

The Cost of Living Index for January 1929

A RISE OF ONE POINT
(All articles)
(Food only)

Increase over July 1914

In January 1929,* the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working class in Bombay City was one point higher than in the preceding month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 146 in December 1928 and 149 in January 1929. The general index number is thus 44 points below the high-water mark (1914) reached in October 1920 and 2 points higher than the twelve-monthly average for the year 1928.

As compared with December 1928, the index number for all food articles advanced by 1 point to 146. The index number for all the four commodities under that head. Pulses went up by 7 points owing to a rise of 11 points in gram and of 5 points in tur dal. The combined average for all food grains stood at 130 as against 128 in the preceding month. Amongst food articles, refined sugar, raw sugar (gul), salt, ghee and mustard oil declined by 15, 7, 5, 3 and 2 points respectively; but potatoes were up by 14 points and onions by 38 points. The index number for the "Clothing" group remained stationary at 173.

The "Fuel and lighting" index number rose by 5 points to 148 mainly due to a rise in the price of kerosene oil. The index number for the "Clothing" group remained stationary at 173.

All items: Percentage increase over July 1914

	1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January	73	56	59	52	52	55	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
February	65	55	56	57	57	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
March	65	54	54	59	59	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
April	62	56	50	58	58	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
May	63	53	50	56	56	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
June	63	52	53	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
July	65	53	57	57	57	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
August	64	54	61	52	52	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
September	65	54	61	51	51	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
October	62	52	61	53	53	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
November	60	53	61	53	53	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
December	61	57	66	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Yearly average	64	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55

The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing and house-rent. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the total aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living since July 1914.

* The prices on which the index is based are those collected between December 16 and

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING (INDEX)—JANUARY

Articles	Unit of measurement (Mass Units in crores)	Price per Unit and Quantity			Price x Mass Unit			
		July 1914	Dec. 1928	Jan. 1929	July 1914	Dec. 1928	Jan. 1929	
Cereals	Mauud	70	Rs. 5.594	Rs. 6.943	Rs. 7.026	Rs. 391.58	Rs. 486.01	Rs. 490.76
Wheat	"	21	5.594	6.943	7.417	117.47	153.81	156.84
Wheat	"	11	5.594	6.943	7.417	61.32	75.76	76.84
Wheat	"	6	4.313	4.917	5.167	25.88	25.88	35.78
Total—Cereals	"	"	"	"	"	582.82	728.40	740.00
Numbers—Cereals	"	"	"	"	"	100	125	127
Other food articles	"	10	4.302	7.031	7.380	43.02	43.31	74.00
Numbers—Other food	"	3	5.844	8.089	8.333	17.53	24.27	25.00
Total—Food	"	"	"	"	"	60.55	94.58	98.10
Tea	Mauud	2	7.620	11.906	10.714	15.24	23.81	21.43
Tea	"	7	8.557	13.693	13.094	59.90	95.85	91.66
Tea	"	5	40.000	76.068	3.219	1.00	1.90	1.90
Mustard	"	28	2.130	3.313	3.219	10.65	16.57	16.57
Mustard	"	33	0.323	0.510	0.510	9.04	13.76	13.76
Milk	"	14	0.417	0.740	0.740	5.83	10.36	10.36
Ghee	"	14	9.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	244.27	244.27
Peanut	"	11	50.792	88.693	87.500	558.56	974.66	974.66
Onions	"	3	4.479	7.141	7.740	13.44	23.22	23.22
Coconut Oil	"	3	1.552	3.573	4.167	4.66	13.99	13.99
Coconut Oil	"	3	25.396	27.974	27.380	77.15	83.15	75.15
Total—Other food article	"	"	"	"	"	381.18	659.29	658.53
Numbers—Other food	"	"	"	"	"	100	173	173
All food articles	"	"	"	"	"	1,024.55	1,482.27	1,497.53
Numbers—All food articles	"	"	"	"	"	100	145	146
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.375	6.594	7.250	21.88	32.97	36.25
Firewood	Mauud	48	0.792	1.099	1.099	38.02	52.75	52.75
Coal	"	1	0.542	0.760	0.661	0.54	0.76	0.66
Total—Fuel and lighting	"	"	"	"	"	60.44	86.48	89.66
Numbers—Fuel and lighting	"	"	"	"	"	100	143	148
Shirts	Lt.	27	0.594	0.953	0.953	16.04	26.05	25.73
T. Cloths	"	25	0.641	1.042	1.042	16.03	26.05	26.05
T. Cloths	"	36	0.583	0.922	0.922	20.99	33.19	33.19
Total—Clothing	"	"	"	"	"	53.06	84.97	84.97
Index Numbers—Clothing	"	"	"	"	"	100	160	160
House-rent	Per month	10	11.302	19.440	19.440	113.02	194.40	194.40
Numbers—House-rent	"	"	"	"	"	100	172	172
Grand Total	"	"	"	"	"	1,251.07	1,848.12	1,866.58
Cost of Living Index Numbers	"	"	"	"	"	100	148	149

The Cost of Living Index for January 1929

RISE OF ONE POINT

Percentage increase over July 1914
 (All articles) .. 49 per cent.
 (Food only) .. 46 per cent.

In January 1929 the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay City was one point higher than in the preceding month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 148 in December 1928 and 149 in January 1929. The general index number is thus 44 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1920 and 2 points higher than the twelve-monthly average for the year 1928.

As compared with December 1928, the index number for all food articles advanced by 1 point to 146. The index number for Cereals rose by 2 points due to an increase in the price of all the four commodities included under that head. Pulses went up by 7 points owing to a rise of 9 points in gram and of 7 points in urdal. The combined average for all grains stood at 171 as against 128 in the preceding month. Among other food articles, refined sugar, raw sugar (gul), salt, ghee and cocoanut oil declined by 15, 7, 4, and 2 points respectively; but potatoes were higher by 14 points and onions by 38 points. The index number for the "Other food" group remained stationary at 173.

The "Fuel and lighting" index number rose by 5 points to 148 mainly due to a rise in the price of kerosene oil. The index number for the Clothing group remained stationary at 160.

Percentage increase over July 1914

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January ..	73	70	59	57	55	56	54	49
February ..	65	55	56	57	54	55	48	
March ..	65	54	50	58	53	53	44	
April ..	62	56	50	56	53	52	47	
May ..	63	53	53	54	55	54	46	
June ..	63	52	57	57	57	56	47	
July ..	65	53	57	52	55	57	46	
August ..	64	54	61	51	55	54	45	
September ..	65	52	61	53	55	51	46	
October ..	62	52	61	53	54	50	47	
November ..	60	53	60	55	56	51	48	
December ..	61	57	60	55	56	51	48	
Yearly average ..	64	54	57	55	55	54	47	

The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing and house-rent. The articles have been given the same importance which each bears to the total all-India aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living since July 1914.

* The prices on which the index is based are those collected between December 16 and January 15.

JAN., 1929

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—JANUARY

Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price x Mass Unit		
		July 1914	Dec. 1928	Jan. 1929	July 1914	Dec. 1928	Jan. 1929
Maund	70	Rs. 5.594	Rs. 6.943	Rs. 7.026	391.58	486.01	491.82
	21	5.594	7.333	7.417	117.47	153.99	155.76
	11	4.354	4.917	5.167	47.89	54.09	56.84
	6	4.313	5.719	5.964	25.88	34.31	35.78
				582.82	728.40	740.20	
				100	125	127	
Maund	10	4.302	7.031	7.380	43.02	70.31	73.80
	3	5.844	8.089	8.333	17.53	24.27	25.00
				60.55	98.60	98.80	
				100	156	163	
Maund	2	7.620	11.906	10.714	15.24	23.81	21.43
	7	8.557	13.693	13.094	59.90	95.85	91.66
		40.060	76.063	76.068	1.00	1.90	1.90
		2.130	3.313	3.219	10.65	16.57	16.10
		0.323	0.510	0.510	9.04	14.28	14.28
		0.417	0.740	0.740	13.76	24.42	24.42
		9.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.16	246.16
		50.792	88.693	87.500	76.19	133.04	131.25
		4.479	7.141	7.740	49.27	78.55	85.14
		1.552	3.573	4.167	4.66	10.72	12.50
		25.396	27.974	27.380	12.70	13.99	13.69
					381.18	658.53	658.53
					100	173	173
					1,024.55	1,482.27	1,497.53
					100	145	146
Case Maund	5	4.375	6.594	7.250	21.88	32.97	36.25
	48	0.792	1.099	1.099	38.02	52.75	52.75
		0.542	0.760	0.661	0.54	0.76	0.66
					60.44	86.48	89.66
					100	148	148
Maund	27	0.594	0.953	0.953	16.04	25.73	25.73
	25	0.641	1.042	1.042	16.03	26.05	26.05
	36	0.583	0.922	0.922	20.99	33.19	33.19
				53.06	84.97	84.97	
				100	160	160	
Per month	10	11.302	19.440	19.440	113.02	194.40	194.40
					100	172	172
Grand Total					1,251.07	1,848.12	1,866.56
					100	148	149

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in December 1928 and January 1929 as compared with the price level for July 1914, which is taken as 100. The levels are calculated from the prices of articles per standard (or railway) maund or seer—

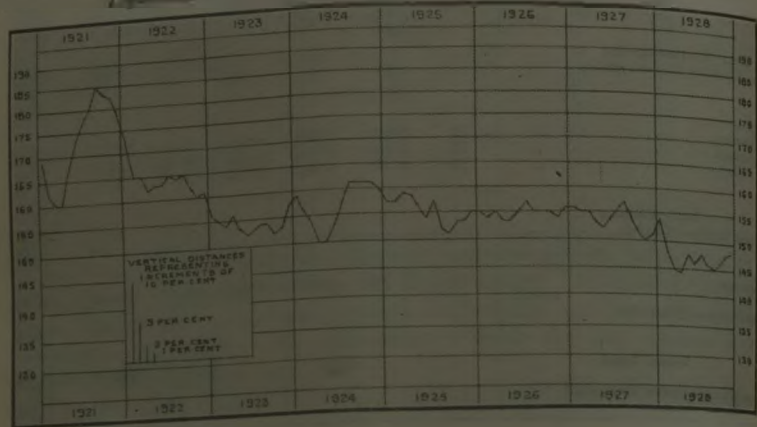
Articles	July 1914	Dec. 1928	Jan. 1929	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Jan. 1929 over or below Dec. 1928	Articles	July 1914	Dec. 1928	Jan. 1929	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Jan. 1929 over or below Dec. 1928
Rice	100	124	126	+ 2	Salt	100	156	151	- 5
Wheat	100	131	133	+ 2	Beef	100	158	158	..
Jowari	100	113	119	+ 6	Mutton ..	100	177	177	..
Bajri	100	133	138	+ 5	Milk	100	191	191	..
Gram	100	163	172	+ 9	Ghee	100	175	172	- 3
Raw sugar (gul)	100	156	141	- 15	Potatoes ..	100	159	173	+ 14
Tea	100	160	153	- 7	Onions .. .	100	230	268	+ 38
	100	190	190	..	Cocconut oil	100	110	108	- 2
					All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	145	146	+ 1

The amount purchasable per rupee was less than the amount purchasable in July 1914 by the following percentage differences—

Rice 21, Wheat 25, Jowari 16, Bajri 28, Gram 42, Turdal 30, Sugar (refined) 29, Raw Suga (gul) 35, Tea 47, Salt 34, Beef 37, Mutton 42, Milk 48, Ghee 41, Potatoes 42, Onions 63 and Cocconut Oil 7.

The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914 its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas and 9 paise for all items and 11 annas for food articles only.

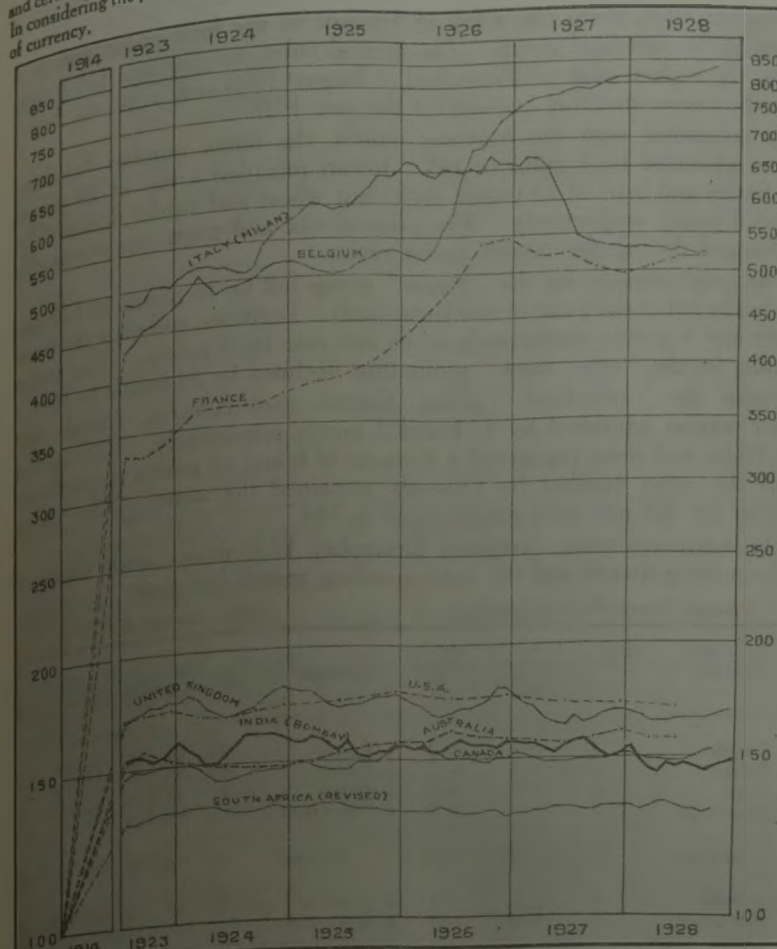
Chart showing cost of living in Bombay (July 1914 = 100)



JAN. 1929

Comparison with the Cost of Living in Other Countries

The diagram on this page shows the comparative levels of the cost of living Index Nos. in Bombay and certain other world centres from the middle of 1923. The diagram is on the logarithmic scale, in considering the position and movements of the curves allowance has to be made for depreciation of currency.



The figures are from the following sources: (1) Italy—Ministry of Labour Gazette, (2) New Zealand—Census and Statistics Office, Wellington (by cable), (3) South Africa—Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, (4) U. S. A.—Monthly Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, (5) Canada—The Labour Gazette, published by the Department of Labour, Canada, (6) Australia—Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations, (7) All other countries—from the Labour Gazette, United Kingdom. In the case of Italy the Index No. is for working classes only. The actual Index Numbers for twelve world centres are given among the tables at the end of the volume. The centres for which figures are published are India (Bombay), the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, South Africa, France (Paris) and the United States of America. The Labour Office also maintains a register wherein the Index Numbers for all countries for which are available are recorded.

Wholesale and Retail Prices

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

Increase over July 1914

In December 1928, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 145 as against 149 in the previous month. As compared with November 1928, there was a fall of 5 points in the food group and 3 points in the non-food group. The general index number was 118, below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and 7 points lower than the twelve-monthly average for the year 1927.

As compared with the previous month, the index number for food grains advanced by 1 point to 145. Jowari recorded a rise of 10 points and barley and bajri of 13 points each; but wheat and tur dal declined by 7 and 4 points respectively. The price of rice and gram was practically unchanged during the month under review.

The index number for the "Sugar" group fell by 16 points to 143 due to a heavy fall in the price of raw sugar (gul). Turmeric and other declined by 65 and 6 points respectively while salt rose by 9 points. The index number for the other food group thus declined by 21 points to 166.

Under the "non-food" group Cotton manufactures, Metals and Other textiles advanced by 1, 1 and 2 points respectively. Raw cotton and Hides and skins registered a decrease of 6 and 21 points respectively while the index number for Oilseeds remained the same. The index number for the non-food group stood at 144.

The subjoined table compares December 1928 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year.

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay †

Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with		Groups	Average 1927					
		Nov. 1928	Dec. 1927		Dec. 1927	Mar. 1928	Jun. 1928	Sep. 1928	Dec. 1928	
1. Cereals	7	+1	+9	1. Cereals	94	90	96	99	101	103
2. Pulses	2	-1	+3	2. Pulses	105	98	95	102	109	108
3. Sugar	3	-11	-2	3. Sugar	97	90	113	101	107	96
4. Other food	3	-11	+7	4. Other food	101	103	126	124	121	108
All food	15	-3	+6	All food	97	94	100	100	107	103
5. Oilseeds	4		+3	5. Oilseeds	93	89	93	94	96	96
6. Raw cotton	5	-4	-15	6. Raw cotton	112	108	111	100	99	95
7. Cotton manufactures	6	+1	+4	7. Cotton manufactures	100	99	103	102	104	104
8. Other textiles	2	+2	-6	8. Other textiles	95	91	94	88	88	89
9. Hides and skins	3	-13	+17	9. Hides & skins	88	102	107	113	118	103
10. Metals	5	+1	+5	10. Metals	92	92	97	97	96	97
11. Other raw and manufactured articles		4	-1	11. Other raw and manufactured articles	91	86	92	93	93	90
All non-food	2			All non-food	97	97	101	99	99	97
General Index No.	44	-3	+1	General Index No.	100	100	100	100	100	100

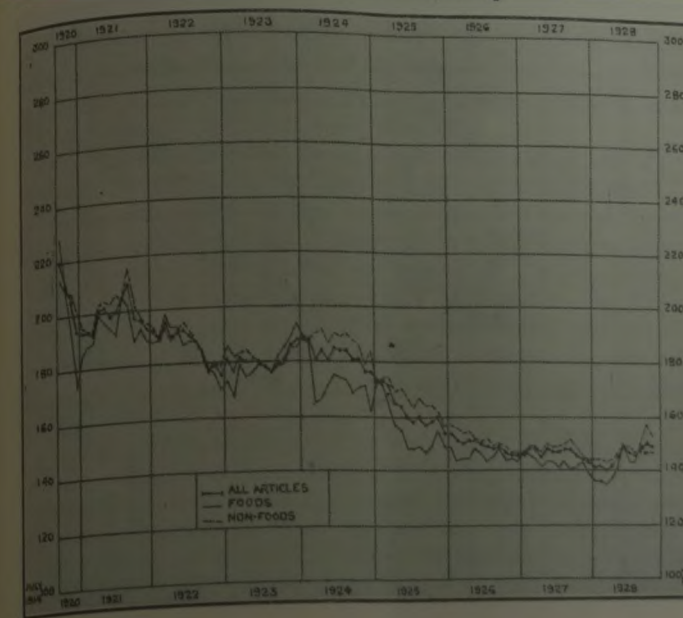
Actual will be found on pages 510-511. † Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on pages 512-513.

The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices:—
July 1914 = 100

Year	Food Index No.	Non-food Index No.	General Index No.
for 1918 ..	171	275	239
1919 ..	202	234	223
1920 ..	206	219	216
1921 ..	193	201	198
1922 ..	186	187	187
1923 ..	179	182	181
1924 ..	173	188	182
1925 ..	155	167	163
1926 ..	145	152	149
1927 ..	143	148	147
1928 ..	144	146	145

The diagram below shows the course of the changes in the Index Numbers for Foods, Non-foods and all articles in the Bombay wholesale market from September 1920.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers, Bombay

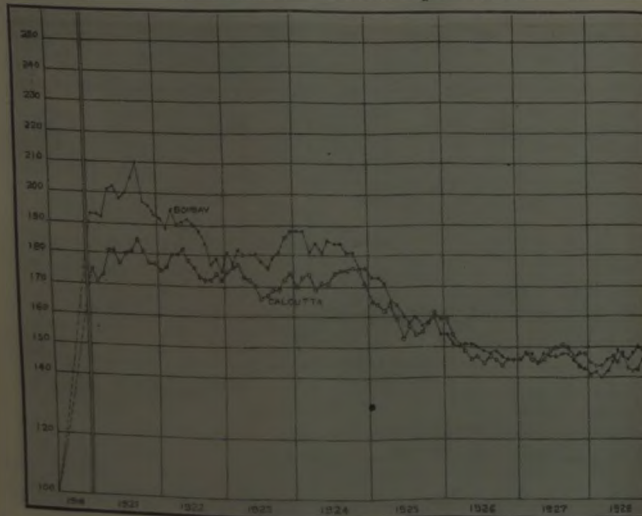


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

The diagram on this page shows the comparative movements of the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bombay and Calcutta. The index numbers for Calcutta are prepared by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence under the Government of India.

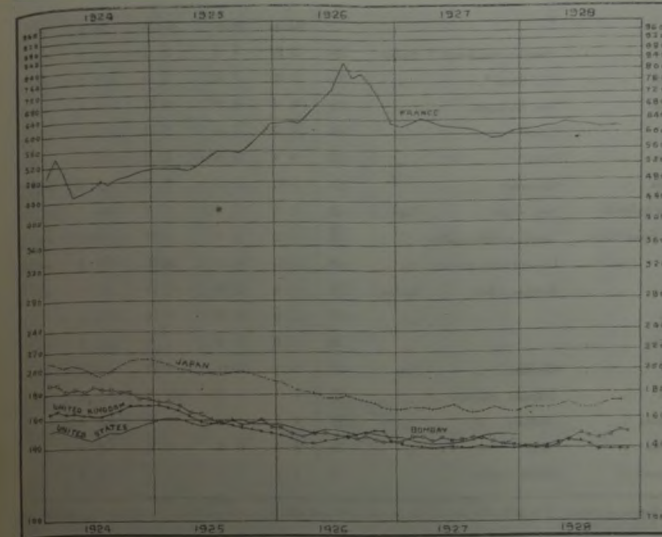
The items included in the indices are 44 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay list but excluded from the Calcutta list. But the details of the different commodities differ. The method of constructing the index is the same in each case—the unweighted arithmetic average being used and certain important commodities being indirectly weighted by securing quotations for more than one grade of such commodities. The diagram shows that the correlation between the two indices is direct but not perfect, i.e., the changes in the two curves are in the same direction but not to the same extent. The increase in prices over July 1914 was definitely lower in Calcutta than in Bombay though there was a tendency for the divergence to diminish in degree, and at the end of 1925 and in the beginning of 1926 and 1927 the two curves temporarily crossed. Prices in Bombay were lower than those in Calcutta between June 1927 and May 1928 and in July 1928.

The diagram is on an arithmetic and not a logarithmic scale



COMPARISON WITH WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following diagram illustrates the comparative level of Wholesale Prices Index Numbers in five countries. The bases are 1913 for the other centres and July 1914 for Bombay. The Japan figure is for Tokyo.



The sources of these five Index Numbers are:—Bombay, the Labour Office; United Kingdom, the Board of Trade; United States of America, the Bureau of Labor Statistics; France and Japan, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations.

These Index Numbers and those for eight other countries will be found in a table at the end of the *Gazette*. The sources of information for these eight other Index Numbers are:—Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; China (Shanghai), Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai; Egypt (Cairo), Monthly Agricultural Statistics, published by the Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance; Java (Batavia), Monthly Bulletins of Statistics of Prices and Index Numbers in the Neth.-Indies; Australia, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, published by the League of Nations; Norway, Sweden and Holland, figures republished in the *Statist*.

The Labour Office also keeps on record 20 other Index Numbers, including three privately published for the United Kingdom and three for the United States of America. The three privately published figures for the United Kingdom are those of the *Statist*, the *Economist* and the *London Times*, and the three for the United States of America are those of Bradstreet, Prof. Irving Fisher and Dun.

2 RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Equiva- lent in tolas	July 1914			Nov. 1928		Dec. 1928		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in Dec. 1928 over or below	
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	July 1914	Nov. 1928		
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill.*	Paylee	204	5 10	7 0	7 1	7 1	7 1	+1 3	+0 1		
Wheat	Pisai Seoni**	"	200	4 3	4 9	4 11	4 11	4 11	+0 8	+0 4		
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	"	204	4 7	5 4	5 10	5 10	5 10	+1 3	+0 2		
Bajri	Ghati	"	192	4 4	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	+2 5	+0 6		
Gram	Delhi*	"	204	5 11	8 4	8 3	8 3	8 3	+2 4	..		
Turdal	Cawnpore	Seer	28	1 1	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	+0 7	-0 1		
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	"	28	1 2	2 0	1 11	1 11	1 11	+0 9	..		
Raw Sugar	Sangli, middle quality	"	39	7 10	14 11	14 10	14 10	14 10	+7 0	-0 1		
Tea	Loose, Ceylon, powder	Lb.	176	1 9	2 10	2 11	2 11	2 11	+1 2	+0 1		
Salt	Bombay, black	Lb.	39	2 6	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	+1 6	..		
Beef	"	"	39	3 0	5 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	+2 9	+0 1		
Mutton	"	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	+2 2	..		
Milk	Medium	"	28	7 1	12 7	12 5	12 5	12 5	+5 4	-0 2		
Ghee	Belgaum, superior	"	28	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	+0 4	..		
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	+0 3	..		
Onions	Nasik	"	28	3 7	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11	+0 4	..		
Cocconut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11	+0 4	..		

The following are the quotations as obtained from the following sources: Station (North Etc.), Fergusson Road, DeLisle Road, Chinchpokli-Parel Road, Gr. Road, Nal Ba ar. 4. Elphinstone Road, Development Chawls. 11. 5. Naigam-Naugam Cross 12. 6. Parel-Poibawdi. The prices for mutton and beef are collected from the Central Municipal Markets. The number of quotations collected for each article during the month is, on an average, 100. The prices are collected by the Investigators of the Labour Office.

The variations in prices during December 1928 as compared with the preceding month were within narrow limits. Under food grains, all the cereals advanced in price. Rice by 1 pie per paylee, jowari by 2 pies per paylee, wheat by 4 pies per paylee and bajri by 6 pies per paylee. Turdal declined by 1 pie per paylee while the price of gram remained the same. Among other food articles, raw sugar (gul) and ghee fell by 1 and 2 pies respectively per seer and lb. by 1 pie per lb. Salt advanced by 1 pie per paylee and mutton by 1 pie per lb. The price of the remaining articles was practically stationary during the month under review.

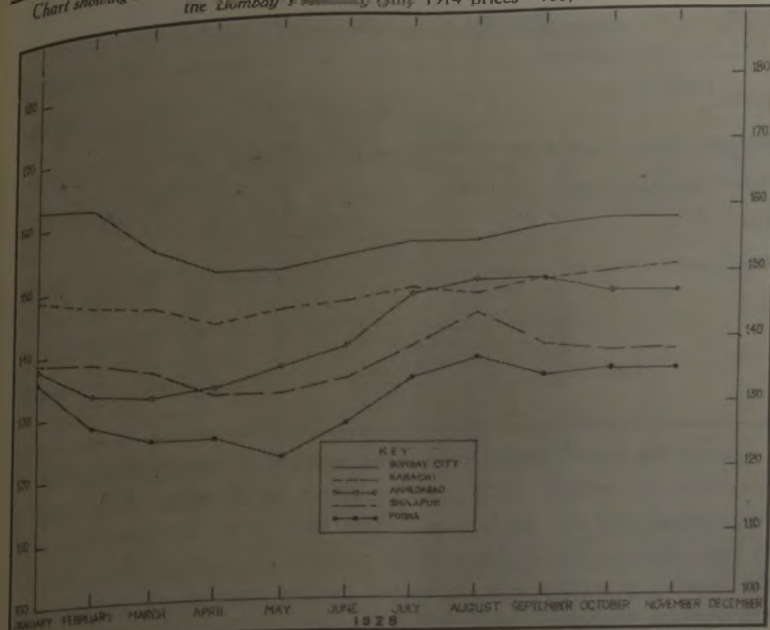
As compared with July 1914 all articles show a rise in prices. Onions are double the prewar price. Tea, mutton and milk have risen by more than 75 per cent.; ghee, refined sugar, raw sugar (gul), beef and salt by more than 50 per cent.; and potatoes by 50 per cent. The price of cocconut oil is only 9 per cent. above its prewar level.

