

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY
BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House-rent	Cost of Living
1924									
November	135	126	134	196	157	167	214	172	161
December	134	123	133	196	156	167	214	172	160
1925									
January	131	124	130	189	152	165	209	172	157
February	134	123	133	185	152	166	210	172	157
March	139	128	138	183	155	165	207	172	159
April ..	137	128	136	181	153	165	207	172	158
May ..	133	122	132	182	151	165	207	172	156
June ..	130	119	129	184	149	165	198	172	154
July ..	136	119	134	183	152	165	192	172	157
August	126	119	125	184	147	165	191	172	152
September	125	118	124	182	146	165	188	172	151
October	128	121	128	182	148	165	192	172	153
November	129	132	129	182	149	165	185	172	153
December	132	137	133	183	151	165	176	172	155
1926									
January	132	140	133	183	151	165	173	172	155
February	132	136	132	181	150	165	172	172	154
March	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	155
April ..	132	133	132	180	150	165	175	172	153
May ..	133	138	133	177	150	164	170	172	153
June ..	133	139	134	182	152	164	162	172	155
July ..	134	145	135	187	155	164	160	172	157
August	135	141	136	181	153	164	160	172	155
September	135	145	136	179	152	164	160	172	155
October	135	150	136	180	153	164	159	172	155
November	133	152	135	180	152	164	156	172	154
December	134	155	136	184	154	166	148	172	156
1927									
January	134	149	135	188	155	166	143	172	156
February	134	154	136	180	152	166	148	172	155
March	134	159	137	179	152	166	152	172	155
April ..	133	153	135	178	151	166	143	172	153
May ..	133	154	134	176	150	166	147	172	152
June ..	134	156	136	177	151	166	147	172	154
July	136	153	138	181	154	166	149	172	156
August	136	157	138	184	155	166	152	172	157
September	132	151	134	180	151	166	163	172	154
October	127	151	129	180	148	156	163	172	151
November	125	151	127	180	147	156	157	172	150

LABOUR GAZETTE

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[No. 4

The Month in Brief

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT

Nine unions have so far registered under the Act, the latest to do so being the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay, the Bombay Kasbi Karigars' Union, Bombay, and the Bombay Textile Labour Union, Bombay. An application has been received from one more union and is being examined, but there are still a number of labour organisations which have not taken advantage of the Act.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

In the textile industry as a whole the supply of labour was equal to the demand during the month of November 1927. The average absenteeism was 9.19 per cent. for Bombay City, 5.13 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 1.97 per cent. for Viramgaum, 12.59 per cent. for Sholapur and 8.87 per cent. for Broach.

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour was adequate. Absenteeism was 12.51 per cent. in the engineering workshops, 5 per cent. in the Marine Lines Reclamation of the Development Directorate, 12.39 per cent. in the Bombay Port Trust Docks and 7.80 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 6.50.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX

In December 1927, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 151 as against 150 in the preceding month. The Index Number for food articles only was 149.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Bombay was 144 for the month of November 1927.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were five industrial disputes in the month of November 1927. The number of workpeople involved was 1,317 and the number of working days lost 2,103.

BALANCE OF TRADE

During November 1927, the visible balance of trade, including securities, in favour of India amounted to Rs. 104 lakhs.

The Cost of Living Index for December 1927

A RISE OF ONE POINT

Increase per cent. over July 1914: { All articles 51 per cent., } Food only 49 per cent.

In December 1927* 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 previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 150 in November and 151 in December 1927. The general index is thus 42 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1920, and 3 points lower than the twelve-monthly average for the year 1927.

As compared with November 1927, the index number for all food articles recorded a rise of 2 points. The index number for cereals rose by 4 points, owing to an increase in all the cereals except bajri which fell by 2 points. There was a decrease of 2 points in the price of turdal, but gram was dearer by 7 points and the index number for pulses advanced by 4 points. Among other food articles, raw sugar (gul) registered a rise of 7 points, but sugar (refined) was steady at 172. Salt and ghee declined by 4 points each, and potatoes, tea and mutton fell by 14, 1 and 8 points respectively. The price of the remaining articles was practically stationary during the month under review. The "other food" index stood at 178.

The "fuel and lighting" index continued to be stationary at 156. The index number for clothing declined by 3 points owing to a fall in the price of chudders and shirtings.

All items: Percentage increase over July 1914

	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927	
	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.	Per cent.	
January	83	69	73	56	59	57	55	56	57	55	56	55	56	54	55	
February	81	62	65	55	56	57	55	56	57	55	56	55	56	54	55	
March	77	60	65	54	54	59	55	54	59	55	55	55	55	55	55	
April	72	60	62	56	50	58	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	
May	73	67	63	53	53	54	55	54	55	54	55	54	55	54	52	
June	81	73	63	52	53	54	55	54	55	54	55	54	55	54	54	
July	90	77	65	53	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	56	
August	91	80	64	54	61	52	55	61	51	55	54	55	54	57	57	
September	92	85	65	54	61	51	55	61	51	55	54	55	54	54	54	
October	93	83	62	52	61	53	55	61	53	55	55	51	55	51	51	
November	86	82	60	53	61	53	54	61	53	54	53	54	54	50	50	
December	81	79	61	57	60	55	56	60	55	56	55	56	56	51	51	
Yearly average	83	73	64	54	57	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	54	54	

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 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 November 16 and December 15.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—DECEMBER

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price × Mass Unit		
			July 1914	November 1927	December 1927	July 1914	November 1927	December 1927
Cereals—	Mauud	70	Rs. 5'594	Rs. 7'052	Rs. 7'292	Rs. 391'58	Rs. 493'64	Rs. 510'44
Rice	"	21	5'594	6'781	6'943	117'47	142'40	145'80
Wheat	"	11	4'354	5'188	5'526	47'89	57'07	60'79
Jowari	"	6	4'313	5'609	5'531	25'88	33'65	33'19
Bajri	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total—Cereals	"	"	"	"	"	582'82	726'76	750'22
Index Numbers—Cereals	"	"	"	"	"	100	125	129
Pulses—	Mauud	10	4'302	6'474	6'740	43'02	64'74	67'40
Lentils	"	3	5'844	8'813	8'734	17'53	26'44	26'20
Total—Pulses	"	"	"	"	"	60'55	91'18	93'60
Index Numbers—Pulses	"	"	"	"	"	100	151	155
Other food articles—	Mauud	2	7'620	13'094	13'094	15'24	26'19	26'19
Sugar (refined)	"	7	8'557	13'693	14'287	59'90	95'85	100'01
Raw Sugar (gul)	"	"	40'000	79'490	79'057	1'00	1'99	1'98
Tea	"	5	2'130	3'412	3'313	10'65	17'06	16'57
Salt	"	28	0'323	0'510	0'510	9'04	14'28	14'28
Beef	"	33	0'417	0'833	0'802	13'76	27'49	26'47
Mutton	"	14	9'198	17'583	17'583	128'77	246'16	246'16
Milk	"	1 1/2	50'792	97'620	95'240	76'19	146'43	142'86
Ghee	"	11	4'479	7'740	7'141	49'27	85'14	78'55
Potatoes	"	3	1'552	3'573	3'573	4'66	10'72	10'72
Onions	"	1/2	25'396	27'974	27'974	12'70	13'99	13'99
Cocconut Oil	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total—Other food articles	"	"	"	"	"	381'18	685'30	677'78
Index Numbers—Other food articles	"	"	"	"	"	100	180	178
Total—All food articles	"	"	"	"	"	1,024'55	1,503'24	1,521'60
Index Numbers—All food articles	"	"	"	"	"	100	147	149
Fuel and lighting—	Case	5	4'375	6'406	6'406	21'88	32'03	32'03
Kerosene oil	"	48	0'792	1'281	1'281	38'02	61'49	61'49
Firewood	"	1	0'542	0'771	0'771	0'54	0'77	0'77
Coal	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total—Fuel and lighting	"	"	"	"	"	60'44	94'29	94'29
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting	"	"	"	"	"	100	156	156
Clothing—	LT.	27	0'594	0'953	0'922	16'04	25'73	24'89
Chudders	"	25	0'641	1'042	1'021	16'03	26'05	25'53
Shirtings	"	36	0'583	0'875	0'875	20'99	31'50	31'50
T. Cloths	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total—Clothing	"	"	"	"	"	53'06	83'28	81'92
Index Numbers—Clothing	"	"	"	"	"	100	157	154
House-rent	Per month.	10	11'302	19'440	19'440	113'02	194'40	194'40
Index Numbers—House-rent	"	"	"	"	"	100	172	172
Grand Total	"	"	"	"	"	1,251'07	1,875'21	1,892'21
Cost of Living Index Numbers.	"	"	"	"	"	100	150	151

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in November and December 1927 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 :—

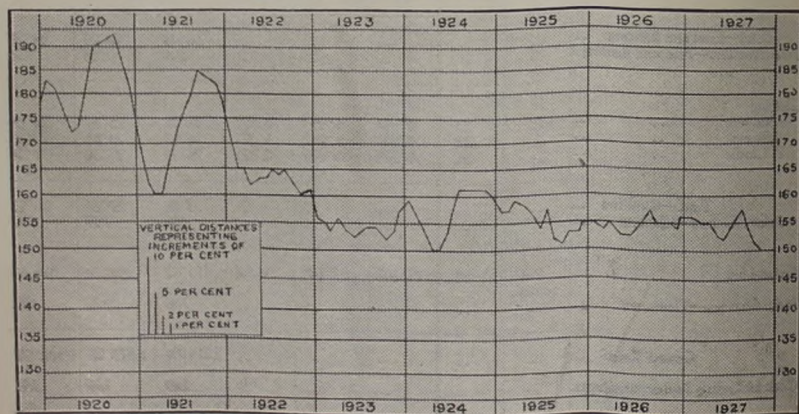
Articles	July 1914	November 1927	December 1927	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in December 1927 over or below November 1927	Articles	July 1914	November 1927	December 1927	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in December 1927 over or below November 1927
Rice	100	126	130	+ 4	Salt	100	160	156	- 4
Wheat	100	121	124	+ 3	Beef	100	158	158	..
Jowari	100	119	127	+ 8	Mutton	100	200	192	- 8
Bajri	100	130	128	- 2	Milk	100	191	191	..
Gram	100	50	157	+ 7	Ghee	100	192	188	- 4
Turdal	100	151	149	- 2	Potatoes	100	173	159	-14
Sugar (refined)	100	172	172	..	Onions	100	230	230	..
Raw sugar (gul)	100	160	167	+ 7	Cocoanut oil	100	110	110	..
Tea	100	199	198	- 1	All food articles (weighted average)	100	147	149	+ 2

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

Rice 23, Wheat 19, Jowari 21, Bajri 22, Gram 36, Turdal 33, Sugar (refined) 42, Raw Sugar (gul) 40, Tea 49, Salt 36, Beef 37, Mutton 48, Milk 48, Ghee 47, Potatoes 37, Onions 57 and Cocoanut Oil 9.

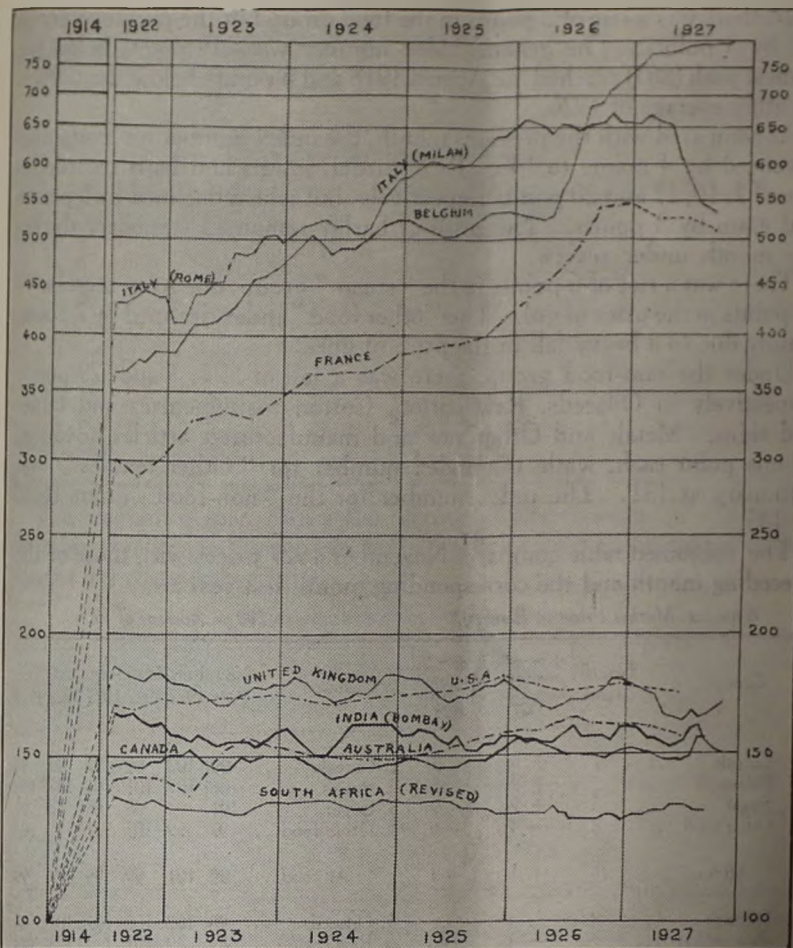
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914, its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 7 pies for all items and 10 annas 9 pies for food articles only.

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



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 1922. 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 following are the sources of the Index Nos: (1) United Kingdom—Ministry of Labour Gazette, (2) New Zealand—Census and Statistics Office, Wellington (by cable), (3) South Africa—Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics, (4) U. S. A.—Monthly Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, (5) All other countries—from the Ministry of Labour Gazette, United Kingdom. In the case of Italy the Index No. was for Rome up to June 1923, and thereafter for Milan. The India figure is for Bombay only.

In all cases the Index Number is for working classes only. The actual Index Numbers for twelve world centres will be found 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, Italy, Belgium, Norway, 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 figures are available are recorded.

Wholesale and Retail Prices

1. WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

A fall of two points

In November 1927, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 144 as against 146 in the previous month. As compared with October 1927, there was a rise of 2 points in the food group but the non-food group fell by 3 points. The general index number was 119 points below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and 5 points below the twelve-monthly average of 1926.

As compared with the previous month, the index number for foodgrains advanced by 4 points to 140. Rice, turdal, jowari and bajri recorded a rise of 7, 10, 17 and 20 points respectively, but wheat declined by 5 points and gram by 3 points. The price of barley remained stationary during the month under review.

There was a rise of 6 points in the "sugar" group, due to an increase of 13 points in the price of gul. The "other food" index declined by 7 points mainly due to a heavy fall in the price of ghee.

Under the non-food group, there was a fall of 5, 7, 1 and 29 points respectively in Oilseeds, Raw cotton, Cotton manufactures and Hides and skins. Metals and Other raw and manufactured articles advanced by one point each, while the index number for "Other textiles" was stationary at 131. The index number for the "non-food" group stood at 145.

The subjoined table compares November 1927 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year.

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay * 100 = Average of 1926

Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with Oct. 1927	+ or - % compared with Nov. 1926	Groups	Nov. 1926	Feb. 1927	May 1927	Aug. 1927	Oct. 1927	Nov. 1927
1. Cereals	7	+ 3	- 3	1. Cereals	99	102	99	97	93	96
2. Pulses	2	+ 3	+ 5	2. Pulses	106	109	101	104	107	110
3. Sugar	3	+ 5	- 9	3. Sugar	101	93	88	88	88	92
4. Other food	3	- 4	+ 6	4. Other food	97	99	103	107	107	103
All food	15	+ 1	- 1	All food	99	101	99	99	97	99
Oilseeds	4	- 4	....	5. Oilseeds	88	107	108	107	101	98
Raw cotton	5	- 4	+ 46	6. Raw cotton	84	89	101	114	128	123
7. Cotton manufactures	6	- 1	+ 6	7. Cotton manufactures	89	93	92	95	95	94
8. Other textiles	2	..	..	8. Other textiles	96	99	104	101	96	96
9. Hides and skins	3	- 20	- 20	9. Hides & skins	97	91	100	96	97	78
10. Metals	5	+ 1	- 11	10. Metals	99	105	97	89	88	89
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	4	+ 1	- 13	11. Other raw and manufactured articles	105	105	105	103	91	92
All non-food	29	- 2	- 1	All non-food	97	98	99	99	97	95
General Index No.	44	- 1	- 1	General Index No.	99	99	99	99	98	97

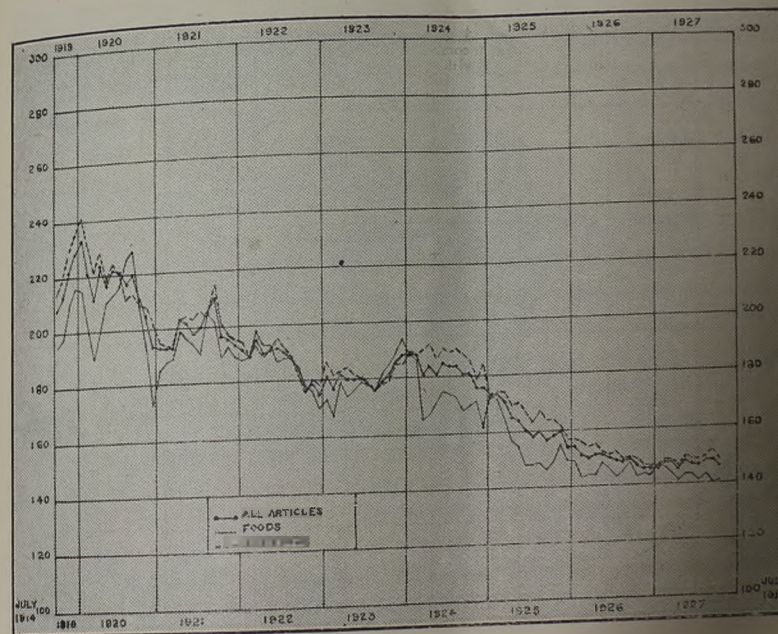
* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 360.

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

	Food Index No.	Non-food Index No.	General Index No.
Twelve-monthly average 1918	171	269	236
" " 1919	202	233	222
" " 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
Eleven-monthly " 1927	143	149	147

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 1919.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers, Bombay

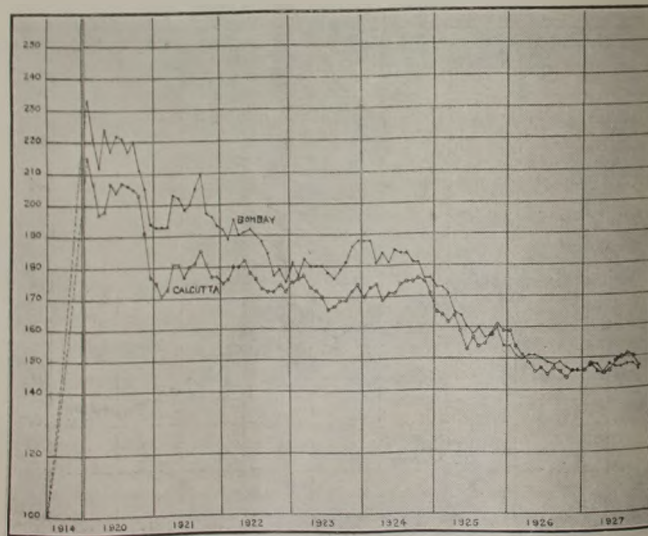


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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.

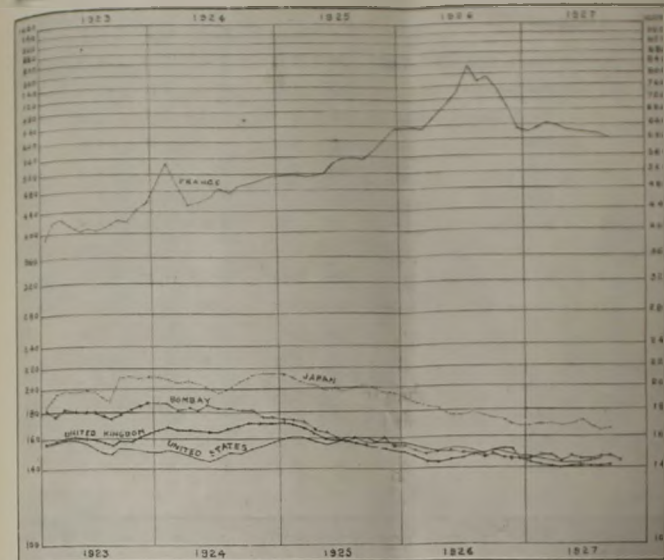
The items included in the indices are 44 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay 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. Since June 1927 prices in Bombay have been lower than those in Calcutta.

