are they questions which a lawyer or a scientific man is the most competent to decide?—I should much prefer the Attorney-General, after he has had a little experience. At first he is of course not so well acquainted with such matters; but after a short time I have seen no reason to be dissatisfied.

1271. Does not a case frequently involve the construction of an existing specification?—Very frequently.

1272. Upon questions of that sort, is not a lawyer more competent to judge than a scientific man?—No doubt; I should prefer the judgment of such an officer as the Attorney-General, to that of any scientific man that could be proposed.

1273. Do not you think that a lawyer is more competent to decide with the assistance of scientific men, than a scientific man with the assistance of lawyers?—Decidedly.

1274. Do you see any advantage in the present system of a patent passing through a series of public offices?—None whatever. A great deal of delay is thereby occasioned, and often very great injustice; the more especially as there is only one day a-week (Friday), when business can be transacted at the Privy Seal Office.

1275. That is what is called sealing day?—Yes; and there is only one day in a week. You may indeed pay extra for a private seal on any day.

1276. Do you see any advantage in the present length of letters patent?—None at all.

1277. Do not you think it might be shortened without diminishing the security to the patentee?—I do not see any object to be gained by it. It is distinct enough, and clear enough.

1278. Does not the length of an instrument multiply the chances of error in transcription?—I have scarcely ever known anything of the kind to occur. When any clerical error has been made in the course of transcription, it has been either in the name of the patentee, or in the title of the invention, and these are parts of the letters patent which would not be at all affected by abridging the length of the deed.

1279. Do you think it advantageous that there should be a series of transcripts in successive public offices?—I think that the two transcripts in the Bill Office are attended with a very great deal of unnecessary expense. One is sent to the Privy Seal Office, and one to the Signet Office. That I suppose nearly doubles the expense; and there can be no doubt that the number of chances of errors must all be multiplied by the different stages the thing passes through.

1280. In the same way, the more concise the letters patent were made, but being equally guarded in its provisions, the less expensive it would be?—Yes; but we have not met with any practical inconvenience from the length of the letters patent.

1281. Assuming the amount of the public charges upon a patent to remain the same, do you think it would be better to levy them as at present, by a succession of fees, or to take them in one sum in the form of a stamp duty?—I think one sum as a stamp duty would be much preferable.

1282. How would you charge the duty, in case a patent were abandoned before it reached the Great Seal?—That is a difficulty certainly in the way of substituting a single stamp duty.

1283. Do you see any objection to charging a stamp duty upon the sealing of a patent, and paying the Attorney or Solicitor General for the report by fees?—I see no objection to that. I think it would be desirable to secure the fees in the first place, because parties often commence a patent, and then abandon the proceedings; and if they were not bound to pay in the first instance, the experiment would be made so often, that it would be attended with great public inconvenience.

1284. Would not that inconvenience be guarded against by requiring the fees of the Attorney-General to be paid in the first instance, without reference to the sealing of the patent?—I think the Attorney-General ought to have his fees in any case. The fees of the English office are exceedingly moderate—they are not objected to at all.

1285. Do you think there ought to be a difference between the fees for English, Scotch, and Irish patents?—I cannot understand why there should be any.

1286. At present the fees for Irish patents are higher than those for English, and the fees for Scotch patents are lower?—That is so.

1287. Do you think it desirable to retain the system of taking out separate patents in the three kingdoms?—I do not; I am sure it is exceedingly inconvenient. At all events, if the three patents are to be still continued, I think that a party simply filing a memorandum, stating his desire to add Scotland or Ireland, and lodging some fixed sum of money, should be entitled to have the addition at once made.

1288. When a patent has been obtained for England, is there much delay in extending it to Scotland or to Ireland?—In Scotland the proceedings are very rapid. In Ireland the delays are often very great.

1289. Do hearings ever take place before the Crown lawyers in Scotland or in Ireland?—In Scotland, not very often, in Ireland, scarcely ever.

1290. Do you think it desirable to retain that check upon a patent?—I think not, providing a party has had an English patent previously upon the report of the English Attorney-General. I do not think there should be any further hearing, and that it should follow as a matter of course, that if the party chooses he may also have a Scotch or Irish patent, or both.

1291. Are there many inventors in Scotland, or in Ireland, or are most of them in England?—The majority are in England.

1292. Supposing a person makes an invention in Scotland, probably his first thought would be to obtain an English patent?—Yes; and it is generally the most important of all the three.

1293. The English is the more valuable patent of the three?—Yes; there is no comparison.

1294. In the case of a Scotch inventor, it would be no hardship to him to require him to make his application in London, before he made it in Edinburgh?—No hardship; it would be merely the expense of postage, which is nothing now to speak of.

1295. Do they more frequently make applications in Edinburgh or in London first?—In Edinburgh not frequently—occasionally they are made; I think never in Ireland.

1296. They all come to London?—Yes.

1297. Are there ever any Irish inventors?—A few, not many.

1298. You say a few take out their first patent in Scotland?—Yes.

1299. What proceedings then take place?—A petition to the Crown, a reference to the Lord Advocate, a report from the Lord Advocate, and then a warrant from the Crown for affixing *per saltum*, as it is expressed, the Great Seal.

1300. Are the proceedings before the Lord Advocate more carefully conducted than if the patent having been first taken out in London is extended to Edinburgh?—The proceedings so far are nearly identical in Scotland with those in England, with this difference, that instead of allowing eight days they allow ten days in cases of opposition upon a caveat.