* In the case of rice, wheat and gram, the equivalents in tolas shown in column 4 are for "Pisai Sarabetti" and "Punjab" variety respectively.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS OF FOOD ARTICLES IN FIVE CENTRES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (July 1914 = 100)

Articles	November 1928					December 1928				
	Bombay	Mumbai	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Rice (1)	150	110	130	159	151	155	105	130	159	151
Wheat (1)	143	148	148	123	136	153	153	160	123	138
Jowari	118	130	117	110	104	120	138	117	120	121
Bajri	132	136	131	95	106	139	138	136	101	121
Gram	168	175	125	133	133	177	177	133	132	133
Turdal	153	123	144	138	140	159	120	144	145	140
Sugar (refined)	167	116	138	119	113	159	138	131	114	113
Raw Sugar	167	116	138	153	150	153	137	133	137	150
Tea	190	190	200	171	200	190	225	200	171	200
Salt	131	151	150	159	159	131	145	151	151	159
Beef	179	100	100	201	141	179	180	100	201	141
Mutton	169	100	167	133	158	169	167	167	133	158
Milk	191	144	163	129	133	191	190	200	138	133
Ghee	170	144	163	129	133	162	156	144	163	129
Potatoes	159	131	125	104	104	159	134	210	182	168
Onions	184	89	123	131	131	184	169	138	123	131
Cocconut oil	112	100	160	109	100	112	108	160	109	100
Average—All food articles	150	151	147	138	135	158	152	150	141	140

Chart showing the unweighted Retail Prices food Index Numbers (articles) in five centres of the Bombay Presidency (July 1914 prices = 100)



The quotations for rice and wheat since June 1928 are for "Mandla" and "Pisai Sarabetti" respectively.

Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in December .. 44 Workpeople involved .. 73,861

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during December 1928, with the number of workpeople involved, the date when the dispute began and ended, the cause and the result. The word "dispute," in the official sense, means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike." A dispute, as counted by the Labour Office, is an interruption of work involving ten or more persons and of not less than twenty-four hours' duration. Detailed statistics have been collected since 1st April 1921, the date on which the Labour Office was instituted.

Summary tables have been constructed in order to show the position at a glance. Table I shows the number and magnitude of strikes in December 1928, and the number of working days lost.

I.—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in December 1928			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Dec. 1928	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Dec. 1928
	Started before December	Started in December	Total		
Textile ..	7	36	43	72,071	336,634
Transport ..	....	....	....	—	—
Engineering ..	....	....	....	—	—
Metal ..	....	....	....	—	—
Miscellaneous ..	....	1	1	1,790	28,241
Total ..	7	37	44	73,861	364,875

During the month under review the number of industrial disputes was forty-four of which forty-one occurred in Bombay City, two in Ahmedabad, and one in Jalgaon. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 73,861 and the number of working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, less workers replaced) was 364,875.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, August 1928 to December 1928

	August 1928	September 1928	October 1928	November 1928	December 1928
Number of lock-outs ..	6	5	14	23	44
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	3	3	—	3	7
Disputes ended ..	3	2	—	20	37
Disputes in progress at end ..	3	1	—	16	37
Number of workpeople involved ..	170,982	171,269	175,965	37,414	73,861
Aggregate duration in working days ..	4,151,788	4,088,637	1,258,581	156,855	364,875
Demands—					
Pay ..	3	4	6	16	29
Bonus ..	—	—	—	—	—
Personal ..	—	—	4	6	10
Leave and hours ..	—	—	—	—	1
Others ..	—	1	4	1	4
.. favour of employees ..	—	—	—	4	12
Compromised ..	—	—	—	3	3
In favour of employers ..	2	1	—	9	22

The last table shows, among other things, the proportion of strikes settled in favour of the employers, the employees, or compromised.

III.—Industrial Disputes—Progress for last 12 months †

Month	Disputes in progress	Disputes which began during the month	Disputes ended during the month	Aggregate number of working days lost	Disputes Settled		
					In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)
January 1928 ..	3	3	—	377,121	—	—	100
February ..	10	8	—	249,083	87	13	—
March ..	14	12	—	72,239	92	8	—
April ..	10	8	—	1,314,041	100	—	—
May ..	8	6	—	4,243,194	50	—	—
June ..	7*	3	—	4,211,847	100	—	—
July ..	6	2	—	4,141,454	—	33	67
August ..	6	3	—	4,151,788	67	33	—
September ..	5	2	—	4,088,637	100	—	—
October ..	14	10	—	1,258,581	55	9	36
November ..	23	20	—	156,855	56	25	19
December ..	44	37	—	364,875	59	32	9

* Three individual disputes which merged into the General Strike are not counted separately.

† This table differs from the tables published till January 1927 in two respects. Firstly, the third and the fourth columns are newly added, and secondly, the totals at the end have been omitted.

It may be of interest to state that the highest peak (4,243,194) in respect of the number of working days lost through strikes in this Presidency April 1921 was reached in May 1928, whereas the lowest level was reached in December 1927, when no strikes were reported. The nearest approach to this was in May 1924 when only 390 working days were lost.

GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work reported as beginning in the month of December 1928 was 37 as against 20 reported for the previous month. The number of workpeople involved was 59,795 and the number of working days lost amounted to 296,744 man-days. Twenty-four of these disputes arose over wages questions, eight over questions regarding the employment of individuals, one over a question regarding hours of work and the remaining 4 disputes were due to "Other causes." In addition, seven disputes, involving 14,066 workpeople, were in progress at the beginning of the month under review and resulted in a time loss amounting to 68,131 man-days. Out of the 44 old and new disputes, 37 terminated during the month. The employers were successful in 22 disputes, the workers in 12 disputes and compromises were effected in the remaining 3 disputes.

Progress of Individual Disputes

BOMBAY CITY

There were 41 disputes in progress in Bombay City during the month under review. One of these was the continuation of the dispute in the Standard Mill which had begun in the previous month. There was no change in the situation and the mill continued to remain closed till the 20th, on which date, as a result of an assurance given by the Secretary of the Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union to the management to the effect that there would be no further lightning strikes, the mill was reopened. All the strikers resumed work on the old rates of wages. The strike thus ended in favour of the employers.

The second was the continuation of the dispute in the Simplex Mill. On the 3rd, the management agreed to increase the rates for new sorts of cloth produced and consequently, all the strikers resumed work in the morning. The strike ended in favour of the workers.

The third which was the continuation of the dispute in the Gold Mohur Mill terminated during the month. On the 3rd, the strikers were advised by one of their leaders to resume work as there was no reduction in their wages. Accordingly all the strikers resumed work on the next day. The result of the dispute was in favour of the workers.

The fourth was a dispute which was in progress in the Currimbhoy Mill at the beginning of the month. Negotiations for a settlement were carried on by the labour leaders with the management. All the strikers resumed work on the morning of the 4th, pending the result of the negotiations, but after the recess, they again struck work and the mill remained closed. On the management agreeing to grant an increase in the rates for "dhotis," the men resumed work on the 6th and the strike ended in their favour.

The fifth was the continuation of the strike in the Pabaney Mill. The mill remained closed on account of the strike, till the 6th, on which date work was resumed as a result of the management promising to grant an increase in the rates of wages for "dhotis." The result of this dispute was also in favour of the workers.

The sixth dispute which was in progress in the Pearl Mill at the beginning of the month also terminated on the 6th. The strikers resumed work on the management promising to grant an increase in the rates for "dhotis," the dispute ending in favour of the workers.

The seventh dispute took place in the Madhorao Scindia Mill on the 1st. In the afternoon, 300 weavers stopped work demanding an increase in the rates of wages. As their request was not granted, they brought out the men working in the spinning department also. Consequently, the mill remained closed. On the 6th, work was resumed by the strikers as a result of the management granting their demand. The result of the dispute was in favour of the workers.

The eighth dispute was in the Mathradas Mill. On the 1st, all the weavers, numbering 482, struck work suddenly after the recess and demanded an increase in the rates of wages. Some of them disturbed the spinning department and caused a stoppage of work there also. The mill therefore remained closed till the 6th when as a result of the management agreeing to grant an increase in the rates for "dhotis," all the strikers resumed work. The strike ended in favour of the workers.

The ninth was a dispute in the Fazulbhoy Mill. On the 1st, there was a sudden strike of the weavers who demanded an increase in the rates of wages. The strikers induced the spinners also to go on strike and as a result, the entire mill remained closed. On the 4th, the strikers resumed work in the morning pending the result of the negotiations carried on by their leaders with the management. In the afternoon of the same day, however, the men again struck work. On an increase being granted in the rates for "dhotis," all the strikers resumed work on the 6th and the strike ended. The result of the dispute was in favour of the workers.

The tenth dispute began on the 1st December in the Kohinoor Mill. The weavers, numbering 800, struck work demanding better wages. The other operatives were also compelled by the strikers to stop work. As a result, the mill remained closed till the 26th. The strikers resumed work only after the management readjusted the rates in respect of certain new sorts of cloth introduced. The strike ended in a compromise.

The eleventh dispute which occurred in the Framji Petit Mill also arose over a demand for increased wages. One hundred and twenty-five women winders struck work on the 1st but they all resumed work unconditionally on the 3rd, the strike ending in favour of the employers.

The twelfth dispute occurred in the Manchester Mill. On the 4th, 360 weavers struck work demanding that a list of rates should be put up in the department. The strikers also forced the other operatives in the mill to stop work. Some operatives were willing to resume work on the 5th but the mill was not opened. On a promise given by the Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union that, in future, the men would not go on strike

without first making a representation of their grievances to the management, the mill was reopened on the 6th and all the men resumed work. The strike ended in favour of the employers.

The thirteenth was a dispute in the Edward Sassoon Mill where, on the 4th, 488 weavers struck work demanding the discontinuance of the use of "cops" instead of "wefts" in the manufacture of cloth. The weavers alleged that the use of "cops" affected the output and thereby reduced their earnings. Their request was not granted. The management received an assurance from the men's leaders that they would not in future, strike work without due representation of their grievances. Thereupon, the mill was reopened on the 6th and the men were allowed to resume work. The strike ended in favour of the employers.

The fourteenth dispute took place on the 4th, in the Alexandra Mill. A head jobber of the mill was dismissed for inefficiency whereupon 155 men struck work demanding his reinstatement. The dismissed jobber was re-engaged on the 6th and all the strikers resumed work on the same day. The result of the dispute was in favour of the workers.

The fifteenth dispute occurred in the Apollo Mill. On the 4th, 316 weavers struck work demanding better wages. The management permitted the strikers to resume work on the 6th, on an undertaking given by the Bombay Gimi Kamgar Union to the effect that there would be no such lightning strikes in future. The strike ended in favour of the employers.

The sixteenth dispute which took place in the Maneckji Petit Mill, arose over a question relating to hours of attendance. On the 5th, 145 operatives of the folding department struck work demanding that the time of morning attendance should be changed from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. This request was not acceded to, and all of them resumed work unconditionally on the next day. The strike ended in favour of the employers.

The Moon Mill strike was the seventeenth. The weavers of the mill struck work on the 5th demanding the dismissal of a head jobber on the ground that he ill-treated them. The spinners also struck work resenting the action of the management in dismissing two spinners for assaulting the weaving master. After the strikers left the mill, a number of bamboos were reported to have been discovered in various departments indicating premeditation on the part of the operatives to attack the authorities. The management closed the mill and proposed not to reopen it until the men gave an assurance to work peacefully and on the old terms. On the 8th, the strikers gave up their demand regarding the employment of the individuals concerned, in view of the management agreeing to grant certain increases in the rates of wages, and all of them resumed work. The strike ended in a compromise.

The eighteenth was a dispute in the Shri Luxmi Mill where 100 operatives of the Ring Department struck work on the 5th demanding immediate payment of the arrears of November wages. The management offered to pay them on the 15th but the men were not satisfied and they did not resume work. Owing to the strike of the spinners, there was no material for the other hands to work with and the mill was therefore closed on the 6th. Work was resumed unconditionally by all the strikers on the 7th and the strike ended in favour of the employers.

The nineteenth dispute was in the Bradbury Mill. On the 6th, 400 weavers stopped work in the entire mill in order to enforce their demand for an increase in the rates of wages. There was no change in the situation during the subsequent 14 days. On the 21st, 250 strikers resumed work unconditionally, 130 additional strikers resumed work on the 22nd, and 158 more on the 26th. All the remaining operatives returned to work on the 29th and the strike ended in favour of the employers.

The twentieth dispute occurred in the David Mills where owing to some delay in the payment of the arrears of November wages, 900 spinners struck work on the 7th and also brought out the other operatives working in the mill. The mill remained closed during the following three days and was reopened on the 11th only after the men's leaders had apologised to the management for the workers having struck work without cause. The strike ended in favour of the employers.

The twenty-first dispute was in the Tata Mill. Nineteen Doffer Jobbers struck work on the 7th demanding either an increase in pay or additional assistance. The spinning department was closed on account of the strike. As the spinning department did not work, the management closed the entire mill on the 8th. The strike terminated on the 13th by the management agreeing to grant an increase of Rs. 3 in the rates of wages of the Doffer Jobbers. The result of the dispute was in favour of the workers.

The twenty-second was a dispute which affected three factories of the Oil Companies in Bombay City. The dispute began in the Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company on the 7th and spread to the Standard Oil Company and the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company. The cause of the dispute was that the management had announced that the services of 18 workmen would not be required. As a protest against the policy of retrenchment adopted by the management, 1150 workmen of the Burma Shell Oil Company struck work on the 7th and 375 additional workers joined the strikers on the 8th. Meetings of the strikers were held daily and the men were exhorted to remain firm and to induce the employees of the other Oil Companies in the city to strike work in sympathy. On the 11th, 230 hands of the Standard Oil Company joined the strikers in sympathy and on the 13th, 35 workers of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company also struck work. The management of the Burma Shell Oil Company engaged 50 new hands on the 12th, 35 more on the 14th while 70 strikers resumed work on the 26th. In the Standard Oil Company, 10 strikers resumed work on the 15th, 23 more on the 20th, 13 more again on the 22nd, and 24 others on the 26th. Twenty strikers of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company resumed work on the 14th and the management engaged 15 new hands on the next day. Picketing was carried on at the factories, under the auspices of the Oil Workers' Union. The leaders of the men demanded that the Union should be recognised by the employers and the negotiations for a settlement should be carried on through the Union. Towards the close of the month, the management of the Burma Shell Oil Company notified the strikers that if they did not apply early for re-engagement, new hands would be employed in their place. This dispute continued into the next month.

The twenty-third dispute took place in the Swan Mill. On the 8th, 663 weavers struck work demanding increases in the rates of wages. The entire mill was closed on the 10th on account of the strike. There was no change in the situation till the 14th, when all the strikers resumed work unconditionally and the strike ended. The result of this dispute was in favour of the employers.

The twenty-fourth was the strike in the New China Mill. On the 8th, 530 weavers stopped work in the entire mill, demanding the dismissal of a head jobber who was alleged to have ill-treated them. The mill remained closed till the 17th, on which date the strikers resumed work unconditionally in accordance with the advice of their leaders. The strike thus ended in favour of the employers.

The Finlay Mill strike was the twenty-fifth dispute. The spinners, numbering 661, struck work on the 11th on the allegation that their wages had been reduced. The working in the rest of the mill was also stopped on the 12th, on account of the strike of the spinners. On the 15th, all the strikers resumed work unconditionally, the strike ending in favour of the employers.

The twenty-sixth dispute occurred in the Century Mill on the 14th. The operatives of the Roving Department, 350 in number, struck work demanding payment of arrears of wages for two days in November. On their leaders informing them that the wages of the two days in question had been included in the pay tickets for November, the strikers agreed to resume work but the mill remained closed. The Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union assured the management that there would be no more lightning strikes. Thereupon the mill was reopened on the 19th and the men were allowed to resume work. The result of this dispute was in favour of the employers.

The twenty-seventh dispute was the Crown Mill strike. On the 14th, 540 weavers struck work demanding payment of the arrears of wages for two days in November. The management explained to them that the wages of the two days in question had been included in the pay tickets for November but the weavers were not satisfied and they left the Mill quietly in the evening. The entire mill was closed on the 15th on account of the strike. On the 18th, the strikers resumed work unconditionally and the mill worked normally. The result of this dispute was in favour of the employers.

The twenty-eighth dispute took place in the Atlas Mill. On the 14th when the pay tickets for November were distributed to the operatives, all of them struck work demanding an increase in the rates of wages. The wages for November were disbursed on the 15th and the Mill remained closed till the 24th. On that date work was resumed by the strikers on the management agreeing to grant an increase of 2 per cent. in their wages. The strike thus ended in favour of the workers.

The twenty-ninth was a dispute which affected the David Mills for the second time during the month. On the 15th, 100 operatives of the mule department struck work alleging reductions in their wages. The management assured the strikers that no reductions had been made, but

the strikers were not satisfied. The strikers were paid their outstanding wages on the 19th and the mill continued working except in the mule department. As the strikers did not resume work, the management engaged 72 new hands before the end of the month. This strike was carried into the next month.

The thirtieth dispute took place in the Dinshaw Petit Mill where, on the 14th, 550 weavers did not resume work after the recess, demanding an increase in their wages. They also stopped work in the other departments by means of whistling and shouting. The mill therefore remained closed till the 18th, on which date all the strikers resumed work on the management agreeing to consider their grievances. The strike thus ended in a compromise.

The thirty-first dispute occurred in the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills. On the 15th, 540 weavers stopped work in the entire mill on the ground that their wages for November had been reduced. The mill therefore remained closed, and was restarted on the 18th when only the operatives of the spinning department resumed work. There was no change in the situation during the next 3 days. The management notified the strikers that their outstanding wages would be paid to them on the 21st and that the weaving department would be restarted from the 22nd. When the weaving department was restarted all the strikers resumed work unconditionally and the strike ended. The result of this dispute was in favour of the employers.

The thirty-second dispute which occurred in the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving mills, also arose over a question of alleged reductions in wages. On the 15th, 250 operatives of the Ring Department struck work after the recess and left the mill quietly in the evening. As the operatives of the other departments did not also work properly the management closed the entire mill on the 17th. All the strikers resumed work unconditionally on the 21st and the strike ended. The result of the dispute was in favour of the employers.

The thirty-third was a dispute which affected the Pearl Mill for the second time during the month under review. The weavers, numbering 990, struck work on the 15th, and demanded an increase in the rates of wages. The management asked them to put up their demands in writing for consideration, and to resume work. But the weavers refused to do so and, by means of whistling and shouting, stopped work in the other departments as well. The entire mill remained closed till the 19th, on which date work was resumed unconditionally by all the strikers. The dispute thus ended in favour of the employers.

The thirty-fourth was a dispute which affected the Pabaney Mill for the second time during the month. The weavers, 1044 in number, struck work on the 15th, demanding an increase in the rates of wages which was however refused by the management. The other departments of the mill were not affected. On the 20th, the weavers on strike returned to work unconditionally and the strike ended. The result of this dispute also was in favour of the employers.

The thirty-fifth dispute occurred in the Crescent Mill where, on the 17th, 527 weavers struck work demanding better wages. The strikers

were asked by the management to put up their demands in writing but they refused to do so and left the mill quietly. The other departments of the mill were not affected. On the 20th, work was resumed unconditionally by the strikers and the strike terminated. The result of this dispute was also in favour of the employers.

The thirty-sixth was a dispute which affected the Swan Mill for the second time during the month. As the spinners suspended work on the afternoon of the 10th November without any cause, the management proposed to cut their wages for the half day. On the 19th, 670 spinners struck work in protest, and caused the other departments of the mill also to close down. The entire mill continued to remain closed till the 25th on which date, work was resumed by all the strikers unconditionally. The strike thus ended in favour of the employers.

The thirty-seventh dispute took place in the Toyo Podar Mill. On the 21st, the operatives of the Ring Department struck work demanding the grant of weekly bonus, introduction of the system of fixed pay, and full wages for the Divali holidays during November. Their request was refused by the management and the strikers began to disturb the other departments of the mill. Consequently, the entire mill was closed. On the 22nd, the strikers were paid their outstanding wages and discharged; but they were re-engaged on the 25th on an undertaking given by them in writing to the effect that they would work on the old rates. The strike thus ended in favour of the employers.

The thirty-eighth was a dispute which affected the Pearl Mill for the third time during the month. On the 22nd, 880 weavers struck work demanding the reinstatement of a Jacquard operative. On the management agreeing to re-engage the operative in question, the strikers resumed work on the 26th. The result of the dispute was in favour of the workers.

The thirty-ninth dispute took place in the Imperial Mill where an operative of the Roving Department was discharged by the management for absence for 6 days without leave. On the 24th, 52 employees of the Department struck work demanding the reinstatement of the dismissed operative. On the 26th, 33 more workers joined the strikers. There was no change in the situation till the end of the month and the strike continued into the next month.

The fortieth dispute took place in the Jacob Mill. The management of the mill introduced new spinning frames containing 372 spindles instead of 360 as before. They also asked five siders who were working single frames on 10s counts to work double frames on 21s counts. The spinners refused to work two sides of the new frames and struck work on the 28th. The men stated that the demand of the management amounted to a breach of the agreement arrived at for ending the General Strike on the 4th October because the *status quo* of March 1928 was disturbed by extending the system of double frame working. The management, on the other hand, contended that the practice introduced some time prior to the General Strike in this mill was that when the mill was producing yarn of 10s counts single frames should be worked and that when any machines which were taken off 10s and put on to 20s or higher counts such machines

should be worked two sides to one spinner. Although the strikers were offered an increase in wages on account of the new frames, they refused to resume work and the management decided to keep the mill closed till the 4th January 1929. This dispute continued into the next month.

The forty-first was a dispute which affected the New China Mill for the second time during the month. On the 28th, 100 Muhammadan weavers struck work demanding the reinstatement of a Muhammadan line jobber. The management did not accede to the demand on the ground that the Hindu weavers were opposed to his re-engagement. The Hindu weavers, on the other hand, demanded the dismissal of all the Muhammadan line jobbers. The management objected to this demand and closed the entire mill on the same day. There was no change in the situation during the remaining days of the month. The strike continued into the next month.

AHMEDABAD

There were two industrial disputes in progress in Ahmedabad during the month under review. One of these was the continuation of the dispute in the Becharadas Spinning and Weaving Mills, which had begun in October 1928. Picketing was carried on by the Labour Union and as a result, a few workers refrained from going to the mills for work. But the management employed new hands in the place of almost all the strikers and the strike terminated on the 22nd. The result of the dispute was in favour of the employers.

The second dispute occurred in the Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Mill. The spinners of the mill complained of ill-treatment by a head jobber and demanded that he should be dismissed. As their request was refused, 763 spinners struck work on the 17th. The management began to recruit new hands in place of the strikers and on the 21st there were 225 operatives working in the Spinning Department. The attendance in the same department rose to 420 on the 31st. On account of the strike, a large number of the other operatives in the mill were left without any work to do. The Labour Union referred the dispute to the Millowners' Association with a view to placing the case before an Arbitration Board, but the Association were not in favour of the idea. The Labour Union again requested the Millowners' Association on the 28th to refer the matter in dispute to Arbitration and in response, the Managing Committee of the Association decided that the question "Whether the strike in the Gujarat Ginning Mill was legal" might be referred to arbitration. Before the close of the month, 30 strikers in all resumed work. The management served notices on the strikers to vacate the company's huts, and did not permit outsiders to visit the workers residing in the mill chawl. The officials of the Labour Union, however, were reported to have decided to commit trespass. This dispute continued into the next month.

JALGAON

During the month under review there was a dispute in progress in the Bhagirath Spinning and Weaving Mill. The operatives of the mill demanded that the compensatory allowance given to them should be

increased from 6 per cent. to 12 per cent. As the management refused to grant their request, 71 operatives struck work on the 3rd. By the 5th, 189 other workers also joined the strikers. The management closed the entire mill from the 7th on account of the strike. A deputation of the strikers waited on the Agent of the mill and requested him to increase the rate of the compensatory allowance. The deputationists were told that their request would be considered only if all the strikers resumed work unconditionally. The representatives of the strikers interviewed the Agent again and again but no settlement was reached. Some of the strikers resumed work unconditionally but as the number of hands available was not sufficient to work the mill, the management declared a lockout on the 20th. The strikers were notified on the 23rd that those who were willing to resume work on the 2nd January 1929 when the mill would be reopened, should intimate their intention to the Time-keeper by the 30th. It was also notified that those strikers who resumed work without previous intimation would forfeit their outstanding wages. There was no change in the situation during the remaining days of the month and the strike continued into the next month.

Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency

The following summary of conditions in the Presidency during the period ending 20th January 1929 has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture :—

Gujarat.—There was no rain during the period under review. The standing crops were generally in a satisfactory condition. The harvesting of *kharif* crops was completed. The crops helped by irrigation were progressing well on the whole.

Konkan.—With the exception of some light rain in places in North Kanara district on the 9th and 10th of January, there was no rain elsewhere in the division during the period under review and the situation as described in the last report remained generally unchanged. Harvesting and threshing of *kharif* crops were completed everywhere, while harvesting of cardamom, sugarcane, betelnut, etc., was started in parts of the Kanara district. The irrigated crops were doing well generally.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Since submission of the last report some light scattered showers were received mostly on 9th and 10th of January in places in East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara and Belgaum districts. There was practically no rain elsewhere in both the divisions. In the Deccan the standing *rabi* crops were progressing well in the north and west of the division but they were only in fair condition in the south-east due to insufficient moisture in the soil and some rain was needed to help the crops in these areas for their proper development. In the Karnatak, the standing *rabi* crops were generally in a satisfactory condition except in parts of Belgaum district where they were only fair due to insufficient moisture and unfavourable winds. The irrigated crops were progressing satisfactorily in both the divisions.

Accidents

STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 1928

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories)

The statistics of accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency published at the end of this issue, contain details of accidents reported during the four months, September to December 1928, in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Presidency. During September to December 1928 there were 1148 accidents in Bombay City. The injuries caused by these accidents were fatal in 7 cases, serious in 92 and minor in 1054 cases. Two hundred and fifty or 22 per cent. of the accidents were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the percentages in different classes of factories being 78 per cent. in workshops, 20 per cent. in textile mills and 2 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

During the four months under review there were in all 138 accidents in Ahmedabad of which 132 occurred in textile mills and the rest in miscellaneous concerns. Out of the total number of accidents, 94 were due to machinery in motion and 44 to other causes. Four of these accidents proved fatal, 88 caused serious and the rest minor injuries.

In Karachi there were 25 accidents, out of which 10 occurred in workshops and 15 in miscellaneous concerns. Out of the total number of accidents, 12 were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 13 to other causes. The injuries caused by these accidents were fatal in two cases, serious in 12 cases and minor in 11 cases.

In the other centres of the Presidency there occurred 228 accidents of which 81 were in textile mills, 112 in workshops and 35 in miscellaneous concerns. Machinery in motion was the cause of 81 accidents, while other causes were responsible for the remaining 147 accidents. The injuries caused by these accidents were fatal in 6 cases, serious in 49 cases and minor in 173 cases.

Employment Situation in December

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The sources of the statistics regarding absenteeism in the Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency are the returns prepared and sent in by the various mills in the different centres of the Presidency every month. Returns were received from 119 or 78·81 per cent. of the mills reported as working during the month of December 1928. The average absenteeism in the textile industry as a whole amounted to 7·25 per cent.

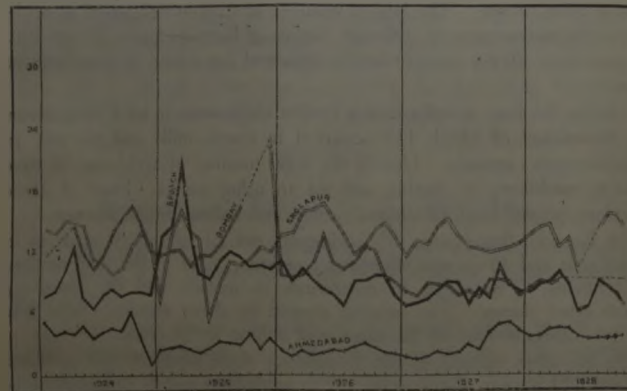
In Bombay City out of 80 mills which were working during the month, 76 or 95·00 per cent. furnished returns. The supply of labour was reported as adequate by a large majority of the mills and the average absenteeism amounted to 6·88 per cent. during the month under review.

