WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY JAN ... 150 43 Prices in July 1914 = 100

		-	-	-	and the owner of the		- 100	_			
_	Months		Cereals	Pulses	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of lood	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House	1 33
1024			133	120	131	192	154				-
1924 January	**	**	128	119	128	190		161	224	172	
February				115	126		151	161	229		1
Mar		**		112	121	184	147	163	229	172	1
April		**	122	113	120	180	143	163	230	172	1
May			121	112	123	181	143	166	227	172	1
June		•	124			186	147	166	227	172	1
July		**	128	115	127	191	151	166	229	172	1
August			135	125	134	192	156	166	231	172	1
September			136	124	135	191	156	166		172	1
October			135	124	134	193	156	167	229	172	ł
			135	126	134	196	157	167	224	172	
November December			134	123	133	196	156	167	214	172	in In
Lecember 1925				124	120			107	214	172	
January			131		130	189	152	165	209	172	1
February		-	174	123	122	185	152	166	210		1
March			139	12N	138	183	155	165	207	172	l
April			137	12	136	181	153	165	207	172	I.
May			133	112	132	182	151	165	207	172	1
June			130	119	129	184	149	165		172	I;
July			136	0.00	134	183	152	165	198	172	3
August			126	1.15	125	184	147	165	192	172	B
September			125	116	124	182	146		191	172	B
October			128	301	128	182	148	165	188	172	15
November		-	129	112	129	182	149	165	192	[72	B
December			132))7	133	183	151	165	185	172	15
1926						105	121	165	176	172	15
January			132	140	112	183	151	165	172	1.0.4	53
February			132	136	nz	181	150	165	173	172	15
March	••		132	136	118	182	151	165	172	172	15
April			132	133	112	180	150	165		172	15
May		-	133	138	10	177	150	164	175	172	15
June			133	139	144	182	152		170	172	15
July			134	145	115	187	155	164	162	172	15
Augus			135	141	THE.	181	153	164	160	172	15
September			135	145	1.00	179	152	164	160	172	15
October			135	150	110	180		164	160	172	15
November			133	152	135	180	153	164	159	172	15
December			134	155	136		152	164	156	172	15
January					150	184	154	166	148	172	15
		÷.	134	149	135	188	155	166			

LABOUR GAZETTE

The share Guzette" is a Journal for the and " Approximation and evaluate spectral and an evaluation of the second seco

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY, 1927

[No. 6

The Month in Brief

BOMBAY TRADE UNIONS REGULATIONS

VOL. VI

We publish in this intue the draft regulations for the Bumbay Presidency uder the Trade Union Act. Criticism of the resulting bould be inder the Secretary to Government, General Department, before inh May 1927.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

In the textile industry as a whole the supply of labour was equal to the 8 11 per cent, for Bombay City, 155 per cent, for Ahmedabad, 0 67 per cent. for Sholapur and 6.87 per for Broach

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour was adequate. Absenteeism was 10°14 per cent, in the engineering workshops, 5 per cent in the Marine Lines Reclamation of the Development Directorate, 11.54 per cent. in the Bombay Port Trust Docks and 4 40 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 7 00.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX

In February 1927, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 155 as compared with 156 in the preceding much. The Index Number for food articles only was 152.

EUROPEAN COST OF LIVING INDEX

The European cost of living index stood at 156 in January 1927 as against 158 in October 1926.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Bombay was 146 for the month of January 1927. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were five industrial disputes in progress during January 1927. The number of workpeople involved was 4,002 and the number of working days lost 16,507. BALANCE OF TRADE

During January 1927, the visible balance of trade, including securities in favour of India amounted to Rs. 282 lakhs. MOR 18---

The Cost of Living Index for February 1927 The Cost of Living Index for February 1927 FALL OF ONE POINT Increase per cent. over July 1914 1027 * the average level of retail prices

Increase per cent. The average level of retail prices In February 1927,* the average level of retail prices commodities taken in account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working the average for the level in July 1 the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1 the general index number was 156 in January and 155 in February 1 the is 38 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1 and on a par with the twelve-monthly average for the year 1926 on a par with the twelve-monthly average for the year 1926

is 38 points better welve-monthly average for the year 1920. on a par with the twelve-monthly average for the year 1920. The index number for all food articles declined by 3 points in the month. A fall of one point each in rice and bajri was nearly balanced by a rise of 5 and 6 points respectively in wheat and jowari the index number for cereals remained the same. Pulses, however, advanced by 5 points owing to a rise of 6 points in gram and of 3 point in turdal. Among other food articles, raw sugar (gul) rose by 7 but sugar (refined) showed no change. Tea declined by 7 points and ghee and salt by 5 points each but mutton went up by 8 points. Potatoes and onions recorded a heavy fall of 54 and 76 points respectively. The other food " index decreased from 188 to 180.

food "index decreased from the to the index stationary at 166. The index The "fuel and lighting" group remained stationary at 166. The index

All items : Percentage increase over July 1914

-	1 9 20	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January February March April June July July September . October November December . Yearly	Per cent. 83 81 77 72 73 81 90 91 92 93 86 81	Per cent. 69 62 60 60 67 73 77 80 85 83 82 79	Per cent. 73 65 65 62 63 63 65 64 65 62 60 61	Per cent. 56 55 54 56 53 52 53 54 54 54 52 53 57	Per cent. 59 56 50 50 53 57 61 61 61 61 60	Per cent. 57 57 59 58 56 54 57 52 51 53 53 53 55	Per cent. 55 54 55 53 53 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 54 56	Per cent, 56 55
average .	. 83	73	64	54	57	55	55	

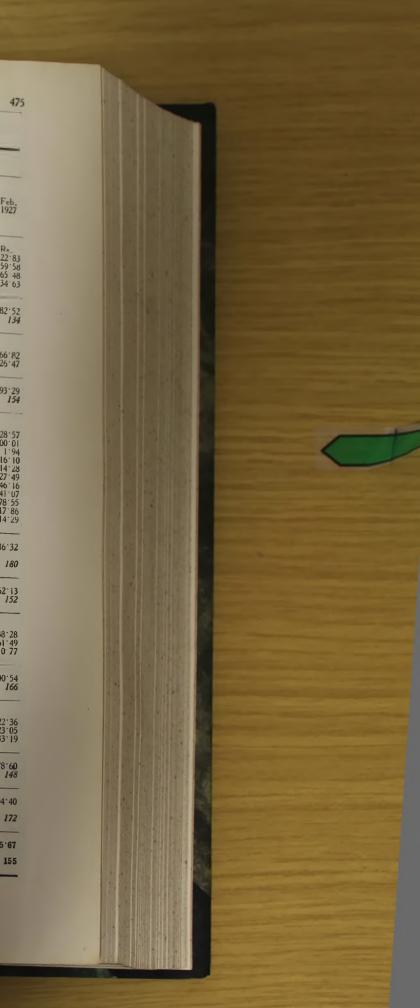
The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing and house-rent. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the total all-India aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living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

"The prices on which the index is based are those collected between January 10 and February 15,

FEB., 1927				AZETTE				
WORKIN	G CLAS	S COS	TOFL	IVING I	NDEX-	_FEBR	UARY	
		Annual con- sump-	Plice pe	er Unit of C	Quantity	Pric	e × Mass	Unit
Articles	Unit of quantity	tion (Mass Units) (in crores)	July 1914	Jan. 1927	Feb. 1927	July 1914	Jan. 1927	·F
Rice Wheat	Maund	70 21 11 6	Rs. 5°594 5°594 4°354 4°313	Rs. 7 [·] 547 7 [·] 354 5 [·] 698 5 [·] 844	Rs. 7*469 7*599 5*953 5*771	Rs. 391-58 117-47 47-89 25-88	Rs. 154-43 62-68 35-06	15
Total—Cereals Index Numbers—Cereuls						582·82 100	780 46	
	Maund	10	4°302 5°844	6°417 8°662	6°682 8°823	43°02 17°53	64·17 25·99	6
	: ::	#				60°55 100	90°16 149	
Olher Joue	Seer	2 7 28 33 14 11 3 3	7-620 8-557 40:000 2:130 0:323 0:417 9:198 50:792 4:479 1:552 25:396	14.287 13.693 80.344 3.313 0.510 0.802 17.583 96.427 9.526 7.141 28.573	14:287 14:287 77:776 3:219 0:510 0:833 17:583 94:047 7:141 5:953 28:573	15.24 59.90 1.00 10.65 9.04 13.76 13.76 14.77 4.66 12.70	28:57 2011 16:57 14:28 26:47 246:16 144:64 104:79 201:42 14:29	10 11 1- 2: 24
Total—Other focd articles Index Numbers—Other Jo articles					····	381·18 100	715 05	686
Total—All tood articles Index Numbers—All Jood articles						1,024·55 100	1,585°67 155	1,562
	Case Maund	5 48 1	4°375 0°792 0°542	7:656 1:281 0:771	7.656 1.281 0.771	21.88 38.02 0.54	38°28 61°49 0°77	38
Total—Fuel and lighting Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting		::				60°44 100	100°54 <i>16</i> 6	100
Clothing— Chudders Shirtings T. Cloth		27 25 36	0`594 0`641 0`583	0.813 0.922 0.859	0.828 0.922 0.922	16°04 16°03 20°99	21·95 23·05 30·92	22 23 33
				· ···		53°06 100	75·92 143	78
House-rent Index Numbers—House rent	Per month,	10 	11·302	19·440 	19 [.] 440	113°02 100	194°40 172	194
Grand Total Cost of Living Index Number		•••				1,251 ° 07 100	1,956 · 53 156	1,935
MO R 18-1a								-