1301. I think you stated that a patent having first been obtained for England, the proceeding then before the Lord Advocate is almost a mere form?—It is so, generally speaking, except there is opposition. Oppositions are sometimes entered in Scotland after the English patent has been taken out. Parties take the chance of a second hearing before a different officer of the Crown, in the expectation that though they have failed in the one country they may succeed in the other.

1302. Assuming the present amount of fees in England upon a patent to be about 100*l.*, is that an excessive charge?—I think it is, considering that it takes upwards of 200*l.* more to include Scotland and Ireland. The policy of imposing a fine (as it were) upon inventors seems in an abstract point of view altogether objectionable, but the question is by no means free from difficulty. If patents were cheapened, and no other obstacle put in the way, I think there would be a great deal of public inconvenience felt from an excessive multiplication of useless patents. Having been editor of the "Mechanics' Magazine" for many years, I have been constantly applied to by ingenious men about inventions and discoveries they supposed they had effected, and I am satisfied that if there were no obstacle in the way of expense the number of worthless patents which would be taken out would be enormous.

1303. Do you think an enormous multiplicity of patents would be an advantage?—Decidedly not.

1304. Do you think that the owners of such patents would in the end be gainers by their monopoly?—Very few indeed; but the manufacturers get trammelled and embarrassed by the pretensions of people of that description. It is common with all manufacturers to have claims made against them by parties thinking that they are using their inventions, and a manufacturer rather than go to law with them will compromise the matter, and pay something by way of hush-money. I think it would be found a hinderance to trade and manufactures.

1305. Would not a multiplicity of patents lead to litigation?—Certainly it would, in proportion to the number of patents. It seems to me that if patents were excessively cheapened, it would be then requisite to subject all applications for patents to a much stricter scrutiny than is now the case; and then possibly the Attorney-General might require to have some person in the way of an assessor to enable him to go through them, not allowing every one to pass, simply because it happens to be unopposed.

1306. Assuming that it is not desirable to make them extremely cheap, and that some obstacle ought to be offered to the grant of a monopoly upon grounds of public policy, do you consider the present amount of fees too large?—A great deal too large in any point of view.

1307. What would you say should be the proper sum?—I think parties would not object to something between 25*l.* and 40*l.* I gather that from inventors themselves, and there are very few that could not muster that.

1308. Would you require an additional fee for the extension of a patent to Scotland or Ireland?—I think so.

1309. What amount of fees would you suggest?—I should think they might be put on a par, say half the price of the English patent. The Scotch patent is the more valuable of the two. But it would hardly be worth while to make any distinction between the Scotch and the Irish.

1310. You would grant an English patent, setting aside the charges of agency, for 40*l.*, and

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you would extend that patent to either Ireland or Scotland for a fee of 20*l.* for each kingdom? —Yes.

1311. Therefore the patent would be obtained for the three kingdoms for 80*l.*?—Yes.

1312. Exclusive of the cost of agency?—Yes.

1313. Have you any suggestion to make with regard to the present mode of preparing the specification?—None; I think it is proper to allow six months to complete the outline specification; supposing the outline specification lodged at the time of the report in every case, I see no objection to that.

1314. Do you think there is sufficient check now upon the preparation of the specification? —I think that parties must be left to prepare them as they think proper, and that there should be no public interference in that respect. I should recommend one Enrolment Office. There is great inconvenience in having patents enrolled in three different offices.

1315 Is there any other suggestion you have to make?—There is this; if the present system of going through a number of offices is to be continued, the inequality of the fees charged at each office should at all events be rectified. Take, for example, the fees charged for an additional name—it can evidently make no difference worth speaking of in point of trouble, whether there is one or two names in a patent, while it is very certain that the addition of a second name does not double the value of the property; yet for that additional name the following extra fees are exacted at the different offices.

[*Hands in the following statement.*]

EXTRA FEES.

	Home Office.	Patent Bill Office.	Signet Office.	Privy Seal Office.	Great Seal Office.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For an additional Name . .	1 7 6	1 7 6	5 18 6 (One Name £4 7*s.*)	5 18 6 (One Name £4 7*s.*)	2 13 4
For the addition of the Colonies	1 7 6	0 2 6	0 13 6	0 13 6	...

1316. That means, not when a name is subsequently added, but for a second name in the original patent?—Yes, but no principle seems to regulate the addition; there is no rule by which they are guided at all.

1317. In the case of a renewal of the patent, the hearing takes place before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council?—Yes, it does.

1318. Have you any suggestion to make with regard to the proceedings there?—None; they are considered highly satisfactory, and give very general satisfaction; they are comparatively cheap too.

1319. That hearing is of a more formal nature than the hearing before the Attorney-General, is it not?—Yes, much more so.

1320. And there is not the same necessity for secrecy, inasmuch as the patent has been already disclosed?—There is no necessity for secrecy before the Privy Council at all.

1321. On that account the proceedings are of an essentially different nature?—Yes.

1322. Are you acquainted with the French law as to patents?—Yes, I am.

1323. Do you think that any part of the French regulations can be advantageously introduced into this country?—In France every patentee pays so much per annum, and if that system were adopted here I think it would produce much more revenue than our own.

1324. Do you think it desirable that a tax should be paid by annual instalments rather than by a gross sum in the first instance?—Yes. In France if a patent does not turn out well, the parties drop it altogether. There is a day appointed for the payment of the annuity, and if it is not paid the patent falls; and that system gives a man an opportunity of dropping it if he has been mistaken in his views.