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 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), the Director, Labour Office, Dutch East Indies (by letter); 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		Oct. 1927		Nov. 1927		Percentage change from July 1914	
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	July 1914	Oct. 1927
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill..	Paylee	208	5 10	7 6	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	+1 6	+2
Wheat	Pitai Seoni	"	204	5 10	7 1	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	-1 1	+2
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	"	196	4 3	5 3	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	-9 16	+2
Bajri	Ghati	"	208	4 7	5 6	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	+1 3	+4
Gram	Delhi*	"	188	4 4	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	+1 9	+2
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	208	5 11	9 4	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	+3 2	+2
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	+0 9	+0 2
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	1 10	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	+0 9	+0 1
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 3	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	+7 6	+0 1
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	176	1 9	2 11	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	+1 1	+0 1
Beef	"	Lb.	39	2 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	+1 6	"
Mutton	"	"	39	3 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	+3 6	"
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	+2 2	"
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	14 3	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	+6 7	-0 7
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 8	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	+0 3	"
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	+0 3	"
Cocoanut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11	+0 4	"

Collection of prices.—The following are the areas and streets in which price quotations are obtained for articles other than butcher's meat:—

1. Dadar—Dadar Station Road.
2. Kumbharwada—Kumbharwada Road (North End).
3. Saitan Chowki—Kumbharwada Road (South End).
4. Elphinstone Road.
5. Naigam—Naigam Cross Road and Development Chawls.
6. Parel—Poibawdi.
7. Fergusson Road.
8. DeLisle Road.
9. Superibag—Superibag Road.
10. Chinchpokli—Parel Road.
11. Grant Road.

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 Investigation of the Labour Office.

The variations in prices during November 1927, as compared with the previous month, were within narrow limits. Except in the case of bajri, which rose by 4 pies per paylee, and gram, which remained stationary, all the other foodgrains declined by 2 pies each per paylee. Amongst other food articles, raw sugar (gul) went up by one pie per seer, salt by one pie per paylee and tea by 3 pies per lb., while ghee was cheaper by 7 pies per seer. 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. Mutton is more than double and onions are double the prewar price. Tea, ghee and milk have risen by more than 75 per cent; and salt, refined sugar, gul, potatoes and beef by more than 60 per cent. The rise in the prices of foodgrains is between 19 and 55 per cent. The price of cocoanut oil is only 9 per cent. above its prewar level.

* The equivalent in tolas shown in column 4 relates to Punjab gram.

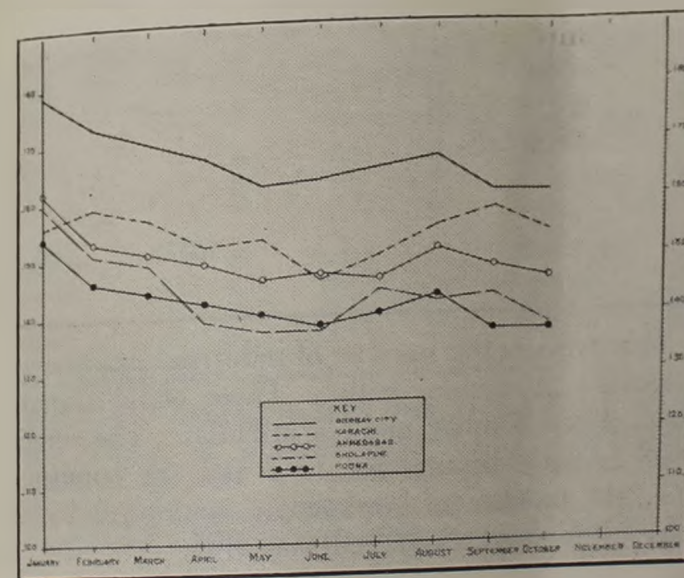
RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS OF FOOD ARTICLES IN FIVE CENTRES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

(July 1914 = 100)

Articles	October 1927					November 1927				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Rice	129	120	130	159	152	129	120	130	159	152
Wheat	132	136	131	138	149	132	136	131	132	149
Jowari	125	122	124	136	131	125	116	118	130	131
Bajri	131	118	113	113	113	121	106	108	108	112
Gram	167	145	125	124	112	176	146	125	124	112
Turdal	175	141	144	159	160	175	141	144	145	160
Sugar (refined)	167	157	157	123	129	167	149	151	123	129
Jagri (Gul)	148	135	120	103	133	148	135	120	103	133
Tea	190	225	200	171	200	190	225	200	171	200
Salt	131	154	151	158	165	131	152	151	158	165
Beef	218	191	100	160	141	218	180	100	160	141
Mutton	200	183	167	133	150	200	175	167	133	150
Milk	191	164	200	157	133	191	190	178	157	133
Ghee	197	182	206	142	163	197	176	195	142	144
Potatoes	159	157	175	133	100	159	166	175	143	156
Onions	230	191	125	123	98	230	196	125	123	105
Cocoanut oil	112	104	133	120	100	112	104	133	120	100
Average—All food articles	165	154	147	138	137	165	154	144	137	140

Chart showing the unweighted Retail Prices food Index Numbers (17 articles) in five centres of the Bombay Presidency

(July 1914 prices = 100)



Actual retail prices at these centres will be found on pages 366 and 367. As compared with October 1927, the average for all food articles was steady at Bombay and Karachi, rose at Poona and declined at Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign

Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in November .. 5 Workpeople involved 1,317

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during November 1927, 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 November 1927, and working days lost.

I.—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in November 1927			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Nov. 1927	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Nov. 1927
	Started before 1st Nov.	Started in Nov.	Total		
Textile	2	3	5	1,317	2,103
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering ..	—	—	—	—	—
Metal	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	3	5	1,317	2,103

During the month under review the number of industrial disputes was five, all of which occurred in textile mills. Three of the disputes occurred in Ahmedabad, one in Bombay, and one at Hubli. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 1317 and the number of working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, less workers replaced) was 2103.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, July 1927 to November 1927

	July 1927	August 1927	September 1927	October 1927	November 1927
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	5	8	8	7	5
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	—	—	2	1	2
Fresh disputes begun ..	5	8	6	6	3
Disputes ended ..	5	6	7	5	5
Disputes in progress at end ..	—	2	1	2	—
Number of workpeople involved ..	5,271	4,326	9,151	998	1,317
Aggregate duration in working days ..	14,218	64,338	23,156	4,297	2,103
Demands—					
Pay ..	2	3	3	5	1
Bonus ..	—	—	—	—	—
Personal ..	1	2	3	1	2
Leave and hours ..	—	—	—	—	—
Others ..	2	3	2	1	2
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	—	2	1	—	—
Compromised ..	1	1	—	—	—
In favour of employers ..	4	3	6	5	5

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.)
December 1926 ..	2	1	2	1,251	50	50	..
January 1927 ..	5	5	4	16,507	100	..	..
February ..	4	3	2	775	50	50	..
March ..	7	5	6	5,987	83	..	17
April ..	4	3	4	3,278	50	..	50
May ..	6	6	4	29,688	50	25	25
June ..	6	4	6	694	50	33	17
July ..	5	5	5	14,218	80	..	20
August ..	8	8	6	64,338	50	33	17
September ..	8	6	7	23,156	86	14	..
October ..	7	6	5	4,297	100	..	..
November ..	5	3	5	2,103	100	..	..

It may be of interest to state that the highest peak (4,062,870) in respect of the number of working days lost through strikes in this Presidency

* 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.

since April 1921 was reached in February 1924 whereas the lowest level (390) was reached in May 1924.

GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work reported as beginning in the month of November 1927 was 3 as compared with 6 in the previous month. Two of these disputes arose over questions regarding the employment of individuals and the remaining dispute was due to "other causes." The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes amounted to 693 and the total time loss was 1121 man-days. In addition, two disputes affecting 624 workpeople which were in progress at the end of the last month and which continued into the month under review caused a time loss amounting to 982 man-days. All the five disputes, old and new, terminated during the month under review and the results, in all cases, were favourable to the employers.

Progress of Individual Disputes

BOMBAY

There was only one dispute in progress in Bombay City during the month and this occurred in the Swadeshi Mill No. 2. It was alleged that excessive deductions were made from wages on account of fines in respect of damaged material and that these were responsible for a considerable loss in the earnings of the workers. On the morning of the 3rd November all the line jobbers in the mill approached the weaving master and requested him not to make excessive deductions on account of spoilt material from their wages. As their request was refused none of the jobbers attended the mill on the 4th. The weavers, however, came to the mill as usual but finding that the jobbers had not come, struck work in sympathy. The management informed the men that the demands of the jobbers could not be acceded to and the strikers left the mill at noon. On the 5th, a deputation of the men waited upon the manager and was told that it would not be possible for the management to grant the men's demands and that as the mill was working at a loss, it would soon be closed down. The strikers then dispersed promising to resume work on the 7th. Work was resumed by all the strikers accordingly and the strike ended. The result of this dispute was in favour of the employers.

AHMEDABAD

There were three disputes in progress in Ahmedabad during the month. One of these was the dispute in the New Manekchok Spinning and Weaving Mills which had begun in the previous month and which continued into the month under review. On the 1st November, 200 strikers resumed work unconditionally in the morning and the remaining strikers followed in the afternoon. This strike ended in favour of the employers.

The second dispute occurred in the Asarwa Mills. On the morning of the 7th November, the management dismissed the head jobber of the weaving department for unsatisfactory work. In the afternoon, 250 weavers struck work in sympathy with the dismissed jobber and demanded his reinstatement. The management in reply put up a notice informing the strikers that their outstanding wages would be paid on the 9th. Work

was resumed unconditionally by 10 strikers on the 8th and the management employed a new head jobber with 100 new hands. On the 9th, 111 additional new hands were engaged. The strikers were paid their outstanding wages as notified and their services were dispensed with. The result of this dispute was in favour of the employers.

The third dispute took place in the Shree Laxmi Weaving and Manufacturing Mill. The head jobber of the weaving department was dismissed by the management for unsatisfactory work on the 27th November. At 1 p.m., 30 weavers struck work in sympathy and demanded his reinstatement. On the 28th, the management employed a new head jobber and 30 new weavers and informed the strikers that their outstanding wages would be paid on the 30th. The services of the strikers were dispensed with on the 29th and the strike came to an end. The result of this dispute was also in favour of the employers.

HUBLI

The dispute in the Bharat Mills which had begun during the previous month was in progress at the beginning of the month under review. On the 3rd November, 80 additional strikers resumed work and 99 more followed on the 4th. There was no change in the situation during the next two days but on the 7th, work was resumed by all the remaining strikers except 20 who were dismissed by the management for having taken a leading part in the strike. The result of this dispute was favourable to the employers.

Employment Situation in November

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 124 or 85.52 per cent. of the mills reported as working during the month of November 1927. The average absenteeism in the textile industry as a whole amounted to 8.74 per cent. as against 9.01 per cent. in the month of October 1927.

In Bombay City out of 76 mills which were working during the month 75 or 98.68 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 9.19 per cent. as against 9.40 per cent. in the previous two months.

In Ahmedabad 59 mills were working during the month and 39 or 66.10 per cent. furnished information. Absenteeism amounted to 5.13 per cent. as against 5.0 per cent. in October. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

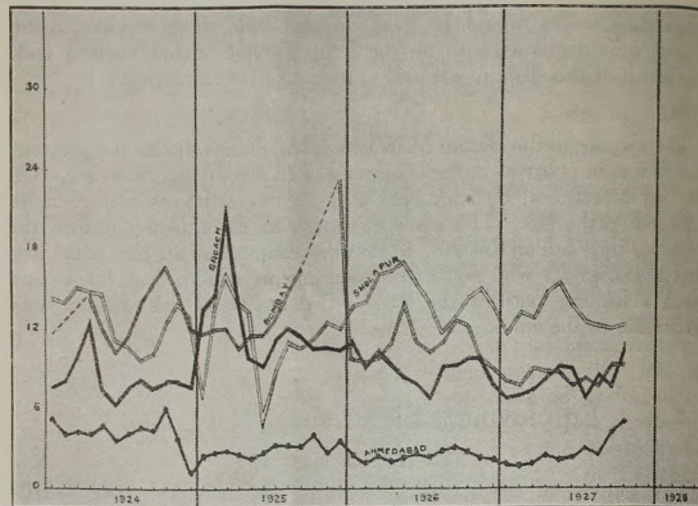
Returns were submitted by all the mills in Sholapur. None of these mills reported any shortage in the supply of labour and the average percentage absenteeism amounted to 12.59.

Information was supplied by only one mill in Viramgaum which was working during the month. The percentage absenteeism amounted to 1.97.

All the three mills in Broach supplied information and only one of them reported that the supply of labour was inadequate. The average absenteeism amounted to 8.87 per cent. as against 10.98 per cent. in the preceding month.

Taking the industry as a whole the supply of labour was equal to the demand in all the centres studied.

Chart showing the average percentage absenteeism in the 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 12.51 per cent. as against 11.82 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 12.39 per cent. The average absenteeism in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust was 7.80 per cent.

The Karachi Port Trust found both skilled and ordinary labour available in plenty. On an average 6.50 per cent. of the labourers absented themselves from work during the month under review.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Details of Proceedings

Information furnished by all Commissioners in the Presidency for the month of November shows that out of 57 cases disposed of during the month 54 were reported by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in Bombay. The gross amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 26,245-5-0 as against Rs. 17,292-11-11 in the previous month and Rs. 13,959-15-0 in November 1926. Out of 57 cases in which compensation was claimed, 19 were in respect of fatal accidents, one of temporary disablement and 37 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 20 and in other industries to 37. The corresponding figures for November 1926 were 17 and 19.

The total number of claimants for compensation in all the cases disposed of during the month was 57, of whom 55 were adult males and 2 females over 15 years of age.

Out of the cases disposed of during the month under review, 33 were original claims, 23 registration of agreements and one a miscellaneous application. Compensation was awarded in 31 cases, agreements were registered in 24 cases, one case was dismissed and the remaining one was allowed to be withdrawn.

Prosecutions under the Factories Act in November

BOMBAY

The occupier of a glass-bevelling factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (f) for breach of Section 18 (3) for not maintaining guards over bevel gears and line shafting. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

The occupier of a cotton clearing factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (j) for breach of Section 33 for not submitting an occupation notice. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

KAIRA

The occupier of a cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 23 (a) for employing uncertified children. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50 in each of two cases.

POONA

The manager of a stone dressing factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (c) for breach of Section 13 read with Rule 22 for not providing the requisite number of latrines. He was convicted and fined Re. 1.

The same manager was also prosecuted under Section 41 (f) for breach of Section 18 (4) read with Rule 32 for not fencing the transmission machinery. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

Conditions of Indian Textile Workers

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION'S REPORT

We have received a copy of a "Report of Investigations into the Conditions of Indian Textile Workers," presented to the International Federation of Textile Workers by the Secretary, the Right Hon. T. Shaw, M.P. The delegation of Textile Workers, of which the Right Hon. T. Shaw was the head, arrived in India in November 1926. It consisted of Miss Marie Shaw, as shorthand writer and secretary, Messrs. Hindle and Brothers, representing the English Cotton Workers, and Messrs. Furtwaengler and Schrader, representing the German Textile Workers. The deputation travelled some 10,000 miles in India and visited a very large number of factories, villages and workshops. It sailed from Bombay on the 26th February 1927 and, to the deep regret of all who had come in contact with her charming personality, Miss Marie Shaw died from smallpox at Gibraltar on her way home.

Mr. Shaw at the outset emphasises the difficulty the deputation found in getting a fair comparison between Europe and India in the cotton trade, not only from the technical point of view but as regards standards of life. In his opinion the most shocking of all the differences is that which exists in housing, the conditions of which were terrible, and words failed him to picture the squalor, the darkness and the misery of some of the chawls they saw. There again, however, comparisons are difficult for, says Mr. Shaw, "I saw with my own eyes that many workers themselves apparently try to close out all fresh air and light from their dwellings, thus making even worse the vile conditions which exist. . . . but, even when every allowance is made for differences of climate, habits, tradition and religion, the housing of Indian workers is a disgrace and a blot on the record of any Government, whether British or Indian."

The deputation saw nothing which proved that Indian employers or Indian States gave better wages, conditions, or hours than European employers in British administered territory. It was fairly safe to say that hours are longer and wages, as a general rule, are lower in Indian States than in the so-called British part of India. Generally speaking, the Indian capitalist did not err in the direction either of being more generous or more kindly to the workers than the European employer. That was putting the case very mildly indeed, but he stressed this matter because the workers might be led to think that only political freedom was necessary in order to redress their grievances. That would be a vital error. A powerful trade union organisation was even more necessary, if anything, in Indian States and in Indian mills than in the ordinary British States and British or European mills. This, of course, was a general statement to which there were exceptions.

So far as organisation is concerned, the deputation found that the greatest difficulty that existed was in the lack of education among the workers themselves. The shameful neglect of the British and Native Governments to provide for the education of the people was responsible for the fact that it is practically impossible in India to-day to find a textile trade union organisation administered and controlled by the workers

in the industry. Until this state of things was altered, it was idle for either employers or any one else to make too much of "outsiders" becoming officials of trade unions. An extraordinary fact was that it was the great employers of labour in the textile trade who appeared to be doing more for the education of the masses than either national or local Governments. The lack of education was, in his opinion, the greatest of all obstacles against a strong trade union movement amongst the textile workers of India. There was really no economic reason why powerful organisations should not grow up, neither was there any inherent difficulty, so far as he could judge, caused by the attitude of the employers' associations in the places the deputation visited. But differences of caste and religion and the lack of education were barriers that needed lion-hearted men to surmount. The distances in India between centre and centre were so enormous that he had come to the conclusion that a national centralised textile workers' organisation would need many many years indeed to build up. What was growing up was a chain of quite independent organisations, officered and administered by non-textile workers of the educated classes, and in which it is often alleged that merely political and not economic interests were the mainspring of the actions of the founders of the unions. But one thing was certain, that he saw nothing which would cause him to believe anything but the very best, of those Indians of culture and education who were giving their time and spending their energies, in helping the workers to develop strong organisations. So long as present conditions exist the workers would always be in danger of being used merely as pawns. Their only real guarantee would be found when they were able themselves to manage their own organisations and determine their own policy.

Mr. Shaw discusses the lack of education among the masses and says that the fact of the matter is that human beings were too cheap in India. He found in the mills thousands of men doing for very low wages the work that much less numbers do in Europe for considerably higher wages. With the most generous allowance made for climate, traditions, and habits, the fact still stands out sharp and clear that precisely because the Indian could be purchased so cheaply in the market do the present conditions exist. Judging from a rather limited inspection, much reading and some calculation, it was extremely doubtful whether Indian labour was much more economical, if even it be any more economical, from the employers' point of view than European labour.

Discussing the question of Trade Union organisation in India Mr. Shaw said the deputation found in India a very regrettable state of affairs. In Bombay there were still two Textile Workers' Organisations competing against each other. The same was happening in Madras and outside the textile workers' movement. The unions that were formed in the textile trade fixed the contributions of the members at such a low rate that a real effective fighting organisation could not be built up. The history of much of the trade unionism of Europe was very strikingly similar to that which is now going on in India. No more than Europe, could India escape from a perfectly evident, even if cynical, fact. That is, that cheap trade unionism, that is to say trade unionism that tries to do its work on a

few pence a year will be "cheap" in its results. Reason, argument, propaganda, good-will and enthusiasm are all very well in their way. Unfortunately, in the present state of society the workers' capacity to defend himself during a long stoppage counted often far more. European workers were infinitely worse placed sixty years ago than the workers of India now are. On the other hand, differences of custom, religion, caste and race in India offered difficulties against which Europeans had not got to fight. Yet, in spite of the difficulties the Indian worker had shown over and over again that, when he really feels an injustice, he is prepared to fight, and fight very bravely, to get what he considers to be justice.