LABOUR (

MO R 18-1



FEB PRO

FEB., 1927

The following table shows the price levels of articles of January and February 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 :---

1	July 1914			In reas (+) or points in Feb 1927 over or below Jan. 1927	Articles	July 1914	Jan. 1927	Feb. 1927	o Halling
Rice Wheat Jowari Harri Grain Turdal Sugar (retined) Raw sugar (gul) Lea	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	135 131 131 135 149 148 187 160 201	134 136 137 134 155 151 187 167 194	-1 -1 +6 +7	Salt Beef Mutton Milk Ghee Potatoes Onions Cocoanut oil All food articles (weighted average)	031 001 001 001 001 001 001 001	156 158 192 191 190 213 460 113	151 158 200 191 185 159 384 113	-5 -5 -3

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

Rice 25, Wheat 26, Jowari 27, Bajri 25, Gram 35, Turdal 34, Sugar (refined) 47, Raw Sugar (gul) 40, Tea 48, Salt 34, Beef 37, Mutton 50, Milk 48, Ghee 46, Potatoes 37, Onions 74, Cocoanut Oil 12.

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 4 pies for all items and 10 annas 6 pies for food articles only.

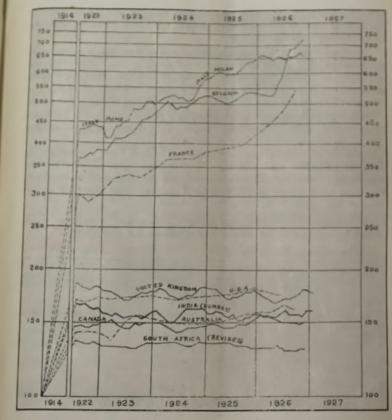
Logarithmic Chart showing cost of living in Bombay (July 1914 = 100)

-	1920	1921	1922	1953	1924	1925	1 1926	1927
80-	A	+		1			1	
85-		1				1	1	-
A 08						1		and the second second
s					1		1	
1	V	1/1	-	1		T		
1	-	1/11		1		1	1	1 A COLOR
3-		11 1	Da		+			
-10		14	- la					
-				Li	Λ /	MA		
-		VERTICAL DESTANCE REPRESENTING INCREMENTS OF 10 PER CENT	cs	~~~~		AL-	and a	
		INCREMENTS OF			1-2	~~~~~		
-		10000						
_	_	B PER CENT						
		IPER CENT	1					
-		mining						
-	-	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1					A ANT AND	-
	-							
10	050	1921	922	1923	1924	and the second second	And the state of the	1927

LABOUR GAZETTE

Comparison with the Cost of Living in other Countries

and centain other world centres from the middle of 1922. The diagram is on the logarithmic scale, In considering international sectors in the sector internation sector in the secto



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.

LABOUR GAZETTE

Wholesale and Retail Prices 1. WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

FEB .. 1927

Index remains stationary

In January 1927, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was In January 1927, the index number. As compared with the previous In January 1927, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 146, the same as in the last two months. As compared with the previous month, there was a rise of 4 points in the food group but the non-food group fell by one point. The general index number was 117 points below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and 3 points below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and 3 points below the below the

velve-monthly average of the points in cereals and of 2 points in pulses which There was a rise of 9 points in the index for food grains. Rice rewhich There was a rise of 10 points in cerears and or 2 points in pulses which led to a rise of 9 points in the index for food grains. Rice remained led to a rise of 9 points in the other food led to a rise of 9 points in the index for food grams. Rice remained stationary and gram declined by 2 points; but the other food grains advanced in price—there being a rise of 7 points in wheat, of 14 points jowari, of 10 points in barley, of 19 points in bajri and of 5 points in turdal.

jowari, of 10 points in barley, or 10 points in barr and bi 5 points in turdal. Both sugar (refined) and gul declined by 7 points each during the month under review. The "Other food " index fell by 4 points due to a decrease

f 8 points in salt and 9 points in curneric. Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group there was a rise of 5, 4, 3 and 2 points reprint Under the non-food group the reprint the non-food group the reprint t Under the non-food group time of was a fise of 9 and 2 points and tively in Oilseeds, Raw cotton, Other textiles and Other raw and manufactured articles. Cotton manufactures declined by 2 points. Hides and Metals by 3 points. The non-food manufactured articles. Conton manufactures decimiled by 2 points. Hilles and skins by 8 points and Metals by 3 points. The non-food average

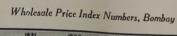
The sub-joined table compares January 1927 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year

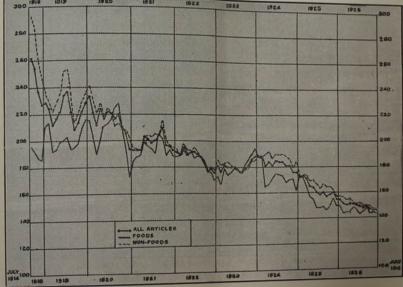
W n	olesale	via	Reirno	es in Bom		1	00 =	aver	age o	f 192	6	
Gro	aps	_	No. of items	compared	+ or — % compared with Jan. 1926	Groups	Jan. 1926	Apr. 1926	July 1926	Oct. 1926	Dec. 1926	10
I. Cerea 2. Pulse 3. Suga 4. Othe	s		7 2 3 3	+7 +2 -4 -3	+ 4 +12 + 1 -19	1. Cereals 2. Pulses 3. Sugar 4. Other food	101 94 99 114	99 94 100	100	99 102 96	- 98	10 10 9
All	food	•••	15	+ 3	- 1	All food	103	99	99	- 99	- 99	10
	eeds cotton on ma	 	4 5	+ 4 + 4	+ 7 —27	5. Oilseeds 6. Raw cotton 7. Cotton manu-	95 110		104 103			
fac 8. Oth 9. Hid 10. Met 11. Oth	tures er text es and s als er raw	iles. kins and	6 2 3 5	-1 +2 -5 -2	-17 - 9 - 8 + 5	factures 8. Other textiles 9. Hides & skins 10. Metals 11. Other raw and	106 109 105 100	104 104 116 100	102 95 99 99	98	89 96 101 107	8 9 9 10
	anufacti ticles	ured	4	+ 1	+ 1	manufactured articles	104	99	97	100	104	10
All	10n-food	ł	29	-1	- 7	All non-food	103	102	100	98	97	9
General	Index N	lo.	44		- 5	General Index No.	103	101	100	99	98	9

LABOUR CAZETTE FEB., 1927

					Food	Non-food	A11
Twelve-monthly	averag	e 1918					All articles
,,		1919		••	171	269	236
		1920		••	202	233	222
		1921	••	••	206	219	216
"	"			••	193	201	199
"		1922	••	••	186	187	
"		1923			179	182	187
		1924			173	188	181
"	,,	1925			155		182
"	"	1926				167	163
One-monthly		1927		••	145	152	149
One-montany				••	147	146	146

The diagram below shows the course of the changes in the Index Numbers for Foods, Non-foods and all articles in the Bombay whilesale market from September 1918.





Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 560.

122

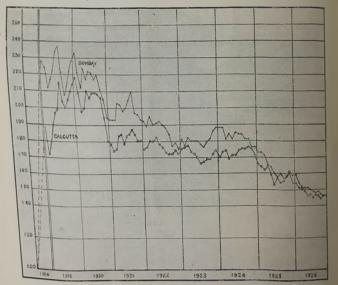
FEB., 1927

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 the two curves temporarily crossed. From November 1925 to March 1926 prices in Bombay were lower than those in Calcutta.

The diagram is on an arithmetic and not a logarithmic scale*

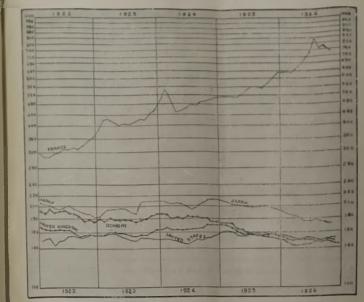


* Revised figures have been used for Calcutta since 1922.