1325. Is not the result of that mode of payment this—that the Government only gets the entire sum upon the successful patents?—Yes.

1326. In that manner the Government must lose a great deal of revenue?—Yes, put in that way; but successful inventors here would be very willing to pay a per centage on their receipts. There is a universal feeling entertained of this kind. It is repeatedly said that the Government might get a very large revenue from successful patents.

1327. Would not that system of deferred payments lead to a multiplication of patents?—No doubt it would have that tendency.

1328. I think you stated a short time ago that you considered a multitude of patents an evil?—Yes; but I have recommended, at the same time, that the Government should interpose a check to that, by causing each application to pass through the sieve of some official examiner, assisted by such men of science or skill as he might see fit to call to his aid.

1329. Then you would, in fact, substitute one obstruction for another?—Yes, and some obstruction there ought to be. I think if every person who supposed he had invented something new were entitled to a patent for it great inconvenience would result.

1330. Do you think that the present mode of granting patents gives satisfaction?—Quite the reverse, very general dissatisfaction.

1331. What are the chief circumstances in the present system which are complained of?— Firstly, the great expense; secondly, the delay in obtaining a patent; and thirdly, the enormous expense of vindicating a patent right.

1332. The last objection is not connected with the mode of granting the patent?—Not at all.

1333. The main objections to the mode of granting a patent are the expense and the delay?—Yes.

1334. Would those two objections be removed by the adoption of the change you have suggested?—Yes, I think so, always assuming that if patents are to be made cheap, they shall be subjected to a stricter supervision than at present. I think the Attorney-General should be assisted by some person in the character of an assessor. I should prefer a single assessor to a committee of any kind; an assessor who should investigate every application for a patent, and use some discretion in passing it.

1335. Does the subject of patents attract much attention amongst practical mechanists and engineers?—A great deal of attention. The general feeling among mechanics and manufacturers, but mechanics particularly, is in favour of cheapening them.

1336. To that principle I understand you to be opposed?—Yes; an observation was made by Sir Robert Peel a long time ago in the course of a discussion relating to patents, to the effect that, if you made patents cheap, every journeyman in every manufactory in the country would have his patent; and I am afraid there was but too much truth in the remark. The prizes in the patent lottery have been very great, and they are tempting to poor men.

1337. It has been mentioned that it was thought advisable that a patent should date from the first day of the presentation of the petition. Do you see any advantage in tha?—Not much, because we are to suppose the period to be shortened in getting a patent, supposing, say, reduced to a period of 10 or 15 days.

1338. You think, during that period, there would be no danger of persons having the means of obtaining an unfair knowledge of it, or defeating it by raising pretensions that they had invented something similar to it?—There is a chance of that kind; but I do not think such things happen often. Few cases, I apprehend, could be adduced of persons losing their invention between the time of the application for a patent and the sealing of it, especially since Lord Brougham's Act, which has provided that an invention must have been generally used and known before the date of a patent to render that patent void. It is obvious that an invention cannot be generally used and known within the period between applying for a patent and sealing it. Lord Brougham's Act has provided a complete remedy for any misadventure of this sort; the patentee has but to apply to the Privy Council for a confirmation of his patent under such circumstances, and is sure to obtain it; though, to be sure, the application is attended with some trouble and expense.

1339. Have you anything further to submit to the Committee?—Not at present.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Adjourned.

Note supplementary to Mr. Robertson's Evidence.

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the Commissioners of adding a few observations in justification of the opinion I have expressed on the subject of cheapening patents.

The small expense attending the verification of literary copyrights is much relied on by the advocates for abolishing, or at least greatly reducing, the fees on patents. Why, they say, should a man who writes a book be charged only 5*s.* for entering a forty-two years' copyright, and another, who invents a machine, be charged 320*l.* for a monopoly (for all the three kingdoms) of only fourteen years' duration? It is forgotten, in this way of stating the case, that the cost of entry is by no means all the author has to pay. He has to print his book before his title to it can be registered, and this often at an expense much beyond what the inventor has to pay for his patents. The author has to risk this outlay too just in the same way as inventors have to risk the cost of patents before he can have any certainty whether his book will take or not. And should he not be able to print on his own account, he is also under the same necessity, as inventors frequently are, of parting with a share of his property to some bookseller or other person who will defray the cost for him. Nor is it commonly easier for the man of letters than for the inventor to find monied patrons. Good books have gone quite as often a-begging as good inventions; perhaps oftener.

Between books and inventions there is this further important distinction: a book, if it be worthless, falls dead-born from the press; but not always so with a useless patented invention—it may exist for evil if not for good. It happens very often that an invention is patented which by itself is good for nothing, but which, if it had something altered in it, or something added to it, would be extremely valuable. No one, however, is at liberty during the subsistence of the patent to supply what may be wanted, without the leave and licence of the patentee; and knowing this, many who could do so readily, are deterred from making the attempt. The patentee may be well enough disposed to welcome a helping hand; but, as things are, no one offers it. And then this result follows, that the course of improvement in the particular department of arts or manufactures to which the invention relates is wholly stopped till the patent expires, which may be close on half a generation. It is settled law, to be sure, that if an invention is, in point of fact, good for nothing, the patent for it is also good for nothing; but there must be a process at law to have that declared, a process of *scire facias*, which even in the plainest cases is one attended with great expense; and it is not often that persons are to be found willing to incur such an expense for the sake of any speculative advantages to be derived by themselves or others from the repeal of a patent. The course commonly preferred by persons having an improvement on a patented invention, is to wait till the original patent expires, or is on the point of expiring, and then to secure the improvement by new letters patent. Again, the patented invention may be not merely something original though defective; something good in principle, though practically useless, but something as old as the hills, and of which the public have from time immemorial been in the free exercise and enjoyment. No matter whether the patentee has taken out his patent in ignorance of what others have done before him, or with a fraudulent design of appropriating to himself