The delegation had an opportunity of seeing other branches of workers and comparing their conditions with those of the textile workers, and they thought it was safe to say that the textile workers in India, in comparison with other workers in that country, had at least as favourable a position as that occupied by the European textile workers when compared with other workers in their own countries. Compared with European textile workers, of course, the Indian worker was in a much worse position. Discussing the recruitment system in mills the deputation expresses the opinion that the tendency now is for textile workers definitely to settle down in the towns or villages where the mills are built and to remain there. The flowing in of labour from districts with a corresponding movement backward to the land is small as compared with former years.

Mr. Shaw refers to such matters as physique, caste, the moneylender, the doping of children with opium, the large sums of money spent on "pompous ceremonies," and expresses surprise that there seems little or nothing of workers' distributing co-operative agencies in India. Several pages of the report are devoted to the Welfare Work at the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills as an illustration of what could be done for the welfare of the workers.

On the question of the relative cost of production Mr. Shaw is inclined to the conclusion that on the whole the wages cost for the production of a piece of cloth from the raw cotton to the finished article is actually very slightly less in India than in England, but he recognises the impossibility of making any definite statement. No delegation could at present say dogmatically whether the hours worked and the wages earned in India mean a grossly unfair competition in a purely economic sense against the Western worker. Mr. Shaw adds that it would be very easy in a country like India, by deliberately shutting one's eyes to the history and the traditions of the people, and by only hearing the statements of one particular school of thought, to present a horrifying picture of the circumstances. It would be perfectly easy to make violent attacks either on the Government or on the employers, but if one looked at the circumstances with a desire to be as impartial as possible, and compared what might be termed purely Indian conditions, either in Indian States or in agricultural areas, with the conditions obtaining in industrial districts, one must acknowledge there were two sides to the picture. There are problems for a growing trade union movement in India which could only be settled by the workers themselves.

In Section 2 of the report Mr. Shaw deals with trade unions in the textile trade at the same time pointing out that it is extremely difficult to say, not only what is a trade union in India, but also where such bodies are in existence. With the exception of Ahmedabad, there seem to be almost everywhere competing unions. The example of the region of Calcutta, with its swarming thousands of textile workers with only about 2,000 organised, and two unions for them, was perhaps the worst example of diffused effort that could be found in India. He was afraid that very often political grounds were responsible for this fighting and that the workers were often led to think that all India needed was political freedom in order that the workers might benefit.

POSITION OF UNIONS

It was quite evident that the organisation of textile workers was strongest in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Madras. In Bombay was to be found perhaps the nearest approach to a trade union on what, for want of a better name, he would call the European model. While the Bombay Textile Workers Union seemed to be more on European lines than any other union, perhaps the most interesting and certainly the strongest union of textile workers was that of the textile workers of Ahmedabad. He thought also that it could be safely said that no union in India could even approach the Ahmedabad Union so far as its knowledge of the economic situation was concerned.

Mr. Shaw goes on to point out that there is perfect freedom of the press, and no Government hostility or legal barrier put in the way of the formation of trade unions, and as the textile workers stand before the law in India, they are infinitely better placed than were their European colleagues at the beginning of trade union organisation in Europe. Nor are there on the part of the organised employers any definite attempts to prevent the formation of trade unions, such as had been seen in every country in Europe. As a matter of fact, it was quite evident that some bodies of organised employers actually favoured the formation of trade unions, believing that the latter would prevent the very large number of strikes due to disputes which might easily be settled if a properly organised trade union existed to deal with the employers. There are cases where employers say the union is merely used by political adventurers as a tool and there are individual employers who would not be prepared to recognise any union except under absolute compulsion. Generally speaking, however, the employers seem to look upon the possibility of unions forcing up wages and improving conditions with less fear than they have for the innumerable stoppages of work which now take place on what they contend to be frivolous grounds. The fact that the Government itself has passed an Act which legalises trade unions definitely and officially, is the clearest possible proof that the Government as such is rather favourable on the whole to the growth of trade unions. So, being free so far as press, platform, propaganda and law are concerned, there is no reason why trade unions might not develop, and as a matter of fact trade unions were springing up all over the country.

Discussing labour legislation Mr. Shaw is of opinion that under the Workmen's Compensation Act the amount of compensation, when the

difference in wages between England and India is taken into consideration, is in favour of India. He also points out that the Native States, so far as labour legislation is concerned, are far behind British India. But the most wide-sweeping changes had been made in the Factories Act. Not only had the hours been greatly reduced, but the position of children in the factories had been simply revolutionised. Mr. Shaw himself says that he went to work at 10, and worked full time at 13, but no child in British India can now work in a factory full time until over the age of 15.

In Section 6 Mr. Shaw discusses wages of textile workers and points out the difficulties in compiling such a section because of the fact that the actual money paid as wages did not always represent the full earnings of the workers, but there appeared, however, no doubt that the post-war textile worker's position was much better than it was before the war. Turning to actual wages Mr. Shaw bases his figures on the publications of the Bombay Labour Office which he regards as the most reliable figures provided up-to-date. The conditions inside the factories varied so widely that it was impossible to compare them as a whole with factories making the same materials in Europe. The deputation found as many as five times as many people working in the cardroom as were to be found working on the same machinery in a Lancashire mill. In Madras they found four workers employed on work that would be done by one worker in Lancashire. Where automatic looms were used as for instance in Madras the proportion became even wider apart. So, when the cruelly low wages were considered they ought to be considered in due perspective and with a knowledge of the work for which the wages were paid.

In summing up the impressions of the delegation Mr. Shaw says "That picture is a curious mixture of light and shade. There are conditions so unspeakably vile in the housing of the people that one hesitates even to attempt to describe them. There are religious customs so different from anything existing in Europe that it is very difficult indeed to a European mind to understand them and to come to an unbiased decision. There are differences of temperament, differences of outlook, and even differences in conception which are impossible for an investigator even to pretend to understand unless he can spend a very long time on his investigations. But I am perfectly certain that whatever the factory industry is, whatever its trials are, or whatever its history has been, it is not all black. The factory worker evidently can, if he so desires, live a fuller life than the people of India could before the introduction of machinery driven by coal, oil, or electricity. Whilst in the villages, generally speaking, there appears to be little or nothing done in order to give an education to the people, there are in the towns certain facilities which will assure at any rate an elementary education to the man or woman who is determined to acquire it. The ordinary textile worker in India, whether man or woman, is no longer a chattel or serf. He or she has the opportunity of joining with other workers in a trade union organisation, and there is no law, at any rate in British India, which will interfere. In fact, as I tried to point out in India itself, the position is not so bad as it was in Europe at the beginning of our own trade union movement.

"Although I do not hope the next year or the year after there will be a National Textile Workers' Organisation in India, I am not without hopes that the next ten years will see at any rate a central co-ordinating organisation, which will be able to affiliate to the International Textile Workers' Movement. I am certain that those who are actively engaged in the Indian textile workers' trade unions today would be delighted to be able to federate with us. I hope that when the day for federation comes, the Indian textile workers will receive the heartiest possible welcome from their fellow textile workers all over the world."

Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency

The following summary of conditions in the Presidency during the period ending 20th December 1927 has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture.

"The position regarding crops and rainfall as it appears at this moment in the various divisions of the Bombay Presidency may be briefly summarised as follows :—

Gujarat.—The period under review has been practically rainless. The condition of the standing crops, however, is generally satisfactory as the crops have sufficient moisture left by the previous rains, to fall back upon. The garden crops in the Division are in excellent condition generally.

Konkan.—Since the submission of the last report there has been no rain anywhere in the Division. The harvesting of the early crops is nearly completed and in some cases the threshing of crops is in progress. The condition of the garden crops in the Division is all that could be desired.

Deccan and Karnatak.—There has been practically no rain in either of the two Divisions during the period under review. Owing to the excellent and wide-spread rains received about the middle of November, however, the condition of the standing crops is generally satisfactory in both the Divisions except perhaps a few places in the east of the Karnatak where these rains have not been equally copious or general and where in consequence the standing crops are not in first class condition. Except for this, however, the agricultural outlook in both the Divisions is generally satisfactory."

Labour News from Ahmedabad

On the morning of the 9th December His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to Chimanpura where he saw workmen's dwellings that had fallen during the rains as well as the temporary tenements constructed by the Labour Union and the Millowners' Association. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, the Secretary of the Labour Union, explained to His Excellency the loss incurred by workers owing to the floods, the relief work conducted by the Union and the future as well as the immediate needs of workers in respect of housing.

The actual position in regard to housing after the floods stands as follows: According to the statistics collected by the Labour Union about

6000 working class tenements have been damaged by the floods. Of these 1500 are said to belong to millworkers themselves and of the remainder, 3000 are stated to have been occupied by millworkers as tenants and 1500 by other working class people either as tenants or as owners. The work of repairing or rebuilding these tenements is not going on as vigorously as it might. Some dishoused families are living with their friends or relatives, some are living in the damaged tenements themselves and a few have been accommodated in the temporary sheds erected by the Labour Union, the Millowners' Association and the Flood Relief Committee. These temporary sheds do not exceed 250 in all but still they have exercised a restraining influence on the tendency towards a rise in rents. Unless a programme of housing is undertaken on a large scale the general shortage of houses will put workers to great inconvenience and rents are bound to rise.

The Union arranged to distribute quinine amongst workers through its schools and the branches of the Samaj Sudhar Sangh. Feeling the inadequacy of these arrangements the Union wrote to the Millowners' Association requesting that mills might be asked to distribute quinine. The Association has promised to assist.

THE PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

The Ahmedabad branch is endeavouring to raise funds by arranging for benefit performances with circus and dramatic companies and by other activities to run the creches maintained by the Council at Kankaria Road and near Prem Darwaja. The children of mill labourers as well as cart-coolies are looked after in these creches while their mothers are at work in the mills or dragging loaded carts in the streets. The help rendered to cart-coolies is invaluable because the cart-coolies are in the habit of carrying their children during working hours in improvised cradles of cloth between the two wheels of the carts.

Textile Tariff Board Recommendations

CONSIDERATION BY MILLOWNERS

A statement has been issued by Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, with regard to the action taken by the Association to carry out or inquire into the proposals made by the Tariff Board. These recommendations, so far as they affected labour, were published in the *Labour Gazette* for June 1927.

Mr. Mody quotes the Right Honourable Tom Shaw, M.P., Secretary of the International Federation of Textile Workers, in whose opinion the Bombay factories, from the point of view of space and ventilation, are at least equal to the factories of Europe. "The machinery, with very few exceptions, is of the latest and most up-to-date type, and in many concerns the conditions were in every respect fully equal to the best European mills."

The suggestions relating to wage standardization, the payment of spinners and workers in the preparatory departments on a piecework basis, the

removal of the disparity in the earnings of workpeople in various departments, were being considered by expert sub-committees and a great amount of experimental work is already being done in individual mills to test the feasibility of adopting the recommendations. Some progress has been made in respect of the recommendations that the number of operatives in various departments should be reduced by putting one workman in charge of more than one machine or of more spindles. But progress must be slow as had been abundantly proved by the recent unfortunate strike in two mills as the result of attempting to introduce the three and four loom system, although owing to standardization and the adoption of every possible labour-saving device the work on four looms was considerably less than it formerly was on two looms in the same mills.

The fixing of a definite rest period to enable operatives to take their morning meal is being again considered although Mr. Mody points out that an attempt to introduce it was made as far back as 1921 but was unsuccessful owing to the attitude of the workers themselves.

The suggestion that spare hands should be engaged in each department to compensate for the daily absenteeism had not been favourably considered by the Association because in the opinion of the Board the system would not decrease absenteeism and might possibly prove an incentive to slackness and inefficiency.

Indian Textile Association

NEW SOCIETY FORMED IN BOMBAY

A new Association for the textile industry in Bombay was formed in September of this year. It is called the Indian Textile Association and its primary objects are to organise and unite the officers and all those connected directly or indirectly with the textile industry, in Bombay in particular and in British India, Burma and Ceylon in general. It will discuss important questions connected with the textile industry and the Association expresses its willingness to negotiate whenever necessary matters of mutual interest with the agents, the Millowners' Association, the Labour Unions or any other bodies connected with the industry. The Association has its social side, but it is devoting particular attention to arranging lectures and inviting discussion on important subjects connected with the industry and one of its objects is "to present the practical Indian point of view before the Commissions or Committees, appointed either by the Millowners' Association, or by the Government, as members or as witnesses." The promotion of education among the mill operatives is another object of the Association.

The Association is particularly interested in advancing the interests of the Indian Textile Industry and encouraging and fostering by all practical means the study of problems dealing with the manufacture of cotton and waste yarn and cloth and of the various processes relating to the textile industry including those of bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing.

The first President is Mr. M. S. Bhungara, Manager, the Khatau Makanji Mills, and the first Vice-President Mr. N. T. Dikshit, M.A., Manager, the Assur Virjee Mills.

The members of the Managing Committee are :—

1. Mr. A. J. Turner, J.P., B.Sc., F.I.C., Principal, the V. J. Technical Institute.
2. Mr. Ardeshir R. Bhagwagar, Manager, Moon Mills.
3. Mr. C. P. Sirkari, L.T.M., Manager, Jubilee Mills.
4. Mr. B. S. Khambatta, Spinning Master, New City of Bombay Mills.
5. Mr. G. N. K. Iyer, A.T.I., Card and Spinning Master, Victoria Mills.
6. Mr. Jamshed H. B. Warden, Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, New China Mills.

Besides, the Association has nine Section Committees of which the following gentlemen are the Chairmen :

Carding and Spinning Committees : Mr. G. N. K. Iyer, Card and Spinning Master, Victoria Mills.

Weaving Committee : Mr. Prabhakar Hari Godbole, Weaving Master, Madhowjee Mills.

Engineering Committee : Mr. J. M. N. Pillay, Superintending Electrical Engineer, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd.

Dyeing and Bleaching Committee : Mr. Aderji R. Jokhy, Dyeing Master, Moon Mills.

Propaganda and Publicity Committee : Mr. Cowasji P. Sirkari, Manager, Jubilee Mills.

Employment Committee : Mr. Ardeshir R. Bhagwagar, Manager, Moon Mills.

Administration and Labour Committees : Mr. M. S. Bhungara, Manager, Khatau Makanji Mills.

The Mineral Returns of the Bombay Presidency, 1926

The Mineral Returns for the Bombay Presidency for the year ending on the 31st December 1926 have been published by the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay. There is no prefatory note attached to the statistical returns but the tables give some interesting figures with regard to the daily average number of persons employed in mines other than Coal and Mica mines, hours of work and daily average wages in the month of December 1926.

Form I of the Returns shows that there are fourteen mines (other than Coal or Mica mines) in the Bombay Presidency of which nine are Manganese mines, four are Gravel or Trap Stone and Murum mines and one a Bauxite mine. Of the nine Manganese mines, four are situated in the Kanara District, three in the Belgaum District and two in the Panch Mahals. The Stone and Murum mines are situated in the Bombay Suburban, Thana and Kaira Districts. The Bauxite mine is in the Kaira District.

The following two tables show the average daily number of persons employed classified (1) by Districts and (2) by Classes of Mines.

Number of Persons Employed—By Districts

District	Daily average number of persons employed in mines							
	Underground		In Open Workings		On Surface		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Bombay Suburban ..	15	10	53	..	88	..	156	10
Thana ..	..	..	506	169	..	..	506	169
Panch Mahals ..	57	..	1,197	950	447	155	1,701	1,105
Kaira ..	..	..	64	55	57	21	121	76
Belgaum ..	..	..	160	129	15	..	175	129
Kanara ..	..	..	201	76	180	42	381	118
Bombay Presidency	72	10	2,181	1,379	787	218	3,040	1,607

Number of Persons Employed—By Classes of Mines

Class of Mines	Daily average number of persons employed in mines							
	Underground		In Open Workings		On Surface		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Manganese	57	..	1,558	1,155	642	197	2,257	1,352
Gravel or Stone and Murum	15	10	559	169	134	20	708	199
Bauxite ..	..	..	64	55	11	1	75	56
Total ..	72	10	2,181	1,379	787	218	3,040	1,607

It will be seen that out of the total of 3,040 men and 1,607 women engaged in the mining industry in the Bombay Presidency, 2,181 men or 71·74 per cent. and 1,379 women or 85·81 per cent. were employed in Open Workings. Females were employed underground only in the Goregaum Quarry in the Bombay Suburban District. The Manganese mines absorbed the largest amount of the mining labour force, the percentages to the totals being 74·24 and 84·13 respectively in the case of male and female employees.

The numbers of male and female employees whose weekly hours of work were (a) not above 48, (b) above 48 and not above 54 and (c) above 54 are set forth in the following table by Classes of Mines.

Hours of Work—By Classes of Mines

Classification of Mines	Number of male employees whose weekly hours of work were			Number of female employees whose weekly hours of work were		
	Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54	Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54
Manganese Mines and Quarries	240	1,732	265	124	1,159	36
Basaltic		73	624		56	198
Total		1,805	889	124	1,215	249

For nearly 61 per cent. of male employees and 77 per cent. of female employees for whom information is available, the weekly hours of work were above 48 and not above 54. All the workers employed in the quarries situated in the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts worked for more than 54 hours per week while for those employed in the Manganese mines of Belgaum District the weekly hours of work did not exceed 48. In the Basaltic mine in Kaira District the weekly hours of work were not above 54.

The average daily earnings in December 1926 of persons employed Underground, in Open Workings and on Surface according to Districts and Classes of Mines are presented in the following tables.

*Average Daily Earnings in December 1926—By Districts

Classification of Workers	Average daily earnings of persons employed in					
	Bombay Suburban District	Thana	Panch Mahals District	Kaira District	Belgaum District	Kanara District
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A—Underground						
I. Males						
Foremen and Mates			1 2 8			
Mines			0 10 2			
Skilled labour not included above			1 0 8			
Unskilled labour not included above			0 10 3			
II. Females						
Foremen and Mates	1 0 0		3 13 4			1 13 4
Mines			9 9	6 11 11	0 10 1	1 1 11
Skilled labour not included above	2 0 0		10 2	0 10 3		1 6 0
Unskilled labour not included above	1 0 5	1 2 6			0 10 0	0 8 4
Females	0 12 4	0 7 2	0 9 0	0 4 7	0 7 3	
C—Surface						
I. Males						
Classical and Supervising staff (including the supervising engineers staff)	4		1 15 3	1 5 4	0 15 6	1 5 4
Skilled labour			1 13 2	1 8 8		1 3 8
Unskilled labour			0 10 4	0 11 0	1 3 9	
II. Females			0 7 3	0 7 11		6 0

The figures in this table are weighted averages of daily earnings based on the data available in columns 4 and 8 of form II of the Mineral Returns.

*Average Daily Earnings in December 1926—By Classes of Mines

Classification of Workers	Average daily earnings of persons employed in		
	Manganese Mines	Quarries or Stone and Shale Mines	Basaltic Mines
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A—Underground			
I. Males			
Foremen and Mates	1 2 8		
Mines	0 10 2		
Skilled labour not included above	1 0 8		
Unskilled labour not included above	0 10 3		
II. Females			
B—Open Workings			
I. Males			
Foremen and Mates	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 13 4
Mines	0 10 7		0 11 11
Skilled labour not included above	0 11 10	2 0 0	0 10 3
Unskilled labour not included above	0 9 11	1 3 2	
II. Females	0 6 10	0 12 4	0 9 0
C—Surface			
Classical and Supervising staff (including the supervising engineers staff)	1 11 6	4 4 11	1 5 4
Skilled labour	2 2 4	1 12 7	1 8 8
Unskilled labour	0 10 4	1 2 3	0 7 8
II. Females	0 7 1	0 8 0	0 6 0

Form III of the Returns contains the statistics of accidents and prosecutions. There were in all sixteen accidents, one of which was fatal and the rest serious. Fifteen accidents including the fatal one occurred in the Manganese Mines situated in the Panch Mahals District and the remaining accident in the Kandivlee Quarry, Thana District. No prosecutions were instituted during the year under review. The rest of the Returns give information regarding epidemic diseases, type and aggregate horse power of electrical apparatus, particulars of explosives, output for the year 1926 and the amount of rent and royalties recovered from the mining companies.