In Ahmedabad 61 mills were working during the month and 34 or 55.74 per cent. furnished information. Absenteeism amounted to 3.84 per cent. as against 3.88 per cent. in November 1928. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

Returns were submitted by all the mills in Sholapur. There was no shortage in the supply of labour and the average percentage absenteeism amounted to 15.44 as against 14.63 in the previous month.

One of the three mills in Broach which furnished information reported that the supply of labour was inadequate. The absenteeism amounted to 6.47 per cent. as against 6.66 per cent. in the preceding month.

Chart showing the average percentage absenteeism in Cotton Mill Industry in the Presidency



THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in representative workshops was 12.45 per cent. as against 13.20 per cent. in the previous month. In the Marine Lines Reclamation Scheme absenteeism was 5 per cent. and in the Bombay Port Trust Docks it amounted to 15.47 per cent. The average absenteeism in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust was 8.80.

The Karachi Port Trust found both skilled and ordinary labour available in plenty. On an average 10.7 per cent. of the labourers absented themselves from work during the month under review.

Prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act

There were no prosecutions instituted in the Bombay Presidency under the Indian Factories Act during the month of December 1928.

Labour News from Ahmedabad

DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES

LABOUR UNION

The Labour Union has communicated to the Millowners' Association resolutions of the Council of Representatives of the Frame and the Throstle Unions demanding increased wages. The scale of pay demanded for a hafta of sixteen days is as follows:—

<i>Card Room</i>		Rs. a. p.
Grinder and Stripper		16 0 0
Lap Minder		15 0 0
Card Tenter		14 8 0
Sweeper		14 8 0

Blow Room

Finisher, Scutcher and Willowman	16 0 0
Sweeper (doffer's wages)	10 8 0

Frame Department

The wages of workers in the Frame Department should be increased by 15½ per cent. but in no mill should the scale of pay be less than that shown below:—

<i>Slubbing Frame Tenter (84 spindles)—</i>		Rs. a. p.
Front Sider		18 0 0
Back Sider		17 12 0
<i>Intermediate Frame Tenter (124 spindles)—</i>		
Front Sider		17 0 0
Back Sider		16 12 0
<i>Drawing Frame Tenter (One worker only) ..</i>		17 0 0
<i>Roving Frame Tenter (160 spindles)—</i>		
Front Sider	..	16 0 0
Back Sider (doffer's wages) ..	..	10 8 0
Bobbin carrier ..	..	14 0 0
Doffer	..	10 8 0
Sweeper	..	10 8 0

Where back sidars are not employed the men attending to both sides should be paid 80 per cent. more.

Ring Spinning

<i>Warp piecers—</i>		Rs. a. p.
340 to 380 spindles		16 0 0
Less than 340 spindles		15 12 0
More than 380 spindles		16 4 0

Weft piecers.—Ten annas more than the scale for warp piecers varying according to the number of spindles attended to.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bobbin carrier ..	14	0	0
Doffer (full timer)	10	8	0
Doffer (half-timer)	5	4	0
Sweeper (doffer's wages).			

The question of bonus for good attendance is not taken into consideration in the scale shown above. It is suggested that the present hafta of sixteen days in the Frame and the Throstle Departments may be changed into a hafta of fourteen days as in the case of the Weaving Department and that wages may be paid every alternate Saturday. If the hafta is changed the rates shown above are to be altered accordingly.

The Millowners' Association is considering the demand for increased wages. If the Millowners' Association and the Labour Union do not agree the question will be referred to arbitration.

THE MUNICIPAL SWEEPERS' UNION

The pay of Municipal sweepers has been increased by Rs. 3 per mensem.

A meeting of sweepers was held on 16th December 1928 when several important resolutions were passed. The substance of the main resolutions is given below :—

Every sweeper is requested to take a vow of abstaining from drink on all occasions—marriage, funeral, caste dinner, etc. Those who drink are to be fined. The custom of drinking tea on public roads in front of hotels is condemned. All children should be sent to school. Parents who fail to do so are to be punished by the caste. All sweepers are to abstain from eating refuse of food and keep themselves clean by bathing daily and wearing clothes washed properly. All caste disputes are to be settled by arbitration.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Details of Proceedings

Information furnished by all the Commissioners in the Presidency for the month of December 1928 shows that out of 42 cases disposed of during the month 38 were reported by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in Bombay. The cases which were transferred from one Commissioner to another have not been included in the statistics. The gross amount of compensation awarded in lump sums was Rs. 15,301-10-2 as against Rs. 18,276-0-0 in the previous month and Rs. 11,945-11-0 in December 1927. Out of the 42 cases in which compensation was claimed, 5 were in respect of fatal accidents, two of temporary disablement, one of permanent total disablement and 34 of permanent partial disablement. No case of occupational disease has been reported since January 1925. The number of compensation cases in the textile industry amounted to 21 and in other industries to 21. The corresponding figures for December 1927 were 8 and 28.

The total number of claimants for compensation in all the cases disposed of during the month was 42 of whom 40 were adult males and two adult females.

Out of the cases disposed of during the month under review, 24 were original claims, 17 registrations of agreements and one a miscellaneous application. Compensation was awarded in 24 cases, agreements were registered in 17 cases and one case was dismissed.

Labour Problem in Assam

FUTURE RECRUITMENT

At the thirty-ninth annual general meeting of the Assam Branch Tea Association held at Tezpur, the Secretary made a statement regarding the question of coolies' wages and future recruitment to the industry.

The Secretary said that at the request of the Calcutta Association in 1926, an inquiry into coolies' earnings was instituted and the returns forwarded to that Association. The figures in these returns were examined closely by the General Committee who confirmed the opinion that the earnings of coolies during the rainy season were quite adequate although there were instances where the cold weather earnings might be improved with advantage. This opinion was duly communicated to the Indian Tea Association in London. The question was therefore now closed.

With regard to recruitment, the Secretary said that in October last the Indian Tea Association at Calcutta forwarded to the Government of India for consideration two alternative schemes for future recruitment. So far as he was aware, the schemes were still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Kachari Coolies

In June last, the Tea Districts' Labour Association issued a note on the subject of Kachari recruiting, making certain suggestions for improving the system of working. The General Committee of the Assam Branch Tea Association considered the note in August last, and passed the following resolution :—

"That the scheme be given a further trial in accordance with the Tea Districts' Labour Association's circular but the Local Agent at Gauhati be instructed to pay all Kachari coolies their advance individually instead of paying over lump sums to Kachari *daffadars*. Further that all members of this Association should obtain their Kachari labour through the Gauhati Agency."

Continuing, the Secretary said that objection was taken by the Tea Districts' Labour Association to that portion of the resolution requiring that advances should be paid to coolies individually and that no lump sums were to be given to *daffadars* on the ground that this condition would eliminate the *daffadar* altogether both as a collector of coolies and a supervisor of the labour of Kacharis on the tea garden. In these circumstances the Committee had agreed to the withdrawal of this condition. (From "Statesman," Calcutta, December 22, 1928.)

Working Class Cost of Living in Bombay City

AN ALL-ROUND FALL IN PRICES DURING 1928

During 1928, the average level of retail prices for all the commodities included in the working class cost of living index number compiled by the Labour Office was approximately 47 per cent. above the level of July 1914 as compared with 54 per cent. in the previous year. The index number declined from 154 in January to 144 in April, thus reaching its lowest level since April 1918. A rather sharp rise in May was followed by only slight fluctuations during the next seven months, the index number having varied during that period between 145 in September and 148 in December 1928.

The table on page 410 shows the percentage increase over July 1914 in the prices of "All items" included in the index for each month during the last 7 years, while the table on page 520 shows the changes in the index numbers for the different groups and sub-groups since the beginning of 1926. The annual average cost of living index numbers since 1915 are as follows—

(Prices in July 1914=100)

Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.
1915	107	1920	183	1925	155
1916	110	1921	173	1926	155
1917	119	1922	164	1927	154
1918	154	1923	154	1928	147
1919	175	1924	157		

Food.—The index number for "All food articles," though throughout less than the general average, moved more or less in conformity with it and fell from 151 in January to 140 in April, then sharply rose to 144 in May and thereafter varied between 141 in September and 145 in December. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 9 points in the index number for cereals. Gram and turdal recorded a decrease of 2 and 8 points respectively and the weighted index number for all food-grains declined by 8 points to 126. Under the "Other food" group, the only appreciable variations were a fall of 15 points in refined sugar, 12 points in potatoes, and 48 points in onions. Ghee declined by 9 points, while the remaining articles with the exception of milk and beef, which were practically stationary, registered a fall of between 1 and 7 points as compared with the preceding year. The "Other food" and "All food" index numbers were lower by 6 and 7 points respectively than in 1927.

Fuel and Lighting.—The "fuel and lighting" index fluctuated greatly during the year mainly due to the variations in the price of firewood and kerosene oil and the annual average index number for that group declined from 164 to 149.

Clothing.—The annual index number for the clothing group stood at 156 as against 152 in 1927. The index number fluctuated from 151 in March to 160 in December.

House-rent.—The index number for house-rent was taken to be the same as in 1924.

The following table shows the annual averages of the index numbers of the various groups and items included in the Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Number for the years 1926, 1927 and 1928:—

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Commodities included in the Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Number

(July 1914=100)

Group or item	Annual average for 1926	Annual average for 1927	Annual average for 1928	Percentage rise (+) or fall (—) in 1928 over or below 1927
Rice	144	134	124	—7.5
Wheat	132	120	122	+10.0
Jowari	120	109	115	+4.6
Bajri	100	112	120	+7.2
Cereals	135	113	123	+10.6
Gram	140	124	152	+23.4
Turdal	135	112	144	+28.6
Pulses	132	118	150	+27.1
Cereals and Pulses	134	110	126	+15.5
Sugar (refined)	160	100	165	+65.0
Gul	100	100	152	+52.0
Tea	100	100	195	+95.0
Salt	100	100	157	+57.0
Beef	100	100	159	+59.0
Mutton	100	100	190	+90.0
Milk	100	100	191	+91.0
Ghee	100	100	183	+83.0
Potatoes	174	169	157	—7.1
Onions	329	278	230	—17.3
Cocconut oil	113	112	110	—1.8
Other articles of food	181	180	174	—3.3
All articles of food	152	151	144	—4.6
Fuel and lighting	165	164	149	—9.1
Clothing	164	152	156	+2.6
House-rent	172	172	172	...
Cost of Living	155	154	147	—4.5

Family Allowances in Spain

The Spanish Government recently adopted a Decree proposed by Mr. Aunos, Minister of Labour, amending the Act of 21st July 1926 relating to the granting of allowances to large families.

The amendment affects workers and officials of either sex who have between 8 and 18 children. The allowances granted vary from 100 to 1000 pesetas, and provision is made for free admission of the children of such persons to the schools and for immunity from certain taxes. The Decree applies to peasants as well as to wage-earners. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, September 3, 1928.)

The Efficiency of Indian Labour

A representative of the *Indian Daily Mail* visited the new plant of General Motors India, Limited, at Sewree on the afternoon of the 14th where he saw hundreds of Indian workmen busy at various operations in connection with the manufacture of motor cars.

It should be stated that assembly operations demanded dexterity concentration and thoroughness and the Indian workmen appeared to be thoroughly up to the mark.

Mr. R. G. Jones, the Regional Production Manager of General Motors in the East, was later interviewed by our representative on some of the points relating to Indian labour. In passing it might be mentioned that he has had considerable experience of labour in all parts of the world, particularly Japan, Poland, Java and China. Asked about the efficiency of local labour, Mr. Jones said that it was quite satisfactory and added:

"The Indian labour as I see it here, varies more in capacity than any country I have been. Some of the men have never had an opportunity to learn our kind of work and naturally pick it up very slowly, but the average ability and intelligence is as good as in other countries. We have had no difficulty in getting men able to handle our most important positions. We have a sufficient number of men who are exceptionally good."

He averred that what was required was education and patience to train them at the right speed. It was obvious that the men should not be required to go too fast as they were not used to this kind of work.

To another question, he said that Indian labour could adapt itself absolutely to new methods and conditions of work. It appeared to him that the men showed keenness in learning, which was a satisfactory feature so far as their training was concerned.

To the query: "Is there great absenteeism?", Mr. Jones replied that it was not much more than one found elsewhere. He added that the men liked the work and he had no serious complaint to make in this respect. Continuing, he pointed out that as regards the question of wasting time, whether in loitering or smoking, during working hours, the present labour at the plant was in the same position as he had found it in other parts of the world. He stated, however, that there was a normal percentage of men who wasted time, but that was also the case in the United States and in England. Accounting for this, he believed that it was due to the fact that the men did not distinctly understand what was expected of them. But he said that the men who knew what was exactly required of them did their work satisfactorily.

WORKING CONDITIONS

To a series of questions as to the working conditions at the plant, he replied: "We do everything we can to create a pleasant atmosphere and do not allow any executive or foreman to abuse workmen either in a physical, mental or any other way. And the result is that the men like coming to work regularly." (From "*Indian Daily Mail*," Bombay, January 15, 1929.)

Definition of Building IN THE COURT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Rabia, widow of Mahomed Tobir .. Applicant
against

Messrs. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Imperial
Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay .. Opposite party.

Claim—Rs. 1950.

In this case the mother of Usman Mahomed claims compensation for the death of her son who was killed while working for Messrs. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Limited, the latter being contractors for the construction of a transmission line to carry electric power from the power station near Kalyan to various sub-stations on the G. I. P. Railway. The application was made against the Railway Company who claimed to be indemnified by Messrs. W. T. Henleys, the contractors, under Section 12 of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act. On a reference made to it, the High Court has decided that the Railway Company is not liable as a principal because the work being done is not ordinarily part of their trade or business. The action, therefore, should have been brought in the first place against the contractors, but the contractors, Messrs. W. T. Henleys, have agreed that if compensation is found to be payable because the deceased was a workman and was killed by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, they will pay compensation on this application. The issues to be decided, therefore, are:—

- (1) Was the deceased a workman within the meaning of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act; and
- (2) Was he killed by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment?

Taking the second issue first, I find that at the time of his death he was engaged in carrying materials to and from the site of the work; that in using the railway track he was following the usual custom among workmen engaged on the work and that there was no prohibition against his doing so. That being so, I find that the accident arose out of and in the course of his employment.

As regards the issue as to whether or not the man is a workman, I am prepared to find that he was a workman under two of the headings in the Act, Schedule II. The first of these is paragraph 7 where a man can recover compensation if he is "employed in setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or post or any overhead electric cable." Mr. Salisbury argued that the absence of any reference to post in connection with an overhead electric cable and its presence in connection with a telegraph or telephone line indicates that a man who is engaged in erecting a support for a transmission line cannot recover compensation. That there is considerable doubt as to the meaning

of this Section is shown by the fact that the Act is now proposed to be amended by adding the word "post" after "cable"; but in my mind a reference to the Indian Electricity Act and the rules made thereunder makes it quite clear that an overhead electric cable cannot be set up without the use of a post or other support. Under those rules any power line must be at least 15 feet from the ground. If such transmission line passes over a street it has to be 20 feet from the ground; while it is laid down that no transmission line shall be accessible either from the ground or from any building or structure, whether permanent or temporary, except by the aid of a ladder or other special appliance. That being so, I find that the workman was engaged in setting up an overhead electric cable.

If, however, I am wrong in this, I think he will be entitled to recover under paragraph 6 (b) which says a workman can recover compensation if he is "employed in the construction of a building which is used, has been used or is designed to be used for industrial or commercial purposes and is, has been or is designed to be, not less than 20 feet in height measured from ground level to apex of the roof." These transmission towers are made of steel. They are 62 feet in height and stand on a base 10 feet square, tapering at the top to about 2 square feet. In this connection I should like to quote the remarks of Mr. Justice Byles in *Stevens v. Courley*, 7 C. B. (N. S.) page 112. "One may say of this or that structure this or that is not a building, but no general definition can be given and lexicographers do not attempt it. Without, therefore, presuming to do what others have failed to do, I may venture to suggest that by a building is usually understood "a structure of considerable size and intended to be permanent or at least to endure for a considerable time." What may be a building depends upon the circumstances under which a consideration of the word arises. In this case we are dealing with an Act which has for its object the giving of compensation to workmen injured while engaged in hazardous occupations. Where we find a workman engaged upon a structure made of steel 62 feet high and 10 feet square at the base, I do not think I am unduly stretching the meaning of the word by calling that structure a building within the meaning of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act. There are not many cases in England to guide one, but I remember a case, reference to which for the moment escapes me, where a wooden gantry used for carrying a crane during the construction of a hotel was held to be a building within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act. That being so, I hold that the deceased was a workman within the meaning of the Act and that his dependents are entitled to recover compensation.

Wages being agreed at Rs. 35, there will be an award for Rs. 1050.

(Signed) J. F. GENNINGS.

All-India Trade Union Congress

NINTH SESSION

The ninth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was opened on 18th December at Jharia with Mr. M. Daud in the chair. More than 150 delegates of various Labour Unions from all over India attended. A large number of visitors was also present, distinguished amongst these being Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Messrs. J. B. Sen, Bhupen Dutta, Chamanlal, Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. Ryan and Mr. F. W. Johnstone. The delegates and visitors squatted on the floor.

Mr. Gunendranath Roy, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of a short speech, made special mention of the conditions of labourers in Jharia coal fields which he characterised as deplorable, owing to the depression in the coal industry.

The President then delivered his address, which comprised 47 closely printed pages. At the outset he elaborately dealt with the history of industries and labour and the development of the factory system in India. Touching on the growth of the labour movement in India, the President observed that the present labour movement in India fell into four distinct periods according to the dominant forces which influenced the course of its appearance and development. The first period, he said, was the closing chapter of the old Panchayat system. The second started with the object of regulating child and women labour in factories during 1875 to 1891. The abolition of the indentured system was the main purpose of the third period, while the fourth period started with the principal aim of organising workers into trade unions.

WHAT THE REFORMS DID

Referring to the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, the President observed that reforms gave labour recognition for the first time which gave more impetus to the labour movement in India.

Discussing the various labour unions formed in India, the President said there were about 95,000 workers under the various unions in transport work, such as Railway Workers' Unions, Tramway Workers' Unions and Port Trust Workers' Unions. The President made references to the Calcutta Port Commissioners marine workers' strike, the Lilloah strike, the Bauria Jute mills strike, the Bombay textile industry strike and the Jamshedpur strike. He condemned the action of the Swaraj Party in the Calcutta Corporation in opposing the increment of one and a half rupee in the pay of scavengers and expressed sympathy with the workers of the South Indian Railway in respect of the strike and appealed that the cases now pending against workers and union men should be dropped. The President pleaded for the abolition of racial inequalities in railway service and for the establishment of a Wages Board and a Council of representatives of workers and employers for settling matters affecting living, housing and terms of service. He condemned the plea that labour interests and politics were widely divergent.

INDEPENDENCE OPPOSED

Speaking about the three constitutions for India proposed by the Moderates, the Independent Party and the All-Parties Conference, the

President remarked that they could accept neither the Independent Party's proposition of complete independence, as it was not feasible under present conditions, nor that of the Moderates. The constitution of Dominion Status was acceptable to them but they suggested universal adult franchise for men and women with guaranteed seats for labour representation in the Central and Provincial Legislatures, the provision of a Labour Ministry in those bodies and the protection of labour interests.

The Congress resumed its sitting at about 5 p.m. on the 19th. A resolution expressing grief at the irreparable loss suffered by the country and the Congress by the death of Lala Lajpatrai, who was the President of the first session of the Trade Union Congress, was passed.

After the annual report of the General Secretary had been adopted, Dewan Chamanlal moved a resolution condemning the action of Government in arresting Mr. Johnston, a representative of the League against Imperialism. The arrest was considered a deliberate attack against labour organisations in the country. Mr. Chamanlal said that it was a dangerous move on the part of Government from the point of view that such a move might lead workers to violence.

THREAT OF VIOLENCE

Whilst deploring the murder of the European police officer at Lahore, whose name, he said, was mentioned in connection with the assault on Lala Lajpatrai, he warned Government that though they were following a policy of non-violence, if the time came and the need arose and if there would be no other way than violence for their interests, then they would little hesitate to take up this course. Government looked upon the strength of labour organisations with a suspicious eye, and it was this that had inspired the arrest of Mr. Johnston. The speaker characterised the action of Government as vindictive and declared that if Government was vindictive they, on their part, would be vindictive too. He appealed to the House not to be excited, but to form more powerful Trade Unions throughout the country as an answer to such an action.

"A MISGUIDED POLICY"

Mr. E. Kirk, of the Madras Tramway and Electric Employees' Union, supporting the resolution, said it was a misguided policy.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also supported the resolution. He appealed for more solidarity and co-ordinated activity in labour organisations as a real answer to Mr. Johnston's arrest.

The resolution was passed unanimously and the President was authorised to communicate the resolution to the League Mr. Johnston represented.

Resolutions were also passed condemning the policy of employers in reducing cost of production, thereby entailing more work on operatives, and opposing the methods of retrenching workers and reducing their wages.

A protest was made against Imperialism in a resolution moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

A demand was made in another resolution which asked for immediate legislation for adult franchise, eight-hour day or 44-hour week, the fixing

minimum wage, the provision of old age and widows' and orphans' pensions, maternity benefit and weekly payment of wages. On the night of the 20th the Congress passed a resolution approving the action of Messrs. Chamanlal, Andrews, Bakhle, Mahabubal Huq and Mr. Bose in withdrawing from the British Commonwealth Labour Conference in London. The resolution charged the British Labour Party with betrayal of the working class in India.

Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose then moved a resolution asking Government immediately to promulgate legislation for the destruction of slum areas in industrial centres and offering subsidies and loans for building sanitary houses in those areas for the better housing of workers. He said that the high mortality amongst Indians working in industrial towns was due to the growing deterioration in their physical, moral and material conditions. A large number of delegates spoke supporting the resolution, which was passed.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the Port Trust Mariners strike, the Scavengers' strike and other strikes in Calcutta, the Lilloah strike, the Kharagpur strike, the South Indian Railway strike, the Bombay mill strike and the Bauria mill strike was moved from the chair and passed.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION

Dewan Chamanlal moved the last resolution of the day which ran as follows—

This Congress emphatically protests against the employment of police and military forces on almost every important occasion of strike or lockout in order to intimidate the strikers into submission resulting, in many cases, in the death of and grievous injury to unarmed workers. This Congress is of opinion that the use of police force in the interests of the employers and the withholding of protection of which workers often stand in need against the employers are inconsistent with that declared policy of neutrality and impartiality of Government in industrial disputes. This Congress warns Government against the grave discontent that is spreading among workers as a result of the unwarranted use of force against them. This Congress draws the attention of all provincial Trade Union Federations to the necessity of organising effectually for the declaration of a general strike in the eventuality of force being employed against workers.

The mover said that he was tired of speeches, protests and condemnations. The only thing necessary for the workers was to organise themselves strongly, which alone would save them from such things.

The resolution was carried.

(From "Times of India," Bombay, December 20 and 21, 1928.)

Trade Union Reorganisation in Italy

By a decision of the Head of the Italian Government, extensive changes are to be made in the Fascist trade union organisation in order to comply with the Administrative Regulation in execution of the Trade Unions Act. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 17, 1928.)

Note on the working of the Factories Act during 1927

The Factories Act remained unaltered during the year.

2. The total number of factories rose from 7251 to 7515, all the major provinces showing an increase with the exception of the Punjab where there was a decrease of 2. The increase of 121 in the number of rice mills is the only outstanding individual item. The total number of factories notified by local Governments under the provisions of section 2 (3) (b) of the Act rose from 122 in the preceding year to 160. But this is due mainly to an increase of 32 in the Central Provinces and Berar. No factories have yet been notified by the Government of Burma, but a special enquiry was made during the year in order to enable the Local Government to decide to what extent section 2 (3) (b) of the Act should be applied to the increasingly large number of small concerns, chiefly rice mills and saw mills, employing between 10 and 20 persons. The question of the notification of such factories is receiving the consideration of the Local Government, but this will necessitate an increase in the factory inspection staff of the province, as the number of such factories is reported to be about 300.

3. The factory population has now risen from 1,518,391 to 1,533,382. The table below indicates the steady increase maintained in recent years:—

Year	Factory population
1923	1,409,173
1924	1,455,592
1925	1,494,958
1926	1,518,391
1927	1,533,382

There was however a decrease during the year in Bombay, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and in Bangalore and Coorg, though the only substantial reduction was in the Punjab where the decrease of 2560 is ascribed to the poor cotton crop and to the centralization of the railway workshops resulting in the closing down of the Loco, carriage and wagon workshops at Rawalpindi. In Bombay, the decrease was mainly in the ginning and pressing industry owing to a poor crop in several areas, but the development in the bleaching and dyeing industry in the Ahmedabad mills resulted in increased employment and the number of operatives in the Bombay cotton mills also showed a small increase during the year. In spite of the further reduction in the number of employees in the jute factories in Bengal, there was a substantial increase in the factory population of the province, owing to the increased employment in iron and steel smelting works and allied engineering concerns. There was also a notable increase in Madras which was due to the increase in the number of factories.

4. There was a further increase during the year in the employment of women in factories, the total number having risen from 249,669 in 1926 to 253,158. But had it not been for the very substantial increase in Madras, the all-India total for 1927 would have shown a decrease, as there were reductions in the corresponding numbers for most of the other provinces

and administrations. The increase in Madras is ascribed mainly to the increase of female and child labour in the coffee-curing works, coir rope works, tea, cashew and groundnut factories in the western circle and to the presence of women and children in factories newly registered during the year. The number of children employed in factories fell from 60,094 in 1926 to 57,562, thereby maintaining the downward trend in the employment of children, to which reference was made in last year's report. The decrease is no doubt due to the greater restrictions which the Act imposes on the employment of children as compared to the employment of adults and also to the increasing efficiency of the arrangements for the certification of children. There was a decrease in all the major provinces except Madras where an increase of 867 is ascribed to the same causes which during the year led to an increase in the number of women employed in factories.

5. The percentage of factories maintaining a week of 48 hours for men is 27. In 14 per cent. more, men employed worked for 54 hours or less. The number working more than 54 hours a week is 59 per cent. For women the corresponding percentages are 31, 13 and 56. These figures do not indicate any material change in the situation as regards adults, but the Government of India are pleased to find that the percentage of factories which limit the hours of work of children to 30 in the week increased from 30 in 1926 to 36. Local Governments were engaged during the year in reviewing, at the request of the Government of India, the exemptions previously granted from various sections of the Act. It is hoped that, when the examination is completed and the revised notifications are issued in all provinces, the figures relating to exemptions will show a substantial improvement. In a number of cases, where it has not been found practicable to withdraw the previous exemptions, suitable conditions are being imposed to secure, as far as possible, compensatory benefits for the employees. So far as the year under report is concerned, there is no reduction in the number of factories in which the majority of operatives were exempted from certain sections of the Act and, in fact, the figures show a general increase except in regard to exemptions from section 27, the striking reduction under which is partly counterbalanced by the new exemptions from the provisions of section 26 appearing against Bengal and Assam. This is due to the fact that during the year the tea garden factories were allowed exemptions from the provisions of section 26 in lieu of the exemptions previously granted from the more important provisions of section 27 prescribing weekly hours of work. The reduction from 330 to 2 in the number of exemptions from the provisions of section 27 in the Punjab is due to the fact that the short period exemptions which were granted annually to cotton ginning factories were apparently not found necessary in 1927.

6. The number of reported accidents of all kinds rose from 14,866 in 1926 to 15,711 though the number of fatal accidents fell from 270 to 242. The increased all-India total is due largely to increases in Bombay where the 1927 figures show an excess of 816 over the 1926 figures and in Bengal where the corresponding increase is 541. The causes of the increase in Bombay are stated to be improved reporting, increasing carefulness on the part of employers in the treatment of accidents and the liberality of the

railways in taking into account minor injuries. In Bengal the explanation given for the increase is better reporting as a consequence of the strict watch by the Inspectorate and the moral effect of prosecutions for failure to report accidents. On the other hand, there was a considerable decrease in the total number of reported accidents in the United Provinces and in Ajmer-Merwara. The decrease in the United Provinces was principally in the railway workshops, while the decrease in Ajmer-Merwara was similarly confined principally to the workshops of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. In Bihar and Orissa though the number of accidents was somewhat less than in the preceding year, the progressive increase of accidents in the iron and steel industry since 1923 is viewed with concern and is the subject of special investigation. The reports of several provinces contain interesting discussions on the causes of accidents, but opinions vary as to the relative culpability of the employer and workman. Thus the Madras report states:—

"A great many of the accidents are due to the carelessness and ignorance of the operatives and accidents could, to a great extent, be avoided, if the persons concerned would take reasonable care.