COMPARISON WITH WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

LABOUR GAZETTE

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



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

These Index Numbers and those for eight other countries will be found in a table at the end of the Gazette. The sources of information for these eight other Index Numbers are :--Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics ; China (Shanghai), Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai ; Egypt (Cairo); Monthly Agricultural Statistics published by the Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance ; Java (Batavia), 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.

482			_		FEB., 1					
		2. RE1	ALL	PRICE	S OF	FOOD	IN BON	IBAY		
An	iclo	Grade		Rate per	Equiva- lent in tolas	July 1914	Dm.)92	0 Jan 192	NILL -	
									July (s).	• In.)
						As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	A4. 5
Rice		Rangoon Smail-	mill	Paylee .	212	5 10	8 0	8 0	+2 2	
Wheat	:	Piasi Seoni			204	5 10	7 6	7 6	+1 8	
Jowari	i	Best Sholapuri			196	4 3	58	57	+1 4	-0
Bajri		Ghati			208	4 7	6 2	6 1	+1 6	-0
Gram		Delhi			192	4 4	67	6 2	+1 10	-0
Turdal		Cawnpore			204	5 11	8 7	8 10	+2 11	+0
Sugar (refine	ed)	Java, white		Seer	28	1.1.	2 0	2 0	+0 11	
Raw Sugar (Gul).	Sanglı, middle qu	uality		28	12	2 0	111	+0 9	-0 1
Tea		Loose Ceylon, po	wder	1. 1.1.	39	7 10	15 4	15 8	+7 10	+0 4
Salt		Bombay, black		Paster .	176	19	2 10	2 11	+1 2	+0 1
Beef			11	Lb	39	26	4 0	4 0	+1 6	**
Mutton					39	3 0	5 11	6 3	+3 3	÷0 4
Vlilk	. , N	/ledium	0 5	Seer	56	29	4 11	4 11	+2 2	**
Shee	B	elgaum, Superior			28	7 1	13 2	13 6	+6 5	÷0 4
otatoes		rdinary		,,	28	0 8	12	14	+0 8	+0 2
nions	N	asik			28	03	10	10	+0 9	
oconnut oil	- M	iddle quality			28	37	4 0	4 0	+0 5	

1 AROUP CATET

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

Dadar—Dadar Station Road. 7. Kumbharwada—Kumbharwada Road (North End). 8. Saitan Chowki—Kumbharwada Road (South End). 9. Elphinstone Road. 10. Naigam—Naigam Cross Road and Development Chawls. 11. Parel—Poibawdi. 12.

. Fergusson Road. 3. DeLisle Road. 4. Suparibag—Suparibag Road. 5. Chinct pokli—Parel Road. 6. Grant Road. 5. Nal Bazaar—Sandhurst Road.

The prices for mutton and beef are collected from the Central Municipal Markets. The number of quotatoon collected for each article during the month is, on an average, 100. The prices are collected by the Investigatorial the Labour Office.

The variations in prices during January 1927 as compared with the previous month were slight. Rice and wheat recorded no change in prices, jowari and bajri declined by 1 pie each per paylee and gram registered a decrease of 5 pies per paylee. The price of turdal was higher by 3 pies per paylee. Amongst other food articles, ghee and potatoes advanced by 4 and 2 pies respectively per seer, tea by 4 pies per lb. and salt by I pie per paylee. Raw sugar (gul) showed a decrease of I pie per seer. Mutton went up by 4 pies per lb. but the price of beef remained unchanged.

As compared with July 1914, all articles show considerable increases. Onions are 300 per cent. above their prewar level. Sugar (refined), tea, mutton, milk, ghee and potatoes have risen by more than 75 per cent.; gul and salt by more than 60 per cent. and beef by 60 per cent. The rise in the prices of food grains is from 30 to 50 per cent. The price of cocoanut oil is only 12 per cent. above its prewar level.

FEB , 1927

LABOUR GAZETTE

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Ponna with those in Bombay in December 1926 and January 1927 (Bombay prices = 100). It will be seen that the average retail price levels in all the centres were below the level of Bombay in December 1926 and January 1927 :--

Bombay prices	in	December	1926 =	100	Bambay pru	as in
---------------	----	----------	--------	-----	------------	-------

		-			_			
Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Articles	Bombay	Karachi
Cereala Rice Wheat Jowari Bajri	100 100 100 100		118 95 89 93	117 100 74 83	102 109 92 93	Wheat Jowari	100	100 80 75 85
Average- Cereals	100	90	99	94	99	Average- Cereals	100	88
Pulses— Gram Turdal	100 100	80 104	83 119	80 103	79 121	Pulses- Gram Turdal	100 100	89 100
Average- Pulses	100	92	101	92	100	Average- Pulses	100	95
Other articles of food-						Other articles, of food—		
Sugar (re- fined) Jagri (Gul) Tea Salt Beef Mutton Milk Ghee Potatoes Onions Cocoa n u t oil. Average	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	91 80 102 62 110 82 57 76 98 60 90	97 93 102 71 75 82 57 76 120 70 112	102 70 116 111 61 82 76 76 76 113 93 112	107 73 107 88 74 91 76 79 79 59 98	Sugar (re- fined) Jagri (Gul) Tea Salt Beef Mutton Milk Chee Potatoes Onions Cocoa n u t oil. Average—	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	91 83 100 60 110 78 57 74 47 58 88
Other articles of food	100	83	87	92	84	Other articles of food	100	77
Average All food articles	100	85	91	92	89	All food. articles	100	81

Actual retail prices at these centres will be found among the miscellaneous tables at the end of the Gazette. The relative prices show a considerable difference at the different centres. As compared with the previous month, the relative average for all food articles declined by 4 points each at Karachi and Ahmedabad and by 3 points at Sholapur whilst it advanced by one point at Poona. Referring back to January 1926, it is found that in relation to Bombay the average for all food articles was lower by 6 and 7 points at Karachi and Ahmedabad respectively and remained steady at Sholapur and Poona.

at Sholapur and Poona. As compared with the previous month, the relative price of rice was steady at Karachi, declined at Ahmedabad and Sholapur but rose at Poona. Wheat was steady and turdal increased at Poona whilst both fell at the other three centres. The relative prices of tea, salt, mutton, ghee and potatoes registered a decrease, those of beef and milk remained stationary and of gram advanced at all the four mofussil centres. Sugar (refined) was steady at all the centres except Poona where it showed a decrease. Cocoanut oil was cheaper at Karachi and Sholapur.

16	ary	19.	27 =	= 1	00	
	Ahmedahad		Chalana	Indatono	Poone	
	10 9 8 9	8	11977	2696	107 109 100 96	
	95	5	9	1	103	
	89 103	-	83 92	32	88 122	
	96		88		105	
	97 83 100 69 75 78 57 74 84 80 112	and the second s	102 73 114 105 61 78 76 71 93 93 107		103 73 105 86 74 86 76 77 63 62 98	
	83		88		82	
	87		89		90	

European Cost of Living Index—Jan. 1927 A FALL OF TWO POINTS .. { All items Food only

LABOUR GAZETTE

484

Average increase over July 1914

56 per cent. 70 per cent

FEB., 1927

A description of the scope and method of construction of the inderelating to families living in Bombay in European style was published on pages 13-15 of the Labour Gazette for April 1924. Certain changes which were subsequently carried out were described on page 10 of the Labour Gazette for August 1924. In computing the index number from October 1924 it was found necessary to utilize a new source of information for certain price quotations as the old firm could not furnish comparable data Care has however been taken to see that the quotations obtained from the new firm are comparable with those of the old one.

The items shown in the tables now presented are samples of articles and services. The prices in the prices columns are quoted for the "Unit of Quantity "in column two. The prices are then multiplied by the figures in column three "Annual number or quantity required in order to give to the various articles their relative importance. The resulting expenditure figures for the sample articles are shown in the last three columns. The group and general index numbers are the index numbers of the figures in the last three columns, and are not simple index numbers of the simple prices.

It is important to emphasize that the figures presented are not intended to be a complete budget. They are merely samples of articles and services, selected mainly because it was possible to get information for their price movements. The idea underlying the whole enquiry is that these samples are fair samples, and that the index number obtained from them would approximate to the index number which would be obtained on any given individual budget, were it possible to ascertain the past and present prices of every particular article or service appearing in that budget.

The newspaper criticism on the index previously published attacked especially the rates for "Servants' wages " and "Rents.' These two items were made the subject of special enquiries. The changes with regard to "Servants' wages "referred to in the November 1924 issue of the Labour Gazette have been carried out and the index numbers since January 1924 have been changed. In regard to "Rents" no change seems to be necessary before the 1924-25 data are collected from the Municipal Assessment Ledgers.