Industrial Safety

The prevention of industrial accidents is one of the items on the agenda of the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference, which will open on 30th May 1928. In preparation for this Session, the International Labour Office has drawn up a general report on the subject, and has recently submitted the draft of this report to the Sub-Committee of Experts on Industrial Safety.

The Sub-Committee expressed a desire to see attention focussed on the scourge of industrial accidents, and incidentally that efforts should

The figures in this table are weighted averages of daily earnings based on the data available in columns 4 and 8 of form II of the Mineral Returns.

be made to establish uniform and comparable accident statistics. Physical pain, impoverishment, privations for wives and children, a lowering of earning capacity—these represent, for the victims, some of the deplorable results of accidents. While these sufferings may be to some extent relieved by systems of compensation, the loss to the community remains the same.

To judge by the following illustrative figures, isolated and not exactly comparable though they may be, the problem is one of the first seriousness:

In the United States, in 1924, it is estimated that there were 21,232 fatal industrial accidents, and 2,324,829 non-fatal.

In Germany, in 1925, official reports recorded 5,265 fatal accidents, and 50,769 accidents entailing permanent incapacity, partial or total; the number of injured persons in receipt of compensation was 428,421.

In Great Britain, in 1926, 139,963 accidents (806 fatal) were reported, apart from accidents in mines, which in the previous year numbered 169,223.

In Italy, in 1923, the compensation paid in respect of 357,322 industrial accidents (1,253 fatal, and 25,084 resulting in permanent disability) amounted to 169,903,000 lire.

In Germany, in 1926, the expenditure on compensation amounted to 260,000,000 marks.

In the United States, the number of days lost by accidents in 687 plants alone amounted in 1926 to 3,012,757.

In face of such facts, which it will be the endeavour of the Office to bring out and supplement, it must be evident that any effort to deal with the problem of accident prevention by international action should be welcomed not only by those who live by industry but by mankind as a whole. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 14, 1927.)

Membership of Trade Unions and Federations in the U. K.

TRADE UNIONS

The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for November 1927 gives statistical Tables showing the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1926. The statistics are compiled from returns collected by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland, from Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and by the Ministry of Labour from unregistered Unions. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

Totals for 1926* and Comparison with 1925

The total number of Trade Unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1926 was 1129, as compared with 1144 at the end of 1925.

* The figures for 1926 are provisional, and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The figures for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Trade Unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their membership.

The number of Unions dissolved in 1926, so far as reported, was 30, with an aggregate membership of 13,000 at the end of 1925; 12 Unions, with an aggregate membership of 25,000 at the end of 1925, amalgamated with other Unions; while 27 new Unions, with a total membership of 28,000, were reported as formed during the year.

The total membership at the end of 1926 was approximately 5,208,000* as compared with 5,497,000 at the end of 1925, showing a decrease of 289,000, or 5·2 per cent. The number of male members was about 4,401,000, a decrease of 265,000, or 5·7 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and the number of female members was 807,000, a decrease of 24,000, or 2·8 per cent.

The total of 5,208,000 includes about 30,000 members in Irish Free State branches, and 28,000 members in other overseas branches of certain Unions (compared with 32,000 in Irish Free State branches and 27,000 in other overseas branches in the previous year). It also includes a certain number of persons (principally teachers) who are members of more than one society, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. When allowance is made for these cases the net number of members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to have been about 5,140,000 at the end of 1926, compared with about 5,425,000 at the end of 1925. Of this total approximately 77,000 was the membership of societies or branches of societies in Northern Ireland.

Of the 33 groups under which the Unions have been classified, there was a decrease in the total membership in 24 groups and an increase in 9 groups. The largest numerical decreases were 126,000 in mining and quarrying (some of the coal-mining unions showing heavy decreases while others returned little change), over 40,000 in road transport, dock labour, etc., nearly 40,000 in railway service, and about 20,000 in the metal groups and the paper, printing, etc., group. The most important percentage decreases were in agriculture (17), mining and quarrying (14), building labourers (13), furnishing (12), road transport, dock labour, etc. (10), and paper, printing, etc. (10). Of increases, the most notable was that in the water transport group, which gained 11,000 members, or 13 per cent. of its 1925 membership.

While the total male membership of all groups showed a decrease of 5·7 per cent., the total female membership showed a decrease of 2·8 per cent. The largest change in the female membership in any group affected the paper, printing, etc., group, which showed a decrease of 10,000, or nearly 19 per cent.

Comparison with 1913 and with 1920

It is seen that, in comparison with 1920, the "peak" year of Trade Union membership, the total membership of every group except one decreased, the exception being the teaching group, which showed a small increase. The total membership decreased by nearly 38 per cent. The "general labour" group, which had the largest number of members in 1920, had lost three-fifths of that membership by the end of 1926.

* The figures for 1926 are provisional, and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The figures for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Trade Unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their membership.

Compared with 1913, membership in the mining group showed a decrease of 14 per cent., and there was a small decrease in the cotton group. In all other groups there were increases, which in the case of the paper, printing, etc., and "other textile" groups exceeded 100 per cent. The total membership increase was nearly 26 per cent.

The total female membership in 1926 had decreased by nearly 40 per cent. as compared with 1920, but was still nearly double that of 1913, notwithstanding that the largest female membership group (cotton) showed little increase.

Totals for 1892-1926

The following Table shows the total number of Unions known to have been in existence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in each year from 1892 to 1926, and their aggregate membership to the nearest thousand. (The figures of membership include members in overseas branches and in Irish Free State branches of such Unions, but wholly exclude Unions having their head offices in the Irish Free State.)

Year	Number of Trade Unions at end of Year	Membership at end of Year			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Total membership of previous Year	
		Males	Females	Total		
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Per cent.	
1892	1,233			1,576	...	
1893	1,279	Not available.			1,559	-1.1
1894	1,314			1,530	-1.9	
1895	1,340			1,504	-1.7	
1896	1,358	1,466	142	1,608	+7.0	
1897	1,353	1,584	147	1,731	+7.6	
1898	1,326	1,608	144	1,752	+1.2	
1899	1,325	1,761	150	1,911	+9.1	
1900	1,323	1,868	154	2,022	+5.8	
1901	1,322	1,873	152	2,025	+0.1	
1902	1,297	1,857	156	2,013	-0.6	
1903	1,285	1,838	156	1,994	-1.0	
1904	1,256	1,802	165	1,967	-1.3	
1905	1,244	1,817	180	1,997	+1.6	
1906	1,282	1,999	211	2,210	+10.7	
1907	1,283	2,263	250	2,513	+13.7	
1908	1,268	2,230	255	2,485	-1.1	
1909	1,260	2,214	263	2,477	-0.3	
1910	1,269	2,287	278	2,565	+3.5	
1911	1,290	2,804	335	3,139	+22.4	
1912	1,252	3,026	390	3,416	+8.8	
1913	1,269	3,702	433	4,135	+21.0	
1914	1,260	3,708	437	4,145	+0.3	
1915	1,229	3,868	491	4,359	+5.2	
1916	1,225	4,018	626	4,644	+6.5	
1917	1,241	4,621	878	5,499	+18.4	
1918	1,264	5,324	1,209	6,533	+18.8	
1919	1,360	6,600	1,326	7,926	+21.3	
1920	1,363	6,996	1,341	8,337	+5.2	
1921	1,251	5,617	1,004	6,621	-20.6	
1922	1,206	4,746	870	5,616	-15.2	
1923	1,165	4,597	816	5,413	-3.6	
1924	1,162	4,722	812	5,534	+2.2	
1925	1,144	4,666	831	5,497	-0.7	
1926	1,129	4,401	807	5,208	-5.2	

It will be seen from the following figures that a considerable part of the reduction in the total number of Trade Unions in recent years has been due to amalgamations.

Year	New Unions formed (other than by amalgamations)	Reductions due to		Net Increase (+) or Reduction (-)
		Dissolutions	Amalgamations	
1921	45	72	85	-112
1922	32	41	36	-45
1923	17	41	17	-41
1924	28	17	14	-3
1925	20	31	7	-18
1926	27	30	12	-15

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

Returns obtained by the Ministry of Labour show that at the end of 1926 the gross total membership of Federations of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as reported to the Ministry of Labour, was about 3,909,000. Corresponding figures are given below for the end of each year since 1913:—

Year	Number of Federations	Approximate Gross Total Membership	Year	Number of Federations	Approximate Gross Total Membership
1913	125	4,370,000	1920	116	10,749,000
1914	137	4,730,000	1921	105	8,623,000
1915	148	4,943,000	1922	95	6,236,000
1916	163	4,980,000	1923	92	5,586,000
1917	182	6,481,000	1924	90	4,442,000*
1918	152	8,631,000	1925	83	4,203,000
1919	134	9,896,000	1926	84	3,909,000

Since the end of 1917, the number of Federations has declined in every year except 1926, when there was an increase of one. In some years the decline was mainly due to the merging of local into national organisations. As regards the gross total membership, the falling off in recent years is partly due to amalgamation superseding federation.

In many instances Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions, are affiliated to more than one Federation, and therefore a large number of Trade Union members are counted more than once in the gross membership given above. In the following Table the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated Trade Union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of Federations to which the Trade Union was affiliated. The Table shows for the years 1925 and 1926, (a) the total

* The reduction shown in comparison with 1923 is partly due to a change in the basis of membership of one large federation, which formerly returned the gross membership in all industries of its constituent Unions, but now bases its fees upon their membership in the industries with which it deals.

membership (to the nearest thousand) of the Trade Unions in each group, (b) the net federated membership (whether of Trade Unions or of sections or branches of Trade Unions), and (c) the percentage proportion of (b) to (a).

Group of Trade Unions	Total Membership of Trade Unions. (000's omitted.)		Net Federated Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations. (000's omitted.)		Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.	47	39				
Mining and Quarrying	914	787	891	749	98	95
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	683	658	333	305	49	46
Textile	626	619	599	573	96	93
Clothing (including Boot and Shoe)	168	166	65	62	39	37
Woodworking, and Furnishing	67	63	52	48	77	75
Paper, Printing, etc.	207	187	196	174	95	93
Building	334	328	201	188	60	57
Railway Service	529	492	71	60	13	12
Other Transport	517	485	112	119	22	25
Commerce, Finance, etc.	222	217	98	97	44	45
National and Local Government	333	332	101	104	30	31
Teaching	197	200				
Miscellaneous	165	161	59	56	36	35
General Labour	488	474	111	89	25	19
Totals	5,497	5,208	2,889	2,624	53	50

The proportion of federated membership at the end of 1926 showed a decrease in ten groups and an increase in three groups, but in none of the groups was the change of considerable importance.

The General Federation of Trade Unions included, at the end of 1926, 111 Trade Unions, which paid fees to the Federation on a membership of 711,000.

Among other Federations, those which had the largest membership were the Miners' Federation of Great Britain; the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades; the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation and the United Textile Factory Workers' Association (representing the cotton industry); the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trades (representing other textile industries); the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; the National Transport Workers' Federation; and the National Federation of Professional Workers.

Freedom of Association

POSITION OF BRITISH CIVIL SERVANTS

New regulations in pursuance of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, were recently issued in Great Britain concerning the right of civil servants to belong to trade unions.

The principal provisions of the regulations are as follows:

No established civil servant shall after 31st December 1927 be a member, delegate, or representative, of any organisation of which the primary object is to influence or affect the remuneration and conditions of employment of its members unless a certificate (in these regulations referred to as a "certificate of approval") is in force certifying that the organisation is an approved association:

Provided that

(a) any person who on 29th July 1927 was an established civil servant may remain a member of any trade union or organisation, not composed wholly or mainly of persons employed by or under the Crown, notwithstanding that it is not an approved association, if he had at that date been a member of the trade union or organisation for more than six months and under the rules thereof there had on 4th April 1927 accrued or begun to accrue to him a right to any future payment during incapacity, or by way of superannuation, or on the death of himself or his wife, or as provision for his children; and

(b) any person employed by or under the Crown on 29th July 1927, who thereafter becomes an established civil servant may remain, so long as he is not appointed to a position of supervision or management, a member of any trade union or organisation, not composed wholly or mainly of persons employed by or under the Crown, notwithstanding that it is not an approved association, if on the date when he became an established civil servant he was a member of the trade union or organisation, and under the rules thereof there had at that date accrued or begun to accrue to him a right to any future payment during incapacity, or by way of superannuation, or on the death of himself or his wife, or as provision for his children; and

(c) a person who, in addition to being an established civil servant is, apart from his service as such, also engaged in some other occupation, may be a member, delegate, or representative, of any trade union or organisation of which the primary object is to influence or affect the remuneration and conditions of employment of persons engaged in that employment or occupation notwithstanding that the trade union or organisation is not an approved association.

Application for the grant of a certificate of approval in respect of any organisation may be made in writing addressed to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and every such application shall be accompanied by a declaration, signed by the president or other person for the time being presiding over the governing body of the organisation and by the secretary thereof, in the form set out in Part II of the Schedule to these regulations.

It shall be the duty of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies forward to the Treasury every application and declaration received by him under the foregoing provisions of this regulation, together with his report thereon. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva October 31, 1927.)

Mill Managers and Labour

Under the auspices of the Indian Textile Association, Mr. M. S. Bhumgara, the President, recently gave a lecture on "Re-organisation." In the course of his lecture he traced the early history of the textile industry from the time of the late Mr. Cowasji Davar in 1854 to the present date comparing the past days of the industry when mill labour was extremely cheap but inefficient with the present day when wages had increased without a simultaneous increase in efficiency, and when the Indian industry had to compete with formidable rivals. He blamed the mill officers for neglecting the question of labour education and for their lack of sympathy with labour. He asked the officers to shake off their false notions of superiority and to create for themselves a feeling of fellowship amongst the workers and to be more constitutional and less despotic. Mill officers, too, were to be blamed for giving no thought to the question of human efficiency and he quoted facts and figures in support of his contention that an operative in Lancashire or in Japan was not more efficient than an Indian operative. Mr. Bhumgara advocated standardisation of wages and of piecework rates without which no modern industrial organisation was complete. He advised officers to try to evolve a system of organisation which would eliminate waste in all its forms, to identify their interests with those of the millowners and of labour and to practise the strictest possible economy in all directions. These things would effect a complete transformation of existing conditions.

Increased Productivity of Labour in the United States

According to information published by the Federal Reserve Board of the United States, it is estimated that in the 26 years from 1899 to 1925, the volume of production increased by 175 per cent., the number of wage-earners by 60 per cent., and the average production of each wage-earner by 50 per cent. since 1899, and by 33 per cent. since 1921. Commenting on these figures, a professor of Yale University points out that this tremendous productive development has been built up by America's great internal market. American unionism has taken kindly to quantity production, and as a result American employers pay their working men double and treble what the handicraft unions of England and the Continent would think of demanding. (From "Social and Industrial Review," Pretoria, October 1927.)

Industrial Disputes in the United States

According to the Economic Research Bureau of the American Bond and Mortgage Company, during the past twelve years there have been in the United States of America more than 28,000 strikes, involving a total of 15,500,000 workers. The total cost of these disputes is estimated at more than 14,000,000,000 dollars.

The Bureau's report states:

"Since 1919, the greatest strike year in the history of the country, relations between employers and workers have continued to improve, until to-day the continuity of production is being disturbed by relatively few industrial disputes. . . . Since 1922 reduction in labour trouble has been most rapid and pronounced and is probably largely due to improved employment relationships, high wages and increased industrial efficiency. . . ."

The largest number of disputes was in the building industry, which reported 4,472 strikes or 15.52 per cent. of all those recorded. The clothing industry was second with 3,548 or 12 per cent. of all strikes reported, and the metal trades were third with a total of 3,437 strikes, or 11 per cent. of all strikes.

As to the causes of the various strikes, the study showed that of the total number, 8,991 or 31 per cent. were for increased wages, 2,047 or 7 per cent. were against wage cuts, and 1,891 or 6 per cent. were for union recognition. The other disputes were due to various other causes, such as non-payment of wages, employment of non-union men, discrimination, etc. . . ."

Of the total strikes reported as won, lost or compromised during the period, 34.5 per cent. were won by the workers, 34.5 per cent. by the employers and 31 per cent. compromised. For many strikes, the results were indefinite or not reported, but enough were reported to afford a representative picture of strike results.

The following table shows the figures for strikes and the number of workers involved during the period 1915-1926 inclusive:—

Year	Total No. of strikes	No. of persons involved
1915	1,593	950,000
1916	3,789	1,599,917
1917	4,450	1,227,254
1918	3,353	1,239,989
1919	3,630	4,160,348
1920	3,411	1,463,054
1921	2,385	1,099,247
1922	1,112	1,612,562
1923	1,553	756,584
1924	1,249	654,641
1925	1,301	428,416
1926	1,035	329,592

Total .. 28,861 15,521,604

(From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 14, 1927.)

Conditions of Agricultural Workers in Japan

DENSITY OF RURAL POPULATION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japan has recently issued "An Outline of Agriculture in Japan" in typescript, which, though short, gives some information on the position of the wage-paid agricultural worker which is not usually available in writings on Japan. The introduction gives a description of the situation, area, population, climate, and general conditions of Japanese agriculture, and the statistics quoted from official publications serve to bring out the known facts of the large size of the rural population (nearly one-half of the whole population of the country), and the density of that population, leading to an average unit of cultivation per family which is very small. At the same time, it is noted that, where the staple crop is rice, the intensity of cultivation is such that subsistence is possible on an area much smaller than that usually quoted for minimum subsistence in other countries.

The small size of the unit cultivated by each cultivator, or each family group of cultivators, makes necessary a system of cultivation which dispenses with power and sometimes dispenses even with the simplest machinery; in fact, there is a considerable amount of cultivation by hand. Horse and cattle power is used for ploughing on 63·84 per cent. (2,067,077 hectares) of paddy fields and on 36·16 per cent. (1,171,039 hectares) of upland fields; on the remaining area of paddy and upland fields cultivation is done by means of hand tools, although in Hokkaido (northern island) there are a number of farms of considerable size using modern farm machinery. (Paddy fields are irrigated fields for rice cultivation; upland fields are non-irrigated fields on which rice and general crops can be grown.) In the paddy fields young plants, which have previously been grown in specially prepared nursery beds, are transplanted solely by hand and the amount of labour involved is very great.

The number of days on which a peasant farmer works during the year on his own holding varies with the circumstances of the holding, its locality, size, etc., but generally speaking 200 working days can be regarded as the average year's work of the ordinary adult farmer. The farmer's wife or daughter works approximately 150 days, not including domestic work.

The population of Japan is congregated in large villages and the distance from the dwelling place to the area to be cultivated is often considerable. This has had an important bearing on the development of rural life, and a regular custom of mutual help obtains between the small cultivators.

HIRED LABOUR

The peasant farmer does not, as a rule, employ any outside help, but he in his turn offers his services for hire on a larger farm. Taking an average of all farms throughout the country, the number of days' labour required per year per farm was 802 in 1915, and of these 699 were supplied by hired labour. Taking this in conjunction with the admitted fact that a large number of farmers do not employ any hired labour, it is clear that there must be certain groups of farmers who use a considerable amount.

It is stated, however, that the total amount of hired labour is less than the total amount of non-hired labour in Japanese agriculture.

Amongst hired labour the following types can be distinguished:—

(1) *Permanent farm servants resident on their employer's farm.*—Male farm servants are known as *Saku-otoko*, and female farm servants as *Saku-onna*. The contract is usually from early spring to late in the autumn, a total period of about ten months in the year. Farm servants are employed on all the work of the farm, and, if women, share in the domestic work of the household. They are mostly unmarried persons living and boarding in their employer's house and sharing in the life of the family, though there are some married employees who live in their own homes. No sharp distinction is made between the work of male and female workers, except that ploughing and other heavy work is done by men, while women are called on for work about the house. On medium-sized farms, however, the woman worker is employed wholly on agricultural work, the household work being done by the women of the employer's household.