The United Provinces report confirms this view:—

"A large number of accidents are of a trifling nature within the control of the workmen themselves and it is in this direction that difficulty in effecting improvement lies."

On the other hand, the Punjab Government:—

"Notices with great regret that there are still some factory owners who exhibit a lamentable disregard for the essential and oft-repeated precautions against accidents."

While the Burma report states that:—

"Experience indicates that a large number of accidents are due to lack of supervision and indulgence in unsafe practices."

It is, however, clear that the closest co-operation is necessary between employers, employees and the factory departments, if a substantial reduction is to be effected in the accident rate. It is satisfactory to note that progress in the fencing of dangerous machinery is being maintained in all provinces and that the Factory Inspectors are doing all they can to influence and encourage the managements with which they deal to give attention to safety measures. The value of safety posters as an aid in the reduction of accidents is gaining increasing recognition particularly in the railway workshops, and it is interesting to find that the Millowners Mutual Assurance Association in Bombay have agreed to bear the cost of the preparation of some of these posters for the textile industry.

7. There was no marked advance in welfare work during the year and some of the provincial reports indicate that the factory owners have not been able to incur any considerable expenditure for this purpose owing to the present state of trade depression. In Bombay, however, the progress made in previous years is being maintained. New hospitals and dispensaries have been opened in some of the mills in Ahmedabad and the treatment provided for the operatives is on a liberal scale. Six additional

creches were opened during the year in the Bombay mills for the infants of the women operatives and the creches started in previous years have made considerable progress.

In the matter of housing the progress made during the year is inconsiderable. Mention may, however, be made of the housing scheme undertaken by the Government of India at Nasik Road for their employees in the factories for the printing of stamps and currency notes. A new town has arisen in this place housing nearly 3,000 persons in comfort. Referring to this scheme, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, observes

"One is impressed by the order and cleanliness prevailing everywhere. The scheme is the best of its kind in the Presidency and particularly illustrates how most of the difficulties of modern industrialization may be avoided."

The question of ventilation continues to receive the attention of factory owners, and provincial reports indicate that textile mills are now being properly equipped with hygrometers and Kata thermometers and are recording readings systematically. Here too, the progress has been most marked in Bombay and particularly in Ahmedabad where the Millowners are rapidly recognising the need of efficient ventilating and cooling arrangements to neutralise the trying climatic conditions of that centre. The expenditure incurred on the installation of efficient cooling and ventilating plants is reported to have resulted in increased production and a more contented labour force.

8. The number of convictions obtained during the year for the contravention of the Factories Act was 1,420, the number of persons convicted being 432. The corresponding figures for 1926 were 1417 and 349. Advance in this respect is particularly marked in Madras and the Punjab. There are satisfactory indications of increasing strictness in the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, though there are continued complaints as to the inadequacy of fines imposed by Magistrates on factory managers convicted of offences under the Act. Some of the provincial reports rightly point out that inadequate fines, instead of having a deterrent effect, encourage the offenders to defy the law with profit to themselves and to pay willingly the light penalties imposed on them.

9. The percentage of factories inspected during the year rose from 88 in 1926 to 89, the total number of factories inspected being 6692 as compared with 6399 in 1926. There was also a satisfactory increase in the number of factories which were inspected more than once. As in previous years, the largest number of uninspected factories are in Assam and Bengal, but a measure of improvement has been achieved in both these provinces and it must be admitted that there are special difficulties connected with the application of the Act to the tea-garden factories. The Jalpaiguri office in Bengal was opened during the year under review for the more efficient administration of the Act in the tea-gardens of the province, and the Government of Assam are at the present moment endeavouring to find a suitable candidate to discharge the combined duties of Electrical Inspector and Inspector of Factories in Assam. If a suitable officer can be found, the appointment will doubtless effect an improvement in the work of

factory inspection in that province. In Bihar and Orissa the number of uninspected factories rose from 50 in 1926 to 140. This was mainly due to the absence of an Inspector on leave without a substitute being appointed in his place. The report of the Chief Inspector of Factories draws attention to the necessity for an increase in the staff of the Department. The Factories Department in the Punjab received an addition by the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Inspector of Factories who is utilized partly in making prompt investigations of fatal and serious accidents and in dealing with matters connected with prosecutions. The work of factory inspection is increasing in every province, and the Government of India consider that satisfactory progress has been maintained during the year in the administration of the Act.

Japan and Sickness Insurance

By letter of 26th November 1928 the Japanese Government Delegation to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office informed the Secretary General of the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 405, paragraph 6, of the Treaty of Versailles, of the action taken by the Japanese Government upon the Recommendation concerning the general principles of sickness insurance adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Tenth (1927) Session.

Sickness insurance legislation in Japan consists at present of the Sickness Insurance Act and the Regulations under it and a number of Decrees concerning mutual-aid associations in Government enterprises.

Only persons employed in industrial undertakings are insured in Japan. Insurance does not therefore cover "every person who performs... work under a contract of service or apprenticeship," as the Recommendation provides. National legislation is not in accordance with the Recommendation as regards the scope of insurance benefits.* The Japanese insurance system has been so recently introduced that the revision of it, to bring it into conformity with the principles of the Recommendation, could not be undertaken without great difficulty. In these circumstances, it is not considered possible to adopt the Recommendation at present. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 17, 1928.)

Industrial Census in Argentina

On 12th September 1928 the Argentine Chamber of Deputies approved a Bill providing for a census of employers and workers in commerce and industry. The Bill has been referred to the Senate. The proposed census is to be undertaken by the Social Welfare Fund, and is to be carried out for the whole territory of the Republic within one year. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, October, 29, 1928.)

*The Japanese Act differs from the Recommendation in two respects: the latter recommends that the duration of sickness benefit, in the absence of a system of invalidity insurance, should be one year, instead of six months as provided by the Act; and the Act does not contain provisions enabling insurance institutions to grant additional benefits.

Maternity Benefit for Factory Women

Report of the Select Committee

In the September 1928 issue of the *Labour Gazette* the text of Asavale's Bill to regulate the employment of women in factories some time before and sometime after confinement and to make provision for the payment of maternity benefit was printed together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It was also pointed out in the same issue that the Bill was read for the first time and referred to a Select Committee. The following is the Report of the Select Committee:—

The undersigned members* of the select committee appointed to consider Bill No. VI of 1928 (a Bill to regulate the employment of women in factories some time before and some time after confinement and to provide for the payment of maternity benefit to them), have the honour to report as follows:—

We have carefully considered the bill and have made various changes in it. The reasons for the principal changes are noted against the clauses mentioned below.

Clause 1.—We do not think that the Act should apply to the whole of the presidency at once. We propose that it should apply in the first instance to the principal industrial towns of the presidency and that Government should have power to extend it to such other places as it thinks fit. Sub-clause (b) has therefore been deleted and we have drafted a new clause 2 to give effect to the above proposal.

Clause 3.—Original clause 2 has been recast. The definition of "maternity benefit" has been made more precise. The definition of "qualified medical practitioner" has been omitted as under the new procedure proposed by us, a certificate from a medical practitioner becomes unnecessary.

Clause 4.—The principle of the original clause 3 (a) is embodied in the new clause 4. We consider that a period of compulsory rest for four weeks following the confinement is sufficient rest for the mother. We also propose to make it illegal for her to work in any factory during this period.

Clause 5.—The proposals made in the original clause 3 (c) have been considerably altered and have now been incorporated in the new clause 5. We think that there is no necessity to establish a maternity benefit fund as, in our opinion, the benefit should be paid directly by the employer at a fixed rate and for a fixed period. We suggest that it should be paid at the rate of annas 8 per day for the actual period of absence not exceeding three weeks before confinement and for four weeks immediately after confinement. We think, however, that before a woman is entitled to maternity benefit under this Act, she should have been employed in the factory of the employer from whom she claims maternity benefit for not less than six months immediately preceding the date on which she gives notice under the new clause 6.

Clause 6.—The procedure suggested in original clause 3 (b) of the bill seems to us to present many practical difficulties. We therefore propose

*Note.—The signatures of Messrs. J. B. Petit, K. F. Nariman, W. S. Mukadam, Lalji Naran ji and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar will be notified when received.

a new procedure embodied in the new clause 6 of the bill under which a pregnant woman can absent herself from work after notifying her employer to do so owing to approaching confinement. In view of the provision made in new clause 5 of the bill that she should not be entitled to maternity benefit for more than three weeks before confinement, and that maternity benefit for the three weeks should be paid on production of a certified extract from a birth register, we think that the period of her absence from work will, in her own interest, approximate as nearly as possible to the period of three weeks immediately preceding her confinement.

Clause 7.—While retaining the proposal in the original clause 4, we have in drafting this clause proposed a new provision under which even if the child does not survive the mother the maternity benefit due will be paid to the legal representative of the mother.

Clause 8.—The original clause 5 has been retained with slight verbal alterations.

Clauses 9, 10 and 11.—While retaining old clause 6 as new clause 10, we have proposed new clauses 9 and 11 under which penalties have been suggested for the infringement by the woman herself of the provision of the bill intended solely for her benefit.

Clauses 12, 13 and 15.—These provisions are in conformity with similar provisions (sections 48, 49 and 36) in the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, and seem to us to be salutary.

Clause 14.—We have modified the original clause 7 in order to make it accord with the new procedure suggested by us. We have provided that the rules framed by Government should be submitted to the Bombay Legislative Council after previous publication.

We have deleted original clause 8 as being unnecessary.

We recommend that this report, with a copy of the bill as amended, together with the minutes of dissent, if any, be published in English, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in Sindhi in the *Sind Official Gazette*.

(Signed) GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATALLAH.

() A. M. MANSURI.

() R. S. ASVALE.

() F. W. ALLISON.

() R. G. PRADHAN.

() JETHALAL CHIMANLAL SWAMINARAYAN.

() S. K. BOLE.

() NARAYANDAS ANANDJI BECHAR.

() SYED MUNAWAR (subject to a minute of dissent).

() B. G. PAHALAJANI.

() SAKARLAL BALABHAI (subject to a minute of dissent).

() JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM (subject to a minute of dissent).

() K. M. MUNSHI.

() S. A. SARDESAI.

() R. M. MAXWELL.

(Minute of dissent by Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C.)

In the draft prepared by the Select Committee as the payment of the benefit is left to the employer there is a danger of an unscrupulous employer

dismissing a woman after third or fourth month of pregnancy when pregnancy can easily be observed and before the period of three weeks when she can give notice of her intention to remain and when it is illegal for the employer to dismiss her. This is the real defect of the scheme of the Select Committee and it is for this purpose that the original Bill had provided the establishment of a Maternity Benefit Fund under public control. If the scheme of the Select Committee is to be retained, it will have to be made illegal for the employer to dismiss a woman after the 3rd month of pregnancy and not after three weeks before confinement.

(Signed) SYED MUNAWAR.

(Minute of dissent by Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, M.L.C.)

The penalty provided for breach of the provisions of this Act by an employer, under clause 10, is very high. I suggest that this should not exceed Rs. 100 (one hundred) only.

(Signed) SAKARLAL BALABHAI.

(Minute of dissent by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, M.L.C.)

I hold the view that the State should share with the employer the burden of the maternity benefit. An undertaking to this effect had been given to the Council by the late General Member, Sir Cowasji Jehangir. That undertaking should now be carried out.

I would delete clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 14. The power given to the Governor in Council under this clause is too wide.

3rd November 1928.

(Signed) JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.

The following is the text of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the employment of women in factories some time before and some time after confinement and to provide for the payment of maternity benefit to them in the manner hereinafter provided; And Whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by sub-section (3) of section 80-A of the Government of India Act (5 and 6 Geo. V, c. 61), and the previous sanction of the Governor required by section 80-C of the said Act have been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 192 .

2. *Extent and operation.*—(1) This Act shall apply in the first instance to the Bombay Suburban District and the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Surat, Broach, Jalgaon, Sholapur, Belgaum, Amalner and Karachi. The Government may, from time to time, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* extend this Act to such other places as it thinks fit.

(2) It shall come into operation on the _____ day of _____ 192 .

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

(a) "Employer" includes an occupier of a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), and the manager of a factory;

(b) the expressions "employ," "employed," "factory," and "inspector of factories" shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them under the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911).

(c) "maternity benefit" means the amount of money payable under the provisions of this Act to a woman employed in a factory.

4. After this Act comes into operation,—

(1) *Employment of or work by women in factories prohibited during certain period.*—No employer shall knowingly employ a woman in any factory during the four weeks immediately following the day of her delivery; and

(2) no woman shall work in any factory during the four weeks immediately following the day of her delivery.

5. *Right to payment of maternity benefit.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every woman employed in a factory shall be entitled to the payment of maternity benefit at the rate of eight annas a day for the actual days of her absence for the period immediately preceding her confinement and for the four weeks immediately following her confinement as mentioned in sub-section (2).

Provided that a woman shall not be entitled to maternity benefit unless she has been employed in the factory of the employer from whom she claims maternity benefit for a period of not less than six months immediately preceding the date on which she notifies her intention under sub-section (1) of section 6.

(2) The maximum period for which any woman shall be entitled to the payment of maternity benefit shall be seven weeks, that is to say, three weeks up to and including the day of her delivery and four weeks immediately following that day. If a woman dies during this period the maternity benefit shall be payable only for the days up to and including the day of her death.

6. *Procedure regarding payment of maternity benefit.*—(1) Any woman employed in a factory and entitled to maternity benefit under the provisions of this Act, who is pregnant may, on any day, give notice in writing to her employer stating that she expects to be confined within one month next following, that her maternity benefit may be paid to her, and that she will not work in any employment during the period for which she receives maternity benefit.

(2) The employer shall thereupon permit such woman to absent herself from the factory from the following day until four weeks after the day of her delivery.

(3) The amount of maternity benefit for the period up to and including the day of delivery shall be paid by the employer to the woman within forty-eight hours of the production of a certified extract from a birth register stating that the woman has given birth to a child. The amount due for the subsequent period shall be paid punctually each fortnight in arrear.

7. *Payment of maternity benefit in case of a woman's death.*—If a woman entitled to maternity benefit under this Act dies during the period for which she is entitled to maternity benefit the employer shall pay the amount of maternity benefit due, if the newly born child survives her, to the person who undertakes the care of the child; and if the child does not survive her to her legal representative.

8. *Notice of dismissal to be given to a woman during period of maternity benefit.*—When a woman absents herself from work in accordance with the provisions of this Act it shall not be lawful for her employer to give her notice of dismissal during such absence or on such a day that the notice will expire during such absence.

9. *Forfeiture of maternity benefit.*—If a woman works in any factory after she has been permitted by her employer to absent herself under the provisions of section 6 she shall forfeit her claim to the payment of the maternity benefit to which she is entitled.

10. *Penalty for contravention of the Act by an employer.*—If any employer contravenes the provisions of this Act he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

11. *Penalty for contravention of the Act by a woman.*—If any woman works in any factory within four weeks of the date of her delivery she shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

12. *Cognisance of offences.*—(1) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the inspector of factories.

(2) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the First Class shall try any offence against this Act or any rules thereunder.

13. *Limitation of prosecutions.*—No Court shall take cognisance of any offence against this Act or any rule thereunder unless complaint thereof is made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

14. *Rules.*—(1) The Governor in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for,—(a) the preparation and maintenance of a muster roll and the particulars to be entered in such roll; (b) the inspection of factories for the purposes of this Act by inspectors of factories; (c) the exercise of powers and the performance of duties by inspectors of factories for the purposes of this Act; (d) the method of payment of maternity benefit in so far as provision has not been made in this Act; and (e) any other matter for which no provision has been made in this Act and for which provision is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, necessary.

(3) Any such rule may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(4) The making of rules under this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication. Such rules shall be laid on the table of the Bombay Legislative Council for one month previous to the next session thereof and shall be liable to be rescinded or modified. If any rule is modified the Governor in Council may accept the modification and reissue the rule accordingly or may rescind the rule.

15. *Copies of this Act and rules thereunder to be exhibited.*—A copy of the provisions of this Act and the rules thereunder in the local vernacular shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place by the employer in every factory in which women are employed.

Amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act

A Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 4th September 1928 with a view to amending Section 11 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. It was pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the existing Section 11 of the Act admitted of doubt in two respects, namely: (1) It did not indicate clearly whether the first appeal lay to the judge appointed for the area within which the Registrar's office is situated or to the judge appointed for the area within which the head office of the trade union is situated. The amendment is intended to make it clear that the latter is the competent court; (2) It did not indicate clearly what judge might be appointed to hear appeals in the Presidency towns and in Rangoon. The amendment is designed to make it clear that in such areas the appeal lies to the High Court and there is no second appeal. The opportunity has also been taken to define clearly the powers of the High Court in second appeals.

The Bill passed into an Act and received the assent of the Governor General on 25th September 1928. The following is the text of the Act.

ACT No. XV OF 1928.

An Act to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, for a certain purpose.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, (XVI of 1926.) 1926, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 1928.

2. *Substitution of new section for section 11, Act XVI of 1926.*—For Section 11 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, (XVI of 1926) 1926, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"11. *Appeal.*—(1) Any person aggrieved by any refusal of the Registrar to register a Trade Union or by the withdrawal or cancellation of a certificate of registration may, within such period as may be prescribed, appeal—

(a) where the head office of the Trade Union is situated within the limits of a Presidency-town or of Rangoon, to the High Court, or

(b) where the head office is situated in any other area, to such Court, not inferior to the Court of an additional or assistant Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for that area.

(2) The appellate Court may dismiss the appeal, or pass an order directing the Registrar to register the Union and to issue a certificate of registration under the provisions of section 9 or setting aside the order for withdrawal or cancellation of the certificate, as the case may be, and the Registrar shall comply with such order.

(3) For the purpose of an appeal under sub-section (1) an appellate Court shall, so far as may be, follow the same procedure and have the same powers as it follows and has when trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, (V of 1908) 1908, and may direct by whom the whole

any part of the costs of the appeal shall be paid, and such costs shall be recovered as if they had been awarded in a suit under the said Code.

(4) In the event of the dismissal of an appeal by any Court appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1), the person aggrieved shall have a right of appeal to the High Court, and the High Court shall, for the purpose of such appeal, have all the powers of an appellate Court under sub-sections (2) and (3), and the provisions of those sub-sections shall apply accordingly."

International Labour Office

RATIFICATIONS OF CONVENTIONS

The total number of ratifications registered on 1st December 1928 was 333; the number registered in the course of 1928 was 84, as against 34 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

The 84 registered in 1928 were ratifications by the following States: Luxemburg (25), Cuba (16), Hungary (12), France (6), Germany (4), Japan and the Netherlands (3), Austria, Belgium, Latvia and Portugal (2), Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, India, Italy, and Poland (1).

The Conventions which obtained the largest number of ratifications in 1928 were the following: the Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents (11), the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (7), the Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (5), the Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship (5), the Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers (4), and the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents (4).

The following Conventions came into force in consequence of ratifications registered in 1928: the Convention concerning night work in bakeries (26th May 1928), the Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement (4th April 1928), the Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen (16th April 1928), the Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants, and the Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers (13th July 1928).

The Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 1927 Session (those relating to sickness insurance), were first ratified by Germany and Luxemburg. One of them has also been ratified by Hungary. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 3, 1928.)

THE British Unemployment Insurance Act, 1928, received the Royal Assent on 28th November.

The Act, which has only one operative clause, increases temporarily the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000. No alteration was made in the Bill, which has now become an Act, during its passage through Parliament. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, December 1928.)

Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

Returns for Fourth Quarter 1928

AN INCREASE OF NEARLY 70 PER CENT. IN MEMBERSHIP

The Quarterly Reviews of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency prepared by the Labour Office are published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for the months of January, April, July and October. Prior to the Review for the Third Quarter of the year 1927 which was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for October 1927, these reviews were published in the issues for the months of March, June, September and December. The information for these reviews in the case of the Unions in Bombay City and Ahmedabad used to be procured by the Investigators of the Labour Office personally from the officers of the Unions concerned, and through District officers in the case of the Unions in the rest of the Presidency. In view, however, of the large increase in the number of Unions, particularly in Bombay City, it was becoming almost impossible to collect the information required personally. A change in the manner of collecting the information was made by adopting the schedule method. It is gratifying to note that almost all Unions in the Bombay Presidency returned the information required in the schedules which were circulated for the necessary information for the fourth quarter of the year 1928. Every endeavour is made to include in these reviews all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, but it often happens that some Unions do not notify their existence to the authorities concerned with the collection of the necessary information. It would be desirable both in the interests of the Unions themselves and of the Labour Office if the persons who are concerned with the creation of new Unions notify their formation either to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence (Labour Office) at Bombay or to the Labour Investigator of the Government of Bombay at Ahmedabad.

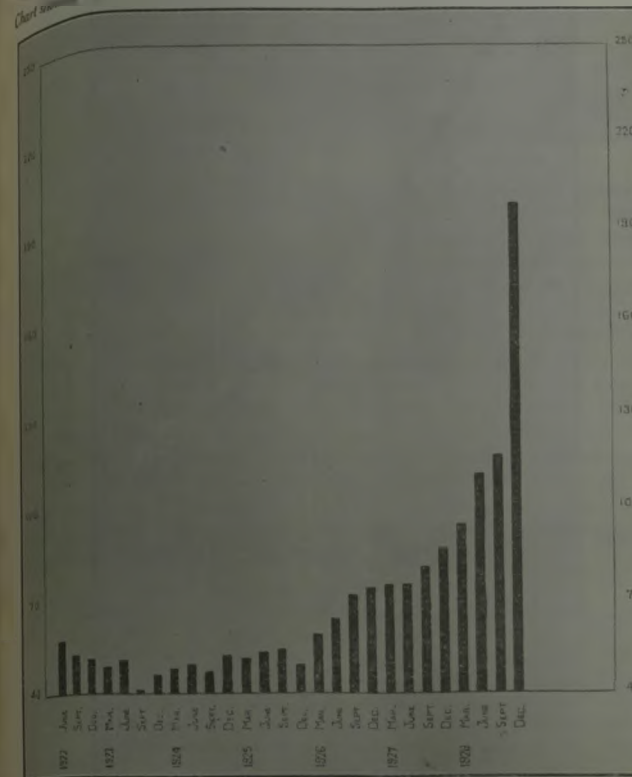
The latest information regarding Trade Unions in this Presidency for the fourth quarter of the year 1928, based upon the returns furnished by the Trade Unions, is summarised in three tables on pages 472 to 500 of this issue. Table I gives the names of the Federations or Associations of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, the names of the principal office-bearers of each Federation, and the names of the affiliated Unions in each case. Table II gives, by localities or centres, the names of all Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, the number of members in each Union and the names and addresses of the principal office-bearers. Table III shows the rates of membership fees for different classes of members, the average monthly income for the latest quarter for which information is available and the average monthly expenditure in the same way for each of the Unions given in Table II.

The most important events associated with the Trade Union movement in the Bombay Presidency since the publication of the last review are:—

- (a) The creation of a new Union covering the workers employed by the Oil Companies in Bombay;
- (b) The continuation of acute labour unrest in the Bombay Textile Mills notwithstanding the settlement arrived at on the 4th October 1928;

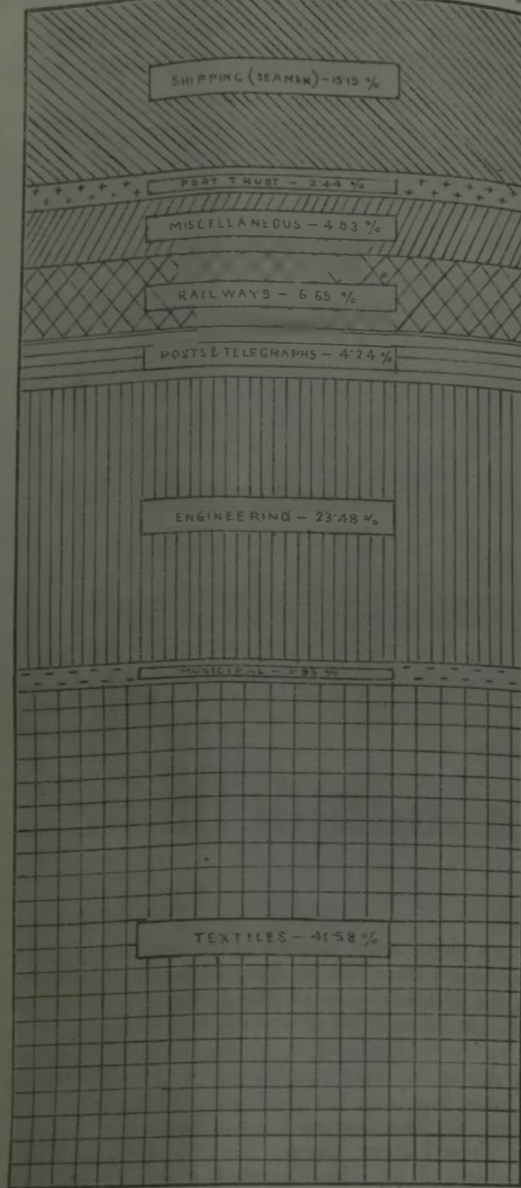
- (c) conduct by the Joint Strike Committee of the proceedings Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee;
- (d) formation of six new Unions in the Presidency; and unprecedented expansion of Trade Union organisations textile workers in Bombay City.

Chart showing Growth of Trade Union Membership in the Bombay Presidency (Figures in Thousands)



There has been a phenomenal increase in the membership of the Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union from 324, as reported for the third quarter of the year 1928 in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette* to 54,000 as at 1st December. At the moment of writing, the membership of this Union is reported to have increased to 65,000. The following six Unions were formed during the quarter under review: (1) The Mazagon Dock Employees' Union, Bombay; (2) The Bombay Oil Companies Employees Union, Bombay; (3) The Customs Clerical Employees' Union; (4) The Karachi Port Trust Labour Union, Karachi; (5) The Sind Workers' Union, Hyderabad and (6) The Khandesh Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union, Jalgaon.

Chart showing Percentage Distribution of Trade Union Membership in the Bombay Presidency.



As at 1st December 1928.

The tendency amongst employers to recognise Unions of their employees only after registration under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, is increasing. The following three Unions were registered under the Act since the publication of the names of the registered Unions given on page 168 of the October 1928 issue of the *Labour Gazette*—

- (1) The Bombay Oil Companies Employees' Union, Bombay;
- (2) The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, Bombay; and
- (3) The Mazagon Dock Employees' Union, Bombay.

The total number of Unions registered in the Bombay Presidency amounts to 94 but the amalgamation of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union and the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union into the G. I. P. Railway Union reduces the total number of Unions in the Presidency as registered to 31.