It is necessary again to emphasize that the index is only applicable to cases where the standard of living remains unaltered. As a matter of fact the standard of living does not remain unaltered, but normally moves upward in all strata of society. This movement is probably not measurable in arithmetic terms, but allowance should be made for it by persons using the index. It is also necessary to remark that the effect of any deterioration or improvement in quality and durability of the same article for different years cannot be shown. For example, shoes may possibly last a shorter time now than the same trade variety of shoe lasted in 1914. On the other hand tyres possibly last longer. Changes of quality would however affect mainly the factor "Annual number or quantity required

FEB. 1927 LABOUR GAZETTE

and their effect on the index number would be small, especially if some changes are in one direction and others in the opposite direction.

As compared with October 1926, the general index number in January 1927 showed a fall of two points. The general index number is two points lower than that in January 1926.

Group Fluctuations

The main changes by groups are shown in the table below (100- the level in July 1914).

			Month an	d Year	
Group or :	tem	October 1920	January 1926	October 1926	January 1927
I. Food— Bazaar Stores		204 216	167 169	172 168	171
	All food	207	167	171	170
 II. Fuel and lighting III. Clothing IV. House-rent V. Miscellaneous- Servants Conveyance School-fees, etc Passages Income-tax Household necessa Others. 		159 249 132 140 157 116 123 200 168 220	114 162 163 184 147 128 162 200 136 211	115 160 163 184 134 130 173 200 128 194	112 153 163 184 132 129 172 200 132 180
	All miscellaneous	144	158	157	156
Ge	neral Index No	157	158	158	156

It will be seen that as compared with October 1926, the food index declined by one point owing to a fall of one point in food bazaar and of two points in food stores. There was a rise in the price of fowls, but eggs. tomatoes, sauce and biscuits recorded a fall. The fuel and lighting group showed a decrease of three points mainly due to a fall in the price of coal. The index number for clothing was 153 as compared with 160 in October 1926. The lower prices of tyres and inner tubes brought down the conveyance index by two points to 132. Household necessaries increased by four points whilst passages and school-fees fell by one point each due to a rise in the rate of exchange. The index number for the miscellaneous group was 156, i.e., one point below the level of October 1926.

General Index Numbers

The following are the general index numbers for certain months in the years 1920, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

		J۱	ily 1914	== 100			
Mor	nth and Year	Inde	ex No.	Month an	nd Year	Inde	ex No
October	1920		157	January	1926	 	158
January	1924		166	April	1926	 	158
April	1925		162		1926	 	159
July	1925		160	October		 	158
October	1925		158	January	1927	 	156

486	ROM	BAY EUR	ROPEAN	COST	OF LIVI	NG INDE	TV -	FEB,
	Unit of	Annual No or quantity required		er unit of qu			Annal No. o	210
Articles	quantity	family	July 1914	Oct. 1926	Jan. 1927	July 1914		
Food-Bazaar			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.		Jan.
Red (relected)	Pound .	132	0 250 0 125	01438	0.438	33.00	Rs. 57.82	
Beel (lor soup and stewing) Mutton Kidneys	Each Pound	192 96 36	0°250 0°047 0°313	0°172 0°469 0°073 0°438	0°172 0°469 0°073 0'438	90°00 48°00 4°51 11°27	123·84 90·05	32
Suet oultry Chickens Fowls	Each . Dozen .	48 24 360	0`375 1`000 0`375	0°625 1°375 0°594	0°625 1 625 0°563	18:00 24:00 135:00	15·77	
Eggs airy Milk Butter Bread	Seer . Pound .	900 96 360	0°250 0°750 0°094	01500 11250 01156	0°500 1°250 0°156	225·00 72·00 33·84	413.84 410 00 120.00	8
egetables Potatoes Onions Tomatoes	Seer ·	360 120 60	0°063 0°021 0°094	0°109 0°063 0°109	0°109 0°063 0°078	22.68 2.52 5.64	56.16 39.24 7.56	
Bananas	Dozen	24	0.188	0.313	0.313	4:51	6 [.] 54 7.51	
Total Index No.	-0-		**		10 17	729·97 100	1.258'34	1.2
Sugar Salt Jam Sauce Biscuits Oats	Pound . 7 In. Im. Pound . 1 Bentle 2 In. Im. 50 50	12 12 36 6 240 4 24 48 12 12 24 96 72 12	11625 0 938 0 313 1 900 0 125 0 1438 1 605 1 438 0 6655 0 375 1 250 1 500	1 750 1 875 0 375 1 750 0 250 1 000 2 000 1 000 1 750 2 875 0 813 0 938 1 750 1 625	1 750 1 875 0 375 1 750 0 250 1 000 2 000 1 000 1 500 2 625 0 813 0 938 1 750 1 625	19:50 11:26 11:27 6:00 30:00 1: 24:00 21:02 19:50 17:26 15:00 36:00 90:00 18:00	21:00 22:50 10:50 60:00 48:00 48:00 48:00 48:00 19:51 90:05 126:00 19:50	The sub- of the second
Total Index No	3			22		320°56 100	538·06 168	5
All-Food Total					22	1,050 ⁻ 53 100	1.796:40	1,7
Electricity Matches Kerosene oil	Ton Unit Dozen Tin		18°000 0°250 0 094 2°185	22:000 0:250 0:250 3:703	21.000 0.250 0.250 3.828	216:00 192:00 3:38 13:11	264.00 192.00 9.00 22.22	25 19
Index No.						424·49 100	487°22 115	47
Collars (stiff, white 4 fold)	D			4·500 2·875 3·583	4·500 2·875 3·583	36°00 8°25 22°50	54·00 17·25 32·25	4
Collars (soft white) Cotton suit Coat, Sports Pyjamas, Suits Hats Shoes Lounge suit Rain coat Ties	Each Pair Each Each Each	. 1 . ½ dozen	. 7·500 15·060 . 35·000 . 15·000 . 12·500 . 12·500 . 18·000 . 65·000 . 65·000	12:500 12:500 32:500 27:000 15:500 38:000 110:000 97:500 4:583	12·500 12·000 32·500 35·000 27·000 15·500 30·000 95·000 87·500 4·583	7.50 7.50 90.00 23.33 60.00 12.50 18.00 32.50 13.00	12.50 1250 195.00 26.33 108.00 15.50 38.00 55.00 19.50	19
Total Index No	: ::	::			- 4 303	342.08	604°16	- 5

100

177

170

FEB., 1927 E	OMBAY	EURO
Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual N or quanti required family
Prints un Silk for dresses Ribbon Satun Stockings	Yard . 	12 3 12
Total Index No	12	4
All-Clothing Total Index No	Per mont	
Index No. Miscellaneous Butler Cook Hamal Ayah		- 210
Total . Index No	:	
Conveyance Chauffeur Petrol Oil Tyres Inner tubes	Gallon	
Total . Index No		34
	Month One retu passag Per mor	rn 3 c.
House-hold necessar Forks, table Spoons, table Knives, table Tumblers, ± pin Tea-set Dinner-service Towels Sheets	Dozen	··· ··· i0
Total Index No.	0	91 17
Medicine	5 quire (paper Month).
Total Index No. Miscellancour T		
Miscellaneous Tot Index No. All items Total		
General Index N	lo	

LABOUR GAZETTE

PEAN COST OF LIVING INDEX-contd. Free per unit of quantity Price × Annual No or quantity required July 1914 Oct. 1926 Jan 1927 July 1914 Oct. 1926 Jan. 1927 Rs. 0-750 0-625 7:500 5:500 4:500 0:375 10:500 7:500 14:000
 Rs.
 Rs.