The age of farm servants is usually somewhere between 16 and 30 years of age and the system occasionally amounts to something like an apprenticeship system, the farm servant taking service in order to learn the business of farming.

The difference between men's and women's wages is very considerable. A large part of the wages is given in the form of board and lodging; the cash wage, at any rate of the male servant, is sufficient to enable him sometimes to save and acquire a small plot of land in tenancy later on.

(2) *Seasonal workers.*—These are hired for certain operations during the busiest seasons, such as transplanting rice plants, harvesting, tending silkworms, picking tea leaves, etc., for periods of a week, ten days, or a month. Like the permanent farm servants, most of the seasonal workers live in the house of their employer and share the family meals. A large number of seasonal workers are engaged in sericultural districts, where the work is very heavy during certain seasons of the year, and may continue far into the night, as the silkworms have to be fed at stated intervals. The seasonal workers come from different parts of the country and go back to their homes, *i.e.*, to their own holdings, when their contracts are finished.

(3) *Day labourers.*—These are holders of very small farms in the neighbourhood who hire themselves out for service on other holdings in order to supplement their income; they are usually married and their average age is higher than that of the permanent farm servant or seasonal worker. It would appear that the farm servant, when he has saved a little money and married, must very often enter the ranks of the day labourers.

It is interesting to note that there is a special drain of female farm labour away from the country to the town on account of the employment of women in textile and other factories.

There are no fixed hours of labour and the working day is long, but is by custom interrupted by siestas at certain hours. The following are cited as average hours of agricultural labour throughout the country: 8 to 10 hours in spring, 9 to 10 hours in summer, 8 to 9 hours in autumn, and 7 to 8 hours in winter. At certain seasons, such as the transplanting

of the rice plants, harvesting, etc., the working day often exceeds 12 hours and in sericulture, as already mentioned, work may continue into the night during certain seasons.

The following table is given of the daily area covered by ten hours work of an adult male worker:

Average Area of One Day's Work

Nature of work	Tools used	Average area covered
		per man per day
		Hectare
Tillage of paddy held	.. " Kuwa " (mattock)	0 06
Do do	.. " Fumi-guwa " (heavy spade)	0 1-0 15
Transplanting rice plants	.. Hand work	0 07-0 1
Weeding	.. Sickle and weeding tools	0 1
Cutting the rice crop	.. Sickle	0 1-0 15
Mowing grass	.. Sickle (long handle)	0 5
Do	.. Scythe	0 5

Wages are paid partly in cash and partly in kind, the tendency being to substitute cash for wages in kind. Wages fluctuate a good deal according to the period of employment, the nature of the job, the sex, and the district: they are higher in the neighbourhood of urban and industrial centres. The following table of comparative index numbers of wages applying to certain groups of agricultural workers is given, the year 1913 being the base (= 100):

Index Numbers of Wages in Agriculture

(Base : 1913 = 100)

Year	Permanent workers		Day labourers		Sericultural workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1923			343	414	336	443
1924	141	171	330	407	358	471
1925	150	180	328	417		

Wages are paid daily to day labourers, but weekly, monthly, or at the end of the season to seasonal workers, while the permanent farm servants receive their wages usually at the end of the year or at the end of six months; a portion is, however, sometimes paid to them when the contract is first made, and even seasonal workers occasionally draw wages in advance. It is stated that the living conditions of agricultural workers are not inferior to those of the industrial workers except in respect of diet, the food of the agricultural worker being less good. Nevertheless, the health of army recruits drawn from rural districts is stated to be always superior to that of recruits drawn from urban districts. Agricultural workers are sometimes engaged through the services of a middleman. Public employment exchanges have been established recently in many districts, but they seldom deal with agricultural labour.

Nearly all contracts are verbal. Complaints of breach of contract, whether on the part of the worker or of the employer, are rare, nor has there been anything approaching a strike on the part of hired agricultural workers in Japan. No organisation of such workers exists. (From "International Labour Review," Geneva, November, 1927.)

Unemployment in Japan

INTELLECTUAL WORKERS

The difficulty experienced by Japanese intellectual workers (salaried men) in finding employment seems to be increasing from year to year.

The following figures recently published by the Central Employment Office of the Bureau of Social Affairs on the activities of the public employment offices with regard to intellectual workers indicate a steady fall in the number of vacancies filled in proportion to the number of applications registered:—

Percentage of applicants employed

Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage
1921	28.3	1924	16.2
1922	18.4	1925	11.0
1923	15.8	1926	10.0

An investigation carried out by the Tokyo Municipal Office into the employment of persons who graduated in 1926 from secondary technical schools, higher technical schools, universities, etc., in the City of Tokyo and in the neighbouring towns and villages shows that about 62 per cent. of the total were placed in employment and about 10 per cent. continued higher grade studies.

In order to develop the facilities for placing intellectual workers in employment the Government decided among other things to establish public employment offices for intellectual workers exclusively. Up to the present an employment office of this kind has been established only in the City of Tokyo, but the Central Municipal Employment Office of Osaka and the Central Municipal Office of Kobe have each set up separate departments for intellectual workers. The activities of these two departments and the Tokyo office with regard to the placement of intellectual workers from April--June 1927 were as follows:—

Vacancies notified	Applications	Vacancies filled
711	2,615	274

Situations were offered by Government offices, banks, commercial and industrial establishments, private shops, stores and factories, newspaper offices, publishing houses, etc. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, October 31, 1927.)

All-India Trade Union Congress

EIGHTH SESSION

The Eighth Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at Cawnpore on the 26th, 27th and 28th November 1927. Diwan Chamanlal, M.L.A., presided. The fraternal delegates who attended the Congress were Messrs. A. A. Purcell, M.P., and J. Hallsworth, representatives of the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress and M. Lepse, the Chairman of the All-Russian Union of Metal Workers, M. Amossov, the Secretary of the Railway Transport Union and M. Voronov, representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia. Amongst the visitors present were Messrs. Mardy Jones, M.P., Philip Spratt and C. F. Andrews. Fraternal greetings were received, amongst others, from the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam; the Independent Labour Party in England; the Trade Union Congresses of Russia, China and Ireland; the Social Democracy of Germany and the Transport Workers of Persia. Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, M.L.C., Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered an address of welcome in the course of which he pointed out that though the city of Cawnpore owed its greatness to the labourers, their conditions of work and living were far from satisfactory. He pleaded for better housing of the workers and deplored the high rates of mortality amongst them and their children. He complained that the powers that be were not quite as sympathetic towards labour as they should be.

In the course of his presidential address, Diwan Chamanlal, M.L.A., described in brief the history, growth and the future of the trade union movement in India and emphasised the necessity for a powerful central organisation with unified control and sufficient funds for the achievement of any measure of success. He put forth his scheme for the organisation of the workers and peasants in India, the main features of which were the collection of funds, the selection of tried and trusted organisers, the ramification of the central organisation into district units with competent propagandists and the formation of a publicity bureau with a central press. He wished that the Indian Trade Union Movement should be made an exemplary organisation in the East excelling every similar movement in the world and expressed the view that labour should not depend on any outside agency but on the strength of its own organisation to gain its ends. After referring to the appointment of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms he passed on to the subject of adult suffrage and advised the Congress to draw up their own representation on the matter. He concluded by paying a high tribute to the prominent Indian labour leaders who have stood by the workers in all their vicissitudes throughout the year.

The General Secretary then read his report of the work done by the Congress during the period 14th March 1927 to the 25th November 1927. The report showed that at the beginning of the period under report the number of affiliated unions was 59 which came down to 57 at the end of the period. The total membership of the affiliated unions was 1,25,000. Twenty-one of the affiliated unions had their head-quarters in the Province of Bengal, 15 in Bombay, 8 in Madras, 3 each in the Central Provinces

and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and one in Burma. Stated according to industries, 13 affiliated unions represented railways, 11 the textile industry, 10 general labour, 7 transport other than railways, 4 seamen, 3 each clerical labour and press employees, 2 telegraph workers and 1 each mines, iron and steel, engineering and chemicals. During the period under report no meeting of the Executive Council was held but some important items of business which required the sanction of the Executive Council were transacted by means of circulars. Eighteen such circulars were issued and some of the main items of business transacted were regarding the nomination of delegates to the Pacific Trade Union Conference held in Canton in May, to the British Trades Union Congress held at Edinburgh in September and to the International Trade Union Congress held in Paris in August; the recommendations to Provincial Committees for the development of trade unions on industrial lines; the payment of arrears by affiliated unions to the Congress and the request to the affiliated unions to send their full quota of delegates to the Cawnpore Congress. It was pointed out that only 33 of the total number of affiliated unions supplied information to the Congress regarding their activities. Some of the important labour disputes carried on under the guidance of trade union leaders were the dispute in the Kharagpur Workshops of the B. N. Railway, the strikes of the Petroleum Workers and the workers of the P. W. Department in Madras, the textile workers of Coimbatore, Pulgaon and Bombay. Reference was made to an important piece of legislation which had been brought into force during the period under report, viz., the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, which granted to the Trade Unions registering under it immunity from criminal liability under section 120 (b) of the Indian Penal Code. In view of the fact that the Trade Union movement in India was yet in its adolescent stage, it was considered desirable that the same immunity should be extended to unregistered Unions also. It was stated that Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., has proposed to introduce a bill in the Legislative Assembly to this effect. Adverting to the growing unemployment amongst industrial workers the report suggested that an enquiry, similar to the one recently conducted by the Bombay Labour Office into the question of the Middle Class Unemployment, should be undertaken in the case of industrial workers in the whole of India. It also urged that full effect should be given to the recommendations of the Clow Committee's report on the recruitment of seamen. The financial position of the Congress as revealed by the audited statement of its accounts for the period ending 10th November 1927 was poor, due, in the main, to several of the affiliated Unions not having promptly paid their affiliation fees.

When the Congress resumed its session on the 27th, resolutions were passed supporting the attitude taken by the Central Council of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union in their fight with the Railway administration, and protesting against the tone of the communique issued by the Agent of the B. N. Railway on the 23rd November regarding the settlement of the dispute in the Kharagpur workshops. Mr. A. A. Purcell, M.P., then addressed the Congress at the request of the President. He said that

the British labourers were keenly interested in the progress of the Trade Union movement in India and were anxious to give it all the encouragement and assistance that they could. They wished to maintain the closest fraternal relationships with the workers of India and to establish the closest possible organisational contacts. Mr. Hallsworth, another delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, deplored the illiteracy of the masses and said that workers of every type must become sufficiently educated and conscious of their rights and responsibilities before they could attain their economic salvation. Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P., who followed Mr. Hallsworth also emphasised the need for free education of the masses in the lower stages. Two resolutions were then passed, one urging upon the Government of India to appoint a Commission to revise the Workmen's Compensation Act and give adequate representation on that Commission to the Trade Union Congress and the other requesting the Government to pass legislation fixing the maximum hours of work for all industrial workers at eight hours a day and 48 hours a week. Among other resolutions passed the more important related to (1) the appointment of a Council of Action to organise a mass movement of the workers and peasants; (2) a request to Government to enforce the Seamen's Recruitment Committee's recommendations and the Conventions passed at the International Labour Conference of 1926 regarding seamen's articles of agreement and inspection on board the ships; (3) the condemnation of the piece system of work obtaining in Government Presses and urging the Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the grievances of Pressmen and Compositors and to see that the factory inspectors kept a strict watch over factories and enforced factory rules; (4) the amending of the Indian Mines Act so as to prohibit more than eight hours work at a stretch for underground workers; and (5) a protest against the policy of the Government of India in placing hindrances in the way of the affiliation of Unions to the All-India Trade Union Congress and of their registration under the Trade Unions Act. The Office-bearers for the ensuing year were then elected and were as follows: Mr. C. F. Andrews, President; Messrs. Thengdi, Daud and B. N. Mukherji, Vice-Presidents; Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary; Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Treasurer; Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Organising Secretary; and Messrs. Dange and Bakhale, Assistant Secretaries. The Congress also appointed Diwan Chamanlal, M.L.A., as the Workers' Delegate to the next session of the International Labour Conference and decided upon a panel of members from which the adviser to the Workers' Delegate might be nominated by Government.

In closing the proceedings Diwan Chamanlal reiterated that by united action and sound organisation alone could the workers and the peasants of India succeed in their tremendous battle against poverty. Mr. Thengdi then thanked the Reception Committee for its labours and also the President for his services to the cause of labour and the session was brought to a close.

Scientific Management in Europe

The International Labour Office has recently issued a report* on the above subject. The report is written by Mr. Paul Devinat, Chief of the Employers' Organisation Service of the International Labour Office. The information contained in the report was collected by the author during an enquiry into scientific management which he made on behalf of the Twentieth Century Fund. M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, has written the preface to the report.

The report contains, besides the introduction, five chapters and five appendices. In the introductory chapter the author describes the origin and objects of the enquiry and defines its scope. According to him scientific management is of three kinds.

(1) Scientific management as understood in its most technical and most restricted sense, *i.e.*, the systematic application to the workshop and to the various services (sales and purchasing departments, etc.) of industrial undertakings and also to special departments in banking, commerce and agriculture for the purposes of increasing output, of the principles of experimental research established by Taylor and subsequently extended and developed by his successors, *e.g.*, the preparation of work, systematic job analysis, routing, supervision and costings, and the application to all undertakings, private or public, of methods of organisation, management and administration based upon those principles.

(2) Scientific management in relation to the human factor as understood and practised in Europe, *i.e.*, (a) industrial psychology and psycho-technology, individual and collective (determination of individual aptitude, training of managers, technicians, foremen, and manual and non-manual workers; vocational guidance and selection), and industrial physiology (fatigue study, industrial hygiene, study of effects of monotonous or repetitive work, etc.); and (b) industrial relations, in so far as they effect output, fixing of wages on the basis of scientific job analysis; different methods of remuneration; hours of work; and methods of collaboration between the various classes engaged in production.

(3) Scientific management as applied in accordance with the same guiding principles, but on a wider scale, to general industrial problems, *i.e.*, standardisation, elimination of waste, industrial and commercial concentration, mass production and distribution, activities of professional and Government organisations with a view to improving production or distribution, etc.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT

Chapter I deals with the growth and progress of the movement.

The influence of the war on the movement for scientific management was considerable. It provided both favourable and unfavourable circumstances for its development. Among the favourable circumstances were (1) the shortage of labour, (2) the extraordinary development of mass

* "Scientific Management in Europe" by Paul Devinat, International Labour Office, Studies and Reports, Series B (Economic Conditions) No. 17, Geneva, 1927, pages 260, price 4 shillings.

production and (3) the necessity of employing unskilled workers, especially women. Among the unfavourable factors were (1) the impossibility of determining the costs of production, (2) the necessity for rapid production under duress and (3) the shortage or total lack of class-oriented experts. On the whole, however, the war created in every country an atmosphere favourable to the subsequent development of the movement.

In view of the events which took place in Russia and the claims put forward by the Trade Unions which resulted in the drafting of Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and the establishment of the International Labour Office, supporters of scientific management began to devote more attention than hitherto to the claims of the workers. On the other hand, circumstances arising immediately out of the war tended rather to paralyse the development of the movement for scientific management. For instance, industrialists had now an enormous mass of labour which was released for civil occupations.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF THE MOVEMENT

Chapter II of the report deals with institutions connected with scientific management and Chapter III of the report deals with practical applications of the movement. These practical applications have been classified by the author into three groups. (1) the application of Taylor's principles to the workshop and their extension to different services, (2) the application of scientific management to the human factor which is the same as the development of psycho-technology and (3) the general organisation of production.

As regards (1), the war had a decisive influence on the development of industrial technique and there was also a marked post-war expansion. Starting in engineering works, scientific management spread in Europe as in America to the metal working industries, the building, the textile and food and drink trades and then crossing the boundary of industry properly so called, to banks, insurance institutions, commercial and agricultural undertakings, etc. The logical accompaniments of efforts to introduce scientific management is some system of fixing wages in harmony with the methods employed. At the outset the fixing of wages was frequently the immediate and only object of efforts towards re-organisation. Even now it is safe to say that in certain countries it is by the application of bonus systems of wage payment that manufacturers prefer to express their wish to increase output and that they frequently stopped there even when they subsequently became aware of the value of other aspects of scientific management. Scientific management does not imply any particular wage system. Its object is to establish a fairer ratio between efforts and wages. In most of the works organised on principles of scientific management, bonus systems are applied to the foremen and gang leaders. In the case of foremen the bonuses are calculated according to the output of the department for which they are responsible. An example is offered by certain railway repair shops in which the foremen receive a bonus proportional to the time saved whenever a locomotive that is being overhauled remains in the shops for less than 60 days. There is also a tendency to give the foremen a direct interest in savings effected in general

expenses. Gang leaders receive a bonus which is in easy to proportion to the output of their gang. This method is applied in a large Indian Rubber factory in which the bonus earned by each gang is calculated every fortnight.

The application of scientific management in relation to the human factor means the modifications introduced in the working conditions with the object of securing the optimum output of human effort as distinct from that of machinery. These modifications are of two kinds: (1) those concerned with the best conditions of employment and occupation (vocational guidance and vocational selection, etc.) and (2) those intended to improve the particulars or general conditions of work such as the improvement of equipment, lighting, workshop hygiene, safety, etc. In short, the application in relation to the human factor means putting the right man in the right place. In addition to this there exists a field of application relating to the human factor in which increasing interest is being taken, namely, economy and automation. Certain industrial employers have consulted the doctors attached to their undertakings with the task of the questions of possible improvements in the utilisation of brains and the effects of varying the trades assigned to the workers. So far, however, it has been a matter of compiling statistics and charts rather than of actually making any changes in the methods of work.

RESULTS OF APPLICATIONS

It is pointed out that, generally speaking, it may be stated that the results obtained are distinctly favourable. The most remarkable result at all events for technicians is psychological, namely, the new outlook which pervades the atmosphere. In the case of workers, the stimulus resulting from the application of these methods is not due only to the attraction of high wages but to the opportunities it offers of putting the right man in the right place. The application of scientific management has also had striking social results. According to some technicians it has been definitely instrumental in improving the relations between employers and workers. As for its economic results it is obvious that a system of scientific organisation designed to reduce the cost of production can have none but beneficial effects. A striking example of this is that of a Czechoslovak boot and shoe factory which has reduced its selling price to about half the price of similar articles on the national market.

OPINIONS CONCERNING SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

During his investigations the author collected a great deal of material regarding the opinions of various kinds of persons on scientific management. In Chapter IV of the report he has collated and analysed the opinions of employers, technicians, workers and of the public.

Among the objections current in employers' circles the following may be mentioned:—

- (1) That scientific management, which is an excellent thing in America where labour is scarce, would not suit overpopulated Europe.
- (2) That it is impossible to introduce American methods in European countries without encountering the prejudice of the workers, upsetting their habits and arousing their mistrust.

(3) That scientific management does not result in immediate profits.
 (4) That scientific management, as the example of America goes to prove, is only suitable for a period of economic stability and not for a time when anxiety to reduce the cost of production is frequently eclipsed by speculative practices which prevent it from even being established.

(5) That scientific management means the introduction into a concern of foreign elements before whom the manufacturer feels himself to be disarmed; and lastly

(6) Scientific management, by causing a redistribution of work, may weaken the power of the head of the undertaking.

On the whole, however, the opinion of employers taken individually and collectively, appears to be in favour of the application and extension of scientific management. It would be going too far to say that the majority realise the social and economic improvement that it may bring about. It would be equally rash to say that they all understand that their personal interests are at stake. Many are still hesitating from indecision and the lack of adequate preliminary training. What there is most call for is reliable and practical information.

The opinions of technicians are not as varied as those of employers. The vast majority of them are interested in scientific management and are, on the whole, in favour of it. But though they all support the principles of scientific management and recognise their value, there is an infinite variety of opinion among them concerning the methods of application.

The opinion of labour on scientific management was formed far sooner and far more unanimously than in the case of either the employers or the technicians. Labour opinion in Europe had, as it were, received its cue from America and all the objections of the American workers found an echo in Europe. The great objection to speeding up was the fear of fatigue. There was also the fear of loss of employment, loss of professional skill and a reduction of wages. Even more marked than this was the fear of automatism and monotony.