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a portion of the common property of the public (I have known instances of both sorts), the costly process of *scire facias* is as necessary in this case as in the other. You must either get quit of the false pretender by getting his patent annulled, or stand the chance of an action at his instance for infringing it. Now, for one party injured by such false pretensions who will contest them at law, there are hundreds who will purchase forbearance at any reasonable price. The patent pretender has only to be moderate in his demands to drive a very thriving trade.

I offer these as sufficient reasons (though not all that might be urged) for pausing before giving the same pecuniary facilities to the passing of patents for inventions as for registering the copyright of new books. If there could be any Commission so constituted as that no invention of an impracticable character, nor any invention which was old, would be likely to pass its ordeal once in a dozen times or so, I should be inclined to recommend that all fees on patents should be done away with beyond what might be necessary to produce a revenue adequate to cover the expenses of a well-regulated patent office; but I have never heard of any plan for the formation of such a Commission which was not open to insuperable objections, and I despair of seeing any. Such Commissions have been had recourse to in other countries,—Prussia, Belgium, and the United States, for example,—but nowhere have they given satisfaction. The number of objectionable patents is just as great where such Commissions exist as where they do not. I am forced therefore to fall back on the pecuniary test as being, though of a vulgar sort, the very best which the circumstances of the case allow of. When any considerable sum of money has to be paid for a patent (as for anything else), it naturally induces hesitation, inquiry, and reflection. Even the most sanguine discoverer of a new thing will pause before he indulges his vanity or self-esteem at the expense of his pocket, and it is good for himself and his family that he should do so. If he has recourse to some capitalist to advance the money for him, that capitalist is very sure to inquire of some third persons, more or less competent to advise him, as to the originality and worth of the invention; and so in this way also the chances of needlessly encumbering the Patent Rolls become diminished. Take away the money check, and you will take away every motive for hesitation and circumspection. Every one who fancies he could make anything by a patent, would have one; and so in the end we should have Sir Robert Peel's imaginary case more than realized,—"every journeyman in every manufactory in the kingdom" with his patent, and every manufactory crippled, if not stopped, in its operations by a host of importunate claimants, two or three of them perhaps the authors of inventions of real utility, but the majority, most certainly, of the class of mere dreamers and obstructives.

Patents are very cheap in the United States (30 dollars), and if excessive cheapness were so essential as some contend to the development of the inventive genius of a people, we ought to expect to find a much greater number of important inventions on the Patent Rolls of these States than anywhere else; but the fact is notoriously the reverse. The majority of American patents are of a very trivial character, and not at all to be compared for average importance with those of England, where the cost is 45 times greater.

It is certain, too, that excessive as the cost of English patents undoubtedly is, it has not prevented England from taking the lead of all other nations in mechanical inventions. On the contrary, nearly all the great inventions which have raised the manufacturing industry of this country to an unprecedented a pitch of prosperity, have been the subject of patents. Witness the stocking-frame, the spinning-jenny, the water-frame and throstle, the steam-engine, the power-loom, the self-acting mule, the hot-blast. If there had been many instances of valuable inventions being lost to the country through the cost of patents, it ought to be an easy task to bring forward a collection of them in support of the plea for cheapness; but I have never seen any such collection, and I cannot myself call to mind a single well-authenticated case of the sort.

If the expense of patents should be reduced to any considerable extent, I would recommend that each patent should be limited, as in France, to one substantive matter. The practice at present is to crowd as many things into one patent as the words of the title can cover, and to make these words as vague, large, and comprehensive as possible; a practice arising, no doubt, out of a general feeling that the cost of a patent is too high, and that where so much is exacted it is but fair to get as much as people can for their money. The consequences of this state of things are, however, very pernicious. The specifications of such multitudinous patents become necessarily of great length, so much so as to place office copies of them quite out of ordinary reach, costing very commonly from 10*l.* to 20*l.*, and not unfrequently as much as 50*l.* and 60*l.*, and increasing enormously the expenses of any legal proceedings of which they may happen to become the subject. Again, one man pays no more for a dozen inventions than another does for one or two; and, hence, not only a great inequality in the pecuniary operation of the existing system, but a serious loss to the public revenue. Were each patent to embrace one subject-matter only, I think it likely that even though the cost were reduced to about one-third of its present amount (as I have proposed), the aggregate receipts from this source would not be at all diminished.

APPENDIX.

Appendix No. 1.

Appendix No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Fees and Emoluments of the several Officers on the Establishment of the Signet Office, for the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847, as returned to the Property Tax Assessment.

(The Calculations are founded on an Average of the Receipts of each Individual for the Three Years immediately preceding the Year for which the Amount is given.)

Name.	Rank.	1845	1846	1847
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
William Harry Edward Bentinck.	Clerk of the Signet . .	476 0 0	550 13 4	608 0 0
Charles Samuel Grey .	Ditto	. .	. .	*279 3 4
Thomas Henry Plasket .	Deputy-clerk of the Signet	284 9 0	314 17 4	344 4 0
Edward Dewe Jones .	Record Keeper and Receiver of Fees.	317 11 0	335 14 0	†356 7 0
Henry William Sanders .	Ditto	317 11 0	335 14 0	†356 7 0

* From January 26th, 1847, the day of his appointment at the fixed salary of 300*l.* a-year.