The total number of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, as mentioned in Tables II and III, now stands at 94 as compared with 88 mentioned in the October 1928 issue of the *Labour Gazette* and as compared with 38 Unions reported just a little over three years ago in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1925. Of these 94 Unions, 45 are in Bombay City, 40 in Ahmedabad and 9 in the rest of the Presidency. The total membership of these Unions stands at 198,072 as compared with 117,004 for the previous quarter, showing an increase of 67.29 per cent. The number of members in the Unions having their offices in Bombay has risen from 84,743 to 160,787 or by 89.75 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions increased from 17,943 to 23,594 or by 31.49 per cent, mainly owing to the membership of the Thistle Union increasing from 7055 to 11,480. The number of members in the Unions in the rest of the Presidency fell from 14,318 to 13,691 notwithstanding the increase in the number of Unions from 36 to 39. The following table summarises the position in regard to the membership of the Unions:—

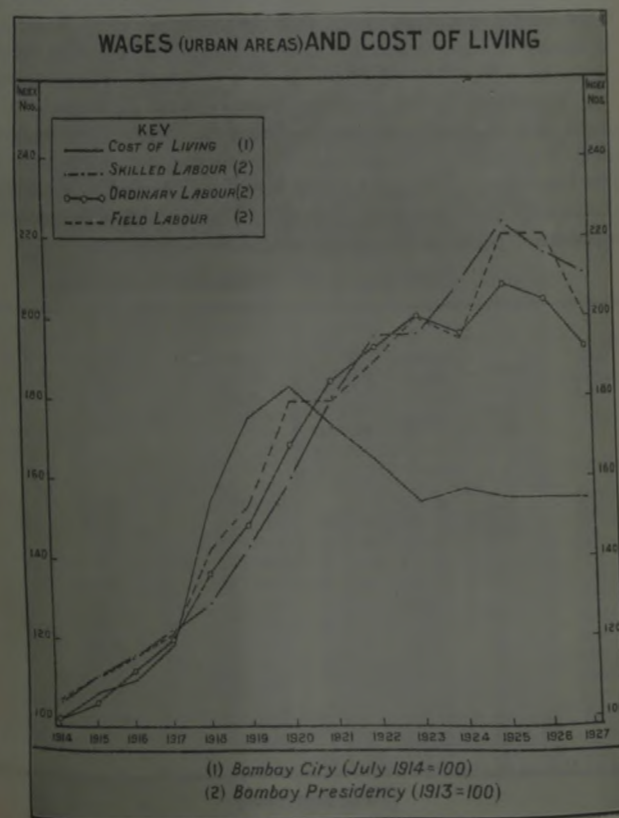
Summary Table showing the Membership of the Unions

Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on previous quarter	Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on previous quarter
Dec 1925..	22	57,914		Dec 1925..	38	49,318	
Mar 1926..	23	52,776	- 8.87	Mar 1926..	51	59,544	+ 20.73
June 1926..	22	51,472	- 2.47	June 1926..	53	64,572	+ 8.37
Sept 1926..	22	48,669	- 5.45	Sept 1926..	56	72,411	+ 12.20
Dec 1926..	21	51,276	+ 5.08	Dec 1926..	56	74,875	+ 3.28
Mar 1927..	19	41,646	- 18.77	Mar 1927..	56	75,602	+ 1.37
June 1927..	19	46,037	+ 10.54	June 1927..	66	75,847	+ 0.32
Sept 1927..	19	46,037	+ 5.4	Sept 1927..	68	81,107	+ 6.97
Dec 1927..	21	48,502	+ 5.4	Dec 1927..	72	87,340	+ 7.67
Mar 1928..	21	49,729	+ 2.5	Mar 1928..	74	95,321	+ 9.26
June 1928..	21	47,242	- 5.0	June 1928..	87	111,320	+ 16.89
Sept 1928..	36	52,227	+ 10.7	Sept 1928..	88	117,004	+ 5.10
Dec 1928..	36	51,625	- 1.25	Dec 1928..	94	198,072	+ 85.50
Mar 1929..	38	53,591	+ 3.8				
June 1929..	38	54,175	+ 1.09				

(To be continued.)

Mofussil Labour and Wages, 1927-28

Prices expressed in terms of the Cost of Living Index for Working Classes in Bombay City reached their peak during the year 1920. The Cost of Living Index fell steadily from an average of 183 (July 1914=100) during the year 1920, to 154 in 1923, rose to 157 in 1924, remained steady at 155 during the years 1925 and 1926 and fell to 154 in 1927. With the exception of slight falls in the wages of ordinary labour in the year 1919 and field labour in 1921 in the rural areas of the Presidency and in the wages of both ordinary and field labour in urban areas in 1924, the average daily wages of all classes of mofussil labour rose steadily from 1914 till the end of the year 1925. During the year 1926 the wages of field labour in urban areas and ordinary labour in rural areas remained steady but skilled labour in rural areas was able to command slightly higher wages owing to the migration of artisans to centres where new constructional works created a demand. The year 1926 showed a definite check in the upward trend of mofussil wages and in the year 1927 the daily wages of all classes of labour, as expressed in terms of averages for the whole Presidency, showed decreases ranging from three to ten per cent.



Skilled and unskilled labour in the rural areas of the Konkan Circle and unskilled labour in Sind were, notwithstanding the general fall in the average daily wages of all classes of labour in the Presidency, able to command their former high wages owing to the demand from the Railways in Bombay City in connexion with the electrification of the local services both the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. lines and the works in connexion with the Lloyd Barrage in Sind. Field labour in the rural areas of Sind suffered the most severe set-back, losing more than four annas in the rupee wages as compared with 1926. On the other hand, both skilled and unskilled labour in Gujarat were able to command slightly higher rates in the last few months of the year owing to the keen demand for labour on reconstruction work consequent on the heavy floods during the 1927 monsoon, but the daily average wages for the year for the whole Division were lower than those in the previous year. The following table shows the index numbers of the daily average wages of all classes of mofussil labour in the year 1927 as compared with the year 1926, by Divisions and Economic Circles and for the Presidency, with and without Sind:—

Index Numbers of Daily Average Wages in 1927
(1926=100)

Divisions	Field Labour		Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour		Skilled Labour	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Northern Division	98	85	90	90	97	85
Central Division	80	100	90	94	97	100
Southern Division	91	100	93	94	94	104
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle	102	81	88	83	97	83
Deccan Circle	84	96	92	93	95	101
Konkan Circle	91	100	100	108	95	103
Presidency Proper	90	94	91	94	97	96
Sind	102	74	100	102	99	97
Whole Presidency	90	91	94	97	97	96

Although District wages suffered a set-back during the year 1927 the percentage increases in the average daily wages of each class of labour for the Presidency considered as a whole as compared with the pre-war year were substantially higher than the percentage increase in the Cost of Living Index. There are, however, cases where the purchasing power of the labourers has gone down substantially e.g., for field labourers in the rural areas of the Central Division where the real wage index, on the basis of the Bombay City Cost of Living Index, as compared with the pre-war year was 91.5*. The following table shows the index numbers of the daily average wages in 1926 and 1927 with the year 1913 as base in the same way as in the preceding table:—

* It is important to point out that in arriving at this figure the pre-war year (1913) has been taken as the base for wages and the pre-war month (July 1914) as the base for the Cost of Living Index.

Index Numbers of Daily Average Wages in 1926 and 1927
(1913=100)

Divisions	Field Labour				Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour	
	1926		1927		1927	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Northern Division ..	258	267	253	227	281	247
Central Division ..	200	188	160	188	170	178
Southern Division ..	219	150	200	150	183	174
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle ..	261	280	267	227	271	263
Deccan Circle ..	206	169	172	163	170	167
Konkan Circle ..	219	200	200	200	200	190
Presidency Proper ..	216	200	195	188	196	194
Sind ..	206	206	210	153	209	169
Whole Presidency ..	221	194	200	176	204	181

Divisions	Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour		Skilled Labour			
	1927		1926		1927	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Northern Division ..	252	224	256	277	249	236
Central Division ..	152	167	194	202	188	202
Southern Division ..	170	163	195	185	184	
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle ..	238	219	252	270	244	226
Deccan Circle ..	157	156	194	190	183	193
Konkan Circle ..	200	205	238	260	227	269
Presidency Proper ..	178	183	216	221	210	212
Sind ..	209	172	209	181	207	175
Whole Presidency ..	192	176	216	215	211	206

Collectors of almost all Districts report that the economic condition of the labouring classes was, on the whole, good, except in Gujarat, where both the agriculturists and the labourers suffered heavily during the second half of the year 1927 on account of the floods. There is an increasing tendency on the part of labour in the Northern Division to be attracted towards industrial rather than agricultural work owing to the inducement of a higher wage, the amenities of town life and the opportunities for whole families to be employed in the same business. The employment of industrial labour on a wholly cash wage is steadily leading to the decline of the payment of wages in kind in agriculture as the labourers in places adjacent to district towns demand a consolidated wage in cash instead of remuneration partly in cash and partly in grain or a noonday meal

Although the employment of *Haris* (annual servants) in most Districts in the Northern Division continues. There are signs of an improvement in the standard of life and in ideas of sanitation although no District has reported any improvement in efficiency during the last few years. In some Districts where the economic situation is as acute as ever persons of little education dislike field work and manual labour and prefer clerical employment in Government or commercial offices but the Collector of the Kolaba District observes that primary education in rural areas shows no signs yet of any influence on the labour market. The introduction of cheap motor services throughout the Presidency has led to an unusual increase in the mobility of labour but the independence of mofussil labour and its high bargaining power, which were so manifest during the years 1923 to 1926 have been somewhat checked in consequence of the inevitable fall in wages which generally follows a decline in the Cost of Living. Migration in the Presidency during the year under report was more inter-District than inter-Divisional and with the exception of the normal movements according to seasons and the influx of labour into the British Districts from the Native States particularly in Gujarat, there was no migration of importance in the Presidency during the year under report.

Agricultural Labour.—In the Northern Division the heavy rains of 1927 caused considerable damage to the agriculturists in almost all Talukas of the Ahmedabad District and in the Amod, Vagra and Jambusar Talukas of the Broach District. In some tracts where there were chances of saving the crops, field labourers were able to command as high a wage as a rupee per day. Much of the field labour in the Broach District is done by permanent servants called *Haris*. They render service in return for cash advances with stipulations for food and clothing. They are prone to absconding and this tendency was much more in evidence during the year under report on account of the demand created by the floods. The classes that generally offer their services as *Haris* are the Kolis, the Bhils, the Telavias and members of the backward classes. In tracts where the crops were totally ruined, field labourers were able to secure employment as unskilled labourers on reconstruction work. In the Thana District most of the original field labourers generally secure employment nowadays as unskilled workers and they found ample work during the year 1927 in Rice, Brick and Match factories; in the timber and charcoal business; and in Railway works such as the remodelling of stations and yards consequent on electrification, particularly the terminal station of the G. I. P. Railway at Bombay, the construction of a big power house at Kalyan and the new railway alignment at Bhore Chat. The cultivators in this District had to import their field labour during the transplanting and harvesting periods from the surrounding districts. Such labourers received a rupee per day including cash payment, cooked rations and the expenses of the outward journey.

In the Central Division there was ample employment for field labourers in all districts owing to a favourable monsoon. The annual labourers (*Saldars*, as they are called in this Division) demanded higher wages than

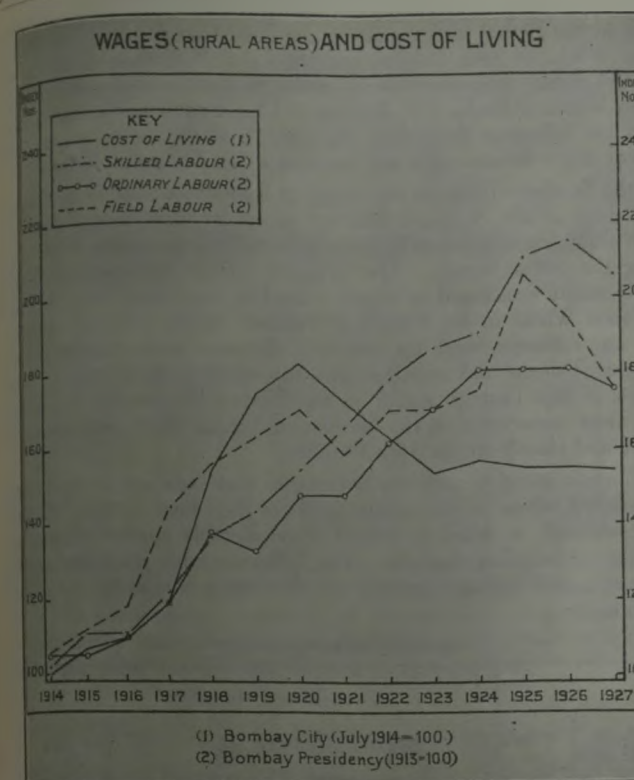
ever before in consequence of Government granting lands to the Bhils in the West Khandesh District. It is this fact which probably led Mr. Bhonsle, M.L.C., from the West Khandesh District to introduce a Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council to provide that the *Saldars* should be prohibited from leaving the service of their employers during the periods for which they have undertaken agreements for service in writing. In the Nasik District the operations of the Forest Department in the Peint Taluka provided ample employment for field labourers from the whole District during the off-season.

In the Southern Division there was a shortage of labour, as usual, in the above-ghat talukas of the Kanara District whereas the supply in the coastal talukas was greater than the demand. Some field labourers from the Dharwar, Navalgund and Kod Talukas in the Dharwar District had to migrate in search of work owing to the unfavourable character of the monsoon. The grant of *tagavi* loans on an extensive scale in the Bijapur District created a great demand for labour in all Talukas. In spite of the fall in wages in this Division, there was no appreciable change in the economic condition of labour.

The condition of the crops in most districts in Sind was not satisfactory on the whole during the year owing to the late rise and early fall of the river which necessitated a heavy remission of land revenue and adversely affected the condition of agricultural labourers to some extent. There was consequently some migration of the tenants-at-will from the Rohri and Ubauro Talukas to Sukkur to seek a livelihood on the Lloyd Barrage works where plenty of employment was available. The following table shows the daily average wages of field labourers during the years 1913, 1926 and 1927 in the neighbourhood of District Headquarters towns (urban areas) and in the more rural areas by Divisions and Economic Circles and for the Presidency with and without Sind :—

Field Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in					
	1913		1926		1927	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Northern Division	0 4 9	0 3 9	0 12 3	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 6
Central Division	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Southern Division	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 9	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle	0 4 6	0 3 9	0 11 9	0 10 6	0 12 0	0 8 6
Deccan Circle	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 9 3	0 6 9	0 7 9	0 6 6
Konkan Circle	0 5 3	0 4 6	0 11 6	0 9 0	0 10 6	0 9 0
Presidency Proper	0 4 9	0 4 0	0 10 3	0 8 0	0 9 3	0 7 6
Sind	0 7 9	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 6	1 0 3	0 12 3
Whole Presidency	0 4 9	0 4 3	0 10 6	0 8 3	0 9 6	0 7 6



Unskilled or Ordinary Labour.—In spite of the higher wages that unskilled labourers were able to get in all Districts of the Northern Division during the last few months of the year 1927 on account of the heavy demand for repairing and rebuilding houses and property damaged or destroyed by the floods, the average daily wages for the whole year fell from fourteen annas and nine pies in 1926 to thirteen annas and three pies in 1927 in urban areas and from ten annas six pies to nine annas six pies in rural areas. In the Broach District factory labour was tempted to take up building work in preference to employment in the factories owing to the allurements of higher wages and as a result, factory owners had to import labour from outside the District.

In the Central Division, unskilled labourers found plenty of work in the Textile Mills and in the Cotton Gins and Presses in the two Khandesh Districts. In the Nasik District, the Railway Workshops at Igatpuri, Manmad and Nandgaon, the Central Jail and the Security Printing Press Building Works at Nasik Road, the Pressing and Ginning Factories at Malegaon, Nandgaon and Satara, the bidi manufacture at Sinnar and the gold and silver thread industry at Yeola gave a good opening for employment to those who wanted work. Ordinary labourers were hard

to procure in the Mawal Taluka and the Mulshi Petha of the Poona Division. Owing to the higher wages paid by the Tata Company's Hydro Electric Power Works in both Talukas and the G. I. P. Railway Works in the Mawal Taluka. The construction of the Bhima Causeway and the Water Supply Works of the G. I. P. Railway at Dhond supported a large number of ordinary labourers throughout the year. Unskilled labour was attracted as usual to the various mills and factories in the Sholapur District.

In the Southern Division the supply of labour was equal to the demand in all parts of the Belgaum District except at Bail-Hongal where the cotton ginning and pressing factories attracted a large number of labourers during the cotton season. The Criminal Tribes Settlements at Gokak and Khanapur continued to supply labour to the Gokak Falls Mills and the Forest Works in the Khanapur Taluka. In the Dharwar District there was sufficient work for ordinary labourers in the Kalghatgi and Bankapur Talukas and even for some immigrant workers from the other Talukas of this District and from the Bijapur District but two famine works were undertaken in the Navalgund Taluka which were opened in August and closed on the 15th October.

As already stated in previous paragraphs there was ample employment for unskilled labour in the various works of the Lloyd Barrage. Karachi City continued, as usual, to attract a considerable number of labourers from the surrounding districts. The following table shows the average daily earnings of ordinary labourers in the same way as in the case of field labourers:—

Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in					
	1913		1926		1927	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Northern Division ..	0 5 3	0 4 3	0 14 9	0 10 6	0 13 3	0 9 6
Central Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 9 9	0 8 0	0 8 9	0 7 6
Southern Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 9	0 10 6	0 8 3	0 9 9	0 7 9
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 14 3	0 10 6	0 12 6	0 8 9
Deccan Circle ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 9 9	0 7 6	0 9 0	0 7 0
Konkan Circle ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 12 6	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 10 9
Presidency Proper ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 11 3	0 8 9	0 10 3	0 8 3
Sind ..	0 8 0	0 7 3	1 0 9	0 12 3	1 0 9	0 12 6
Whole Presidency ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 12 9	0 9 6	0 12 0	0 9 3

Skilled Labour—There is nothing of particular interest to record in connexion with skilled labourers in the Presidency during the year under report. There was no dearth of employment for artisans particularly in view of the active demand created in the various districts of the Northern Division for reconstruction work. The following table gives the average

daily earnings of skilled labourers in the same way as in the two preceding tables.

Skilled Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in					
	1913		1926		1927	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Division ..	0 13 9	0 11 9	2 3 3	2 0 6	2 2 3	1 11 9
Central Division ..	0 13 0	0 10 6	1 9 3	1 5 3	1 8 6	1 5 3
Southern Division ..	0 10 9	0 9 9	1 5 0	1 2 0	1 3 9	1 2 9
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 13 6	0 11 9	2 2 0	1 15 9	2 1 0	1 10 6
Deccan Circle ..	0 11 9	0 10 0	1 6 9	1 3 0	1 5 6	1 3 3
Konkan Circle ..	0 13 9	0 11 3	2 0 9	1 13 3	1 15 3	1 14 3
Presidency Proper ..	0 12 6	0 10 9	1 11 0	1 7 9	1 10 3	1 6 9
Sind ..	1 4 6	1 2 0	2 10 9	2 0 6	2 10 6	1 15 6
Whole Presidency ..	0 13 9	0 11	1 13 9	1 9 3	1 13 0	1 8 3

The two charts on pages 460 and 465 illustrate the tendencies referred to in the introductory paragraphs of this article in connexion with the movements of wages in urban and rural areas as compared with the Cost of Living Index for Working Classes in Bombay City.

An Enquiry into Unemployment in New Zealand

The National Industrial Conference in New Zealand had suggested, in view of the complexity of the unemployment problem, that a committee of enquiry should be appointed by the Government. In accordance with the Recommendation of the Conference the Prime Minister recently announced the appointment of a special committee, which will include two representatives each of employers and workers, and in addition the Government Statistician and the Under-Secretary for Emigration as representatives of the Government. The investigation to be undertaken by the committee is to be of the most comprehensive kind, and is expected to furnish a basis for remedial action in meeting both temporary and periodic unemployment. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 17, 1928.)

Investigations made by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Women and Children show that in 1927 there were in that State 161 accidents to illegally employed children under the age of eighteen years sufficiently serious to have come under the Workmen's Compensation Act if the employment had been legal. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 26, 1928.)

Reviews of Books and Reports

The Work of the International Labour Organization, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. New York, 1928, Pages 197

The present volume is a welcome addition to the list of valuable publications of international interest published by the Board. It contains a succinct but clear and critical account of the structure and work of the International Labour Organization.

An analysis of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference and the action taken by the member nations in complying with their provisions shows that during the nine years of its existence the International Labour Conference has adopted 25 conventions and 29 recommendations and has submitted them to the member nations for ratification or consideration. All the politically or industrially important nation members have ratified at least five of the twenty-five conventions. Belgium, with a record of 18 ratifications, is the only important country which has unconditionally accepted a large majority of the proposals. Great Britain has ratified thirteen conventions; France, Italy and Sweden, eleven; Netherlands, nine; and Germany and Austria, seven and eight respectively. India has ratified eleven conventions and Japan six, but several of these conventions contain provisions limiting or modifying the restrictions in the case of these two countries.

It is pointed out that although the accomplishments of the International Labour Organization in the field of international labour legislation have been relatively small, in fields other than that of legislation, the contributions of the Organization to social progress have been more significant. The International Labour Office has provided an agency for the centralization of information concerning all phases of the labour problem and as a fact-finding and research agency it has functioned very satisfactorily.

The question of the advisability of the formal participation of the United States in the work of the International Labour Organization is discussed and the following conclusion has been reached: "Affiliation of this country with the International Labour Organization does not at present seem necessary or desirable, but co-operation in the research activities of the International Labour Office and in an exchange of information and views is not only practicable but also desirable and should be encouraged." The main reasons for this conclusion are: (1) that the submission of the conventions to the forty-eight states of the Union would be a cumbersome and impracticable procedure and that the constitution of the United States would prove a bar to the ratification of the majority of the conventions; (2) the lack of organization on the part of American wage-earners and their philosophy of individualism precludes them from officially participating in the work of an organization which is based upon a different conception of industrial relationships; and (3) that the progress in the improvement in labour conditions in the United States has not lagged behind the rest of the world and it would

the fore | unwise to substitute for this spontaneous and voluntary mode
of | movement any system of compulsion from a remote international

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. VII, NO. 8, DECEMBER 1928. (The Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, London.)

- Special Articles: (1) *A New Attack on State Enterprise*, by Walter Baker, M. P. pp. 339-341.
(2) *A National Central Library*, by R. B. Suthers. pp. 342-344.
(3) *Tendencies in Industry To-day*, by Walter M. Citrine (General Secretary of the Trades Union General Council.) pp. 345-347.
(4) *of London*, by J. T. Walton Newbold. pp. 348-350.
(5) *The Workers' Part in the Campaign against Rheumatism*, by Winifrede T. Thompson. pp. 351-353.
(6) *Strategy of the Communist International*, by Edgar T. Whitehead. pp. 354-357.
Matter. As in previous issues.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. X, NO. 120, DECEMBER 1928. (Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

- Special Articles: (1) *Lighting Problem in Factories*. pp. 385-392.
(2) *Factory Lighting by Gas*, by an Engineering Correspondent. pp. 393-397.
(3) *Mobilising Daylight*. pp. 398-401.
(4) *Welfare Work in the Potteries*. pp. 402-404.
(5) *Group Games for Camps*. pp. 405-407.
(6) *Three Aspects of the Safety Problem*. pp. 408-411.
(7) *A Stenographic Department at Work*. pp. 412 and 413.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. X, NO. 9, NOVEMBER 1928. (Harvard School of Public Health, Baltimore.)

- Special Articles: (1) *Catarrhal Prophylaxis in Industry*, by N. Howard Mummary, M. R. C. S. (Eng.) L. R. C. P. (Lond.) (Medical Officer in Charge of Clinic of J. Lyons and Company, Cadby Hall, London). pp. 295 and 296.
(2) *Some Queries about Respiratory Disease in Industry*, by R. M. Hutton (Senior Investigator, Division of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health, Toronto, Canada). pp. 297-304.
(3) *Medical and Industrial Findings among Spray Painters and Others in the Automobile Refinishing Trade in Manhattan, Greater New York*, by Jerome Meyers, M. D. (Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Health, City of New York). Conclusions; recommendations. pp. 305-313.
(4) *Phosphorus Necrosis in the Manufacture of Fireworks*, by Emma France Ward. pp. 314-330.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 11, NOVEMBER 1928. (The Department of Labour, Canada.)

- Special Articles: (1) *Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain and Other Countries*.—Great Britain; Belgium; France; Germany; Poland; Australia; United States. pp. 1195 and 1196.
(2) *Purposes, Accomplishments and Possibilities of the International Association of Public Employment Services*.—Origin and progress of public employment offices; evils of fee-charging agencies; aims of the international association; recent developments in employment service; need for centralized organization; the Canadian employment service system; the problem of unemployment. pp. 1200-1205.
(3) *Industrial Hygiene in Ontario in 1927*.—Work in Northern Ontario; medical service discussed. pp. 1209 and 1210.
(4) *National Insurance in Australia: Provisions of Bill to provide for old age and disability*.—Benefits; administration; contributions; contributions and finance; criticism invited. pp. 1214 and 1215.
(5) *Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages*.—Manufacturing; printing and publishing; construction; buildings and structures; transportation and public utilities; electric railways; service; custom and repair. pp. 1261-1263.
(6) *Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada during the third quarter of 1928*.—Fatalities by industrial groups; disasters. pp. 1286-1296.
(7) *Census of Industry in Canada: Summary Tables for Manufacturing and Mining in Recent Years*. pp. 1298-1309.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

Current Notes from Abroad

INTERNATIONAL

The Committee of Experts on Native Labour attached to the International Labour Office held its second session in the Office from 4th to 8th December.

The session, which was opened by the Deputy-Director of the Office, Mr. H. B. Butler, was presided over by Mr. Albrecht Gohr, Director-General in the Belgian Ministry of the Colonies.

The Committee took note of the draft questionnaire accompanying a report prepared by the Office in view of the discussion which is to take place at the 1929 Session of the International Labour Conference. The purpose of the questionnaire is to ascertain, by consultation of the various Governments, whether it is possible to secure the adoption of a Draft Convention limiting and regulating the use of forced or compulsory labour, pending the complete disappearance of such forms of labour, which is the real object sought. Various suggestions for the improvement of the draft were discussed and adopted.

The Committee also began the study of the problems raised by those forms of labour which are commonly known as "indentured labour," "contract labour," etc., and to which recourse is had in certain localities and in the employment of certain races. Attention was given mainly to the conditions of recruiting of native workers. Agreement was reached on a number of principles, including the liberty of the native to take employment or not, honesty in recruiting methods, and the functions of officials of the administration, native chiefs, and recruiting agents. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 17, 1928.)

UNITED KINGDOM

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November resulted in an increase of £4400 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 69,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of £570 in those of 10,000 workpeople.

The increases which occurred were mainly due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. Under such scales coopers in various towns in Great Britain and Northern Ireland received an increase of 1d. per hour on time rates and 6½ per cent. on basis piece rates; in the boot and shoe repairing trade the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by 5 or 2½ per cent.; and there were also increases in the minimum time and piecework rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for various classes of workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade.

Other bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased included higher-paid men employed in the Siemens steel industry in South-West Wales, machine calico printers, and leather belt makers. The principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced were blastfurnacemen in Cumberland and Lincolnshire and iron puddlers and millmen in the

South-East Coast area, in all of which cases the reductions took place on sliding scales dependent on selling prices. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, December 1928.)

* * * * *

At the end of December the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 68 per cent. above that of July 1914, as compared with a month ago and 69 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 60, 59 and 63. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, December 1928.)

* * * * *

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in November, was 18. In addition, 12 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the end of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in November (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 7000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes beginning in November was about 64,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 7000 workpeople involved and 59,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 10,600 workpeople involved and 51,000 working days lost in November 1927. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, December 1928.)

Census of Industry in Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry and general manufactures in Canada. The Bureau has issued summary figures for all manufacturing industries for the years 1925 and 1926, while for the manufacture of mineral products, and for chemical and chemical products figures are available for the year 1927 also. It is seen that the largest number of employees appear in the wood and paper groups, followed by textile group and the iron and steel group. An examination of the figures as to value of products shows the pulp and paper industry to be the greatest followed by flour and grist mills slaughtering and meat packing, sawmilling, automobiles, butter and cheese and electric light and power, all have a production exceeding one hundred million in value. For the year 1926 the figures show an increase over 1925 in each item, the percentage increase in wages paid, value of products, and value added by manufacture being approximately ten per cent., cost of materials being up approximately eight per cent., salaries over six per cent. and the other items about five per cent. The figures by provinces and groups of industries also show increases in most of the items. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, November, 1928.)