The objections of the workers persisted most amongst those who had no opportunity of seeing scientific management in practice. They, however, assumed the more ordered character when put forward with full knowledge of the case by the workers who were better informed.

The workers' objection concerning fatigue, which was the most violent at the outset, is now one of which least is heard, this being either a result of the intervention of psycho-technical experts who are anxious to improve the conditions of work or a consequence of the reduction of hours of work since the war. As regards the loss of professional skill nothing more is heard about it in labour circles. It has been realized that this objection was applicable to mass production rather than to scientific management in general, and a very clear distinction is now beginning to be established in competent circles between these two conceptions. There still remain the almost invincible objections relating to the reduction of wages and unemployment. The first of these objections is based upon the numerous cases in which employers, after having stimulated the workers to increase their output by establishing output bonuses, have suddenly cut down wages

by basing the new prices for piecework on the new output averages. The objection relating to unemployment is in itself much better founded. Scientific management certainly means a reduction in staff and this would even appear to be one of the objects of the employer who is anxious to reduce his costs of production. This argument had great weight for a long time in the United States, where labour is scarce, and is even more pertinent in the case of Europe where labour is plentiful, and it must be admitted that when unemployment is rife it is very difficult for the workers to accept without strong preliminary guarantees, a system, the first result of which at least appears to effect a reduction in the number of persons employed.

As regards the opinion of Trade Unions on scientific management there has been a considerable change in it since the war. Although not entirely free from mistrust and not completely won over to scientific management, they no longer condemn the system *en bloc*. They seem to tend more and more towards a policy the main lines of which are somewhat as follows

Scientific management in itself, in so far as it represents industrial progress and actually contributes towards a reduction in the costs of production, is not to be condemned. On the other hand, the abuses which have arisen, especially those designed to put all the profits of scientific management into the pockets of the employers and to increase production at the expense of the working classes call for the fullest condemnation. Such being the case, the Trade Unions must intervene, here, as in all other domains, in defence of the interest of their members.

Economists and politicians have on the whole reserved their judgment on the subject of scientific management. The whole outlook of economists is coloured by the fear of Europe becoming over industrialised.

International Congress on Industrial Relations

The First Triennial Congress of the International Association for the study and improvement of human relations and conditions in industry will be held during the summer of 1928 at Girton College, Cambridge, England, from 28th June to 3rd July. The subject to be discussed at the Congress will be "The fundamental relationships between all sections of the industrial community."

The Association aims at providing opportunities for the dispassionate study and discussion of the basic matters in industry from all angles and from every point of view. At present the Association draws its members from 26 countries.

Labour Disputes on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway

Retrenchment in Railway Workshops

There has been considerable labour unrest on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which serves the four Indian provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces, during the year 1927. The account of this trouble resolves itself into two distinct phases. The first phase, which led to the declaration of a general strike over the whole Railway in the month of February had its origin in the non-redress of various grievances. The second phase, which culminated in a lock-out for nearly three months at the B.-N. Railway Workshops at Kharagpur where over 10,000 men are employed, was due to a policy of retrenchment introduced by the B.-N. Railway in their workshops consequent on the recommendations made by Sir Vincent Raven's State Railways Workshops Committee which was appointed in the year 1926 to enquire into matters connected with the Mechanical Departments of the State Railways of India.

The Indian Labour Union submitted various representations to the administration of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway during the year 1926 in connexion with various grievances of the staff which culminated in the presentation of a comprehensive memorial in the month of November of that year summarising the grievances of the men under the following four main heads—

- (1) Insecurity of service ;
- (2) Insufficiency of pay ;
- (3) Ill-treatment and abuse by superiors ; and
- (4) General grievances.

The Union were not satisfied with the replies received from the administration regarding the representations put up by them and a considerable amount of discontent appears to have arisen in consequence which culminated in a lightning strike which broke out in the Kharagpur Workshops on the 11th February. The immediate cause of this strike was stated to be the indignation of the men at the supposed transfer of the Branch Secretary of the Labour Union from the office of the Chief Mechanical Engineer to the Office of the Executive Officer, Kharagpur, on the 9th February. A temporary stoppage of work occurred in the workshops in consequence of a misunderstanding of the orders but as soon as the intention had been explained to the men they expressed themselves satisfied and resumed work. However, some rioting occurred at Kharagpur on the 11th February and the Kharagpur Branch of the Indian Labour Union declared a general strike.

Although the Indian Labour Union declared a general strike over the whole Railway, the strike was confined principally to the workshops at Kharagpur and Nagpur and to a few sections of the Traffic and the Loco Staffs at Midnapore, Adra, Amda, Tatanagar, Shalimar and a few of the smaller stations. The administration were able to carry on their various

goods and traffic services but not without some dislocation and delay. The strike, which came to an end at all centres on 10th March, resulted in a net loss of Rs. 17 lakhs in the earnings of the railway during the month of February 1927.

In the month of June a report appeared in a local paper at Calcutta to the effect that about 200 men of the Kharagpur workshops had been discharged since the strike in pursuance of a policy of victimisation. The Railway authorities issued a *communiqué* repudiating the suggestion and pointing out that as there was not enough work for the number of employees on the rolls, they had ultimately to retrench the staff to the extent of 2000 and that they were doing this by gradually weeding out those workmen who had been habitually irregular in attendance and those for whom there was no work. It was further stated that only the daily paid workers had been dismissed and that no permanent hand had been discharged.

In the month of August the Railway Administration posted notices in the Kharagpur Workshops pointing out that as it was necessary to reduce the staff the workpeople would be given a chance to resign voluntarily before the 7th September. Those who resigned voluntarily were to be granted a bonus of a month's pay in addition to such provident fund, bonus, gratuity and leave as was permissible under the rules together with full pay for such of the Puja holidays as were admissible under the workshop rules. This concession was subsequently extended to include the whole of the Puja holidays up to and including the 11th October. Those who did not wish to resign voluntarily by the 7th September and who might be retrenched were told that they would be granted similar benefits with the exception of the bonus of a month's pay. Over 300 men took advantage of the terms offered for voluntary resignation, but as the time for this expired on the 7th September notices of discharge were served on about 1250 men on that date. On the following day the staff came to the workshop as usual but large numbers merely remained in their places doing no work. This "passive resistance" extended on the 8th and the 9th when, although the men came in as usual, the majority remained in their places without doing any work. On the 9th September the men notified the management that they intended to continue this "passive resistance" until the notices were withdrawn. No serious disturbances took place, but there were a number of minor cases of intimidation and assault on the subordinate supervising staff and the atmosphere of tension was such that it appeared probable to the administration that a trifling incident might lead to a serious outbreak at any moment which would be exceedingly difficult to control if it took place in the workshop itself. In the circumstances, and in the interest of all concerned including the workmen themselves, the staff of the workshop were notified that the shops would be closed from the morning of the 12th September until the men's leaders could come forward and give an assurance that the men were willing to work. It was further notified that payment of wages for the month of August would be made on the 16th September and that the settlement of the men who were being discharged would begin from the morning of the 17th when they would be paid the wages which they would have earned had they remained

continuously at work up to the end of the Puja holidays, in addition to the other benefits already promised. At a meeting of the Labour Union which was held on the 10th September it was stated that there was no need for retrenchment seeing that the authorities could gain their object if they refrained from further recruitment for a year more. It was also stated that if the administration contemplated retrenchment there was no necessity for recruiting 300 new employees since February. Mr. V. V. Giri, the President of the Union, told the men that he could not ask the workers to go on strike, but since they had embarked on "passive resistance" on their own responsibility he would ask them to remain calm and peaceful. He also implored the men to be respectful to their superior officials. A retrenchment fund was started in order to help the employees who would be thrown out of work under the retrenchment scheme.

The lockout declared by the Agent came into operation with effect from the 12th September. There was no change in the situation up to the 4th October when the President of the Union in addressing a meeting of workers at Bilaspur emphasised the necessity for the formation of a Minimum Wage Award Board in India. The spokesmen of the workers expressed their readiness for a general strike on the whole railway if the discharge notices were not withdrawn. On the 6th October the Government of India, after consultation with the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, issued a statement explaining the reasons for the reduction in the labour force at Kharagpur, extracts from which are given below :

REASONS FOR RETRENCHMENT

" The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Workshops at Kharagpur include :—

- (1) Locomotive Shops employing on 30th April 1927, 5,756 men ;
- (2) Carriage shops employing 2,985 men ; and
- (3) Wagon shops employing 2,359 men.

" The total labour force is 11,100. These figures exclude electrical staff apprentices and the staff connected with supervision and control, such as foremen, chargemen and clerks, numbering 1,035. The reductions decided on are : 761 men in the Locomotive Shops, 485 men in the Carriage Shops and 859 in the Wagon Shops, or 2,105 men in all. The total number employed will thus be reduced to about 9,000 men.

" Improvement of methods in force in the Railway Workshop was examined by Sir Vincent Raven's Committee who made a series of recommendations designed to secure greater efficiency and economy, and it is the declared policy of the Government of India to give effect to these recommendations as far as possible on both State and Company-managed lines. This cannot be done unless the fullest use is made of modern machinery which enables production to be maintained at a given level with a smaller number of men than was necessary with the older machines, and unless radical reforms are made in the methods by which repairs are executed in the shops. Considerable progress has already been made in this direction in some railway workshops, but Kharagpur has lagged behind, and one principal obstacle to the introduction of improved methods has been the excessive number of men employed. Until a substantial reduction

in the numbers could be effected little progress could be made, because with the adoption of new methods there would be no work for some of the men to do.

" Since 1925 when war time arrears of repairs and maintenance had largely been made good, the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Railway has held the view that the labour force was excessive and ought to be reduced. It was found impossible, however, to take immediate action owing to the unrest which has existed at Kharagpur for the last two years—labour disputes early in 1926, the communal riots of May 1926, and the strike of February 1927. The railway administration were naturally apprehensive that the decision to effect wholesale reduction of the staff would precipitate a crisis, and actual experience made it clear that attempts to bring about reduction gradually were viewed with great suspicion and might easily have the same result. The existence of unsatisfactory relations between the management and the workmen is a matter for regret, but the Government of India are satisfied that in postponing the reduction of the staff the administration was actuated solely by the desire to avoid a course of action which might embitter its relations with its workmen still further and lead directly to serious industrial disturbance. In July 1927 the Agent of the Railway decided that action could not be deferred any longer unless economy and efficiency were to be sacrificed for an indefinite period, and with the full approval of the Railway Board and of the Government of India came to the conclusion that the number of men employed should be reduced at once from 11,100 to 9,000.

" In fixing the strength of the reduced staff in each branch of the Workshops regard was had to the number of men employed in other railway workshops to maintain and repair a given number of locomotives, carriages and wagons ; but liberal allowance was made for the fact that the same results could not at once be expected at Kharagpur. And for this reason the number of men required per locomotive, carriage or wagon was put at a higher figure than has been found necessary elsewhere. The Agent recognised that this would retard the attainment of a satisfactory standard of work, but he considered it better not to attempt too much at one time but to carry out gradually further reduction which was necessary, and as far as possible, to give effect to it by leaving unfilled vacancies which occurred in the ordinary course of events. His view is that in the next two or three years the number of men employed should, in the interests of efficiency, be further gradually reduced.

" Information in possession of the Government of India entirely confirms the view taken by the Agent. This can best be shown by a comparison with the results attained in the N. W. Railway Workshops at Lahore, where considerable progress has been made in introducing new methods of work. A number of illustrative figures could be given, but the following are the most important : The N. W. Railway have 1,361 locomotives to maintain and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway 729. The number of men in the N. W. Railway locomotive shops is 6,336 or 4.6 per unit and on the B.-N. Railway in April it was 5,756 or 7.9 per unit. On the same proportion as the N. W. Railway the number should be 3,353 or 2,493 less than were employed in April. The actual reduction now being effected, however, is only 756 in their carriage and wagon shops. The N. W. Railway have 5,828 carriages

and 29,959 wagons to repair as compared with 1,753 carriages and 23,994 wagons on the B.-N. Railway. The combined staff in the carriage and wagon shops on the N. W. Railway number 6,395 and on the B.-N. Railway 5,344 were employed in April last based on the N. W. Railway figures. The equivalent number of men on the B.-N. Railway should be 3,722 or 1,622 less than the number employed in April. The actual reductions now being made are 485 in the carriage shops and 859 in the wagon shops, or 1,344 in all. If the same outturn per man were obtained at Kharagpur as in the N. W. Railway shops the total labour force at Kharagpur should not stand higher than about 7,000 as compared with 9,000 the actual strength after reduction. The Government of India are satisfied that if the same standard of efficiency is to be reached at Kharagpur as has already been attained on one of the State Railways, not only is the reduction of 2,100 men fully justified but it will be necessary to make further reductions during the course of the next two or three years.

The figures which have been given in the last two paragraphs supply the answer to the charges that the reduction ought to have been effected gradually by the process of leaving vacancies unfilled, for it is clear that in the circumstances outlined above the process of reduction might then have extended over five or six years. At least, this would have created a position which the Government of India could not approve. A radical re-organisation of workshop methods is called for and cannot properly begin until a part of the surplus staff has been eliminated. If an attempt were made to start the new methods with an unreduced staff it would be necessary to direct a number of workmen to stand idle, because unless they did so they would merely impede the work of others. The Government of India are satisfied that immediate and substantial reduction of the labour force was unavoidable.

The *communiqué* went on to point out that since the notices of discharge were issued, the Agent had received no representation asking him to review the list of reductions either on general grounds or in individual cases. But he had decided to depute one of his own officers unconnected with the management of the workshops to examine the list of discharges and report to him. Moreover, in view of the charges of unfair treatment—victimization—which had been made, he had asked the Government of India to depute an officer who would be associated in the inquiry. The Government of India also proposed to depute two officers to examine schemes of reduction which were likely to take effect in the early future including those contemplated at Kharagpur. The Government of India were unable to accede to the requests made for an inquiry into the necessity of reduction of the labour force at Kharagpur and for a postponement of the reduction. They could not, therefore, ask the Agent to cancel the notice of discharge. They recognised, however, the obligation resting on them to ensure as far as possible that, when the services of a large number of men have to be dispensed with at one time, as little hardship as possible is caused to the men affected and that fair and equitable treatment is secured to all. The special inquiries which it was proposed to undertake would, it was hoped, enable them to discharge this responsibility adequately.

On the 12th October the Kharagpur workshops were re-opened and about 8,000 men attended but resorted to the same attitude of passive

resistance and the workshops were closed again on the 13th of October. On the 15th of October, the Agent pointed out that 850 out of the 1,250 men on whom notices were served had taken their settlement quietly and had left Kharagpur for their homes and that only about 400 had not accepted settlement. On the 17th of October the President of the Union issued a long statement in reply to the Government of India's *communiqué*. The statement suggested that the Railway administration could have achieved its object by not filling up vacancies as they occurred and there was no need at all for retrenchment. The statement questioned the comparisons in the Government of India *communiqué* with the Kharagpur Railway workshops and said that the real efficiency of a Railway workshop was to be judged from the cost per engine mile and the gross ton-mile rates of repairs and these were greatly in favour of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The Union also contested the figures of reductions arrived at by the Agent and maintained that even taking the basis of the Agent's own calculations the number of reductions necessary had been over-estimated. The Union suggested that the Committee referred to in the Government of India *communiqué* should commence their work immediately at Kharagpur, the Agent in the meanwhile being asked to suspend his retrenchment orders pending their investigation.

On the 22nd of October the Agent of the Railway issued a rejoinder to the Union's statement. A Railway workshop, he said, comprises a large variety of trades, proportioned among a number of different but inter-related departments and the assumption of the Labour Union that if 1,000 casualties occurred in a year through resignations, deaths, etc., the total strength of the shops could be reduced in that period by 1,000 men merely by not filling vacancies was totally impracticable, because the departments must be kept balanced and the casualties in one department must be replaced or the strength reduced in inter-related departments of the shops. The Agent referred to the fact that in February-March 1927 a strike took place, and but for the extreme lenience of the settlement allowed by the Railway administration, not only might a substantial reduction in superfluous establishment have been effected but a large number of inefficient workmen could have been got rid of. They were, however, allowed under the terms of the settlement to return within a given date, but in actual fact a considerable number were accepted after that date. The system of reduction proposed by the Labour Union, interspersed with strikes and riots, might continue indefinitely, while the actual position in the works and the settlement in respect of superfluous labour got steadily worse. The Agent characterised the argument that the real efficiency of a railway workshop was the cost per engine mile and gross ton mile as fallacious and gave figures in support of his contention.

On the 30th October a special session of the All India Railwaymen's Federation held at Kharagpur resolved that, finding that the retrenchment threatened in the Government of India *communiqué*, and already being partly effected on certain railways, would seriously affect all railway workers in India, and that all avenues of negotiations had proved futile on account of Government's "stiff and ungenerous attitude," a general strike was the only alternative and that the B.-N. Railway Indian Labour Union should try to get its irreducible demands accepted by the administration

within a week, failing which it should consider the possibility of a strike on the B.-N. Railway. Moreover the General Council of the Federation should work out and declare a general strike in co-operation with all railway unions within a fortnight to get the threatened retrenchment over all the Indian railways abandoned and to consider any other effective proposal that might be offered for the solution of the deadlock. The irreducible demands referred to were (1) the retrenched men who had so far not accepted settlement to be taken back or else paid their wages pending proper enquiry and decision by the Committee appointed by Government, (2) all men under lockout to be paid their wages for the period of the lockout, (3) all necessary facilities to be allowed to the men to have their cases represented by the Union before the Inquiry Committee.

The Agent of the B.-N. Railway issued a *communiqué* reiterating that the reinstatement of the retrenched men could not be acceded to although cases of special hardship would be dealt with adequately by the Inquiry Committee of two officers, one nominated by the Government of India (Mr. P. C. Rogers, C.I.E., Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs) and one by the Railway. The demand for wages for the period of lockout could not be acceded to as the administration were forced to close the workshops by the attitude of the men themselves. The third demand that men who considered that they had been victimised or who had encountered special hardship should be permitted to represent their case before the Inquiry Committee was agreed to.

On the 5th of November Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Labour Representative in the Legislative Assembly, and Diwan Chamanlal, M.L.A., had an interview with the Honourable Sir George Rainy and Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, and on the 7th November a press note was issued stating that a substantial agreement had been arrived at as a result of the conference. On 22nd November the Agent issued a *communiqué* in which he stated that as it was realised that the loss of pay for a long period would constitute a serious hardship for the staff of whom a large proportion had only stayed away from work by reason of intimidation and misguidance, purely as an act of grace the Home Board had decided that provided the men returned to duty unconditionally and worked satisfactorily, the Railway Company, after a lapse of two months, would consider favourably the grant of a subsistence allowance for the period of stoppage subject to this being regarded as a final settlement of the dispute.

On the 6th December the Government of India issued the following *communiqué*—

"Referring to the Government *communiqué* dated the 6th October on the subject of the labour unrest in the Kharagpur workshops of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, on the 5th November, Sir George Rainy, Railway Member of the Government of India, received a deputation consisting of Mr. Joshi and Mr. Chamanlal, members of the Assembly, and Mr. Giri, President of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Labour Union. Mr. Giri returned to Kharagpur and after consulting the Union had an interview with the Agent.

On 24th November the Agent issued a *communiqué* intimating that he was prepared to consider, as an act of grace, payment of a subsistence

allowance for the period during which the workshops were closed, on condition that the men resumed work unconditionally, worked satisfactorily for two months, and accepted this as a final settlement of the dispute.

"On 29th November Sir George Rainy again received a deputation consisting of the above-named gentlemen, who were accompanied by Mr. Andrews, and the deputation raised the question of the conditions which the Agent had laid down and particularly proposed the payment of a subsistence allowance. They indicated that they had left the previous interview with the clear impression on their minds that, provided a final settlement was reached, the men would be given full wages for the time of the closure. This impression Mr. Giri had conveyed to the Union and it was consequently on the understanding that the full wages would be paid that the Union had been ready to recommend the men to return to work.