† In addition to the above amount, these officers receive an annual allowance of 52*l.* 10*s.* in lieu of apartments, which since the year 1793 has been paid out of the Contingent Fund of the Home Office.

Appendix No. 2.

Appendix No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Fees charged on the several Classes of Instruments which have passed the Signet Office in the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847, showing the average Amount of each Year.

Classes of Instruments.	1845	1846	1847	Average of the three Years.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Inventions	3,113 1 0	2,568 15 0	2,711 3 0	2,797 13 0
Public Instruments (*vide* Paper A.)	1,254 5 0	1,683 17 0	1,850 13 0	1,429 12 0
Irish Instruments (*vide* Paper B.)	330 15 0	442 11 0	358 6 0	377 4 0
	4,698 1 0	4,695 3 0	4,420 2 0	4,604 9 0

Appendix No. 2 (A).

Appendix No. 2 (A).

STATEMENT for the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847, showing the Amount of Fees charged on the several Classes of Public Instruments which have passed the Signet Office in each of these Years, distinguishing the Instruments on which Full Fees were charged from those on which the proportion of Fees payable to the Exchequer were remitted.

Classes of Instruments.	Instruments on which Full Fees were charged.			Instruments on which Exchequer Fees were remitted.		
	1845	1846	1847	1845	1846	1847
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Appointments to Crown offices.	150 18 6	269 3 0	119 16 6	75 6 7	202 6 4	46 9 9
Charters	528 4 6	495 6 0	649 7 6	75 2 0	60 6 10	73 10 4
Church instruments.	186 0 0	108 1 0	122 0 0	. .	. .	2 9 7
Commissions of Inquiry.	. .	. .	. .	65 7 1	42 15 0	51 4 10
Creations . . .	23 6 0	120 6 0	130 3 6	. .	29 8 7	2 6 9
Denizations . . .	43 9 0	. .	11 17 6	. .	. .	. .
Governors (Colonial)	9 18 0	112 3 0	59 19 0	8 7 10	103 3 3	6 0 6
Licences — Trinity-house, in mortmain, &c.	19 10 0	57 16 0	20 2 0	13 2 0	8 7 1	. .
Lieutenants of Counties.	24 11 0	24 14 6	19 1 0	. .	. .	. .
Miscellaneous . .	23 10 0	21 13 6	21 5 0	7 13 3	28 7 10	15 0 1
	1009 7 0	1209 3 0	1153 12 0	244 18 9	474 14 11	197 1 10
	244 18 9	474 14 11	197 1 0			
Total of both classes of instruments .	1254 5 9	1683 17 11	1350 13 0			

Signet Office, July 31, 1848.

Appendix No. 2 (B).

Appendix No. 2 (B.)

Statement for the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847, showing the amount of Fees charged on the several classes of Irish Instruments which have passed the Signet Office in each of those Years.

Classes of Instruments.	1845.	1846.	1847.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Inventions	289 16 0	379 3 0	280 7 0	949 6 0
Appointments to offices	4 14 6	15 15 0	17 6 6	37 16 0
Charters	7 17 6	22 9 0	14 19 3	45 5 9
Creations	3 3 0	. .	. .	3 3 0
Licenses (change of name, arms, &c.)	12 12 0	6 6 0	15 15 0	34 13 0
Miscellaneous	12 12 0	18 18 0	29 18 0	61 8 0
	330 15 0	442 11 0	358 5 0	1,131 11 9

Appendix No. 3.

Appendix No. 3.

Amount of Surplus Fees paid over to the Exchequer by the Signet Office, for the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847.

1845	1846	1847
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
885 0 7	1002 0 8	2146 2 4

Appendix No. 4.

Appendix No. 4.

An Account of the Expenses of the Privy Seal Office in each of the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847; and of the Amount of Surplus Fees paid in those Years to the Account of the Consolidated Fund.

Years.	Amount of Expenses of the Privy Seal Office.	Amount of Surplus Fees paid to the Account of the Consolidated Fund.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1845	1478 10 2	2718 4 4
1846	1444 5 8	2391 17 4
1847	1485 12 11	2641 11 1

November 25, 1848.

William Goodwin.

Appendix No. 5.

Appendix No. 5.

Account of Fees and Stamps payable on passing a Patent of Invention.

	£. s. d.
For entering a caveat	0 5 0
Taking a declaration	0 1 6
At the Home Office—	
Reference of petition to Attorney or Solicitor General	2 2 6
Queen's Warrant to ditto to prepare Bill	7 13 6
(An extra fee of 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* is charged for every additional name after the first, and an extra fee of 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* if the patent extend to the Channel Islands and Colonies, or either of them.)	
Queen's Bill	7 13 6
(The same extra fees are chargeable on the Queen's Bill as on the Queen's Warrant.)	
At the Attorney or Solicitor General's Chambers—	
Summons for hearing on opposed petition	0 5 0
Hearing	3 5 0
Report	4 4 0
At the Patent Bill Office—	
To the Attorney and Solicitor General on the Queen's Bill (one moiety each)	5 0 0
The Clerk of the Patents on ditto	2 7 6
Ditto for transcripts for the Signet and Privy Seal Offices	1 7 6
Ingrossing Clerk	1 1 0
Stamp	6 0 0

	£.	s.	d.
At the Signet Office—			
Signing, sealing, and passing a Bill	4	7	0
(If the patent be for more than one person, an extra fee of 5*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* is chargeable for each additional name, and an extra fee of 13*s.* 6*d.* if it extend to the Channel Islands and Colonies, or any of them.)			
At the Privy Seal Office—			
Signing, sealing, and passing a Bill	4	2	0
(The same extra fees are chargeable at the Privy Seal Office as at the Signet Office.)			
At the Great Seal Patent Office—			
Preparing the several documents, engrossing and enrolling patent, stamps and box	48	7	6
(An extra fee for each additional name, of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*)			

Appendix No. 6.