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay	1. The Central Labour Board.	1. G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. 2. H. B. & C. I. Rail Employees Union. 3. Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union. 4. The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union.	<i>President—Dai...</i> <i>General Secretary—...</i> <i>Honorary Secretary—...</i> <i>Indradevi, B.A.</i>
	2. The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. Association.	1. Bombay Postal Union. 2. Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union. 3. Poona Postal and R. M. S. Union. 4. Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union. 5. Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 6. Belgaum Postal Union. 7. Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 8. Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union. 9. Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union. 10. Ratnagiri Postal Union. 11. Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union. 12. Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union. 13. Baroda Postal Union. 14. Baroda R. M. S. Union. 15. Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 16. Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	<i>President—Prof...</i> <i>General Secretary—...</i> <i>J. Haladkar, B.A.</i> <i>Joint Secretary—...</i> <i>Tapaswi.</i> <i>Assistant Secretary—...</i> <i>V. G. Kulkarni, B.A. (P. O. clerk).</i>
	3. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	1. The Bombay Postmen's Union. 2. Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 3. Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 4. Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 5. Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	<i>President—C. W. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Surat.</i> <i>Vice-President—M. V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.</i> <i>M. M. K. Kulkarni, M.A., Baroda.</i> <i>M. M. Kulkarni, B.A. Banadurji, LL.B., Solicitor.</i> <i>Honorary General Secretary—S. G. Warty, M.A.</i>

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay—contd.	3. The Bombay Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—contd.	6. Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 7. Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 8. Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 9. Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 10. Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 11. Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 12. Khandesh Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	<i>Assistant Secretaries—</i> <i>(1) Dhondu Keshav Tendulkar.</i> <i>(2) Hari Shanker Rane.</i>
	4. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union—1921. (Registered on 17th August 1923.)	1. The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.) 2. The Victoria Terminus Commercial Section Staff Union (G. I. P. Railway). 3. The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union, Bombay. 4. The G. I. P. Railway Poona Staff Union, Poona. 5. The G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Union. 6. The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union. 7. The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union. 8. The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Office Staff Union, Bombay. 9. The G. I. P. Railway Mechanical Department Office Staff Union.	<i>President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P.</i> <i>Honorary Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C.</i> <i>General Secretary—P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B., Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4.</i> <i>Assistant Secretary—P. M. Gharpure.</i> <i>Treasurer—A. H. Kirtiker, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law.</i>
	5. The Bombay Trades Council.	1. The Bombay Port Trust Employees Union. 2. The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union. 3. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. 4. The Bombay Kasbi Karigars' Union.	<i>President—S. H. Jhavalva.</i> <i>Secretaries—</i> <i>(1) R. S. Nimbkar.</i> <i>(2) Marcel Fernandes, Room No. 1, Improvement Trust Chawl, Block No. 17, Foras Road.</i> <i>Treasurer—Syed Hussein.</i>

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—concl'd.

JAN., 1929

Centre	Name of Federation	Name of affiliated Unions	Name of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay—concl'd.	5. The Trades Council— <i>concl'd.</i>	Bombay Council— 5. The Jett Workers (Gold Thread Workers) Union. 6. The Bombay Municipal Workers' Union. 7. The Bombay Mill Workers' Union. 8. The Bombay Engineering Mechanics Union. 9. The Bombay Iron Works Union. 10. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union. 11. The Bombay Tramwaymen's Union.	
Ahmedabad	6. Ahmedabad Labour Union.	1. The Weavers' Union. 2. The Winders' Union. 3. The Throstle Union. 4. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union. 5. The Drivers' and Firman's Union. 6. The Jetties and Mukadams' Union. 7. The Municipal Sweepers Union.	President—M. Anu- saya Sarabhai. Secretary—G. S. Joshi. Ahmedabad. Khandubhai Desai.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union—January 1926. [Registered on 23rd December 1927.]	6,749	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-Presidents— 1. R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., J.P. 2. F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. 3. S. A. Brelvi, M.A., LL.B. 4. Mahomed Umar Rajab. Treasurers— 1. S. M. Rane. 2. Moulavi Abdul Row Khan Saheb.	General Secretary—R. Bakhale, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Organising Secretary—Syed Munawar, B.A., M.L.C. Assistant Secretary—S. V. Parulekar, M.A.
	2	The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma—April 1897. [Registered on 22nd August 1928.]	1,653	President—C. W. A. Gidney. Vice-President—R. Freeman. Treasurer—C. A. Cutler.	Secretary—E. Clarkson, 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union—April 1919. [Registered on 1st December 1927.]	21,187	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-Presidents— (1) L. C. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B. (2) R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., J.P. (3) J. W. Jacob. Treasurer—S. V. Parulekar, M.A.	General Secretary—Syed Munawar, B.A., M.L.C., Keshavji Building, 2nd Floor, Carnac Bridge, Bombay 3. Secretaries— (1) Mahomed Ibrahim. (2) B. A. V. A. Ameersab. (3) A. B. Moraes.
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union—August 1920. [Registered on 31st October 1927.]	5,250	President—Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer. Vice-Presidents— (1) F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. (2) B. F. Bradley. (3) S. Y. Sarvedkar. (4) Bhairoo. Honorary Treasurer—	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Secretaries— 1. R. V. Nadkar, ni, Beryl House, Lower Parel, Bombay 13. 2. D. N. Dalvi. 3. Marcel Fernandes. 4. R. Purandare. (1) Sanmukhlal Ranchodias. (2) T. Uttamram.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City— contd.	5	The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union—August 1928. (Amalgamation of the G. I. P. Rly. Workmen's Union and the G. I. P. Rly. Employees' General Union.) [Registered on 5th October 1928.]	41,000	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-Presidents—(1) B. F. Bradley, D. B. Kulkarni, (3) V. B. Purandare. Treasurers—(1) B. D. Marathe, (2) G. S. Shirodkar.	Secretary—K. Joglekar. Assistant Secretaries—(1) V. P. Rale, (2) G. Kulkarni, (2) J. L. Patil.
	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union—March 1920. [Registered on 4th January 1929.]	1,893	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji, B.A., LL.B. Joint Treasurer—Vishnu Mahadec.	Secretary—S. H. Faud, B.A., D. Lima, Mazagon, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—Vishnu Mahadec.
	7	The Clerks Union—April 1918. [Registered on 8th October 1928.]	327	President—Mavji Govindji Shet. Vice-President—K. C. Desai, B.A., LL.B. Treasurer—A. S. Krishnan, G.D.A.	Jt. Honorary Secretaries—(1) ... (2) ... 22, Apollo Fort, Bombay.
	8	The Bombay Postmen's Union—January 1926. [This Union has taken over the Bombay members of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union founded in April 1918.]	...	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-Presidents—(1) V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, (2) M. C. Chhagla, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. Honorary Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji, B.A., LL.B.	Honorary General Secretaries—(1) K. R. ... B.A., LL.B., (2) K. S. Parulekar, Khotach, Wadi Girgaon, Bombay 4. Assistant Secretary—K. G. Rane.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City— contd.	9	Gani Kamgar Union—December 1923. [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	1,200	President—Kasbi Kade Tandal. Treasurer—Kharshiram Moorkar. (1) ... (2) K. B. Aglawe.	Secretary—Dataram Ramchandra Mayekar, Nana Raju's House, Chorupdeo, Post No. 10, Bombay. Asst. Secretary—S. J. Khamkar.
	10	The Bombay Association—March 1923.	219	President—R. M. ... Vice-President—M. D. Battiwala. Treasurer—S. Kumana.	Honorary General Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Joint Honorary Secretaries—(1) B. B. Acharya, (2) B. B. Shroff, Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
	11	Bombay Postal Union—1907 (Formerly known as the Bombay Postal Clerks Club).	1,468		Secretary—D. S. Joshi, Soman Buildings, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4.
	12	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workmen's Union—1920.	549	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Treasurer—R. L. Surve.	General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A., Mapla Mahal, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4. Secretary—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B. Asst. Secretary—R. L. Surve.
	13	The Government Peons and Menial Service Union—February 1926.	1,060	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-President—R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., J.P. Treasurer—R. F. Gorvala, M.A.	Hon. General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A., Mapla Mahal, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Jt. Hon. Secretary—R. F. Gorvala, M.A. Asst. Secretaries—(1) N. G. Rane, (2) B. B. Bhosale.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	
Bombay City contd.	14	The Bombay Seamen's Union—March 1926.	8,548	President—J. B. DeSa. Vice-President—J. H. Halland Treasurer—M. Furtado.	
	15	The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union—June 1920. [Registered on 10th October 1928]	543	President—F. J. Saunders. Vice-President—E.L.D. Wise. Treasurer—S. H. Khare.	
	16	The Bombay Port Trust Dockers' Union—July 1926.	942	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-Presidents—(1) N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. (2) C. C. D'Sa. (3) C. S. Mandvikar. Treasurers—(1) Tukaram Khrishnaji. (2) V. M. F. Eastellino.	
	17	The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (C. I. P. Rly.)—January 1920. [Registered on 7th November 1927.]	520	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—M. G. Kulkarni. Treasurer—L. Hanmant Ramchandra.	Honorary General Secretary—P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B., Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4. Joint Secretaries—(1) D. S. Vaidya (2) C. H. Kale
	18	The Victoria Terminus Commercial Section Staff Union (C. I. P. Rly.)—July 1926. [Registered on 12th October 1928.]	135	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Treasurer—D. K. Joshi.	Hon. General Secretary—P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B. Jt. Secretaries—(1) S. R. Mirashikar, Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City	19	The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union—March 1927. [Registered on 24th August 1927.]	2,109	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Vice-Presidents—(1) N. R. Babu, B.A. (2) S. V. Ghate, B.A.	Hon. General Secretary—R. S. Nimbkar. Secretary and Treasurer—D. M. Pangarkar, Improvement Trust Chawls, Block No. 17, Room No. 1, Bombay 8. Assistant Secretary—G. K. Savant.
	20	The Jari Workers' (Gold thread workers) Union—March 1927.	120	President—S. H. Jhabvala.	Secretary—H. F. Mahomed Ragi, Ghoghri Mhola, Nal Bazar.
	21	The Bombay Municipal Officials' Association—April 1927.	615	President—H. P. Mody, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Treasurer—M. A. Leo.	Honorary General Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C., Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4. General Secretary—G. A. Vyavaharkar, B.A. Asst. Secretary—J. V. Phadke, B.A.
	22	The British India Steam Navigation Coy.'s Staff Union—May 1927.	200	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Legal Adviser—B. D. Mistry.	Secretary—S. S. Mirajkar, Pheroze Building, Frere Road, Bombay. Secretary—Beiliappa, Pheroze Building, Frere Road, Bombay.
	23	The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union—August 1928. [Registered on 12th September 1928.]	650	President—B. H. Kehar Singh. Vice-President—I. Machado. Treasurers—(1) Abdul Rahamankhan. (2) Sk. Dawood Abdul Rahaman Khan.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Secretaries—1. P. G. Joshi, Devidas Lallubhai Building, Kenedy Bridge, Bombay. 2. Sohanlal Thuma. 3. Narayandas Lalji. 4. V. Ramchandra-rao. 5. Sakhawatt Hussien. 6. Sirajuddin Mahamad Shahuddin. Assistant Secretary—Amir Hussien.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City contd.	24	The Bombay Kasbi Karigars Union—March 1927. [Registered on 22nd December 1927.]	600	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Treasurer—Syed Ashak Hussein.	Hon. Secretary—Syed Ashak Hussein, Ibrahim Building, 2nd floor, 21th Street, Bombay 9.
	25	The Press Workers Union—March 1927. [Registered on 20th September 1928.]	310	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Treasurer—P. G. Rane.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A., 21st Street, 2nd floor, 21th Street, Bombay 4. Secretaries— 1. Kumudlal C. Nanavaty. 2. Ramdas G. K. K.
	26	The Shop Assistants' Union—May 1927.	150	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A.	Secretary—V. Marfatia, Aspar's House, 7, Khetwadi, Bombay.
	27	The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union—July 1927. [Registered on 19th January 1928.]	522	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—C. H. Patwardhan, B.A., LL.B. Treasurer—P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B.	Honorary General Secretary—A. H. Kirtikar, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4. Joint Secretaries— (1) K. R. Karve (2) D. V. Bhide
	28	All India and Burmah Covenanted Non-Cazetted Railway Services Association—June 1926. [Registered on 8th March 1928.]	284	President—R. Bell. Vice-President—F. Mawer. Treasurer—A. D. Ellis.	Honorary General Secretary—G. E. Townsend, C. 4, Wenden Avenue, Matunga, Bombay.
	29	The G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Union—December 1927.	300	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-President—A. H. Kirtikar, Bar-at-Law. Treasurer—G. S. Paithankar.	General Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C., Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4. Joint Secretaries— (1) M. B. Tilu. (2) B. G. Sule.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City contd.	30	The Dock Workers Union—February 1928. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	839	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Vice-President—S. A. Asavale, M.L.C., I.P. Treasurer—M. K. Palav.	Honorary General Secretary—S. A. Asavale, M.L.C., Khatao Building, 1st floor, Room No. 8, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay. Hony. Secretary—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B. Assistant Secretary—Mahomed Hussein.
	31	The Bombay Engineering Men's Union—February 1928.	250	*	*
	32	The Bombay Mill Workers Union—March 1928. [Registered on 1st June 1928.]	448	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Treasurer—Trimbakrao Keshavrao.	Secretary—Baburao Dhondur, Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay 12.
	33	The Tramway-men's Union Bombay—April 1927. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	824	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Vice-President—V. M. Khadiolkar.	General Secretary—S. A. Dange, B.A., Aspar Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay 12. Secretary—D. K. Shinde.
	34	The Royal Indian Marine Seamen's Union—May 1928.	30	Vice-President—K. S. Asavale, M.L.C. Treasurer—Sheikh Hussein.	General Secretary—Syed Munawar, B.A., LL.B., Keshavn Building, 2nd floor, Carnac Bridge, Bombay 3. Secretary—Sheikh Ali.
	35	The Bombay Mill Clerks Union—May 1928.	488	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Treasurer—M. K. Palav.	Honorary General Secretary—S. B. Ghugale, Damodar Kersey Hall, Parel, Bombay 12. Secretary—Patankar.

* Not yet appointed.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City contd.	36	The Bank Peons' Union—June 1928. [Registered on 16th August 1928.]	315	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Vice-Presidents—(1) F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. (2) S. K. Bole, M.L.C. Treasurer—R. B. Parab.	Secretary—R. B. Parab. Assistant Secretary—K. A. Savant.
	37	The Professional Letter-writers' Union—January 1927	62	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Treasurer—P. D. Kumte.	General Secretary— Bombay Building Bombay No. 4 Secretary—M. N. Risbad
	38	The Bombay Branch of All India Telegraph Union June 1928.	100	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-President—N. A. Inamdar. Treasurers—(1) D. S. Kulkarni. (2) K. M. Naik.	Secretary— LL.B. Advocate M.A. Assistant Secretary— Gunaji Govind, Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4.
	39	The Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union—May 1928. [Registered on 23rd May 1928.]	54,000	President—A. A. Alve. Vice-Presidents—(1) S. H. Jhabvala. (2) B. F. Bradley. (3) R. S. Nimbkar. (4) P. T. Tambhanekar. Treasurers—(1) B. T. Alve. (2) S. V. Ghate.	Secretary—S. A. Dange. Secretaries—(1) G. S. Satam. (2) V. K. Tawade (3) K. N. Joglekar, Kondaji Building, Parel, Bombay.
	40	The Bombay Telephone Company Employees' Union—March 1928. [Registered on 21st August 1928.]	195	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Treasurer—P. S. Lobo.	Honorary General Secretary—B. D. Mistry, B.A. LL.B., 510, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City contd.	41	The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Staff Union—May 1928.	150	President—C. J. Joshi, LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-President—Dr. Mani Dhande Treasurer—N. S. Kale.	General Secretary—P. S. Bakhle, Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4. Asst. Secretaries—(1) Green. (2) Patwardhan.
	42	The G. I. P. Railway Departmental Office Staff Union—July 1928. [Registered on 13th October 1928.]	210	President—P. S. Bakhle, LL.B. Vice-President—A. H. Kurlikar, B.A., LL.B., LL.M. Law. Treasurer—L. T. A. Alve. Z. N. R. Hattar.	Hon. Secretary—P. S. Bakhle, LL.B., Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4. Joint Secretaries—1. D. M. Kharkar. 2. G. P. Shete.
	43	The Customs Clerical Employees Union—November 1927.	*	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Treasurer—R. V. Borgaonker.	Secretaries—(1) C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. (2) A. S. Devas-thali. Asst. Secretaries—(1) R. R. Chitre. (2) B. M. Parliker. (3) D. M. Sarpotdar.
	44	The Mazagon Dock Employees' Union—March 1928. [Registered on 8th January 1929.]	100	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-President—R. A. Gole. Treasurer—A. V. D'Souza.	General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Hon. Secretary—S. B. Phulsoonge, Esoof Building, Nawab Tank Bridge, Bombay No. 10.
	45	The Bombay Oil Companies Employees' Union—October 1928. [Registered on 18th December 1928.]	169	President—R. S. Nimbkar. Vice-Presidents—(1) S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. (2) Narayan Shiwaji. Treasurer—D. M. Pangarkar.	Hon. General Secretary—D. M. Pangarkar. Asst. Secretary—R. P. Naik.
			Total Members, Bombay City.	160,787	

* Not reported.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad	46	The Weavers' Union—February 1920.	825	President—M. V. Kothari, Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—G. L. Nanda, Ashram, Ahmedabad.
	47	The Winders' Union—June 1920.	120	Do.	Do.
	48	The Throstle Union—February 1920.	11,180	Do.	Do.
	49	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union—August 1920.	3,725	Do.	Do.
	50	The Drivers', Oilmen's and Firemen's Union—September 1920.	525	Do.	Do.
	51	The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union—March 1926.	700	Do.	Do.
	52	The Municipal Sweepers' Union—January 1928.	200	Do.	Do.
	53	The B. B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Association—February 1920. [Registered on 27th October 1927.]	6,032	President—V. J. Patel, Bar.-at-law.	Honorary General Secretary—M. Kothari, Old Parsi Chawl, Panch Koova, Ahmedabad.
	54	Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union—January 1924.	160	President—N. M. Desai, B.A., LL.B. Vice-President—W. S. Pascoe. Treasurer—J. G. Patel.	Secretary—D. S. Patel, Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Ahmedabad. Asst. Secretary—P. B. Shah.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad—contd.	55	Gujarat Postmen's Union—September 1927.	127	President—V. J. Patel, Bar.-at-Law.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Old Parsi Chawl, Panch Koova Ahmedabad.
		Total Members, Ahmedabad ..	23,594		
Karachi	56	N. W. Railway (Recognised) Union (Karachi District)—1920.	900	Divisional President—Radhakishan A. Mathrani. Vice-President—Khemchand. Treasurer—Goverdhandas.	Honorary Divisional Secretary—Jethanand, Clerk, Divisional Superintendent's Office Commercial, Karachi. N. W. R. Organising Secretary—Pahilajrai. Honorary Joint Secretary—R. K. Sidhva.
	57	The Karachi Municipal Sweepers Union—January 1927. [Registered on 5th January 1928.]	900	President—Narayandas Anandjee, M.L.C. Vice-President—Shivji Narain. Hony. Treasurer—Lalchand Panachand.	General Secretary—Poonabhai Manaiya, Karachi Municipal Sweepers' quarters, Nabibux Road, Karachi. Secretary—J. K. Champneria, B.A. (National).
	58	The Indian Seamen's Union, Karachi—July 1927.	25	President—Dr. Tarachand J. Lalwani, Robson Road, Karachi.	Hony. Secretary—Abdul Rahiman Dr. Lalwani's Dispensary, Indian Village, Keamari.
	59	The Karachi Port Trust Labour Union—November 1928.	*	President—Naraindas Anandjee, M.L.C. Vice-Presidents—(1) Dr. Tarachand. (2) Bhagwan Bhabli. (3) H. Charansingh. (4) Suleman Valim. Treasurer—K. Jivaji.	
Hyderabad	60	The Sind Worker's Union—October 1927.	240	President—Vishwasing Atmasing.	Secretary—T. A. Mahtani, Khuhbati Street, Hyderabad (Sind).

* Not reported.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers
Poona	61	The Press Workers' Union—February 1921.	75	President— <i>(to be filled)</i> Mathews. Secretary—G. T. Mathews, 1394, Poona City.
	62	The Millers' Accounts Association—1920.	128	President—G. G. Purandare. Vice-Presidents—(1) B. A. Bendre. (2) K. K. Kale. General Secretary—(1) G. S. Kulkarni, 210, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City. Secretaries—(1) G. S. Kulkarni, 210, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City. (2) D. G. Bade.
	63	The Poona Post and R. M. S. Union—January 1919.	280	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor, "Kesarī." Vice-President—S. G. Vaze, B.A. Treasurer—R. H. Dandekar. Honorary General Secretary—N. V. Bhonde, B.A., L.L.B. General Secretary—B. V. Maybhate. Secretaries—(2) M. R. Inamdar Assistant Secretary—H. Kelkar, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
	64	R. M. S. B. Division Union—April 1926.	303	President—C. V. Rajan, B.A. Vice-President—P. A. Vaidya. Treasurer—B. N. Belhe. Honorary General Secretary—R. M. Karlekar, 9, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City. Hony. Secretary—P. S. Kamlapurkar. Joint General Secretary—D. P. Brahme.
	65	The Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1923.	336	President—G. K. Gadgil, Bar.-at-Law. Vice-President—D. V. Ambekar. Honorary Treasurer—P. K. Shere. Honorary General Secretary—S. S. More, B.A., L.L.B. Honorary Secretaries—(1) H. G. Jadhav, 240, Budhwar Peth, Poona City. (2) D. S. Deshpande. Assistant Secretary—Sk. Baboo Shaikh Hyder.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers
Poona—contd.	66	The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union—August 1927. [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	694	President— <i>(to be filled)</i> LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—D. Shivshankar Treasurer— <i>(to be filled)</i> Abdul Rahiman. Honorary General Secretary—N. V. Bhonde, B.A., LL.B., Joint Secretaries—(1) B. S. Mandavale. (2) S. Vaidya, 487, Ravivar Peth, Poona City.
	67	The Kirkee Arsenal Workmen's Union, Poona—July 1928.	499	President—D. Thengdi. Vice-President—V. Ghumare. Treasurer—Narayan Babee. General Secretary—Jadhav, 133 Bazar Street, Kirkee. Secretary—Ramchandra Narsu.
Broach	68	Broach Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	24	President—H. D. Thakore, B.A., LL.B. Vice-President—R. C. Sheth, B.A., LL.B. Honorary Treasurer—Tribhuwanda, Namchand. Honorary General Secretary—K. J. Mishra, c/o Gopaljee's Mandir, Broach.
Ahmednagar	69	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	448	President—K. S. Firodia. Vice-President—Y. S. Patki. Secretary—S. D. Bhave, Ahmednagar.
Belgaum	70	Belgaum Union—1920.	118	President—D. Belvi, M.L.A. Vice-President—G. Sahasrabudhe. Secretary—C. Vaidya, Belgaum.
	71	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—January 1924.	91	President—B. K. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B. Vice-President—V. S. Yardi. Treasurer—M. S. Tajni. Honorary Secretary—R. Patil, c/o Belgaum P. Office.
Dharwar	72	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union—August 1919.	156	President—V. N. Jog, LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar. Vice-President—P. Y. Deshmukh. Treasurer—K. A. Koti. General Secretary—R. N. Betgiri. Secretary—G. H. Ghaisas, Mangalwar Peth, Gandhi Chowk, Dharwar. Asstt. Secretary—S. D. Gadre.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Hubli	73	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—June 1927.	100	President—A. Pirjade, Hubli, Vakil. Vice-President—S. S. Sont. Treasurer—S. Sont.	Honorary Secretary—G. R. Pawar. Assistant Secretary—K. K. Pawar.
Jalgaon	74	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—April 1919.	156	President—H. V. Kulkarni, B.A., J.L.B. Vice-President—Y. S. Agashe. Treasurer—R. H. Date.	Secretary—N. G. Nephadkar, Balm. Peth, Jalgaon. Assistant Secretary—R. D. Mendki.
	75	The Khandesh Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—September 1928.	122	President—S. M. Sonalkar. Vice-President—K. M. Sonalkar. Treasurer—D. Narayan Shet, B.A. Asst. Treasurer—M. R. Chaudhari.	General Secretary—V. V. B.A.
Nasik	76	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	155	President—Rao Saheb Gogate.	Secretary—R. T. Lele, Nasik.
	77	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—July 1918.	105	President—R. B. Gogate, B.A., L.L.B. Vice-President—D. J. Kalpeshi. Treasurer—J. M. Joshi.	Secretary—W. N. Shrotriya, B.A., L.L.B. Assistant Secretary—A. P. Shrotriya.
Ratnagiri	78	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	108		Secretary—M. S. Ratnagiri.
Malwan	79	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—May 1927.	219	President—Dr. R. K. Gawande. Vice-President—V. S. Kulkarni. Hony. General Treasurer—R. B. Nerurker. Asst. Treasurer—A. A. Rane.	Secretary—M. S. Malwan, Ratnagiri. Assistant Secretaries—S. K. P. (2) P. G. Kidiye.
Satara	80	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	278	President—R. V. Deshpande.	Secretary—T. K. Ditye, Satara.

* Information not received.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Surat	81	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	103		Secretary—B. N. Mistry, Surat.
	82	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—November 1923.	96	President—Rao Saheb V. C. Jadhav, B.A. Vice-President—K. N. Desai. Honorary General Treasurer—C. N. Saraiya.	Honorary General Secretary—S. V. Vohora, B.A., L.L.B., Nanpura, Surat. Secretary—Gangaram Vishram. Assistant Secretary—N. R. More.
	83	Baroda Postal Union—1920.	187	President—C. M. Doctor.	Secretary—V. V. Joshi.
	84	Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924.	293	President—K. L. N. Iyer.	
	85	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	50	President—D. N. Chitre, Vakil.	Honorary Secretary—B. B. Palekar, Editor, "Jagriti" Assistant Secretary—G. R. Bhurte.
	86	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	93		Secretary—T. J. Parekh, Bhavnagar.
Rajkot	87	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	143	Vice-President—D. R. Lalkaka.	Secretary—P. P. Dheban, Rajkot.
Karwar	88	Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—August 1924.	63	President—M. G. Chandawarkar. Vice-President—S. S. Nagarkatte, B.A., L.L.B. Treasurer—A. V. Prabhu.	Honorary Secretary—T. A. Mahaldar. Assistant Secretary—D. R. Telang, Habbu Road, Karwar.
Miraj	89	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1926.	149	President—R. K. Joshi, Miraj.	Honorary General Secretary—Ismail Saheb Salati, Miraj. Honorary Secretary—K. G. Arge.
Sholapur	90	The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union—December 1927. [Registered on 13th June 1928.]	944	President—V. N. Mohalkar, B.A., L.L.B. Vice-President—K. B. Antrolikar, M.B. B.S. Treasurer—G. W. Abhyankar.	Honorary General Secretary—N. T. Vaishampayan, 444, South Kasba, Sholapur City. Secretary—P. V. Chaphalkar.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

JAN., 1929

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Hubli	73	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—June 1927.	100	President—N. A. Pirjade, Hubli. Vice-President—Y. S. Syed.	Honorary Secretary—K. K. Pawar.
Jalgaon	74	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—April 1919.	156	President—H. V. Kolhatkar, B.A. Vice-President—V. S. Agashe. Treasurer—R. H. Date.	Secretary—N. G. Nephadkar, B.A., B.L.B., Jalgaon, East-Khandesh. Asst. Secretary—R. D. Mendki.
	75	The Khandesh Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—September 1928.	122	President—S. M. Sonalkar. Vice-President—S. M. Sonalkar. Treasurer—D. Narayan Shet, B.A. Asst. Treasurer—M. R. Chaudhari.	General Secretary—B. A. Gandhi.
Nasik	76	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	155	President—Rao Saheb Gogate.	Secretary—R. T. Lele, Nasik.
	77	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—July 1918.	105	President—R. B. Gogate, B.A., LL.B. Vice-President—D. J. Kalpeshi. Treasurer—J. M. Joshi.	Secretary—W. N. Nagpurkar, New Market, Nasik. Assistant Secretary—A. I. ...
Ratnagiri	78	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	108		Secretary—A. K. ... Ratnagiri.
Malwan	79	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—May 1927.	219	President—Dr. R. K. Gawande. Vice-President—S. Kulkarni. Hony. General Treasurer—R. B. Nerurker. Asst. Treasurer—A. A. Rane.	General Secretary—R. S. Karmalkar, Malwan, Ratnagiri. Assistant Secretaries—(1) S. K. Teli, (2) P. G. Kidye.
Satara	80	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	278	President—R. V. Deshpande.	Secretary—T. K. Datye, Satara.