 1 000
 1 000

 1 500
 1 500

 13 500
 13 500

 5 250
 5 253

 7
 5 873

 0 1
 0 311

 14 000
 14 000

 10 500
 26 255
 Rs. Rs. Rs. 1 000 1 500 13 500 5 250 5 875 0 313 14 000 10 500 26 250 9:00 7:50 22:50 66:00 54:00 6:75 94:50 30:00 28:00 12:00 18:00 40:50 63:00 90:00 6:75 126:00 42:00 55:00 12°00 18 00 40 50 63 00 70 50 5 63 126 00 42 00 52°50 318·25 453·25 100 142 430 13 1,057:41 100 160 1,013-29 150 000 244 00 244 500 1,800 00 2,934 00 163 2,934_00 *163* 19°880 22°700 15°900 17°400 13°800 36.970 共 300 刀 300 刀 300 斗 900 36 · 970 38 · 300 27 · 300 38 · 300 23 · 800 238°56 272°40 190°80 208°80 165°60 443.64 459.60 327.60 459.60 285.60 443 64 459 60 327 60 459 60 285 60 1,076°16 100 1,976°04 184 1,976_04 184
 45:000
 82:000
 82:000
 540:00
 640:00

 0:937
 1:281
 1:281
 337:50
 337:50

 3:500
 4:750
 4:750
 42:00
 42:00

 272:000
 156:000
 126:500
 272:00
 156:000
 984°00 461°16 57°00 156°00 984 00 461 [•] 16 57 [•] 00 126 [•] 50 67.000 33.000 27.000 67.00 33.00 27.00 1 1,258°50 1,691°16 100 134 3 1,155-66 inths 124.531 161.678 160.556 1,494.37 1,940.14 ... 1,138.500 1,972.688 1,960.000 759.00 1,315.13 1,926°67 1,306°67 55:000 110:000 110:000 660.00 1,320.00 1,320.00 27.500 27.500 19.500 5.000 29.000 43°000 43°000 45°000 9°750 52°750 43°000 43°000 45°000 9°750 59°375 4.13 1.37 5.85 2.50 4.83 6:45 2:15 13:50 4:88 8:79 6°45 2°15 13°50 4°88 9°90 91.000 124.000 124.000 9.10 12.40 12.40 51000 181500 81500 171500 81500 181500 60.00 111.00 102°00 105°00 102.00 198°78 100 255°17 128 262·28 132 17 0.263 1.000 1.000 2.5 4.00 4.00 8.625 16.750 15.500 103.50 201.00 186:00 105°75 100 205°00 194 190.00 5,552[.]56 8,702[.]64 100 157 8,637 32 9,487[.]91 14,977[.]67 14,843[.]96 158 156



FEB., 1927 LABOUR GAZETTE

Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

FEB., 1971

. 4,002

Disputes in January 5 Workpeople involved

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

Trade		Number	of disputes in January 192		Number of workpeople involved in all	Aggregate duration in working days of all	
		Started before Ist Jan.	Started in Jan.	Total	disputes in progress in Jan. 1927	disputes in progress in Jan. 1927	
extile . ransport . ngineering . letal . fiscellaneous .	•••	 	5 	5	4,002	16,507	
Total	-		5	5	4,002	16,507	

I.-Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

During the month under review the number of industrial disputes was five all of which occurred in cotton mills, one each in Ahmedabad, Barsi and Viramgaum and the rest in Bombay. The number of workpeople involved in these five disputes was 4,002 and the number of working days lost (*i.e.*, the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, less workers replaced) was 16,507. Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

11-Industrial Disputes-Causes and Results, September 1926 to January 1927

489

-	September 1926	October 1926	November 1926	December 1926	January 1927
Number of strikes and lock-outs Disputes in progress at	3	7	4	2	5
beginning	2 2 2		10000	1	11112
Fresh disputes begun Disputes ended	3	7	3	2	4
Disputes in progress at end			Í	la de la	i
Number of workpeople involved	3,778	6,120	1,216	712	4,002
Aggregate duration in working days Demands—	3,558	14,358	3.094	1,251	16,507
Pay	2	4	2	2	3
Bonus Personal	···;	3	2		
Leave and hours		114		-1.4.1	
Others Results—	FFEC	1771	FREE .	500	1
In favour of employees.	100	1	84.0	1	
Compromised In favour of employers	3	6	2	114	4

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

III-Industrial Disputes-Progress for last 12 months †

		Disputes which	^s Disputes		Disputes Settled			
Month	Disputes in progress	which began during the month	ended during the month	number of	employers	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compro mised (Per cent.)	
February 1926 . March ,, - April - June , - July ,, - August ,, - September ,, - October ,, - November ,, - December ,, - January 1927 .	9 3 6 9 4 7 3 7 4 2 5	5 8 3 6 7 2 7 3 7 4 1 5	493474737324	5,817 3,161 13,087 8,457 1,752 661 22,457 3,558 14,358 3,094 1,251 16,507	75 67 100 100 86 100 86 67 50 100	25 22 33 14 50 	11 	

†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. MO & 18—2

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

FEB., 1923

GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

490

The number of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported as beginning in January 1927 in the Bombay Presidency was five as compared with one in the previous month. The total number of work people involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was 4,002, and the aggregate duration of all the disputes was 16,507 working days. Three of these disputes arose over wages questions, one on a question concerning the employment of particular persons, and the remaining one on details of working arrangements. During the month under review settlements were arrived at in the case of four disputes, all of which ended in favour of the employers. In one case work was resumed temporarily pending negotiation but the dispute was renewed due to the failure of the negotiations.

Progress of Individual Disputes BOMBAY CITY

Two disputes were in progress in Bombay City during the month. One of these occurred in the Madhowji Dharamsi Mill where the management reduced the strength of the mule spinning department from 23 to 18 owing to want of sufficient work. The remaining operatives of that department struck work on the 11th demanding the continuance of the full strength of the department. There was no change in the situation during the subsequent three days. On the 15th the management engaged 12 new hands, who, finding themselves too few to carry on the work of the department, left the mill at about 10 a.m. None of the strikers resumed work during the following two days. On the 17th the management made arrangements to get new men. The strikers gathered at the mill on the 18th and promised to resume work on the following day. This dispute thus ended in favour of the employers.

The other dispute took place in the Emperor Edward Mill. On the 16th, 200 weavers in shed No. 4 suddenly suspended work and brought out the other weavers so that by 1-20 p.m. all the 692 weavers in the mill were on strike. They became rowdy and assaulted a jobber and an assistant weaving-master and when they were forced out of the mill began to throw road metal at the windows. Soon after, the police arrived on the scene and the strikers rapidly dispersed. It was ascertained later that the grievances of the men were (1) an alleged reduction in their wages and (2) alleged compulsion to subscribe to a fund for a wedding present to the son of the agent. The management, however, denied the truth of both of these complaints. There had been an adjustment in the rates of one sort of cloth for which a double drop box rate had been erroneously given for some months. As regards the other point, when payment of wages was made on the 14th and 15th subscription boxes were placed FEB., 1927 LABOUR GAZETTE

on the table in two departments and the men voluntarily put in the amounts they wished to subscribe. In two other departments a subscription was raised by lists. In no case was there any compulsion to subscribe. On the 17th about 300 men went to the mill but did not go in. The carding and the spinning departments were also closed as too few operatives were present. The secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union who, on behalf of the strikers, interviewed the manager in order to bring about a settlement was informed that before entering into any negotiations the men on strike should resume work. The Union thereupon convened a meeting of the strikers in the evening and conveyed to them the result of the secretary's interview with the manager. The strikers resolved to resume work from the 19th pending further negotiations. All the strikers except 50 weavers resumed work on that day. There was thus a temporary cessation of the dispute. The secretary of the Textile Labour Union again approached the management for negotiations but, it is stated, was not allowed to do so as the manager believed that it was not the Union's officials who were responsible for the return of the men but the jobbers. At a meeting of the weavers the same evening it was decided that the men should come out on strike from the 21st. Owing to certain repairs to its engine the mill did not work from the afternoon of the 20th till the 25th. When the mill was opened on the 26th none of the strikers resumed work. The management succeeded in getting 50 new hands at 1 p.m. and started the mill in the afternoon. By the 31st, 552 weavers were working of whom about 200 were old hands who had gone on strike. The dispute continued into February.

AHMEDABAD

In the Rajpur Mills the weavers complained to the Agent in the morning of the 17th January that they had to suffer a loss on account of the system of giving damaged cloth in lieu of wages. Subsequently they decided to continue working but some of the weavers demanded payment of their wages. The Agent asked them to come on the next day for payment, and 85 weavers left the mill at noon. On the 18th the management paid the wages of the strikers and dispensed with their services. The dispute ended in favour of the employers.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

The management of the Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mill notified the workers on the 31st December 1926 that as the position of the mill was causing anxiety the extra allowances of 30 per cent. and 35 per cent, given to time and piece workers respectively would be discontinued. The mill was closed on New Year's day and when it was re-opened on the 2nd January none of the workpeople turned up for work as a protest against the notice. On the 4th, 400 weavers represented their grievances to the mill authorities and refused to rejoin work under the proposed conditions. They also demanded their wages for December. The secretary came from Bombay and discussed the question with the leaders of the strikers on the 7th. He said that the extra allowances could not be paid but promised to pay the outstanding wages of the strikers on the 9th after which date the mill would remain closed. The wages of 500 strikers were paid on the 9th. The remaining strikers refused to receive their MO 8 10-2a

FEB., Da

FEB., 1927

wages and stated that they were willing to resume work unconditionally. The management, therefore, put up a notice that the mill would be kept open from the 11th. Work was resumed by 500 strikers on the 11th and the rest were expected to follow suit. The mill resumed its normal working from the next day and the strike came to an end. The result of this dispute was favourable to the employers.