Appendix No. 6.

Amount of Fees and other Charges incurred in carrying through a Patent for an Invention in Ireland.

	£.	s.	d.
Attorney-General for Report . .	31	10	0
Queen's Letter	14	8	6
Attorney-General, Fiant . . .	10	3	4
Chief Secretary's Office . . .	20	13	6½
Clerk of the Hanaper . . .	4	13	9
Lord Chancellor	0	9	3
Secretary to Lord Chancellor . .	1	4	4
Rolls Office	3	14	10½
Stamp	30	0	0
	£116	17	7

An increase of about 10*l.* in the total amount of fees is incurred for the insertion of each additional name.

Appendix No. 7.

Appendix No. 7.

Amount of Fees and other Charges incurred in carrying through a Patent for Scotland.

	£.	s.	d.
At the Home Office, for reference . . .	2	2	6
Lord Advocate, for entry, notices, and report .	4	4	0
Home Office, for Sign Manual Warrant . .	16	17	0
Chancery Office, Edinburgh, for expeding and recording Patent.	25	0	7½
Keeper of the Great Seal	14	19	5½
	£63	3	7

Appendix No. 8.

Patent Office.—The Return of David Graham Johnstone, Esq., who holds the Office of Clerk of the Patents to Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, containing a detailed Account of every Fee, Gratuity, Perquisite, and Emolument demanded and taken by him in virtue of his said Office; and showing the Amount actually received under each head of Fee, &c., in each of the three Years ended 31st December, 1847, together with certain other particulars relating thereto; and showing also the particulars and amount of the Expenses incurred in the said Office during the same period, viz.:—

Nature and Description of the Service done, or alleged to be done, for which each Fee was received.	Rate of Fee.	Amount received under each Head of Fee in each of the undermentioned Years. 1845	1846	1847	Total Amount of each Fee, received in the Three Years.	From whom received.	Period when each Fee was first Demanded and Collected.	Under what Act of Parliament, or other authority, each Fee was demanded.	Whether received for the use of the Officer or of the Department, and if the latter, how appropriated.	Whether the Officer holds his situation for life or during pleasure.
By the Clerk of the Patents to the Attorney and Solicitor General.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					
In cases of Grants or Letters Patent which pass the Great Seal by Writ of Privy Seal:—										
On receipt of a warrant from the Queen to prepare a bill to be signed by Her Majesty, to pass the Great Seal, filing and entering in the office books such warrant, and getting same stamped with a 1*l.* 10*s.* or 1*l.* 15*s.* stamp. Attending at the Crown Office in Chancery, or the Patent Office in Chancery (as the case may be), to ascertain the date of the last grant (if any) intended to be revoked, should the date of such last grant not be mentioned in the warrant. 1. Preparing the draft of the Queen's bill, which contains the exact tenor of the intended grant, as it is to be passed under the Great Seal, and preparing a docket containing a short minute, addressed to Her Majesty, of the nature of the grant. Attending Mr. Attorney or Mr. Solicitor-General for their approbation and settlement of the Queen's bill, and for their signature thereto when engrossed, and transmitting the same to the Secretary of State's Office, Colonial Office, or Treasury (as the case may be), should the warrant have been received from either of those departments, in order that the same may be forwarded for Her Majesty's signature.	Each skin 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*	1,664 17 6	1,664 14 6	1,489 2 6	4,818 14 6	From the department passing, or the party soliciting the grant or Letters Patent.	The fees are conceived to be of very ancient date, but there are no materials in the office from which the period can be ascertained when each fee was first demanded and taken. The account books in the office being private documents, there are no means of referring back to a very distant period; but the books of the departments in which the grants or letters patent were passed may afford information on this head. The fees have not increased during the last 50 years, nor, it is believed, for a period long antecedent.	Usage.	For my own use.	I was appointed to the office in 1839, on the appointment of my predecessor to the situation of Master of the Crown Office. The office was held uninterruptedly by my predecessor and his family for 40 years, under 16 successive Attorneys-General; and I have held it for nearly 10 years, under six successive Attorneys-General. It is reputed to be held by the officer *quam diu se bene gesserit.*
	In the case of a patent of invention extending to the colonies, an additional fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; and in the case of a similar patent to two or more grantees, an additional fee for each grantee of 2*s.* 6*d.*	39 15 0	36 0 0	35 7 6	111 2 6					
Should the Queen's warrant be directed to prepare a bill for a charter.	An additional fee for each skin of 12*s.* 6*d.*	29 7 6	26 5 0	22 10 0	78 2 6					
Should the Queen's warrant be directed to prepare a new grant, with special clauses to be introduced, additional services are required in drawing the Queen's bill, preparing the special clauses.	According to the length or difficulty, for each skin, one, two, or three guineas.	14 14 0	22 1 0	3 3 0	39 18 0					
But should the Queen's warrant be directed to prepare a grant of an ancient office, or the renewal of an ancient commission, or the exact tenor of the grant be set out in the warrant.	No additional fee for drawing.									
	In creations of Peers, an additional fee for each grant and each remainder of 5*l.*	5 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	60 0 0					
2. Preparing and engrossing two transcripts of the Queen's bill, to be passed through the Signet and Privy Seal Offices; parchment for such transcripts, and getting the first skin of each stamped with a 1*l.* 10*s.* stamp, and transmitting the same to the Signet and Privy Seal Offices.	First skin of each transcript a fee of 13*s.* 9*d.*	883 2 6	836 0 0	792 2 6	2,511 5 0					
	Every other skin a fee of 12*s.* 9*d.*	70 2 6	114 15 0	51 0 0	235 17 6					
Should the Queen's bill be directed to pass by immediate warrant, the transcripts are not made, and an indorsement is made on the Queen's bill to that effect.	Each Bill 2*s.* . .	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 16 0	1 6 0					
		2,707 9 0	2,739 1 6	2,419 1 0	7,899 6 0					