"The Government of India have considered the matter in the light of the statement made to Sir George Rainy at the interview of November 29. The announcement was made with their full approval, and in view of the fact that for the period up to 11th October the Agent had given full pay during the suspension of work, they consider that his offer to give a subsistence allowance for the subsequent period was generous. The objections advanced by the Agent to the grant of full pay during this period, not only on account of the failure of his previous action to bring about a settlement, but also on account of the danger of creating a belief that refusal to work, would make no difference as to pay, they accept as valid. But they are now satisfied that there was a genuine misunderstanding, due possibly to a misconception of the relations existing between the Government of India and the B. N. R. Company, as to the statements made by the Railway Member at the interview of 6th November and that the deputation acted in the belief that an assurance of the grant of full pay had been given.

"In view of this misunderstanding, the Government of India have now decided that on certain conditions the full pay for the period of the closure of workshops should be given in place of the subsistence allowance referred to by the Agent in his *communiqué*. These conditions are that the men resume work not later than December 13, and show by their conduct and behaviour for a period of two months that they accept the action taken by Government and the Railway Administration as the final settlement of this dispute.

"The Government of India are willing to give the Agent discretion to reduce this period to one month, if he finds himself able to do so, and to leave to him also all details regarding the dates of payment. The Government of India assume full responsibility for this decision, and the Agent has agreed to the action now proposed in order to avoid embarrassment to the Government of India."

In view of the concession of full pay for the whole period of the strike granted by the Government of India, the labour leaders at Kharagpur advised the men to resume work forthwith. In accordance with this advice normal working was resumed in the Kharagpur workshops of the B.-N. Railway with effect from Thursday the 8th December.

The next phase in connexion with the scheme of retrenchment which is to be introduced in all Railways in consequence of the Recommendations of the Raven Committee is the proposal of the South Indian Railway Company, Ltd., to dispense with the services of 3,000 employees in their workshops. In response to a notice issued by Mr. W. James, Vice-President of the Central Board of the South Indian Labour Union, and Mr. U. Gopala Menon, B.A., B.L., President of the Calicut Railway Labour Union, a meeting of railway employees and the general public was held at the Town Hall at Calicut on the 8th December under the Presidency of Mr. P. Ramunni Menon, Editor of the "Mathru Bhumi," to consider what action should be adopted in case the proposals of the South Indian Railway Company matured into actual retrenchment. It was stated at the meeting that the Agent of the S. I. Railway Company had agreed to receive a deputation of representatives of the Central Board of the South Indian Railway Labour Union and that it had been decided to call a general strike in the event of the negotiations with the Agent failing to produce the desired effect.

British Commonwealth Labour Conference

In conjunction with the Congress of the Labour and Socialist International which is to meet in London on 30th July 1928, and following days, the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the British Labour Party have decided to convene a British Commonwealth Labour Conference in London, opening on 23rd July 1928.

At the last British Commonwealth Labour Conference the following agenda was provisionally adopted:—

1. Subject peoples;
2. Inter-Commonwealth relations: political;
3. World peace;
4. State trading within the British Commonwealth;
5. Migration;
6. Socialisation: policies of Commonwealth Labour Parties and results.

The British Trades Union Congress and British Labour Party have proposed that the following additional subjects shall be placed on the agenda—

7. Social insurance schemes: reciprocity;
 8. Inter-Commonwealth labour relations: industrial and political.
- (From "Industrial and Labour Information" Geneva, November 14, 1927.)

Industrial Disputes in India

STATISTICS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1927

The statistics of industrial disputes in British India during the third quarter of the current year just published by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour show that only four Provinces—Assam, Bengal, Bombay and Madras—reported disputes as having taken place in industrial establishments. There were in all 36 disputes in progress during the quarter under review and these involved 45,328 workpeople resulting in a total time loss of 4,31,620 working days. The general effects of the disputes classified (1) by Provinces and (2) by Classes of Establishments are set out in the two following tables—

General Effects of Disputes—By Provinces

Province	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
Bombay	19	15,298	1,01,712
Bengal	8	19,550	2,13,892
Madras	6	9,100	1,14,076
Assam	3	1,380	1,940
Total	36	45,328	4,31,620

General Effects of Disputes—By Classes of Establishments

Class of Establishments	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
Cotton Mills	22	20,723	2,01,263
Jute Mills	3	10,400	41,000
Railways (including railway workshops)	1	9,000	1,71,000
Others	10	5,205	1,8,357
Total	36	45,328	4,31,620

A little over 50 per cent. of the total number of disputes occurred in the Bombay Presidency and affected 15,298 workpeople or 33.75 per cent. of the total number of workers involved and caused a loss in time of 1,01,712 working days or 23.57 per cent. of the total time loss. In Bengal there were only 8 disputes in progress but the workpeople involved were about one-fourth as many more and the time loss was more than twice as much. The number of disputes in progress in Madras was less than one-third the number in Bombay but resulted in a greater amount of time loss. Considering the statistics according to classes of establishments, it is seen that disputes were most frequent in cotton mills where the total number of disputes in progress amounted to 22 or 61.11 per cent. Out of the total

number of workpeople involved in all the disputes 20,723 or 45.72 per cent. were cotton mill operatives and 10,400 or 22.94 per cent. jute mill operatives. The time loss to the cotton mill industry amounted to 46.63 per cent. of the total loss due to all the disputes while nearly 40 per cent. was caused by the one dispute which was in progress in Railways (including railway workshops).

CAUSES OF DISPUTES

The most frequent cause of disputes was the wage question and this gave rise to 13 or 36.11 per cent. of the total number of disputes. Questions regarding the employment of particular persons were responsible for 11 or 30.56 per cent. of the disputes while 27.78 per cent. were due to miscellaneous causes. The two following tables show the causes of disputes (1) by Provinces and (2) by Classes of Establishments

Causes of Disputes—By Provinces

Province	Pay	Personnel	Leave and hours	Others
Bombay	8	6	..	5
Bengal	1	1	1	5
Madras	1	4	1	..
Assam	3	..	..	..
Total	13	11	2	10

Causes of Disputes—By Classes of Establishments

Class of Establishments	Pay	Personnel	Leave and hours	Others
Cotton Mills	8	6	1	4
Jute Mills	..	1	1	2
Railways (including Railway Workshops)	5	4	..	4
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	13	11	2	10

Questions of pay were responsible for 42.11 per cent. of the disputes in Bombay and for all the three disputes in Assam. Disputes over questions regarding the employment of individuals were most frequent in Bombay and formed the predominant cause of disputes in Madras. Bengal and Madras each reported one dispute relating to "Leave and Hours." If the statistics are considered by classes of establishments, it is found that the most frequent causes of disputes in cotton mills arose either over questions of wages or over demands for the reinstatement or dismissal of particular individuals. The one dispute which was in progress in Railways (including railway workshops) arose over a question regarding the

employment of individuals, while disputes regarding "Leave and Hours" were confined to the two groups of concerns: "cotton mills" and "jute mills."

Thirty-four of the disputes in progress were settled during the quarter under review. The employees were entirely successful in only 6 or 17.65 per cent. of these disputes and partially successful in 4 or 11.76 per cent. The remaining disputes ended unfavourably to the employees. The following two tables summarise the results of the disputes according to (1) Provinces, (2) Classes of Establishments:—

Results of Disputes—By Provinces

Province	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful	In progress
Bombay	3	2	13	1
Bengal	..	..	7	1
Madras	1	1	4	..
Assam	2	1	..	..
Total	6	4	24	2

Results of Disputes—By Classes of Establishments

Class of Establishments	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful	In progress
Cotton Mills	3	2	16	1
Jute Mills	..	..	3	..
Railways (including railway workshops)	3	2	5	1
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	6	4	24	2

SUMMARY OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO MONTHS

The progress and the general effects of the disputes according to months are given in the following table:—

Progress and Effects of Disputes according to Months

Month	Number of disputes in progress at beginning	Number of fresh disputes begun	Number of disputes ended	Number of disputes in progress at end	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
July	2	9	8	3	9,869	49,652
August	3	15	13	5	20,266	150,072
September	5	10	13	2	23,931	231,896
Quarter (July to September 1927)	2	34	34	2	45,328	431,620

Reviews of Books and Reports

Fifth Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, 1927 Part II, published by the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam

The first part* of the year book which was published some months ago, contained only statistical information. Part II contains surveys of the activities of 19 national centres and the reports of 24 International Trade Secretariats for the two years 1925 and 1926.

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. VI, NO. 7, NOVEMBER 1927. (The Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, London.)

- Special Articles: (1) *An Apostle of Peace and Good Will: Inter-view with the New Chairman of the Trades Union Congress*, by Herbert Tracey. pp. 291-293.
 (2) *Blackpool and Cardiff: Two Conferences and their Contrasts*. pp. 294-297.
 (3) *The Principles of the Protocol*, by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. pp. 298-300.
 (4) *Iron, Steel, and Engineering in America*, by J. T. Walton Newbold. pp. 301-303.
 (5) *Behind the Scenes of Bolshevism and Fascism*, by M. Philips Price: Part I. pp. 304-306.
 (6) *Russia, 1921-1927: A Comparison*, by Charles Rowen Buxton. pp. 307 & 308.
 (7) *Germany and the Dawes Plan*, by Arthur Mann. pp. 309-311.
 (8) *The Biter Bit*, by Arturo Labriola (for ten years Socialist Deputy in the Italian Parliament, Minister of Labour, 1921-2). pp. 316 & 317.
 (9) *In the Eight-fifteen: The Ancients among Modern Problems*, by T. S. Dickson. pp. 318-320.
 Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. IX, NO. 106, OCTOBER 1927. (The Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

- Special Articles: (1) *The Labour Policy of the British Chemical Industry*.—Central labour department; works councils; works magazine; staff grade of workers; workers shareholding scheme. pp. 317-319.
 (2) *Welfare Work in Retail Selling: The Case for a Definite Policy*.—Helping the staff to keep fit; forming a department; competition. pp. 320 & 321.
 (3) *Co-operation and the Employees' Magazine*.—The need for ample time; a stock of new ideas; criticism inevitable; after twenty-five years. pp. 322-323.
 (4) *Psychology and Work*.—A first experiment; effect of excessive speed; relation of a physical defect to psychological disorders; reasons for an isolated "trade" complaint. pp. 324-326.
 Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. IX, NO. 107, NOVEMBER 1927. (The Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

- Special Articles: (1) *The Pension Problem as it affects the Small Firm*. pp. 351-353.
 (2) *Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment in Industry: I. The Sherwood Colliery Experiment*. pp. 353-357.
 (3) *Industrial Foot Clinics*. pp. 357 & 358.
 (4) *Welfare Work in the Textile Industry*. pp. 358-362.
 Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XVI, NO. 5, NOVEMBER 1927. (International Labour Office, Geneva.)

- Special Articles: (1) *Money and Unemployment*, by Henri Fuss (Chief of the Unemployment Service, International Labour Office).—Austria; Czechoslovakia; Germany; Hungary; Union of Socialist Soviet Republic. pp. 601-617.
 (2) *The Medical Aspect of Vocational Guidance: I*, by Dr. A. Stocker.—Introduction; the participation of the doctor; the progress of opinion; the training of vocational guidance doctors. pp. 618-636.

* Reviewed in the August 1927 issue of the *Labour Gazette*, p. 1130.

The Birth of the Washington Convention concerning the Prohibition of Women's Childbirth, by H. Goldschmidt (Ministerial Councillor in the Federal Ministry of Labour). pp. 677-682.

Maternity Allowances in North America, by Elanore Hamilton.—The beginnings of the mothers' allowances; principles on which the grant of allowances is based; conditions for the grant of allowances—persons to whom the laws permit aid, residence and citizenship, membership of poverty, various conditions, ages of children; finance—maximum monthly allowance, apportionment of parental responsibility; administrative provisions—administration, supervision of the family return, amount of allowance, manner of payment, penalties for fraud; adequacy of the present mothers allowances laws; future outlook. pp. 683-698.

The Trade Union Movement in Bulgaria, by Dim. Stankoff (Chief of the Labour Section in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labour).—The social and economic structure of Bulgaria—agriculture, handicrafts, industry, transport and commerce; the trade union movement—the period (1880-1892), the socialist movement (1892-1894), constructive versus doctrinaire socialism (1894-1904), the period of scission (1905-1909); trade union federations—before the war (1904-1912), the general trade union federation of Bulgaria, the general federation of labour unions, "federation of unions," post-war period (1918-1926); conclusion. pp. 670-682.

The Position of Social Insurance in Germany.—Sickness insurance—insured persons, incidence, morbidity, receipts, expenditure; accident insurance—insured persons, insurance institutions, resources, expenditure; workers' insurance against invalidity, old age, and death—insured persons, insurance institutions, current pensions, receipts, pensions, benefits in kind; employees' insurance—insured persons, insurance institutions, pensions, receipts, pensions, benefits in kind. pp. 693-698.

The Final Report of the Australian Royal Commission on National Insurance.—Membership; finance, administration. pp. 699-702.

(8) *Scientific Management in Agriculture*.—The application of industrial psychology to English agriculture; payment by results in German agriculture. pp. 703-706.

(9) *Co-operation in Japan*.—Consumers' co-operative societies in cities; co-operative societies in the silk-spinning industry. pp. 706-709.

(10) *Conditions of Agricultural Workers in Japan*.—General conditions; hired labour; tenancy disputes. pp. 710-714.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. IX, NO. 10, OCTOBER 1927. (Harvard School of Public Health, Baltimore.)

Special Articles: (1) *The Physiology of Industrial Hygiene: I. The Relation of Industrial Fatigue to Gastric Ailments*, by R. J. S. McDouall, D.Sc., M.B., F.R.C.P. (Edin.).—(Professor of Physiology, King's College, University of London). pp. 427-429.

(2) *The Measurement of the Effects of Noise on Working Efficiency*, by Donald A. Laird, Ph.D., Sc.D. (Director, Psychological Laboratory, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.).—Introduction; experimental procedure; experimental findings; summary of findings. pp. 431-434.

(3) *Changes in the Blood Picture under the Influence of Lead, and their Importance in the Differential Diagnosis*, by Dr. B. Kogun and Dr. L. Smirnova (Clinic of Social and Industrial Diseases of the First Government University at Moscow).—Introduction—views on significance of blood findings; clinical study—technic employed in blood examinations, Groups investigated, group I, workers who come in contact with lead, summary of data for group I; group II, workmen who do not handle lead, practical specificity of blood picture in lead poisoning; experimental study—procedure, character and origin of pathologic erythrocytic forms; conclusions. pp. 435-451.

(4) *Health Hazards in the Cotton Industry (contd.)*, by William Francis Dearden, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Vict.), (Medical Officer of Health, Port of Manchester and Certifying Surgeon).—Dust; fatigue; twisters' cramp; lighting. pp. 453-471.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. IX, NO. 11, NOVEMBER 1927. (Harvard School of Public Health, Baltimore.)

Special Articles: (1) *The Trend of Occupational Mortality in the United States*, by Frank G. Pedley, M.D. (From the Department of Industrial Hygiene, Institute of Public Health, Columbia University). Discussion. pp. 475-481.

(2) *Pulmonary Asbestosis in its Clinical Aspects*, by Sir Thomas Oliver, M.D. pp. 483-485.

(3) *Report of a Case of Injury to the Skin and Eyes by Liquid Sulphur Dioxide*, by B. R. Kennon, M.D. pp. 486 & 487.

(4) *Health Hazards in the Cotton Industry (concluded)*, by William Francis Dearden, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Vict.), (Medical Officer of Health, Port of Manchester and Certifying Surgeon).—Infection; sanitary accommodation; miscellaneous factors. pp. 488-501.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

Current Notes from Abroad

INTERNATIONAL

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office considered at its 37th Session what date should be fixed for the opening of the 1928 Session of the International Labour Conference. The Director proposed 23rd May 1928. The British Government representative proposed that the Conference should not meet until October. Eventually it was decided that the Conference should open on 30th May 1928. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, October 24, 1927.)

* * * *

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 October resulted in a net reduction of about £12,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 173,000 workpeople, and in a net increase of £1400 in those of 45,000 workpeople.

The most important change during the month was the withdrawal of an advance of 2s. a week for men and 1s. 3d. for women granted in 1924 to workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., industry in Yorkshire and Lancashire. This reduction coincided with a small increase under a cost-of-living sliding scale, which also operated in Scotland. The wages of iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands were reduced by the equivalent of about 1½ per cent. on the previous rates. Other classes of workpeople whose wages were reduced included coal miners in Warwickshire and Leicestershire, shale oil workers in Scotland, ironstone miners and blastfurnace workers in Cleveland, blastfurnace workers in Staffordshire and the West of Scotland, and men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales. Increases under cost-of-living sliding scales occurred in the wages of blastfurnace workers in Cumberland, and furniture trade operatives in Scotland. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, November 1927.)

* * * *

At 1st November 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 69 per cent. above that of July 1914, as compared with 67 per cent. a month ago and 79 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 63, 61 and 69 respectively.

The rise since the beginning of October was mainly due to increases in the prices of eggs. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, November 1927.)

* * * *

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in October was 27. In addition, 16 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the

beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 10,500; and the aggregate duration of all disputes during October was about 40,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 15,200 workpeople involved and 84,000 working days lost in the previous month. In the first ten months of 1927 the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was approximately 100,000 and the time lost by such workpeople was about 1,081,000 working days. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, November 1927.)

* * * *

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The most recent statistics of the German trade union centre, referring to the end of June last, show a membership of 4,145,574, against 4,003,267 at the end of March, and 3,933,931 in December 1926. The increase during the period from the end of 1926, is 211,643, or 5·4 per cent. Later information points to the continuance of this growth. (From "Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions," Amsterdam, October 20, 1927.)

* * * *

It is reported that the Swiss Government has ratified the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925. This Convention had already been ratified by Belgium, Finland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 21, 1927.)

* * * *

Mr. Lupu, Rumanian Minister of Labour, Co-operation and Social Insurance, recently appointed a committee to draw up a labour code. The committee includes representatives of employers' and workers' organisations, in addition to the representatives of the Government. The first meeting took place at Bucharest on 6th October 1927, the General Secretary of the Ministry of Labour presiding. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, October 31, 1927.)

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN NOVEMBER 1927

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
Textile Trades						
1. The Bharat Weaving and Spinning Mills, Hubli.	324	..	22 Oct. 1927	7 Nov. 1927	Demand for an increase in the rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
2. The New Manekchok Spinning and Weaving Mills, Idasa Road, Ahmedabad.	300	..	31 Oct.	1 Nov.	Damaged cloth given in lieu of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
3. The Swadeshi Mill No. 2, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay.	413	..	4 Nov.	7 Nov.	Illegal system of excessive deductions for fines.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
4. The Asarwa Mills, Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad.	250	..	7 Nov.	9 Nov.	Demand for reinstatement of a dismissed Head Jollier.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
5. The Shree Laxmi Weaving and Manufacturing Mill, Comtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	30	..	27 Nov.	29 Nov.	Demand for reinstatement of a dismissed Head Jobber.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.

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

Count or Number	Month of October			Seven months ended October		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	926	7,441	6,180	39,039	49,265	45,351
Nos. 11 to 20	6,359	19,924	17,321	120,461	131,279	125,432
Nos. 21 to 30	4,711	13,841	14,722	85,785	102,294	107,390
Nos. 31 to 40	601	1,783	2,063	7,575	11,978	14,904
Above 40	209	998	160	2,768	6,024	6,533
Waste, etc.	8	96	74	288	754	730
Total ..	12,814	44,083	41,220	255,916	301,594	300,340

BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	Month of October			Seven months ended October		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	71	6,476	5,402	34,047	43,760	39,712
Nos. 11 to 20	63	13,487	10,931	73,484	89,342	83,644
Nos. 21 to 30	66	8,089	8,801	50,729	62,823	66,248
Nos. 31 to 40	3	768	964	3,643	5,512	7,033
Above 40	2	392	464	1,499	2,350	3,163
Waste, etc.	..	88	74	227	686	729
Total ..	205	29,300	26,636	163,629	204,473	200,529

AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	Month of October			Seven months ended October		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	241	217	218	1,566	1,454	1,328
Nos. 11 to 20	3,401	3,129	3,468	26,304	23,134	22,218
Nos. 21 to 30	3,554	4,101	4,536	27,079	28,839	32,026
Nos. 31 to 40	467	794	840	2,781	5,095	5,748
Above 40	139	423	251	855	2,812	2,360
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,802	8,664	9,313	58,585	61,334	63,680

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

Table with columns: Description, Month of October (1925, 1926, 1927), Seven months ended October (1925, 1926, 1927). Rows include Khadi, Chudidars, Dhato, Drills and jeans, Cambrics and lawns, Printers, Shirts and long cloth, T. cloth, domestics, and, Tent cloth, and Other sorts.