* Information not received.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

JAN., 1929

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
					Secretary—B. N. Mistry, Surat.
Surat	81	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	103		
	82	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—November 1923.	96	President—V. C. Jadhav, B.A. Vice-President—K. N. Desai. Honorary General Treasurer—C. Saraiya.	Honorary General Secretary—S. V. Vohora, B.A., LL.B., Nanpura, Surat. Secretary—Gangaram Vishram. Assistant Secretary—N. R. More. Secretary—V. V. Joshi.
	83	Postal Union—1920.	187	President—C. M. Doctor.	
Baroda	84	Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924.	293	President—K. L. N. Iyer.	
	85	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	50	President—D. N. Chitre, Vakil.	Honorary Secretary—B. B. Palekar, Editor, "Jagriti" Assistant Secretary—C. R. Bhurte.
	86	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	93		Secretary—T. J. Parekh, Bhavnagar.
	87	Postal Union—1923.	143	Vice-President—D. R. Lalkaka.	Secretary—P. P. Dheban, Rajkot.
	88	Kanara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—August 1924.	63	President—M. G. Chandawarkar. Vice-President—S. S. Nagarkatte. Prabhu.	Honorary Secretary—T. A. Mahalkar. Assistant Secretary—D. R. Telang, Habbu Road, Karwar.
Miraj	89	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1926.	149	President—B. R. Joshi, High Court Vakil.	Honorary Secretary—Ismael Saheb Salati, Miraj. Honorary Secretary—K. G. Arge.
Sholapur	90	C. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union—December 1927. [Registered on 13th June 1928.]	944	President—V. N. Mohalkar, B.A., LL.B. Vice-President—K. B. Antrolikar. Treasurer—G. W. Abhyankar.	Honorary General Secretary—N. I. Vaishampaya, 44, South Kasba, Sholapur City. Secretary—P. V. Chaphalkar.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—concl'd

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Name and addresses of officers	
				President or Chairman, Vice President, Executive Committee and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Sholapur contd.	91	The Bombay Textile Labour Union (Sholapur Branch) —May 1928.	2,000	President—Dr. K. H. A. tronkar, M.B. B.S. Treasurer—R. V. Lalin, B.A., LL.B.	General Secretary—R. R. Chowk, South, Choolapur, ... (1) ... (2) ... Hissain.
Kurla	92	The Kurla Match Factory Labour Union—May 1928.	500	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-President—N. Sahasrabudhe (2) C. N. Kalyankar. Treasurer—R. R. Bakhale.	General Secretary—S. V. Parolekar. Assistant—K. V. Bandal. Servants of India Society, Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Ambernath	93	The Ambernath Labour Union—May 1928.	733	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-President—S. K. Bole, M.L.C. Treasurer—G. N. Sahasrabudhe B.A.	General Secretary—... ... B.A., ... Ambernath Kalyan.
Dhond	94	The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union—December 1927.	212	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate M.L.C. Treasurer—D. P. Joshi.	... Dhond. Assistant Secretary—D. A. Bhagawat.
		Total members, Rest of the Presidency.	13,691		
		Total members, Bombay Presidency.	198,072		

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union. [Registered on 23rd December 1927.]	923	As. 4 per month for men; 2 as. for women.	1,310
	2	The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma. [Registered on 22nd August 1928.]	3,450	Rs. 1-8-0 per month for those earning over Rs. 100 ("A" class members); Rs. 1 per month for those earning between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 ("B" class members); As. 12 per month for those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 ("C" class members); As. 6 per month for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 ("D" class members); and As. 3 for those earning less than Rs. 25 ("E" class members).	2,850
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union. [Registered on 1st December 1927.]	1,353	Rs. 3 per year	1,222
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union. [Registered on 31st October 1927.]	1,158	As. 2 for those earning Rs. 25 and under per month; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per month; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 50. Entrance fees same as subscriptions.	1,185
	5	The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. [Registered on 5th October 1928.]	1,984	As. 2, As. 4 and As. 6, per month as per income.	1,214

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay contd.	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union. [Registered on 4th January 1929.]	371	As. 2 for those earning Rs. 25 and under; As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50 per month.	210
	7	The Clerks' Union. [Registered on 8th October 1928.]	76	As. 4 per month ..	206
	8	The Bombay Postmen's Union.	582	As. 8 per month for postmen (overseers, readers, sorting postmen and postmen); As. 2 per month for packers (runners, local peons, boy messengers and packers).	542
	9	Gimi Kamgar Mahamandal [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	661	As. 4 per month ..	210
	10	The Bombay Currency Association.	33	Rs. 3 for clerks and annas 8 for menials per year.	84
	11	Bombay Postal Union.	555	As. 8 per clerk; As. 4 per postman; As. 2 for inferior employee.	288
	12	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workmen's Union.	144	As. 4, As. 6 and As. 8 per month as per income.	83
	13	The Government Peons' and Menial Service Union.	175	As. 4 per month ..	78
	14	The Bombay Seamen's Union.	1,722	Rs. 5 per year	846
	15	The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union. [Registered on 10th October 1928.]	128	As. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per month according to pay.	91

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay contd.	16	The Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union.	290	As. 8 per month for clerks and Superior Staff; As. 4 for adult menials and As. 2 for boy menials per month.	206
	17	The Wall Builder Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.) [Registered on 7th November 1927.]	243	As. 4 per month for clerical staff and As. 2 per month below clerical.	213
	18	The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.) [Registered on 12th October 1928.]	27	As. 4 per month for clerical staff and As. 2 per month below clerical.	12
	19	The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union. [Registered on 24th August 1927.]	209	As. 2 per month for those earning below Rs. 20; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50; As. 6 for those earning above Rs. 50.	13
	20	The Jari Workers (Gold thread workers) Union.	75	Rs. 2 per annum ..	75
	21	The Bombay Municipal Officials' Association.	129	Rs. 4 per year	163
	22	The British India Navigation Coy.'s Union.	30	As. 2 per month for those earning below Rs. 20; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 20 to Rs. 50; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	10
	23	The Bombay Tax Drivers Union. [Registered on 12th September 1928.]	915	Rs. 1 per month ..	251

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Amount paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay centl.	24	The Bombay Kasbi Kariqars' Union. [Registered on 22nd December 1927.]	142	As. 8 per month ..	126
	25	The Press Workers' Union. [Registered on 20th September 1928.]	28	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 20 or more and As. 2 for those earning less than Rs. 20 per month.	14
	26	The Shop Assistants' Union.	30	As. 4 per month for those earning under Rs. 25; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 25.	15
	27	The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union. [Registered on 19th January 1928.]	31	As. 4 per Cabinman and Recorders and As. 2 per leverman per month.	51
	28	All India and Burma-Covenanted Non-Gazetted Railway Services Association. [Registered on 8th March 1928.]	345	Rs. 5 entrance fee and Re. 1 per member per month.	227
	29	The G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Union.	65	As. 4 per clerk and As. 2 for others.	43
	30	The Bombay Dock Workers' Union. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	79	As. 4 per month.	42
	31	The Bombay Engineering Men's Union.	*	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 10 or more and Anna 1 for those earning less than Rs. 10 per month.	*
	32	The Bombay Mill Workers' Union. [Registered on 1st June 1928.]	83	As. 4 per month ..	19

* Not reported.

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Amount paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay centl.	33	The Tramway-men's Union. [Registered on 14th May 1928.]	123	Annas two for those earning Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 and one for those earning less than Rs. 20 per month.	61
	34	The Royal Indian Marine Seamen's Union.	*	Rs. 3 per year	9
	35	The Bombay Mill Clerks' Union.	41	As. 4 per month.	54
	36	The Bank Peons Union. [Registered on 16th August 1928.]	66	As. 2 for those earning less than Rs. 20 and As. 4 for those earning more than Rs. 20 per month.	6
	37	The Professional Union.	30	As. 8 per month ..	6
	38	The Bombay Branch of All India Telegraph Union.	70	As. 4 for those earning less than Rs. 100 and Rs. 8 for those earning Rs. 100 and above per month.	56
	39	The Bombay Dock Workers' Union. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	79	As. 4 per month.	42
	40	The Bombay Engineering Men's Union. [Registered on 1st June 1928.]	83	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 5 to 49; As. 8 for those earning Rs. 50 to 99; and As. 8 for those earning Rs. 100 and above per month.	28

* Not reported.

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

JAN., 1929

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available	
Bombay concl.	City	41	The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Office Staff Union.	Rs. *	Rs. *	
		42	The G. I. P. Railway Mechanical Department Office Staff Union. [Registered on 13th October 1928.]	49	As. 4 for clerks and As. 2 for others.	*
		43	The Customs Clerical Employees' Union.	*	As. 4 per month ..	37
		44	The Mazagon Dock Employees' Union. [Registered on 8th January 1929.]	*	As. 4 for those earning below Rs. 50, As. 8 for those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 99, Re. 1 for those earning Rs. 100 and above per month.	*
		45	The Bombay Oil Companies' Employees' Union. [Registered on 18th December 1928.]	*	As. 4 for those earning below Rs. 30, As. 8 for those earning between Rs. 30 and Rs. 49, As. 12 for those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 74, Re. 1 for those earning Rs. 100 and above per month.	*
Ahmedabad	..	46	The Weavers' Union.	778	As. 4 per month ..	1,333
		47	The Winders' Union.	20	As. 2 per month ..	12
		48	The Throstle Union.	1,221	As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per doffer; Anna 1 per half-day worker per fortnight.	2,041
		49	The Card Room, Bleach Room and Finishing Department Union.	541	As. 4 per month ..	776

* Not reported.

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

JAN., 1929

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Ahmedabad contd.	50	The Drivers, Oilmen's and Firemen's Union.	Rs. 36	As. 6 per oilman; As. 8 per driver or fireman per month.	Rs. 1
		The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	90	As. 8 per jobber or mukadam per month.	....
		The Municipal Sweepers' Union.	*	As. 4 per month ..	*
		The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association. [Registered on 27th October 1927.]	681	As. 8 per year for workers earning Rs. 35 or less and Rs. 2 for those earning Rs. 36 to Rs. 50; Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 51 to 100; Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 101 and upwards per month.	579
		Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union.	69	Rs. 4 per annum per clerk and Re. 1 for others.	24
Karachi	56	Gujarat Postmen's Union.	Nil.	Re. 1 per annum per postman and As. 8 per annum per packer.	Nil.
		Railway (Recognised) Union (Karachi District).	167	Anna 1 for those earning Rs. 20 or less. As. 2 for those earning Rs. 21 to Rs. 40. As. 4 for those earning Rs. 41 to Rs. 80. As. 6 for those earning Rs. 81 to Rs. 120. As. 8 for those earning Rs. 121 to Rs. 200. As. 12 for those earning Rs. 201 to Rs. 300. Re. 1 for those earning Rs. 301 and upwards per month.	172

* Not reported.

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Karachi contd...	57	The Karachi Municipal Sweepers Union. [Registered on 5th January 1928.]	Rs. 333	Rs. 4 for man and Rs. 2 for woman per month.	Rs. 344
	58	The Indian Seamen's Union, Karachi.	4	From Rs. 4 to Re. 1 per month.	5
	59	The Karachi Port Trust Labour Union.	*	*	*
Hyderabad	60	The Sind Workers' Union.	*	Rs. 2 per year per member.	40
Poona	61	The Press Workers' Union.	*	One anna per month.	*
	62	The Military Accounts Association.	465	Rs. 6 and 3 per year for subordinate accounts service and clerical establishments respectively.	218
	63	The Poona Post and R. M. S. Union.	86	Anna 1, As. 2 and As. 8 per month as per income.	130
	64	The Poona R.M.S. B-Division Union.	152	As. 8 per clerk, sorter or inspector; As. 2 per mailguard and Anna 1 per peon or porter per month.	81
	65	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	14	As. 5 per month per postman and As. 3 per month for member of the lower grade staff.	26
	66	The G. I. P. Railway Poona Staff Union. [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	76	As. 4 per month for clerks and As. 2 for menials.	88
	67	The Kirkee Arsenal Workmen's Union, Kirkee, Poona.	238	As. 2 for skilled labourers and As. 4 for Artificers per month.	233
Broach	68	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	6	As. 4 per month	Nil.
Ahmednagar	69	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	97	As. 8 per clerk and As. 2 for others per month.	18

* Not reported.

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Belgaum	70	Belgaum Postal Union.	Rs. 48	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	Rs. 34
	71	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	7	As. 4 and As. 3 per month as per income.	5
Dharwar	72	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	36	As. 8 for those drawing Rs. 60 and As. 4 for others per month.	63
	73	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	15	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	21
Hubli	74	Hubli Postal and R. M. S. Union.	56	As. 3 per postman and Re. 1-8-0 for others per month.	47
Jalgaon	75	The Khandesh Postmen Lower Staff Union.	43	As. 2 for clerk; As. 8 for others per month.	3
	76	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	33	As. 2 for clerk; As. 8 for others per month.	21
Nasik	77	Nasik Postmen's Lower Grade Staff Union.	37	As. 2 for clerk; As. 8 for others per month.	7
	78	Ratnagiri Postal Union.	53	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	24
Malwan	79	Konkan Divisional Postmen's Lower Grade Staff Union.	33	As. 5 per postman and As. 3 per month for member of the lower grade staff.	16
Satara	80	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	*	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	19
Surat	81	Surat Postal R. M. S. Union.	59	Do	8
	82	Surat Postmen's Lower Grade Staff Union.	25	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade per month.	18
Baroda	83	Baroda Postal Union.	46	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	18

* Not reported.

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

JAN., 1929

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Amount paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Baroda—contd. . .	84	Baroda R. M. S. Union.	Rs. *	As. 2 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	Rs. *
	85	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	Rs. 11	As. 4 per month . .	Rs. 15
Bhavnagar	86	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	Rs. 27	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	Rs. 6
Rajkot	87	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	Rs. 23	Do.	Rs. 2
Karwar	88	Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	Rs. *	As. 2 per month . .	Rs. *
Miraj	89	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	Rs. 21	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	Rs. 22
Sholapur	90	The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union. [Registered on 13th June 1928.]	Rs. 36	As. 4 for clerical staff and As. 2 for those below clerks.	Rs. 38
	91	The Bombay Textile Labour Union (Sholapur Branch).	Rs. *	As. 4 for man and As. 2 for woman per month.	Rs. *
Kurla	92	The Kurla Match Factory Labour Union.	Rs. *	As. 4 per month for men and As. 2 for women.	Rs. *
Ambernath	93	The Ambernath Labour Union.	Rs. 252	As. 2 for those earning Rs. 25 and below and As. 4 for those earning Rs. 26 and above per month.	Rs. 251
Dhond	94	The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union.	Rs. *	As. 4 for clerks and As. 2 for others.	Rs. *

* Not reported.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS) AND THE COUNTS (OR NUMBERS) OF YARN SPUN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Count or Number	Month of November			Eight months ended November		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Nos. 1 to 10	6,535	6,141	5,860	55,800	51,492	55,118
Nos. 11 to 20	12,249	15,344	12,581	142,666	142,666	65,631
Nos. 21 to 30	1,562	1,918	2,676	14,540	122,734	65,704
Nos. 31 to 40	855	857	937	6,879	7,390	4,961
Above 40	82	92	96	836	822	2
Waste, etc.						
Total ..	38,650	41,586	36,408	340,244	341,926	167,055

BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	Pounds			(000)		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Nos. 1 to 10	5,684	5,340	5,139	49,444	45,052	10,785
Nos. 11 to 20	11,838	10,852	8,377	101,270	94,496	20,571
Nos. 21 to 30	7,241	9,048	6,675	75,296	17,168	
Nos. 31 to 40	674	942	1,385	6,186	7,975	3,368
Above 40	365	437	452	2,655	3,600	1,158
Waste, etc.	74	92	96	760	821	262
Total ..	25,906	36,711	22,124	230,379	117,261	53,312

AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	Pounds			(000)		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Nos. 1 to 10	227	200	151	1,681	1,528	1,573
Nos. 11 to 20	2,661	3,469	3,110	25,795	25,687	25,969
Nos. 21 to 30	3,635	4,888	4,640	32,474	36,914	37,799
Nos. 31 to 40	754	698	947	5,849	6,446	8,372
Above 40	411	278	335	3,223	2,638	2,762
Waste, etc.						
Total ..	7,688	9,533	9,223	69,022	112,111	106,475

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS) AND DESCRIPTION OF WOVEN GOODS PRODUCED IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Description	Month of November			Total months ended November		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	2,349	1,726	13,48	18,143	7,557	5,208
Chudders	1,622	1,653	6,979	10,254	46,603	4,472
Dhotis	1,872	1,296	71	3,239	463	370
Drills and jeans	1,172	175	8,552	11,999	1,198	1,273
Cambrics and lawns	1,335	1,426	1,105	3,866	78,373	37,684
Printers	185	58	89	332	410	369
Shirtings and long cloth	449	393	575	1,417	3,629	2,941
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings						
Tent cloth						
Other sorts						
Total	20,724	25,250	22,221	185,902	70,809	11,227
Coloured piecegoods	10,492	10,075	7,788	77,509	34,042	704
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	136	216	201	1,852	1,769	286
Hosiery	16	23	24	167	228	286
Miscellaneous	229	278	176	1,886	2,302	959
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	135	278	205	1,258	2,441	1,227
Grand Total	31,732	36,120	30,615	268,574	114,800	14,454

BOMBAY CITY

Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	2,230	1,827	1,140	11,965	14,393	2,800
Chudders	1,015	1,131	817	8,952	9,537	7,116
Dhotis	1,905	2,552	1,944	18,538	22,764	5,806
Drills and jeans	958	1,311	1,177	7,260	9,656	3,500
Cambrics and lawns	9	40		35	243	
Printers						
Shirtings and long cloth	5,455	6,982	5,095	58,535	57,257	13,490
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	960	978	644	7,502	8,208	2,011
Tent cloth	168	50	87	629	357	331
Other sorts	229	238	272	1,907	2,121	862
Total	12,929	15,109	11,230	115,323	124,536	30,671
Coloured piecegoods	7,773	7,015	4,929	55,466	58,438	13,473
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	125	211	175	1,783	1,745	553
Hosiery	6	1	9	41	77	35
Miscellaneous	180	220	121	1,531	1,843	369
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	117	159	128	851	1,630	416
Grand Total	21,130	22,725	16,592	174,995	188,269	45,517

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS) AND DESCRIPTION OF WOVEN GOODS PRODUCED IN AHMEDABAD

Description	Month of November			Total months ended November		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	123	201	315	386	918	1,177
Chudders	402	357	652	2,911	2,907	1,100
Dhotis	3,772	4,401	4,094	33,857	33,791	1,101
Drills and jeans	22	18	74	201	209	318
Cambrics and lawns	22	22	18	187	216	253
Printers	56	105	84	636	521	663
Shirtings and long cloth	1,065	2,148	2,868	12,746	15,984	19,998
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	313	417	335	2,343	2,568	2,424
Tent cloth	102	96	158	825	923	1,279
Other sorts						
Total	5,877	7,765	8,638	54,102	58,052	64,289
Coloured piecegoods	1,655	1,765	1,565	13,584	14,329	12,481
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	2	1	21	11	9	33
Hosiery	11	13	15	127	152	251
Miscellaneous	40	44	50	325	399	528
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	16	117	76	395	792	800
Grand Total	7,601	9,705	10,365	68,944	73,733	78,382

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES *

JAN., 1929

1. Bombay City

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	
	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928			
I. Textile Mills—													
Cotton Mills ..	106	138	93(a)	87(a)	4	6	92	34	107	187	203	2	227
Woolen Mills ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	1	3(a)	6(a)	3	..	..	3	..	5	7	2	1	7
Total ..	109	142(a)	99(a)	90(a)	4	6	97	34	112	195	213	3	235
II. Workshops—													
Engineering ..	28	16	269(a)	119(a)	1	..	58	16	240	120	299	136	136
Railway ..	144	80	1,385(a)	648(a)	..	..	135	37	1,403	692	1,541	729	729
Mint ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	11	2	7	24	..	..	10	1	33	25	2	43	26
Total ..	183	98	1,688(a)	891(a)	5	..	204	54	1,676	837	1,885	891	891
III. Miscellaneous—													
Chemical Works ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	2	2
Flour Mills ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	4
Printing Presses ..	5	..	2	1	..	..	6	2	2	1	8	1	1
Others ..	20	8	54(a)	12	1	1	36	2	45	17	82	20	20
Total ..	26	10	60(a)	17	1	1	45	4	48	22	94	27	27
Total, All Factories ..	318	250(a)	1,847(a)	898(a)	10	7	346	92	1,836	1,054	2,192	1,153	1,153

2. Ahmedabad

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	
	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928			
I. Textile Mills—													
Cotton ..	78	91(e)	100	41	7	4	186	84	85	48	278	136	136
Total ..	78	91(e)	100	41	7	4	186	84	85	48	278	136	136
II. Miscellaneous—													
Match Factories ..	1	2	..	3	..	..	1	3	..	2	1	5	5
Flour Mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil Mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	1
Others ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	2	3	2	3	..	..	3	4	1	2	4	6	6
Total, All Factories ..	180	94(e)	102	44	7	4	189	88	86	50	142	142	142

* The figures for September to December are preliminary.
 Explanation:—(a) 2 persons injured by one accident. (c) 7 persons injured by one accident. (d) 8 persons injured by one accident. (e) 6 persons injured by two accidents.

JAN., 1929

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES—(contd.)

3. Karachi City

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	
	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928			
I. Workshops—													
Engineering ..	2	1	10	5	..	..	5	3	7	3	12	6	6
Total ..	2	1	10	5	..	..	5	3	7	3	12	6	6
II. Miscellaneous—													
Engineering ..	3	2	14	8	..	2	7	5	10	3	17	10	10
Total ..	3	2	14	8	..	2	7	5	10	3	17	10	10
Total, All Factories ..	11	12	32	13	..	2	11	12	32	11	43	25	25

4. Other Centres

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	
	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928	Jan to Aug 1928	Sept to Dec 1928			
I. Textile Mills—													
Cotton Mills ..	72	34	43(b)	34	1	1	61	31	57	36	119	68	68
Others ..	10	10	10	3	..	..	5	..	15	13	20	13	13
Total ..	82	44	53(b)	37	1	1	66	31	72	49	139	81	81
II. Workshops—													
Railway ..	28	13	193	80	..	..	34	6	187	87	221	93	93
Arms and Ammunition ..	2	1	9	4	..	1	3	3	8	4	11	5	5
Others ..	4	5	27	9	..	1	7	3	24	10	31	14	14
Total ..	34	19	229	93	..	2	44	9	219	101	263	112	112
III. Miscellaneous—													
Ginning and Pressing Factories ..	6	9	6(b)	9	1	2	13	5	..	11	14	18	18
Paint Works ..	34	9	20(a)	8	1	1	34	4	20	12	55	17	17
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	40	18	26(a)	17	2	3	47	9	20	23	69	35	35
Total, All Factories ..	156	81	308(a)	147	3	6	157	49	311	173	471	228	228

Explanation:—(a) 2 persons injured by one accident. (b) 3 persons injured by one accident.
 MO R 32—7

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN DECEMBER 1928

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month	Total number of working days lost in the dispute on termination
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
<i>Textile Industry</i>								
			1928	1928				
1. The Becharidas Spinning and Weaving Mills, Raikhad, Ahmedabad.	50	.....	.....	21 Dec.	.....	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	.....	.....
2. The Standard Mill, Parbhadevi Road, Bombay.	589	1,511	8 Nov.	20 Dec.	Alleged reduction in wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	33,600	11,400
3. The Simplex Mill, Arthur Road, Bombay.	650	1,850	26 Nov.	3 Dec.	Demand for better wages.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	2,500	4,150
4. The Gold Mohur Mill, Dadar, Bombay.	510	1,540	26 Nov.	4 Dec.	Demand for dismissal of a head jobber.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	4,100	13,325
5. The Currimbhoy Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	547	2,519	28 Nov.	6 Dec.	Demand for better wages.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	10,270	12,100
6. The Pabany Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	500	1,300	30 Nov.	6 Dec.	Demand for an increase in the rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	7,200	9,000
7. The Pearl Mill, Sun Mill Road, Bombay.	880	1,620	30 Nov.	6 Dec.	Demand for an increase in the rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	1,100	12,000
8. The Madhorao Scindia Mill, Sun Mill Road, Bombay.	300	1,000	1 Dec.	6 Dec.	Demand for an increase in the rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	6,700	6,700
9. The Mathradas Mill, De Lisle Road, Bombay.	482	1,118	1 Dec.	6 Dec.	Demand for better wages.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	8,000	8,000
10. The Fazulbhoy Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	948	1,000	1 Dec.	6 Dec.	Demand for better wages.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	8,316	8,316
11. The Kohinoor Mill, Naigaum, Bombay.	800	1,000	1 Dec.	26 Dec.	Demand for better wages.	The strike ended in a compromise.	56,700	56,700
12. The Framji Petit Mill, Mazagon, Bombay.	125	.....	1 Dec.	3 Dec.	Demand for an increase in wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	126	126
13. The Manchester Mill, Chinchpokli, Bombay.	360	840	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	Demand for putting up a list of rates.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	2,400	2,400
14. The Edward Sassoon Mill, Ferguson Road, Bombay.	488	.....	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	Demand for discontinuance of the use of "Cops" instead of Wefts.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	976	976
15. The Alexandra Mill, Ghorupdeo, Bombay.	155	.....	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	Demand for reinstatement of a dismissed head jobber.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	310	310
16. The Apollo Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	316	.....	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	Demand for an increase in the rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	474	474
17. The Maneckji Petit Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.	145	.....	5 Dec.	6 Dec.	Demand for change in the hours of attendance.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	145	145
18. The Moon Mill, Sewri, Bombay.	1,480	.....	5 Dec.	8 Dec.	Demand for dismissal of a head jobber.	The strike ended in a compromise.	4,440	4,440
19. The Bhagrath Spinning and Weaving Mill, Jalgaon.	260	300	3 Dec.	.....	Demand for an increase in the compensatory cess.	No settlement reported	12,184	..
20. The Shri Laxmi Mill, Wadala, Bombay.	100	250	5 Dec.	7 Dec.	Delay in payment of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	400	400
21. The Bradbury Mill, Ripon Road, Bombay.	400	1,200	6 Dec.	29 Dec.	Demand for an increase in the rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	28,534	28,534
22. The David Mills, Lower Parel, Bombay.	900	2,000	7 Dec.	11 Dec.	Delay in payment of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	7,250	7,250
23. The Tata Mill, Dadar, Bombay.	19	3,481	7 Dec.	13 Dec.	Demand for an increase in wages.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	14,010	14,010
24. The Swan Mill, Sewri, Bombay.	663	607	8 Dec.	14 Dec.	Demand for an increase in the rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	5,743	5,743
25. The New China Mill, Sewri, Bombay.	530	570	8 Dec.	17 Dec.	Demand for dismissal of a head jobber.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	8,250	8,250
26. The Finlay Mill, Parel, Bombay.	661	1,039	11 Dec.	15 Dec.	Alleged reduction in rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	5,432	5,432
27. The Century Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	350	5,325	14 Dec.	19 Dec.	Demand for payment of arrears of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	17,200	17,200
28. The Crown Mill, Parbhadevi Road, Bombay.	540	1,020	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	Demand for payment of arrears of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	3,390	3,390

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN DECEMBER 1928—contd.