VIRAMGAUM

The rates of wages paid for certain sorts of cloth in Viramgaum Spinning and Manufacturing Company were found to be higher than those paid by the Ahmedabad Mills. The management, therefore, proposed to reduce the rates and posted a notice in the mill showing the Ahmedabad rates and the proposed reduced rates. The men demanded the continuance of the old rates and when this was refused 250 weavers struck work on the 10th January. There was no change in the situation till the 14th. Thereafter the strikers began gradually to resume work. The strike terminated on the 20th and the result was in favour of the employers.

Prosecutions under the Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency, January 1927

0-----

BOMBAY

The manager of an oil mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 22 for employing certain persons on a Sunday without giving them a holiday in lieu of that Sunday. The manager was convicted and fined Rs. 10 in each of six cases.

The manager of a cotton cleaning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (h) for not keeping a "D" form register. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

The manager was also prosecuted under Section 43 (c) for not carrying out certain orders issued under the Factories Act. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

The manager of a flour mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (*h*) and Section 43 (*c*) for not maintaining a "D" form register required to be kept under Section 35. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

The manager was also prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 28 in respect of employing certain persons during day and night. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10 in each of six cases.

The manager of another oil mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (j) for breach of Section 22 (b). He was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

AHMEDABAD

The parent of a child was prosecuted under Section 44 (a) for allowing a child to be employed in two factories. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

Industrial Disputes in the Bombay Presidency A REVIEW FOR THE YEAR 1926

LABOUR GAZETTE

Statistics regarding industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency have been collected by the Labour Office since its inception in April 1921; and detailed particulars regarding the facts and figures in connection with each strike have been published every month in the Labour Gazette. A complete review of all disputes during the five years from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1926 was published in the issue of the Labour Gazette for May 1926. An annual review of the industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1925 was published in the issue of the Labour Gazette for January 1926. The present article, similarly reviews and summarises these statistics for the year 1926.

The total number of disputes in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1926, amounted to 57. Out of these, 51 or 89 per cent. occurred in the Textile Industry, 2 or 3.5 per cent. in Litho Printing Works and the remainder in other industries. All these disputes occurred in individual concerns. The following table shows the location of the disputes classified according to the more important industries :--

Number of Industrial Disputes

Lo	cality		Spinning and Weaving	Metal and Engi- neering	Litho Printing	Railway Workshops	Quintes	Total
Viramgaum			1		EC.			1
Ahmedabad			25		EC.	í		25
Chalisgaon			1					1
Poona					1			1
Bombay			20	1	F		2	24
Kalyan							1	1
Nadiad			T					1
Ghatkopar			1					1
Hubli			1					1
Broach		• •	I					I
	Tota	!	51	1	2		3	57

The number of workpeople involved in all disputes during the year amounted to 29,314 out of whom 22,911 or 78 per cent. were cotton mill operatives. If cotton spinning and weaving mills and the strike in the Conservancy Branch of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality are excluded, the number of workpeople involved in all other industries

FEB., 1927

amounted to only 903. The following table gives the numbers of work people involved classified according to industries :---

-

Number of Workpeople Involved

Loce	ality	Spinning and Weaving	Metal and Engi- neering	Litho Printing	Railway Workshops	Others	Total
Viramgaum Ahmedabad Chalisgaon Bombay Bombay Kalvan Naduad Ghatkopar Hubli Broach	Total	250 7,745 69 13,823 145 54 375 450 22,911		60 30 90	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	6 05j 150 6,201	250 7,745 69 20,016 150 145 54 3355 450 29,314

The number of working days lost during the year amounted to 78,13 Out of these the number of working days lost to the Cotton Mill Industry amounted to 52,660. If cotton mills and the working days lost due to the strike in the Conservancy Branch of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality are again excluded, the number of working days lost in all other industries amounted to 5,803. The following table shows the detailed figures by industries and localities :--

	Number of Working Days Lost										
Loc	ality		Spinning and Weaving	Metal and Engi- neering	Litho Printing	Railway Workshops	Others	Total			
Viramgaum Ahmedabad Chalisgaon Poona Bombay Kalvan Nadiad Ghatkopar Hubli Broach			250 9,152 69 39,177 185 540 563 2,724	358	180 345 		23,792 778	250 9,152 69 180 63,672 778 185 540 563 2,724			
	Total		52,660	358	525		24,570	78,113			

Twenty-six strikes arose out of questions of pay and allowances, 20 on personal grounds and the rest on account of other causes. Disputes in connection with pay and allowances included stoppages of work on account of alleged reductions in rates of wages. The most important dispute under this head was connected with the discontinuance of the monthly grain allowance of Rs. 5 per head to the scavengers to be newly employed

FEB., 1927 LABOUR GAZETTE

in the Conservancy Branch of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. Disputes on personal grounds occurred mainly on account of sympathy with dismissed jobbers and cases of ill-treatment. The disputes on account of all other causes put together amounted to 11 or 19 per cent. The following two tables show the causes of disputes (1) by localities and (2) by classes of concerns :--

Causes of Disputes by Localities

	Locality	Pay and allowances	Personal	Conditions of work, disci pline, quantity of work, etc.	Fine	Others	Total
Viramgaum Ahmedabad	:	1	14	5		2	1 25
Chalisgaon Poona		1			•==	i	
Bombay		is is	6	2	i.		24
Kalyan Nadiad	1				•		
Ghatkopar							i
Hubli Broach	1						1
	Total	26	20	7	ł	3	57

Causes of Disputes by Classes of Industries

Class of Industry	Pay and allowances	Personal	Conditions of work, disci- pline,quantity of work, etc.	Fine	Others	Total
Spinning and Weaving Mills . Metal and Engineering Work shops		20	7	1	2	51 L
Litho Printing Works Railway workshops Others		in L	000 000 000			2
Total .	. 26	20	7	1	3	57

The two following tables show the results of disputes classified according to (1) classes of industries and (2) localities :--

Results by Classes of Industries

Class of Industry	Entirely favourable to workers	Favourable to workers	Entirely unfavourable to workers	Total
Spinning and Weaving Mills Metal and Engineering Workshops Litho Printing Works Railway Workshops Others	 2	10 1	39 2 	51 1 2 3
Total	 2	11	44	57

			Results	by Locali	ties		EB.,
	Locality	1		Entirely favourable to workers	Favourable	Entirely unfavourable to workers	Tota
Vitamgaum				1			-
Ahmedabad	• •			1	,	19	25
Chalisgaon	* 1					i	-
Poona	••				4	20	24
Bombay Kalyan			· · ·			1	1
Nadiad						1	i
Ghatkopar						1	1
Hubh					1		1
Broach		,	•		1		1
		Total	-	2	11	44	57

Duration of Disputes.—The following tables set out the details in connec. tion with the duration of disputes (1) by localities and (2) by classes of industries :—

Duration of Disputes by Localities

				Nu	mber of di	sputes las	ting		
Locality		On e day	Two days	Three days	Four days	Five days	Over five days	Tota	
Viramgaum Ahmedabad		 	1	6	2	4	2		- 1
Chalisgaon			i i					0.0	25
Poona Bombay	••		· ;	5		7	3	7	1 24
Kalyan				-1			-	1 í	24
Vadiad	••		••	(*)		1			1
Shatkopar Hubli	••	•••		·;					
Broach		••	•••			1940		'i	i
	To	otal	14	12	4	12	5	10	57

Number of disputes lasting

Class of Industry	ł	O day	Two days	Three days	Four days	Five days	Over five days	Total
Spinning and Weaving M Metal and Engineering W		14	12	3	11	5	6	51
shops	••			•;	1			1
Litho Printing Works Railway Workshops								2
Others	•••	- N					3	.1
Criticis	- 11	- 11	-1	-	- 1	- 6	2	2
Total		14	12	4	12	5	10	57

LABOUR GAZETTE

FEB., 1927

The figures given in these tables are given in terms of working days or in other words holidays are excluded. It will be seen that 14 or 25 per cent, of the total number of disputes lasted for one day only and 10 or 18 per cent. lasted for more than 5 days.

The year under review has been a period of comparative industrial peace. The total number of workpeople involved in all the disputes in 1926 was only 29,314 as against 175,631 in 1925, and the total time loss to industry as a whole amounted to only 0 69 per cent. of what it was in 1925. This peace was well marked in the case of the textile industry. Out of nearly a quarter million workpeople employed in this premier industry of the Presidency, those that were affected by the disputes amounted to only 22,911. The percentage of the loss in working days in 1926 to that of 1925 amount to only 0°48. The following table bears out the above remarks :---

	Number of indus-	Number of workpeople		tovolved inumbe		Number o	r of worki <mark>ng days los</mark> t		
Year	trial disputes	Cotton mills	Others	Total	Cotton mills	Others	Total		
1925 1926	69 57	168,315 22,911	7,316 6,403	175,631 29,314	10,996,739 52,660	391,058 25,453	11,38 7,797 78,113		

Workmen's Compensation

Details of Compensation and Proceedings during January 1927 under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923)

And Performance and Performanc

This article contains the summary of compensation statistics for the month of January 1927. Information was furnished by all Commissioners in the Presidency and out of a total number of 46 cases disposed of during the month 43 were reported by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in Bombay. It must be remembered that these are not the numbers of cases which came within the purview of the courts of the Commissioners but of cases actually disposed of. The gross amount of compensation awarded amounted to Rs. 17,630-5-0 during the month under review as against Rs. 8,704-13-0 during the previous month and Rs. 17,423-10-0 during the corresponding month last year. Out of the 46 cases in which compensation was claimed 15 were fatal accidents 30 of permanent partial disablement and one of permanent total disablement. No case of occupational disease has come up since January 1925. The number of compensation cases in the textile industry was 29 and in other industries 17. The corresponding figures for January 1926 were 7 and 17.