Note.—The above return includes fees to the amount, in the three years over which it extends, of 45*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* remitted to the parties in consequence of the letters patent on which the same were payable being passed a second time through the several offices.

I also receive the fees payable to Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor-General on their signing the Queen's bills, and account to them for the same.

Appendix No. 9.

Appendix No. 9.

Particulars and Amount of Expenses incurred in the Office of the Clerk of the Patents to Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General.

Nature and Description of each Expence.	Amount of each Head of Expense incurred in the undermentioned years.			Total amount of each Expense incurred in the three years.
	1845.	1846.	1847.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Clerks	356 0 0	356 0 0	356 0 0	1,068 0 0
Rent	26 7 0	9 7 0	16 17 0	52 11 0
Taxes	31 19 9	32 19 6	33 11 2	98 10 5
Laundress	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	33 12 0
Coals	6 0 0	5 19 6	2 16 0	14 15 6
Stationery	46 15 2	47 15 8	41 1 1	135 11 11
Repairs, &c.	28 18 5	12 16 7	4 9 0	46 4 0
Incidental expenses, including votes of the House of Commons, cab hire, postages and messengers, usual gratuities to coachmen of Attorney and Solicitor-General, 1*l.* per term, &c., Christmas boxes, &c.	10 12 7	10 2 4	10 2 4	30 17 3
Usual gratuities to the clerks of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, on their appointment five guineas each.	10 10 0	10 10 0	. .	21 0 0
	528 6 11	496 14 7	476 0 7	1,501 2 1

Appendix No. 10.

Appendix No. 10.

The Return of David Graham Johnstone, Esq., who holds the Office of Clerk of the Patents to Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General, showing the Number of Patents prepared in the said Office in each of the Three Years ended 31st December, 1847, distinguishing Patents of Appointment to Offices from other descriptions of Patents.

	Number of Patents.
1845.	
Patents of appointment to offices	36
Patents of other descriptions	609
Total	645
1846.	
Patents of appointment to offices	69
Patents of other descriptions	542
Total	611
1847.	
Patents of appointment to offices	48
Patents of other descriptions	536
Total	584
1845, 1846, and 1847.	
Patents of appointment to offices	153
Patents of other descriptions	1,687
Total in the three years	1,840

Appendix No. 11.

Appendix No. 11

Fees and Stamps at the Great Seal Patent Office.

	£. s. d.
Stamps	30 2 0
Fees of the Clerk of the Patents paid over to Consolidated Fund.	6 8 4
Clerk of the Hanaper	7 13 4
Lord Chancellor, paid to Fee Fund	1 11 4
Purse Bearer, paid to Fee Fund	1 11 6
Deputy-clerk of the Hanaper	0 10 6
Sealers (Court of Chancery)	0 10 6
	£48 7 6

Appendix No. 12.

Appendix No. 12.

Return, pursuant to a resolution of the House of Commons, dated the 13th March, 1848, of the Number of Letters Patent for Inventions granted during the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847; and of the Fees or Emoluments received by each Public Officer separately during each of those Years in respect of Letters Patent for Inventions which were sealed and completed; and the Number of such Letters Patent which passed through the hands of each such Public Officer during each of the said Years respectively, so far as relates to the Great Seal Patent Office for England.

Year.	Number of Patents for Inventions sealed and completed.	Fees or Emoluments received by the Clerk of the Patents, and by him paid over to the Consolidated Fund, under 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 84.	Fees or Emoluments received by the Clerk of the Patents, and by him paid into the Fee Fund of the Court of Chancery, under 2 and 3 Will. IV., c. 122, and 5 and 6 Vict., c. 84.	Fees or Emoluments received by the Clerk of the Patents, and by him paid over to the Lord Chancellor's Purse Bearer.	Fees or Emoluments received by the Clerk of the Patents, and by him paid over to the Clerk of the Hanaper.	Fees or Emoluments received by the Clerk of the Patents, and by him paid over to the Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper.	Fees or Emoluments received by the Clerk of the Patents, and by him paid over to the Deputy Chaff Wax.	Fees or Emoluments received by Clerk of the the Patents, and by him paid over to the Deputy Sealer.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1845	575	3,322 16 4	901 13 0	1,380 1 0	4,273 0 4	301 17 6	150 18 9	150 18 9
1846	494	2,845 1 10	771 8 0	1,199 10 6	3,895 13 4	258 16 6	129 8 3	129 8 3
1847	498	2,863 3 8	776 12 10	1,212 14 0	3,954 6 8	260 8 0	130 4 0	130 4 0

The whole of the Letters Patent here stated passed through the hands of each of the above public officers except the Clerk of the Hanaper and his deputy.—*March* 13, 1848.