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month	Total number of working days lost in the dispute on termination
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
<i>Textile Industry—contd.</i>								
			1928	1928				
29. The Atlas Mill, Rany Road, Bombay.	850		14 Dec.	24 Dec.	Demand for an increase in the rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	6,803	6,803
30. The David Mill, Lower Parel, Bombay.	100	....	15 Dec.		Alleged reduction in wages.	No settlement reported	1,068	
31. The Dinshaw Petit Mill, Parel Road, Bombay.	550	1,680	15 Dec.	18 Dec.	Demand for an increase in the rates of wages.	The strike ended in a compromise.	3,345	3,345
32. The Mills, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	540	3,760	15 Dec.	22 Dec.	Alleged reduction in wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	8,610	8,610
33. The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, Chorupdeo, Bombay.	250	2,500	15 Dec.	21 Dec.	Alleged reduction in wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	12,500	12,500
34. The Sun Mill Road, Bombay.	990	1,810	15 Dec.	19 Dec.	Demand for better wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	8,400	8,400
35. The Pabancy Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	1,044	....	15 Dec.	20 Dec.	Demand for better wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	4,176	4,176
36. The Crescent Mill, Ferguson Road, Bombay.	527	....	17 Dec.	21 Dec.	Demand for better wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	1,581	1,581
37. The Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Mill, Ahmedabad.	763	....	17 Dec.		Dismissal of Head jobber.	No settlement reported	6,502	
38. The Swan Mill, Sewri, Bombay.	670	600	19 Dec.		Demand for payment of arrears of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	4,445	8,811
39. The Toyo Podar Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	271	919	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	Demand for better wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	2,200	
40. The Pearl Mill, Sun Mill Road, Bombay.	880	....	22 Dec.		Demand for reinstatement of an operative.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	2,200	2,200
41. The Imperial Mill, Haines Road, Bombay.			24 Dec.		Demand for reinstatement of a discharged operative.	No settlement reported	503	
42. The Jacob Sassoon Mill, Superibaug Road, Bombay.	1,200	3,300	28 Dec.		Protest against the introduction of longer spinning frames.	No settlement reported	10,200	
43. The New China Mill, Sewri, Bombay.	100	1,100	28 Dec.		Demand for reinstatement of a Muhammadan Line Jobber.	No settlement reported	3,600	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>								
44. The Bombay Oil Strike—								
(1) The Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co.	1,525		7 Dec.					
(2) The Standard Oil Co.	230		11 Dec.		Retrenchment of hands.	No settlement reported	28,241	
(3) The Indo Burma Petroleum Co.	35		11 Dec.					

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WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers			
			Jan. 1928	Feb. 1928	Mar. 1928	Dec. 1927	July 1914	Dec. 1927	Nov. 1928	Dec. 1928
Cereals—			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Maund	4 11 3	6 3 1	6 1 2	6 0 11	100	132	129	129
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	7 8 0	7 13 6(5)	7 13 6(5)	100	134	140	140
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	67 8 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	100	150	200	200
Do.	Jubbulpore	Maund	40 0 0	53 8 0	55 8 0	47 8 0	100	134	139	119
Jowari (1)	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 7 1	3 12 11	4 7 0	100	141	121	131
Barley	Ghati	Maund	3 4 6	3 14 8	4 5 5	4 12 2	100	119	132	145
Bajri	Ghati	Maund	3 4 6	4 3 9	4 12 2	5 3 0	100	129	145	158
	Index No.—Cereals		....	....	....	....	100	134	144	146
Pulses—										
Gram ..	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	5 4 8	5 13 1	5 13 1	100	125	137	137
Turdal..	Cawnpore	Maund	5 10 5	8 7 5	8 7 5	8 4 1	100	150	150	146
	Index No.—Pulses		....	....	....	....	100	138	144	142
	Index No.—Food grains		....	....	....	....	100	135	144	145
S—										
Sugar (refined)	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	....	....	....	100	....	....	....
Do. (do.) ..	Java, white	Maund	10 3 0	14 4 0	13 10 0	13 9 0	100	140	134	133
Do. Raw (Gul) ..	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3	9 8 5	12 3 11	9 12 9	100	121	155	124
	Index No.—Sugar		....	....	....	....	100	131	145	129
Other Food—										
Turmeric	Rajapuri..	Maund	5 9 3	8 15 8	15 10 4	11 15 7	100	161	280	215
Ghee	Deahi	Maund	45 11 5	71 6 10	68 9 2	65 11 5	100	156	150	144
Salt	Bombay (black)	Maund	1 7 6	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	100	153	136	145
	Index No.—Other food		....	....	....	....	100	157	189	168
	Index No.—All Food		....	....	....	....	100	139	153	148
Oilseeds—										
Linseed	Bold ..	Cwt.	8 14 6	9 14 0	10 13 6	10 13 0	100	111	122	121
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown) ..	Maund	8 0 0	10 4 0	10 10 0(8)	10 10 0(8)	100	128	131	131
Poppy seed	..	Maund	10 14 0	18 0 0	19 0 0	19 8 0	100	166	175	179
Gingelly seed	White ..	Maund	11 4 0	12 15 0	11 13 0	11 11 0	100	115	105	104
	Index No.—Oilseeds		100	130	144	144

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Textiles—Cotton—										
(a) Cotton, raw—†										
Broach	Candy	251 0 0	435 6 0	412 0 0	412 0 0	100	173	132	132	143
Oomra	..	222 0 0	348 0 0	348 0 0	348 0 0	100	157	142	146	146
Dharwar	..	230 0 0	442 0 0	442 0 0	442 0 0	100	192	152	152	152
Khandesh	..	235 0 0	352 0 0	352 0 0	352 0 0	100	162	174	144	144
Bengal	..	198 0 0	312 0 0	312 0 0	312 0 0	100	158	144	142	142
	Index No.—Cotton, raw ..		....	....	....	....	100	168	149	143
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Twist	Lb.	0 12 9	1 0 3	1 2 9	1 3 0	100	127	147	149	149
Grey shirtings ..	Piece	5 15 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	100	162	162	162	162
White mulla*	..	4 3 0	8 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	100	203	209	209	209
Shirtings	..	10 6 0	18 4 0	18 10 0	18 7 0	100	176	180	178	178
Long Cloth (3) ..	Lb.	0 9 6	0 15 0	0 15 6	0 15 9	100	158	163	166	166
Chudders (4) ..	..	0 9 6	0 14 9	0 15 0	0 15 3	100	155	158	160	160
	Index No.—Cotton manufactures		....	....	....	....	100	164	170	171
	Index No.—Textiles—Cotton		....	....	....	....	100	166	160	158
Other Textiles—										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	6 13 2	6 0 9	6 2 11	100	132	117	120
Do	Mathow Lari	..	2 15 1	3 12 3	3 10 1(8)	3 10 1(8)	100	128	123	123
	Index No.—Other Textiles		....	....	....	....	100	130	120	122
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 3 4	1 14 9	1 14 3	100	104	166	164
Do. Buffalo	Do.	..	1 1 3	0 14 0	0 14 8	1 0 2	100	81	85	94
Skins, Goat	Do.	..	1 4 0	2 3 9	2 14 9	2 0 11	100	179	234	165
	Index No.—Hides and Skins		....	....	....	....	100	121	162	141
Metals—										
Copper braziers	Cwt.	60 8 0	61 0 0	64 0 0	66 0 0	100	101	106	109	
Iron bars	..	4 0 0	6 0 6	7 4 0	7 4 0	100	150	181	181	
Steel hoops ..	..	7 12 0	9 2 0	8 9 0	8 10 0	100	118	110	111	
Galvanised sheets ..	..	9 0 0	12 0 0	11 12 0	11 11 0	100	133	131	130	
Tin plates	..	8 12 0	14 0 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	100	160	157	157	
	Index No.—Metals		....	....	....	....	100	132	137	138
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal (2)	Bengal	Ton	14 12 0	21 0 0	20 12 0	18 0 0	100	142	141	122
Do.	Imported	..	19 11 6	19 15 2	20 9 2	17 12 0	100	101	104	90
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	6 6 6	6 9 6	7 4 0	100	146	151	166
Do.	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	8 8 6	8 11 6	8 11 6(9)	100	166	170	170
	Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles		....	....	....	....	100	139	142	137
	Index No.—Food		100	139	153	148
	Index No.—Non-food		100	144	147	144
	General Index No.		100	143	149	145

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* In the absence of quotations for the above grades of cotton are for the following five varieties, viz., Eroach, Fully good; Oomra, Fine; Dharwar, Saw-ginned, F. G. Khandesh, Fully good; Bengal, Fully good. † Since October (1) Quotation for Sholapur quality since March 1926. (2) Quotation for Eroach, 1st Class Jheria. (3) Quotation for 37" x 37" vds. since March 1926. (4) Quotation for 50" x 6 yds. since March 1926. (5) Quotation for September 1928. (6) Quotation for July 1928. (7) Quotation for August 1928. (8) Quotation for October 1928. (9) Quotation for November 1928.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI*

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Article	Grade	Rate per	Fixed on the month				Index numbers				
			July 1914	Dec. 1927	Nov. 1928	Dec. 1928	July 1914	Dec. 1927	Nov. 1928	Dec. 1928	
Cereals—											
Wheat (1)											
white		Candy	39 0 0	66 4 0	60 4 0	56 12 0	100	170	154	146	
red			31 8 0	38 14 0	47 12 0	45 4 0	100	123	152	144	
white			32 4 0	40 2 0	49 2 0	46 10 0	100	123	151	143	
red			25 8 0	37 4 0	39 4 0	39 8 0	100	146	154	155	
Barley	Export quality 3% dirt		26 8 0	33 8 0	35 0 0	35 4 0	100	126	132	133	
Index No.—Cereals							100	138	149	144	
Pulses—											
Gram (2)	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	40 0 0	49 0 0	51 8 0	100	136	166	175	
Index No.—Pulses											
Sugar—											
Sugar	Jawi white	Cwt.	9 2 0	13 12 0	12 14 6	12 0 0	100	151	141	138	
	brown		8 1 6	13 0 0	11 14 0	12 0 0	100	161	147	148	
Index No.—Sugar											
Food—											
Salt		Bengal Maund	2 2 0	1 10 3	1 8 6	1 8 6	100	156	144	143	
Index No.—Food											
Oilseeds—											
Mustard	3% admixture		2 11 3	3 6 0	3 6 0(3)	3 6 0(3)	100	125	125	125	
	Black admixture		51 0 0	68 0 0	66 10 0(4)	66 10 0(4)	100	133	131	131	
			62 0 0	80 0 0	78 0 0	79 0 0	100	129	126	127	
Index No.—Oilseeds											
100 bags			38 4 0	54 4 0	53 8 0	53 12 0	100	142	140	141	

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1st class Bengal	Sind	Maund	20 4 0	36 2 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	100	178	157	157
1st class	Pepperell	Piece	10 3 6	15 12 0	17 8 0(5)	17 8 0(5)	100	154	171	171
	Liepmann's		10 2 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	100	178	178	178
Index No.—Cotton manufactures								166	175	175
Index No.—Cotton manufactures								100	170	169
Other Textiles—										
Wool	Kandahar	Maund	28 0 0	34 0 0	36 8 0	36 8 0	100	121	130	130
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund	21 4 0	18 0 0	19 8 0	23 0 0	100	89	92	108
	Punjab		21 4 0	19 0 0	19 8 0	23 0 0	100	89	92	108
Index No.—Hides										
Metals—										
Steel Bars		Cwt.	60 8 0	61 0 0	62 8 0	62 8 0	100	101	103	103
Plates			3 14 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	6 14 0	100	161	181	177
			4 6 0	7 4 0	7 8 0	7 4 0	100	166	171	166
Index No.—Metals								143	152	149
Other raw and manufactured articles										
1st class Bengal	1st class Bengal	Ton	16 0 0	20 8 0	19 4 0	19 4 0	100	128	120	120
Chester Brand	Chester Brand	Cwt.	5 2 0	8 6 0	8 9 0	8 9 0	100	163	167	167
Elephant	Elephant		4 7 0	6 3 6	6 7 0	6 7 0	100	140	145	145
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles								144	144	144
Index No.—Food								100	135	141
Index No.—Non-food								100	137	139
General Index No.								100	136	140

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* Yarn (40 Grey, Plough) has been omitted from the index for want of quotation. (1) Quotation for Sukkur white, since August 1926. (2) Quotation for 3 per cent admixture since April 1928. (3) Quotation for September 1927. (4) Quotation for May 1928. (5) Quotation for August 1928.

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Month	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other food	Index No., food	Oilseeds	Raw cotton	Cotton manufactures	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Index No., non-food	General Index No.
1925 December ..	149	122	148	168	149	129	159	191	148	149	150	155	157	154
1926 December ..	143	131	156	144	143	133	109	156	132	150	161	158	147	146
1927 January ..	153	133	149	140	147	138	113	154	135	142	158	160	146	146
February ..	149	137	139	150	146	143	125	163	135	135	158	159	149	148
March ..	148	133	149	144	144	144	132	163	134	137	156	161	149	148
April ..	144	125	134	150	141	143	128	161	136	142	149	156	147	145
May ..	145	127	132	155	143	145	142	162	142	148	147	159	150	148
June ..	143	130	129	164	143	145	149	161	142	139	142	156	149	147
July ..	139	129	130	162	141	143	159	167	141	140	135	156	150	148
August ..	142	131	132	161	143	143	159	167	141	144	134	153	149	147
September ..	135	125	133	165	140	141	183	172	131	141	133	153	150	148
October ..	136	135	132	162	141	136	179	167	131	141	133	153	152	148
November ..	140	139	138	155	143	131	172	166	131	115	134	141	148	146
December ..	134	138	131	157	139	130	168	164	130	121	132	139	140	145
1928 January ..	130	140	123	153	136	129	166	164	124	141	132	132	144	141
February ..	133	136	121	155	136	124	163	162	122	157	133	131	144	142
March ..	128	129	122	161	135	124	162	162	122	140	132	132	144	140
April ..	130	135	127	162	137	128	158	162	124	153	133	131	144	142
May ..	130	131	127	162	137	128	158	162	124	153	133	131	144	142
June ..	136	126	152	180	141	132	165	164	130	151	133	140	147	145
July ..	130	124	129	196	143	130	167	169	129	147	138	140	149	149
August ..	131	127	132	191	143	131	169	172	123	146	137	140	149	147
September ..	140	134	136	194	150	132	150	168	124	155	138	146	147	148
October ..	148	143	147	195	157	134	151	170	119	159	138	143	147	148
November ..	144	144	145	189	153	134	149	170	120	162	137	142	147	150
December ..	146	142	129	168	148	134	143	171	122	141	138	144	145	145

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COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom	Canada	New Zealand	Italy (Rome)	South Africa	France (Paris)	U. S. of America
Items included in the index	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent	Food, fuel, light and rent	Food, fuel, light and rent	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heat, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, light, fuel and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heating, lighting and rent
1914 July ..	100	100	100	(a) 100(f)	(b) 100	(c) 100	100	100
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	(f) 108	99	(d) 117	103
1916 ..	108	148	102	115	117	116	146	106
1917 ..	118	180	130	116	128	146	190	114
1918 ..	149	203	146	118	144	197	253	118
1919 ..	186	208	155	132	157	205	(e) 275	204(o)
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	307	126
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	379	155
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	159	429	366	(p) 341
1923 ..	153	169	146	151	158	(h) 487	429	(q) 307
1924 ..	157	170	144	149	160	512	493	(r) 334
1925 ..	157	173	146	153	163	598	509	(s) 366
1926 ..	157	170	150	(a) 161	(j) 163	649	637	(t) 390
1927 ..	156	166	149	157	166	548	790	(u) 485
September ..	154	165	149	157	166	537	794	132
October ..	151	167	149	157	166	536	804	131
November ..	150	169	151	159	166	531	809	132
December ..	151	169	151	159	166	531	812	132
1928 January ..	154	168	151	159	166	532	813	132
February ..	148	166	150	157	161	533	811	131
March ..	145	164	149	157	161	531	806	131
April ..	144	164	149	157	161	531	807	132
May ..	147	164	148	157	162	526	805	133
June ..	146	165	148	157	162	530	811	133
July ..	147	165	148	157	162	526	811	132
August ..	146	165	150	157	162	522	819	131
September ..	145	165	151	157	162	526	825	131
October ..	146	166	152	157	162	526	834	130
November ..	147	167	152	157	162	526	842	131
December ..	148	168	153	157	162	526	842	131
1929 January ..	149	169	154	157	162	526	842	131

(a) From 1914 to 1926 figures relate to second quarter. (b) First half of 1914. (c) April 1914. (d) From 1915 to 1919 June figures are given. (e) June 1914=100. (f) Average for 1914=100. (g) Average 1913 is the base. (h) The figures for Italy from July 1923 are for Milan. (i) Revised series from March 1922. (j) Revised figures. (k) Figures from 1915 to 1926 refer to August. (l) Figures from 1915 to 1926 refer to December. (m) First half of the year. (n) Yearly averages for the years 1918-1926. (o) June figures.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	1914 = 100		1926 = 100		1926 = 100		1926 = 100		1926 = 100		1926 = 100		1926 = 100		1926 = 100		1926 = 100	
	1914	1915	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
India																		
United Kingdom																		
Canada																		
South Africa																		
Australia																		
New Zealand																		
United States of America																		
France																		
Italy																		
Belgium																		
Finland																		
Holland																		
Norway																		
Sweden																		
Denmark																		
Switzerland																		

* July 1914 = 100. (a) Average for half year ended June 1914 = 100. (b) Revised figures. (c) The figures from 1914-1926 are for December. (d) February 1923 = 100. (e) Average January 1914 = 100. (f) Board of Trade. (g) Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (h) Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LABOUR GAZETTE

RETAIL FOOD INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India	United Kingdom	Canada	South Africa	Australia	New Zealand	United States of America	France (b)	Italy	Belgium	Finland	Holland	Norway	Sweden (d)	Denmark	Switzerland
No. of articles	17	20	29	18	46	59	43	13	9	..	37	27	..	51	..	
No. of stations	Bombay	630	60	9	30	25	51	Paris	Rome	59	21	Amsterdam	30	49	100	33
July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	(c) 100	(d) ..	100	(e) 100(f)	100	100	100	100
August	102	132	105	107	131	112	98	122	95	..	..	..	124	124	126	126
September	105	130	107	116	130	119	109	132	111	..	..	..	142	142	146	146
October	114	151	114	116	131	127	143	137	117	..	..	..	176	176	181	181
November	142	204	157	128	126	143	183	203	137	..	..	..	182	182	188	188
December	187	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	..	..	210	210	210	210
January	184	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	..	..	318	318	319	319
February	189	258	227	148	149	167	145	306	402	..	..	..	318	318	322	322
March	174	230	148	159	164	164	139	297	459	..	..	..	318	318	319	319
April	160	189	138	139	144	144	144	321	496	..	..	..	100	100	100	100
May	148	162	137	116	148	148	140	360	508	..	..	..	982	982	982	982
June	151	167	134	(e) 156	151	151	156	421	602	..	..	..	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278
July	152	167	141	159	149	149	154	574	496	..	..	..	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105
August	155	159	147	152	144	144	150	597	508	..	..	..	968	968	968	968
September	154	157	146	157	143	143	151	524	508	..	..	..	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016
October	151	157	146	157	143	143	151	602	509	..	..	..	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107
November	148	161	148	159	146	146	153	500	509	..	..	..	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067
December	147	163	149	155	147	147	152	557	510	..	..	..	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065
January	149	163	151	155	147	147	152	539	513	..	..	..	1,121	1,121	1,121	1,121
February	151	162	151	154	145	145	148	522	514	..	..	..	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140
March	146	159	149	152	145	145	148	524	518	..	..	..	1,097	1,097	1,097	1,097
April	142	155	147	153	144	144	148	532	516	..	..	..	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081
May	144	155	146	154	144	144	149	546	513	..	..	..	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082
June	142	156	145	154	147	147	150	557	520	..	..	..	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074
July	143	157	146	154	147	147	149	547	513	..	..	..	1,087	1,087	1,087	1,087
August	141	156	146	152	147	147	151	540	513	..	..	..	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116
September	142	156	149	150	147	147	155	544	506	..	..	..	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,152
October	144	159	150	150	147	147	149	566	513	..	..	..	164	164	164	164
November	145	157	150	150	149	149	155	585	159	159	159	159
December	146	152	150	150	150	150	150	161	161	161	161

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Includes fuel and lighting. (c) January to June 1914. (d) Revised series—1921=100. (e) Figure for June. (f) The figures for Italy from July 1923 are for e 1914=100. (g) Revised figures. (h) The figures from January 1926 are for the Hague (base, January to July 1914=100).

DETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1928*

Note—The figures in italics are index numbers of prices taking July 1914 prices as 100 in each case

Articles	Price per	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
		November 1928	November 1928	November 1928	November 1928	November 1928	December 1928	December 1928	December 1928	December 1928	December 1928
<i>Cereals—</i>											
Rice (1)	Maund	Rs. a. p. 8 6 0 <i>150</i>	Rs. a. p. 7 5 8 <i>110</i>	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0 <i>130</i>	Rs. a. p. 8 6 9 <i>139</i>	Rs. a. p. 8 11 2 <i>151</i>	Rs. a. p. 8 10 5 <i>155</i>	Rs. a. p. 7 0 6 <i>100</i>	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0 <i>130</i>	Rs. a. p. 8 6 9 <i>139</i>	Rs. a. p. 8 11 2 <i>151</i>
Wheat (1)	"	8 0 0 <i>143</i>	6 3 5 <i>148</i>	6 15 4 <i>148</i>	6 5 9 <i>123</i>	7 4 11 <i>136</i>	8 8 6 <i>153</i>	6 10 8 <i>158</i>	7 8 6 <i>160</i>	6 5 9 <i>123</i>	7 6 10 <i>138</i>
Jowari	"	5 1 11 <i>118</i>	4 11 4 <i>130</i>	4 7 1 <i>117</i>	3 2 5 <i>110</i>	3 9 2 <i>104</i>	5 3 8 <i>120</i>	5 0 0 <i>138</i>	4 7 1 <i>117</i>	3 6 11 <i>120</i>	4 2 6 <i>121</i>
Bajri	"	5 11 3 <i>132</i>	5 11 5 <i>136</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	3 5 7 <i>95</i>	4 5 8 <i>106</i>	5 15 8 <i>139</i>	5 13 1 <i>138</i>	6 6 5 <i>136</i>	3 8 11 <i>101</i>	4 15 8 <i>121</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>136</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>133</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund	7 3 4 <i>168</i>	6 10 8 <i>175</i>	5 0 0 <i>125</i>	5 11 5 <i>133</i>	6 7 10 <i>133</i>	7 9 11 <i>177</i>	6 11 9 <i>177</i>	5 5 4 <i>133</i>	5 10 9 <i>132</i>	6 7 10 <i>133</i>
Turdal	"	8 15 5 <i>153</i>	8 3 3 <i>123</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 1 4 <i>138</i>	9 3 7 <i>140</i>	9 4 10 <i>159</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 7 1 <i>145</i>	9 3 7 <i>140</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		<i>161</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>137</i>

<i>Other articles of food—</i>		Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Jaggri (Gul)	Maund	12 11 2 <i>167</i>	10 0 0 <i>138</i>	11 0 7 <i>138</i>	11 13 8 <i>119</i>	10 8 5 <i>113</i>	12 1 11 <i>159</i>	10 0 0 <i>138</i>	10 7 10 <i>131</i>	11 5 10 <i>114</i>	10 8 5 <i>113</i>
Tea ..	Lb.	14 4 7 <i>167</i>	9 6 7 <i>135</i>	12 4 11 <i>138</i>	11 13 8 <i>153</i>	10 8 5 <i>150</i>	13 1 0 <i>153</i>	9 8 10 <i>137</i>	11 13 8 <i>133</i>	10 10 8 <i>137</i>	10 8 5 <i>150</i>
alt	Maund	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>
Beef	Seer	2 12 9 <i>131</i>	1 14 6 <i>145</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 5 4 <i>150</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>	2 12 9 <i>131</i>	1 14 6 <i>145</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 5 4 <i>150</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>
Mutton	"	0 9 3 <i>179</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 9 3 <i>179</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Milk	Maund	0 11 3 <i>169</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 6 <i>158</i>	0 11 3 <i>169</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 6 <i>158</i>
Ghee	"	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 10 5 <i>188</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	10 5 2 <i>142</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 6 9 <i>190</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	10 0 0 <i>138</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Potatoes	"	86 7 9 <i>170</i>	66 10 8 <i>156</i>	64 0 0 <i>144</i>	91 6 10 <i>163</i>	66 10 8 <i>129</i>	82 0 10 <i>162</i>	66 10 8 <i>156</i>	64 0 0 <i>144</i>	91 6 10 <i>163</i>	66 10 8 <i>129</i>
Onions	"	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	7 1 9 <i>131</i>	8 0 0 <i>210</i>	5 0 0 <i>125</i>	3 8 2 <i>104</i>	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	7 4 4 <i>134</i>	8 0 0 <i>210</i>	7 4 4 <i>182</i>	5 10 7 <i>168</i>
Cocconut oil	"	1 13 9 <i>184</i>	3 0 4 <i>166</i>	1 12 5 <i>89</i>	3 1 3 <i>123</i>	2 10 1 <i>131</i>	2 13 9 <i>184</i>	3 1 3 <i>169</i>	2 12 2 <i>138</i>	3 1 3 <i>123</i>	2 10 1 <i>131</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i>		<i>165</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>144</i>
		<i>158</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>140</i>

*The sources of the prices mentioned used in this table are the Monthly Abstracts of Domestic Retail Prices compiled by the Director of Agriculture, Poona.
 (1) The Bombay prices mentioned in this table are for 'Maund' and 'Poo' (Swatantra) varieties of 'Bajra' and 'Pindi' (Swatantra) varieties of 'Wheat'.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Other articles of food	...	...	...	...	...	...
1926									
January	132	140	133	183	151	165	173	172	172
February	132	136	132	181	150	165	172	172	172
March	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	172
April	132	133	132	180	150	165	175	172	172
May	133	138	133	177	150	164	170	172	172
June	133	139	134	182	152	164	162	172	172
July	134	145	135	187	155	164	160	172	172
August	135	141	136	181	153	164	160	172	172
September	135	145	136	179	152	164	160	172	172
October	135	150	136	180	153	164	159	172	172
November	133	152	135	180	152	164	156	172	172
December	134	155	136	184	154	166	148	172	172
1927									
January	134	149	135	188	155	166	143	172	172
February	134	154	136	180	152	166	148	172	172
March	134	159	137	179	152	166	152	172	172
April	133	153	135	178	151	166	143	172	172
May	133	154	134	176	150	166	147	172	172
June	134	156	136	177	151	166	147	172	172
July	136	153	138	181	154	166	149	172	172
August	136	157	138	184	155	166	152	172	172
September	132	151	134	180	151	166	163	172	172
October	127	151	129	180	148	156	163	172	172
November	125	151	127	180	147	156	157	172	172
December	129	155	131	178	149	156	154	172	172
1928									
January	132	160	135	180	151	156	152	172	172
February	127	152	129	174	146	144	153	172	172
March	123	146	126	171	142	144	151	172	172
April	121	147	124	168	140	145	153	172	172
May	123	153	126	175	144	145	155	172	172
June	122	142	124	172	142	158	156	172	172
July	120	144	123	177	143	158	158	172	172
August	119	144	121	176	142	158	159	172	172
September	120	143	122	174	141	151	157	172	172
October	121	155	124	174	142	144	156	172	172
November	122	157	125	174	144	143	158	172	172
December	125	156	128	173	145	143	160	172	172
1929									
January	127	163	130	173	146	148	160	172	172

LABOUR GAZETTE

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY, 1929

[No. 6

The Month in Brief

RIOTING IN BOMBAY CITY

There was considerable unrest among the workers in Bombay City during the first ten days of February due, not to industrial causes, but to a scare that children were being kidnaped by Pathans, which subsequently developed into serious rioting, necessitating the calling out of the military and the Auxiliary Force. For several days many of the mills and other industrial concerns were closed as the workers did not work.

The report of the Fawcett Committee will, it is expected, be ready for submission to Government on March 15.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

In the textile industry, in which the supply of labour was equal to the demand during the month of January 1929. The average absenteeism was 6.67 per cent. for Bombay City, 3.65 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 17.71 per cent. for Sholapur, 2.82 per cent. for Viramgaum and 7.08 per cent. for Bhood.

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour was adequate. Absenteeism was 10.91 per cent. in the engineering workshops, 1 per cent. in the Marine Lines Reclamation of the Development Directorate, 11.54 per cent. in the Bombay Port Trust Docks and 8.60 per cent. in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust. In the engineering workshops of the Karachi Port Trust the percentage absenteeism was 11.50.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER

In February 1929, the Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 149, the same as in the preceding month. The Index Number for food articles only was 146.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Wholesale Price Index Number in Bombay for January 1929 was 148.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were sixteen industrial disputes in the month of January 1929. The number of workpeople involved was 20,000 and the number of working days lost 134,018.

BALANCE OF TRADE

During January 1929, the visible balance of trade, including securities, against India amounted to Rs. 140 lakhs.