The claimants for compensation were males over 15 years of age in all the cases disposed of during the month except one in which they were a female over 15 and a male and a female each under 15 years of age. Out of the total number of cases 23 were original claims, 22 were registration of agreements, and one a miscellaneous application. Compensation was awarded in 22 cases, agreements were registered in 22 other cases and the remaining two cases were dismissed.

Wholesale Prices in Bombay AN ALL-ROUND FALL IN 1926

FEB., 1927

FEB., 1927

LABOUR GAZETTE

In the year 1925, the index number of wholesale prices fell from 172 in January to 154 in December, the twelve-monthly average for the ybeing 163, which was 19 points less than the average for 1924. If year 1926 was the second year in succession which recorded an all-round fall in wholesale prices.

During 1926, the general average of wholesale prices in Bombay (July 1914=100) was 149, *i.e.*, 14 points below the level of the previous year and 33 points below the annual average for 1924. The variations in wholesale prices during the last two years can be seen from the table page 562 which gives the monthly index numbers for the various groups for the last two years. The general index declined from 154 in January to 146 in December 1926. The food index fluctuated between 143 and 149 but the non-food index moved more or less in conformity with the general average and decreased from 157 in the beginning to 147 towards the close of the year.

As compared with the previous year, Cereals showed a decrease of 3 points, a rise of 4 points in rice and 8 points in bajri being offset by a fall of 6,1 and 5 points respectively in wheat, jowari and barley. Pulses, on the other hand, recorded a sharp increase, gram being higher by 15 points and turdal by 22 points. The index number for all food grains was 142 as against 140 in 1925 and 124 in 1924. There was a further fall of 15 points in Sugar due mainly to a decrease of 33 points in raw sugar (gul). It will be seen that though in 1925, there was a heavy decline in sugar (refined) as compared with 1924, the price of gul had actually gone up by 7 points during the period. The decrease of 43 points in the "Other food" group was mainly due to the rapid fall in the price of turmeric, the index number for which averaged 144 in 1926 as compared with 248 in 1925 and 494 in 1924. Ghee declined by 15 points and salt by 9 points. The all-food index declined by 10 points to 145.

Under the non-food group, decreases were noticeable in all the subgroups except Hides and skins which actually rose by 2 points. The fall of 15 points in the non-food index was chiefly due to the sharp decline in the price of cotton—both raw and manufactured—and of "Other textiles." Thus Raw cotton fell by 49 points, Cotton manufactures by 31 points and Other textiles by 17 points as compared with the preceding year. Oilseeds declined by 4 points and Metals and Other raw and manufactured articles by 6 points each. The Index number for the nonfood group was 152 as against 167 for the year 1925.

To sum up: In 1926, the wholesale prices index stood at 149 which was 14 points below the level of the previous year and 33 points below the twelve-monthly average for 1924. The fall of 3 points in Cereals was more than counterbalanced by a rise of 19 points in Pulses, thus increasing the food-grains index by 2 points to 142. The heavy fall in the "Sugar" and "Other food "groups, however, resulted in bringing down the all-food index to 145. The non-food average declined by 15 points chiefly due to a marked decrease in the price of raw and manufactured cotton.

LABOUR	GAZETTE
--------	---------

The following table shows the annual averages, for the years 1924 to 1926, of the individual and group index numbers of the various commodities included in the wholesale prices index number :---

499

Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Bombay July 1914 = 100

Articles		Annual Average for 1924	Annual Average for 1925	Average	Percentage rise (+) or fall (—) in 1926 over or below 1925
Barley Bajri Cereals Turdal Pulses Food-Grains Sugar (Mavaritius) Sugar (Java, white) Raw Sugar (gul) Sugar Turtureita	od .	182	136 158 136 141 156 149 106 108 107 140 183 162 158 165 248 187 147 194 155 138 189 207 154 154 156 158 167 163	140 152 135 136 164 146 121 136 142 176 142 176 167 125 150 144 147 138 151 145 134 140 176 137 148 151 152 152 149	$\begin{array}{c} + 2.9 \\ - 3.8 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 3.5 \\ + 5.1 \\ - 2.0 \\ + 14.2 \\ + 20.4 \\ + 17.8 \\ + 1.4 \\ - 3.8 \\ + 3.1 \\ - 20.9 \\ - 9.1 \\ - 41.9 \\ - 9.1 \\ - 22.2 \\ - 6.5 \\ - 22.9 \\ - 8.0 \\ - 6.1 \\ - 22.2 \\ - 6.5 \\ - 2.9 \\ - 11.0 \\ - 11.0 \\ + 1.4 \\ - 3.8 \\ - 3.8 \\ - 9.6 \\ - 8.6 \\ \end{array}$

Employment Situation in January 1927 THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

6-----

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 126 or 86 '90 per cent. of the mills reported as working in the Presidency during the month of January 1927. The average absenteeism in the textile industry as a whole based on 126 returns amounted to 7 '33 per cent. In January as against 8 '36 in the preceding month.

In Bombay City all the 79 mills which were working during the month furnished returns. The supply of labour was reported as adequate by a large majority of the mills and the average absenteeism amounted to 8⁻11 per cent, as compared with 9⁻14 per cent, during the previous month.

FEB., 1927

FEB., INO

In Ahmedabad 55 mills were working during the month. Inform tion was supplied by 37 or 67 27 per cent. of the mills. Absenteeism amou to 1 85 per cent. in January 1927 as against 2 15 per cent. in 1926. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

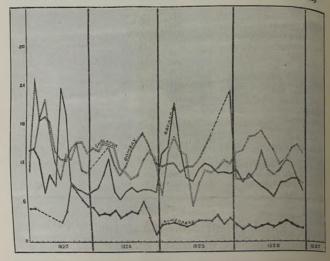
Both the mills in Virangaum reported that the supply of labour w_{a_3} equal to the demand and the average absenteeism amounted to 0.67 per cent.

All the mills in Sholapur submitted returns and none of them reported any shortage in the supply of labour. The average percentage lisen, teeism amounted to 11.72.

Two out of the three mills in Broach supplied information. The sup of labour was equal to the demand and the average absenteeism during the month under review was 6.87 per cent. as against 7.91 in the preceding month.

Taking the industry as a whole the supply of labour was adequate in all the centres studied whilst absenteeism decreased.

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



THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in representative engineering workshops was 10⁻¹⁴ per cent, as against 13⁻³¹ per cent, in the previous month. In the Marine Lines Reclamation Scheme absenteeism was per cent, and in the Port Trust Docks it amounted to 11⁻⁵⁴ per cent. The average absenteeism in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust amounted to 8⁻⁴⁰ per cent.

In the Karachi Port Trust both skilled and ordinary labour was available in plenty and on an average 7 per cent. of the labourers absented themselves from work during the month under review.

LABOUR GAZETTE

Labour News from Ahmedabad

On 23rd January 1927 a meeting of doffer boys working in mills was held. It was decided to form a Majur Kumar Mandal or Young Labourers' Union. The chief activities of the Union will be to take the boys for short excursions on holidays, to arrange for games and amusements and to combine instruction with pleasure by story-telling, magic-lantern slides, etc.

The Committee appointed by the Municipality to report on the high mortality in Ahmedabad suggested to millowners that separate gutters should be constructed for the proper disposal of the dyeing and bleaching water in mills. A few mills have expressed their willingness to contribute towards the expenditure on this scheme.

The District and Sessions Judge in the course of his judgment in a recent case remarked that the method of recruitment of labour in mills should be investigated. The facts of the case were that a jobber was said to be taking all the earnings of one man working under him and also living with him. The worker tried to rid himself of the jobber, and as a result was dismissed from the mill. The jobber and the worker came to blows and the brother of the jobber was killed.

THE B. B. & C. I. RY. EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

As no action has been taken on the memorial sent previously to the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent regarding the scale of pay of drivers, firemen, etc., an appeal is to be sent to the Agent of the Railway by the President of the Association.