BOMBAY CITY

Table with columns: Description, (000) for each year. Rows include Khadi, Chudidars, Dhato, Drills and jeans, Cambrics and lawns, Printers, Shirts and long cloth, T. cloth, domestics, and, Tent cloth, and Other sorts.

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

Table with columns: Description, Month of October (1925, 1926, 1927), Seven months ended October (1925, 1926, 1927). Rows include Khadi, Chudidars, Dhato, Drills and jeans, Cambrics and lawns, Printers, Shirts and long cloth, T. cloth, domestics, and, Tent cloth, and Other sorts.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers			
			July 1914	Nov. 1926	Oct. 1927	Nov. 1927	July 1914	Nov. 1926	Oct. 1927	Nov. 1927
Cereals—			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	6 6 10	5 15 3	6 4 11	100	137	127	134
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6		7 8 0	7 8 0 (7)	100		134	134
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	77 8 0	82 8 0	75 0 0	100	172	183	167
Do.	Jubbulpore	"	40 0 0	57 8 0	53 8 0	53 8 0	100	144	134	134
Lowari (1)	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 3 9	4 3 9	4 12 2	100	134	134	131
Barley	"	"	3 4 6	4 3 9	4 0 4	4 0 4	100	129	123	123
Bajri	Ghati	"	3 4 6	4 13 11	3 14 8	4 8 10	100	148	119	139
Index No.—Cereals							100	144	136	140
Pulses—										
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	5 8 1	5 8 1	5 6 4	100	130	130	127
Tur dai	Cawnpore	"	5 10 5	7 9 11	7 15 0	8 7 5	100	135	140	150
Index No.—Pulses							100	133	135	139
Index No.—Food grains							100	141	136	140
Sugar—										
Sugar (refined)	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0				100			
Do. (do.)	Java, white	"	10 3 0	18 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0 (7)	100	183	147	147
Do. Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3	9 8 5	9 1 10	10 3 3	100	121	116	129
Index No.—Sugar							100	152	132	138
Other Food—										
Turmeric	Rajapuri	Maund	5 9 3	7 5 7	8 15 8	9 1 10	100	132	161	163
Ghee	Deshi	"	45 11 5	77 2 3	85 11 5	71 6 10	100	169	188	156
Salt	Bombay (black)	"	1 7 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	100	136	136	145
Index No.—Other food							100	146	162	155
Index No.—All Food							100	144	141	143
Oilseeds—										
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	10 10 0	10 1 0	10 3 0	100	119	113	114
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	"	8 0 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 12 0	100	131	131	134
Poppy seed	"	"	10 14 0	15 8 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	100	143	156	156
Gingelly seed	White	"	11 4 0		16 4 0 (6)	13 4 0	100	144	144	118
Index No.—Oilseeds							100	131	136	131

Textiles—Cotton—										
(a) Cotton, raw—†										
Broach	Good	Candy	251 0 0	253 0 0	435 0 0 (5)	435 0 0 (5)	100	114	173	173
Oomra	Fully good	"	222 0 0			361 0 0	100		163	163
Dharwar	Saw-ginned	"	230 0 0		442 0 0 (5)	442 0 0 (5)	100		192	192
Khandesh	Machine-ginned	"	205 0 0			339 0 0	100		172	165
Bengal	Do.	"	198 0 0	240 0 0	341 0 0	327 0 0	100	121	172	165
Index No.—Cotton, raw							100	118	179	172
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Twist	40 S	Lb.	0 12 9	0 15 6	1 1 6	1 1 0	100	122	137	133
Grey shirtings	Fair 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	8 12 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	100	147	162	162
White mulls*	6/600	"	4 3 0	8 14 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	100	212	203	203
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	"	10 6 0	17 14 0	18 3 0	18 3 0	100	172	175	175
Long Cloth (3)	Local made 36" x 37½ yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	0 14 0	0 15 9	0 15 3	100	147	166	160
Chudders (4)	54" x 0 yds.	"	0 9 6	0 13 3	0 15 0	0 15 3	100	139	158	160
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	157	167	166
Index No.—Textile—Cotton							100	147	171	168
Other Textiles—										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	5 14 7	6 14 9	6 13 8	100	115	134	133
Do.	Mathow Lari	"	2 15 1	4 5 4	3 12 3	3 12 3	100	147	128	128
Index No.—Other Textiles							100	131	131	131
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 12 10	1 11 8	1 5 10	100	156	150	118
Do. Buffalo	Do.	"	1 1 3	0 13 9	0 13 2	0 13 1	100	80	76	76
Skins, Goat	Do.	"	1 4 0	2 7 0	2 9 1	1 14 6	100	195	205	152
Index No.—Hides and Skins							100	144	144	115
Metals—										
Copper braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	58 8 0	56 0 0	61 0 0	100	97	93	101
Iron bars		"	4 0 0	6 12 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	100	169	156	156
Steel hoops		"	7 12 0	10 0 0	9 2 0	9 2 0	100	129	118	118
Galvanised sheets		"	9 0 0	14 10 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	100	163	133	133
Tin plates		Box	8 12 0	17 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	100	194	166	160
Index No.—Metals							100	150	133	134
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal (2)	Bengal	Ton	14 12 0	21 12 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	100	147	142	142
Do.	Imported	"	19 11 6	27 6 2	20 3 11 (5)	21 2 1	100	139	113	107
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	7 6 6	8 6 6	6 6 6	100	169	146	146
Do.	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 8 6	8 8 6	8 8 6	100	186	166	166
Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles							100	160	139	140
Index No.—Food							100	144	141	143
Index No.—Non-food							100	147	148	145
General Index No.							100	146	146	144

(1) Quotation for Sholapur quality since March 1926. (2) Since June 1925, the quotation is for Bengal, 1st Class Jheria. (3) Quotation for 37" x 37½ yds. since March 1926. (4) Quotation for 50" x 0 yds. since March 1926. (5) Quotation for September 1927. (6) Quotation for July 1927. (7) Quotation for October 1927.
* In the absence of price-quotations for the grade 6/600 the price quoted for white mulls is for the grade 6,000/56 since June 1925 and for 6,000/54 x 19 since October 1927.
† Since October 1925, the price-quotations for raw cotton are for the following five varieties, viz., Broach, Fully good; Oomra, Fine; Dharwar, Saw-ginned, F.G.; Khandesh, Fully good; Bengal, Fully good.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI*

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index Numbers			
			July 1914	1916	Oct. 1927	1927	1914	1916	Oct. 1927	1927
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Cereals—										
Rice (1)	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	59 4 0	66 4 0	66 4 0		152	170	170
Wheat, white	5% barley, 1% dirt, 30% red	..	31 8 0	42 8 0	38 8 0	40 2 0	100	135	122	127
.. red	5% barley, 1% dirt, 92% red	..	31 4 0	41 12 0	..	..	100	134	..	..
.. white	5% barley, 1% dirt	..	32 8 0	43 14 0	39 12 0	41 6 0	100	135	122	127
.. red	5% barley, 1% dirt	..	32 4 0	42 7 0	..	..	100	134	..	..
lowari	5% barley, 1% dirt	..	25 8 0	36 4 0	37 12 0	37 4 0	100	142	148	..
barley	5% dirt	..	26 8 0	36 0 0	33 8 0	33 8 0	100	136	126	126
Index No.—Cereals							100	138	138	139
Pulses—										
Gram (2)	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	39 0 0	38 0 0	39 0 0	100	132	129	132
Sugar—										
Sugar	Java, white	Cwt.	9 2 0	17 6 0	13 15 6	14 2 0	100	190	153	155
..	.. brown	..	8 1 6	16 0 0	13 2 0	13 4 0	100	196	162	164
Index No.—Sugar							100	194	158	160
Other food—										
Salt		Bengal Maund	2 2 0	1 10 6	1 11 0	1 10 6	100	78	79	78
Oilseeds—										
Cotton seed		Maund	2 11 3	4 8 0	3 6 0(3)	3 6 0(3)	100	105	125	125
Rapeseed, bold	3% admixture	Candy	51 0 0	..	68 0 0(3)	68 0 0(3)	100	133	133	133
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	..	62 0 0	84 0 0	80 0 0	79 0 0	100	135	129	127
Index No.—Oilseeds							100	151	129	128
Textiles—										
Jute bags	B Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	56 0 0	50 12 0	50 12 0	100	140	133	133

Textiles—Cotton										
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund	40 4 0	25 0 0	36 2 0(3)	36 2 0(3)	100	120	120	..
(b) Cotton manufactures										
Drills	Pepperell	Piece	10 3 6	15 4 0	15 12 0	15 10 0	100	149	154	153
Shirtings	Liepmann's	..	10 2 0	19 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	100	188	176	176
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	169	166	164
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton							100	153	170	170
Other Textiles—Wool	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	34 8 0	100	152	129	123
Hides—										
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	13 12 0	16 8 0	19 0 0	100	65	78	89
..	Punjab	..	21 4 0	13 12 0	16 8 0	19 0 0	100	65	78	89
Index No.—Hides							100	65	78	89
Metals—										
Copper Braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	59 0 0	58 0 0	57 0 0	100	98	96	94
Steel Bars		..	3 14 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	100	161	161	161
.. Plates		..	4 6 0	7 0 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	100	160	163	164
Index No.—Metals							100	140	140	140
Other raw and manufactured articles										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	22 0 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	100	136	138	128
Kerosene	Chester Brand	Case.	5 2 0	9 10 0	8 6 0	8 6 0	100	168	163	163
..	Elephant ..	2 Tins.	4 7 0	7 8 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	100	169	141	141
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles							100	165	144	144
Index No.—Food							100	142	133	136
Index No.—Manufactured							100	139	135	136
General Index No.							100	140	133	136

* 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. annual since 1926. (3) Quotation for September 1927. (4) Quotation for October 1927.

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Month	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other food	Index No., food	Oil-seeds	Raw cotton	Cotton manufactures	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Index No. non-food.	General Index No.
1924														
November ..	138	95	187	263	171	147	234	221	160	157	167	160	179	176
1925														
November ..	153	128	161	175	155	133	169	195	152	155	153	159	162	164
December ..	149	122	148	168	149	129	159	191	148	149	150	155	157	154
1926														
January ..	147	119	148	172	149	127	154	186	149	155	151	158	157	154
February ..	143	117	148	158	143	129	150	186	147	153	151	158	157	154
March ..	148	117	146	152	144	127	144	186	145	147	151	153	156	151
April ..	144	119	150	156	144	127	144	186	145	147	151	153	156	151
May ..	149	123	152	148	144	131	138	183	143	151	151	150	155	151
June ..	150	128	153	148	148	137	138	182	143	151	151	150	155	151
July ..	146	128	144	148	143	140	144	182	141	149	147	146	152	150
August ..	148	133	146	145	145	140	149	178	133	147	148	148	149	148
September ..	150	130	148	148	148	140	149	178	130	148	146	148	151	149
October ..	145	129	144	146	144	132	149	165	134	148	148	152	149	147
November ..	144	133	152	146	143	131	118	157	131	144	144	150	160	147
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	158	159	149	148	148
March ..	148	133	135	149	144	144	132	163	134	156	161	149	148	148
April ..	144	125	134	150	141	143	128	161	136	142	149	161	149	148
May ..	145	127	132	155	143	145	145	161	136	142	147	159	150	148
June ..	143	130	164	146	143	143	142	162	142	148	147	156	149	147
July ..	139	129	130	162	143	143	149	161	149	137	147	159	150	148
August ..	142	131	132	161	143	143	159	167	138	135	156	159	149	147
September ..	135	125	133	165	141	141	140	157	142	142	135	156	149	148
October ..	136	135	132	162	141	136	179	167	141	140	133	153	150	148
November ..	140	139	138	155	143	131	172	166	131	115	134	140	145	146

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Italy (Rome)	Belgium	Norway	Switzerland	South Africa	France (Paris)	U. S. at America
Items included in the index	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent	Food, rent, fuel, light, clothing and miscellaneous	Food, fuel, light and rent	Food 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	Food, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent and miscellaneous items
1914 July ..	100	100	100	(a) 100 (f)	(b) 100	(c) 100	(d) 100	(e) 100	(g) 100 (h)	100 (j)	100 (i)	(a) 100 (m)
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	(l) 108	99	...	(d) 117	103	...	105	118
1916 ..	108	148	102	115	117	116	...	146	...	...	106	118
1917 ..	118	180	130	116	128	146	...	180	...	...	114	142
1918 ..	149	203	146	118	144	197	...	253	204 (o)	118	...	174
1919 ..	186	208	155	132	157	205	...	(j) 275	222	126	238 (n)	199
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	...	453	307	155	(p) 341	200
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	...	379	294	200	(q) 307	174
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	159	429	...	366	251	164	(r) 302	170
1923 ..	153	169	146	151	158	(k) 487	...	429	238	164	(s) 334	173
1924 ..	157	170	144	149	160	512	...	493	249	169	(t) 366	173
1925 ..	157	173	146	(a) 153	(l) 163	598	...	509	259	168 (a)	(u) 390	178 (m)
1926 June ..	155	168	150	161	...	650	...	579	218	162	131	485
July ..	157	170	150	...	...	649	...	637	220	162	130	...
August ..	155	170	150	...	...	652	...	681	219	161	130	...
September ..	155	172	149	...	...	657	...	684	217	161	130	...
October ..	155	174	148	...	...	672	...	705	218	161	131	...
November ..	154	179	150	...	...	663	...	730	217	161	131	...
December ..	156	179	151	...	...	657	...	741	213	161	129	...
1927 January ..	156	175	152	...	...	655	...	755	210	160	130	...
February ..	155	172	151	...	...	667	...	770	208	160	130	...
March ..	155	171	150	...	...	663	...	771	203	159	131	...
April ..	153	165	148	...	...	651	...	774	201	158	131	...
May ..	152	164	148	...	...	612	...	776	201	159	132	...
June ..	154	163	148	...	...	586	...	785	201	160	132	...
July ..	156	166	149	...	...	548	...	790	203	160	132	...
August ..	157	164	148	...	...	543	...	787	203	160	131	...
September ..	154	165	155	...	...	537	...	794	197	161	131	...
October ..	151	167	...	...	...	...	...	794	196	...	...	...
November ..	150	169	...	...	...	...	...	804	...	...	...	...
December ..	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) From 1914 to 1925 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 1925 refer to August (m) Figures from 1915 to 1925 refer to December. (n) First half of the year. (o) Yearly averages for the years 1918 to 1925. (p) June figures.

LABOUR GAZETTE

DEC., 1927

DEC., 1927

LABOUR GAZETTE

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1927*

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
		October 1927	October 1927	October 1927	October 1927	October 1927	November 1927	November 1927	November 1927	November 1927	November 1927
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
<i>Cereals—</i>											
Rice	Maund	7 3 10 <i>129</i>	8 0 0 <i>126</i>	8 0 0 <i>125</i>	8 6 8 <i>129</i>	8 12 8 <i>132</i>	7 1 10 <i>127</i>	8 0 0 <i>126</i>	8 0 0 <i>125</i>	8 6 0 <i>130</i>	8 12 8 <i>132</i>
Wheat	"	7 6 3 <i>132</i>	5 11 5 <i>136</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	7 1 9 <i>134</i>	8 0 0 <i>135</i>	7 1 3 <i>132</i>	5 11 5 <i>136</i>	6 2 0 <i>131</i>	6 13 2 <i>132</i>	8 0 0 <i>135</i>
Jowari	"	5 7 1 <i>125</i>	4 7 1 <i>122</i>	4 11 4 <i>124</i>	3 14 8 <i>136</i>	4 7 8 <i>131</i>	5 7 1 <i>125</i>	4 3 4 <i>116</i>	4 6 1 <i>118</i>	3 11 9 <i>130</i>	4 7 8 <i>131</i>
Bajri	"	5 10 7 <i>131</i>	4 15 5 <i>118</i>	5 5 4 <i>113</i>	3 15 4 <i>113</i>	4 11 1 <i>113</i>	5 3 10 <i>121</i>	4 7 7 <i>106</i>	5 1 3 <i>100</i>	3 1 7 <i>100</i>	4 0 5 <i>112</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals ..</i>		<i>129</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>135</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund	7 2 10 <i>157</i>	5 8 3 <i>145</i>	5 0 0 <i>125</i>	5 4 11 <i>124</i>	5 7 1 <i>112</i>	7 9 0 <i>176</i>	5 9 1 <i>146</i>	5 0 0 <i>125</i>	5 4 11 <i>124</i>	5 7 1 <i>112</i>
Turdal	"	10 4 1 <i>175</i>	9 6 7 <i>141</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	9 4 5 <i>159</i>	10 9 6 <i>160</i>	10 4 1 <i>175</i>	9 6 7 <i>141</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 7 1 <i>145</i>	10 9 6 <i>160</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses ..</i>		<i>171</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>136</i>
<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined) ..	Maund	12 11 2 <i>167</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	11 8 8 <i>157</i>	12 4 11 <i>125</i>	12 0 4 <i>129</i>	12 11 2 <i>167</i>	10 11 7 <i>146</i>	11 1 2 <i>150</i>	11 4 11 <i>139</i>	12 0 6 <i>129</i>
Jagri (grd)	"	12 11 2 <i>144</i>	9 6 7 <i>135</i>	10 10 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>103</i>	9 5 8 <i>133</i>	12 11 2 <i>144</i>	9 6 7 <i>135</i>	10 10 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>103</i>	9 5 8 <i>133</i>
Tea	Lb.	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>214</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>208</i>	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>214</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>208</i>
Salt	Maund	2 12 9 <i>131</i>	2 0 5 <i>154</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 8 2 <i>150</i>	3 1 7 <i>165</i>	2 12 9 <i>131</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 0 2 <i>154</i>	3 1 7 <i>165</i>
Beef	Seer	0 11 3 <i>218</i>	0 9 7 <i>191</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 4 0 <i>100</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 11 3 <i>218</i>	0 9 0 <i>160</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 8 0 <i>100</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	"	0 13 4 <i>208</i>	0 11 6 <i>183</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>	0 13 4 <i>208</i>	0 10 0 <i>175</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>
Milk	Maund	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	7 4 4 <i>164</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 6 9 <i>190</i>	8 14 3 <i>178</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee	"	100 0 0 <i>197</i>	77 9 4 <i>182</i>	91 6 10 <i>200</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	84 3 4 <i>163</i>	100 0 0 <i>197</i>	75 4 10 <i>176</i>	86 7 0 <i>195</i>	88 0 0 <i>142</i>	74 6 0 <i>164</i>
Potatoes	"	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	8 8 6 <i>157</i>	6 10 0 <i>175</i>	5 5 4 <i>133</i>	3 5 11 <i>106</i>	7 2 1 <i>159</i>	9 7 1 <i>166</i>	6 10 0 <i>175</i>	5 11 5 <i>149</i>	5 4 2 <i>159</i>
Onions	"	3 9 2 <i>230</i>	3 7 0 <i>191</i>	2 8 0 <i>125</i>	3 1 3 <i>129</i>	1 15 4 <i>66</i>	3 9 2 <i>230</i>	3 8 11 <i>196</i>	2 8 0 <i>125</i>	3 1 3 <i>129</i>	2 1 0 <i>66</i>
Coconut oil	"	20 9 1 <i>112</i>	25 9 7 <i>104</i>	26 18 0 <i>133</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	20 1 1 <i>100</i>	20 9 1 <i>112</i>	25 9 7 <i>104</i>	26 10 0 <i>130</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	20 1 1 <i>100</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food ..</i>		<i>177</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>141</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted) ..</i>		<i>165</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>140</i>

* The sources of the price-quotations used in this table are the Monthly Returns of Average Retail Prices Current supplied by the Director of Agriculture, Poona.