London: Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TITHE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the Tithe Commissioners to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 25 July 1849.

[For the Year 1848.]

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

Tithe Commission Office, 25 July, 1849.

SIR,

IT is our duty to report to you the progress of the Commutation of the Tithes in England and Wales to the close of the year 1848.

We have received notices that voluntary proceedings have commenced in 9632 Tithe Districts; of these notices one was received during the year 1848.

We have received 7062 Agreements, and confirmed 6767; of these 9 have been received and 14 confirmed during the year 1848.

6619 Notices for making Awards have been issued, of which 195 were issued during the year 1848.

We have received 5153 Drafts of compulsory Awards, and confirmed 4712; of these 306 have been received, and 380 have been confirmed during the year 1848.

We have received 10,655 Apportionments, and confirmed 10,385; and of these 482 have been received, and 525 confirmed during the year 1848.

In 11,479 Tithe Districts, as will be seen from the above statement, the Rent-charges to be hereafter paid have been finally established by confirmed Agreements or confirmed Awards.

We have in our possession Agreements and Drafts of Award as yet unconfirmed, which will include 796 additional Tithe Districts, and make a total, when completed, of 12,275 Districts, in which the Tithes will have been commuted.

397 altered Apportionments were made by the Tithe Commissioners up to the 31st of December, 1848, of which 294 were confirmed.

At that date exchanges of Glebe Lands were effected in 232 places, and 46 such exchanges were in progress.

At the close of 1848 we had confirmed 9667 distinct Mergers of Tithes.

The Tithes which remain to be settled will, for the most part, produce small Rent-charges, some, however, of these will occasion considerable difficulty.

They consist, first, of cases which have been delayed from the uncertain state of the law under Lord Tenterden's Act.

With this class of cases we have been up to this time making steady progress since we have been acting on the resolution pointed out in our last Report of considering the certificate of the Barons of the Exchequer a sufficient warrant for our decisions in the prolonged absence of any final judgment.

The remaining cases consist of disputed Moduses of Tithes only partially or imperfectly commuted under Inclosure Acts, in a few instances of some importance, in numerous instances of slight importance, and further, of the Tithes of extra-parochial places to which the Crown has a *primâ facie* right.

In all the cases where the amount involved is not large, we are much impeded by the disinclination of parties to attend our meetings or give us any assistance in our inquiries, and for their own sake we take this opportunity of giving such parties notice of what are likely to be the results of their indifference or negligence.

In many cases the Tithes and Lands belong to the same person. In some instances the Tithes are mortgaged or settled distinctly from the land, and the landowner cannot therefore merge. In the majority of instances, however, they can merge, and that by a simple instrument which costs little.

In spite of our invitations and exhortations we find it often impossible to procure these mergers. We are then obliged to treat the Tithes as existent, to commute them into Rent-charges, and to apportion those Rent-charges, mapping the lands.

We have always been unwilling to be driven to these extremities, but the time is come when we can delay no longer.

Extra parochial places produce many similar results. To the Tithes of such places, the Crown has in all cases a *primâ facie*, and in some a valid and available title. By proof of non-payment for 30 years, or by the production of, or reasonable proof of Royal grants, the *primâ facie* title of the Crown is easily rebutted and the privilege at once conferred on the Land-owners of merging, or, if they prefer it, of holding their Rent-charges by a title which cannot afterwards be disputed.

The very slight exertion necessary to secure these benefits is more than we can prevail on a large body of Land-owners to make.

We shall be obliged, we fear, in many such instances to award the Rent-charges to the Crown, whose *primâ facie* case is thus left unrebutted by any evidence before us. The Rent-charges so established can only be got rid of, when got rid of at all, by further inquiries and very needless expenses.

We dwell on these facts as a warning to the Land-owners, and exclusively with a view to their benefit.

The powers entrusted to us by the Legislature are amply sufficient to enable us to get through this kind of work, whether we are or are not aided by the parties we have to deal with.

The present Tithe Act will expire at the end of the Parliamentary Session of 1851, by that time we hope to have commuted the whole of the Tithes of England and Wales, as to which no litigation is then existing.

There remains the task of completing the apportionments not yet confirmed. It is a heavy one. The apportionments to be received will be between one and two thousand, after allowing for Rent-charges merged, and for the reduction of their apparent numbers from other causes.

The conducting this operation constitutes the greater part of our Office work at present, and will continue to press upon us till our labours close.

Deaths among the persons appointed to apportion, and other causes of delay, may prolong a few of these cases. Still we see ground for expecting that we shall get through this work by August, 1851.

There will be some cases, we hope and believe there will be few, of obstinate and protracted litigation. Over these we have in fact no control at all.

We trust that for these cases of litigation only the Legislature may have to provide separately at the close of the present Tithe Act.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servants,
WM. BLAMIRE.
T. WENTWORTH BULLER.
RICHARD JONES.

To the Right Honorable
Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

TITHE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the Tithe Commissioners to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 25 *July* 1849.

[For the Year 1848.]

Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

London: Printed by W. CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.