THE AHMEDABAD DISTRICT POST AND R. M. S. UNION

The annual meeting of the above Union was held on 30th January 1927. Resolutions congratulating Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. S. C. Joshi on their nomination to the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council respectively were passed. It was decided to reserve one seat on the Managing Committee for postmen and other lower grade officials for every fifty members on the list. The annual report and statement of accounts were adopted unanimously and office bearers for the new year were elected.

It is stated that as a result of the discussion during an interview with the Honourable Sir B. N. Mitra the scale of pay of the clerical staff in Ahmedabad City has been raised from Rs. 40-130 to 50-150 and that a house-rent allowance of Rs. 4 at Ahmedabad and Rs. 2 at Viramgaum has been sanctioned for postmen and menials.

Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency

0

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

"The crop reports received so far go to show that excepting the Konkan and the Western portion of the Deccan and Karnatak the outlook over a large part of the Bombay Presidency is decidedly worse than it was at the

501

502

time of the last report. The predominent factors, which have brought this sudden change, are the frost about the middle of January in Guarat the presence of locusts in North Gujarat and in places bordering Kathiawar and the entire absence of rainfall during the period under review all over the Presidency.

LABOUR GAZETTE

The position regarding crops and rainfall as it appears to-day in the various divisions of the Bombay Presidency may be briefly summarised at follows :--

Konkan.—Here there was no rainfall anywhere. The sowing of late crops was almost completed and the young crops were progressing well. The harvesting of cardamom, sugarcane, betel-nut and other garden crops continued in parts of the Kanara District. The condition of irrigated crops was on the whole satisfactory.

Gujarat.—The whole period under review was totally dry. Here the rabi crops including cotton suffered to a considerable extent due to frost about the middle of January and to locusts in a good many centres in Northern Gujarat, particularly in those bordering on Kathiawar. The crops in areas south of the Narbada river were however progressing well generally. Cotton picking was in progress almost everywhere. The condition of the irrigated crops was on the whole satisfactory.

Deccan and Karnatak.—The period under review passed away without giving any rainfall in these two divisions. Here the condition of crops was fairly satisfactory in the Western and Central belts of the Deccan but in the whole of the eastern part of the Deccan and most of the Karnatak the crops were suffering badly from prolonged drought and in many cases their condition was very precarious. The jowar crop was on the whole very stunted in growth and had been removed in many places to serve as fodder for the cattle. Cotton picking was almost completed in the Deccan, but was in progress in places in the Karnatak where the general prospect of that crop will be considerably below the normal this year. The crops in the canal areas and those helped with irrigation generally were doing well in both the divisions."

Unemployment in Great Britain A TRADE UNION ENQUIRY

The Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Great Britain appointed recently a sub-committee to investigate causes of unemployment and the possible remedies to be adopted. The sub-committee has prepared a list of questions inviting not only answers in respect of facts, but also suggestions and statements of opinion. These questions are addressed to all concerned in the problem of unemployment.

The list distinguishes three forms of unemployment : seasonal, sporadic and endemic. Seasonal unemployment is defined as that which in some trades recurs at regular intervals ; sporadic unemployment, as that which occurs irregularly and may arise, among other things, from war or changes in methods of production and in fashions ; endemic unemployment as

EEB LABOUR GAZETTE

that form of unemployment which has become chronic owing to psychological, as well as economic or political causes.

The questions relating to seasonal unemployment have as their object to determine the causes of seasonal fluctuations and more particularly the extent to which they can be attributed to weather and varying temperatures.

Sporadic unemployment occupies the most important place in the questionnaire. The questions relating to it seek to elucidate the influence on the irregularity of unemployment of a large variety of factors such as war, threat of war, non-co-operation, boycotts, industrial dislocations, shortage of supplies or increased prices of raw materials, increases in other items of the cost of production (for example taxes, freightage, wages), delay in deliveries to home or overseas markets, imposition of tariffs or preferences, manufacturers' or speculators' restrictions on production, or restrictions imposed by labour, its mobility, or by housing shortage in the district, shortage of capital for industrial purposes, juvenile labour.

As regards endemic unemployment, it is sought to ascertain to what extent the causes lie in moral or physical defects of the individual, or in circumstances beyond his control. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, January 17, 1927.)

Coalmining Dispute : Effect on Employment in Other Industries

-

The dispute in the coalmining industry led to a stoppage of work which began on 1st May 1926, and which for some months was practically complete throughout all the coalfields of Great Britain. It was not until about the beginning of July that reports were received of the resumption of work in certain districts by a small proportion of the miners, but from that time onwards the numbers showed a steady increase, until at the end of November there were nearly half a million at work in all districts. With the conclusion of agreements at the end of November and in December terminating the dispute, district by district, these numbers rapidly increased.

A stoppage of such a character was bound to have important effects on the state of employment in many other industries and these effects are indicated by the monthly statistics of unemployment among persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. As a general rule, these statistics show the position on the last Monday or the last Monday but one in each month.

At 26th April 1926, immediately before the coalmining stoppage began, out of the twelve million persons insured against unemployment 9°2 per cent. were recorded as unemployed; 7°7 per cent. being classified as wholly unemployed and 1°5 per cent. as temporarily stopped from the service of their employers.

Towards the end of May the chief effects of the general strike which began on 4th May and was called off on 12th May had passed away, and

the abnormal unemployment which prevailed from the end of May 1926 onwards may undoubtedly be attributed mainly to the stoppage in the coalmining industry.

At 24th May the unemployment percentage for all industries except coal. mining had risen to 15.1 (wholly unemployed, 9.4 per cent, and temporarily stopped 5.7 per cent.); while by the end of June it had further advanced to a total of 15.3 per cent. (wholly unemployed 9.7 per cent. and temporarily stopped 5.6 per cent.). At the end of July there was a slight reduction to the extent of 0.3 per cent. in the total, and this tendency continued steadily during the succeeding months until at the 22nd November the total percentage unemployed was 14.1 (wholly unemployed 10.0 per cent., and temporarily stopped 4.1 per cent.). At 20th December the total percentage had fallen to 12.1 (wholly unemployed 9.0, and temporarily stopped 3.1). The reduction down to 22nd November occurred entirely among persons classified as temporarily stopped, while the percentage of those wholly unemployed tended to increase. The increase in the percentage relating to those temporarily stopped shows conclusively that the main increase in unemployment was directly attributable to the effects of the coal stoppage (and this is true of the individual industries affected), while the gradual, but slight, increase in those wholly unemployed is doubtless to be attributed to the protracted character of that stoppage.

TEXTILES

504

Both the cotton and wool textile industries experienced heavy increases in unemployment in May. In the cotton industry the percentage rate of unemployment at 26th April was 9.8; by 24th May it had risen to 26'6 per cent. There was a slight improvement in June among those temporarily stopped, but at 26th July the total percentage had risen to 28'0. Thereafter there was considerable improvement varying somewhat in degree from month to month, until at 22nd November the unemployment rate had fallen to 19'1 per cent. and by 20th December it had improved further to 13'2 per cent. The experience in the woollen and worsted industry was somewhat similar, except that the maximum figure was reached by 21st June (24'9 per cent.) and thereafter a steady improvement was shown month by month. At 22nd November the unemployment percentage stood at 14'2, and at 20th December it had decreased further to 11'0. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, January 1927.)

Membership, Income, Expenditure and Funds of Registered Trade Unions in 1925

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Statistical Summary, giving preliminary figures of the membership, income, expenditure and funds in the years 1916-1925 of those Trade Unions in Great Britain which were registered under the Trade Union Acts. The figures given may be subject to adjustment in the Annual Report of the Chief Registrar for 1926.

FEB., 1927

FEB., 1927

LABOUR GAZETTE

Comparative figures for the years 1916, 1920 (when the aggregate membership of Trade Unions reached its highest point) and 1923-25, extracted from this Summary, are given below, the membership being shown to the nearest thousand, and the income, expenditure and funds to the nearest £1,000. It should be observed that the figures relate only to Great Britain, and that registered Trade Unions of employers, as well as employees, are included in the figures. The employers' Unions included, however, form only a small proportion of the total, e.g., in 1925 they numbered 93, with a total membership of 44,000, an aggregate income of £126,000, expenditure of £114,000 and funds of £160,000.

Registered Trade Unions in Great Britain

_	1916	1920	1923	1924	1925
Number of Unions on Register at end of Year Number of returns received*	611 610	656 664	583 683	578 578	582 578
Membership at end of Year	3,670	6,982	Thousands 4,414	4,501	4,492
Income : From Members From Ministry of Labour (Un-	4,543	Tho 11,315	usands of £ 8,087	8,344	8,105
employment Insurance and Administration Expenses) From Other Sources	22 406	312 1,372†	2,649 643	2,070 930	3,114 742
Expenditure : Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit 1 Dispute Benefit Suck and Accident Benefit Funeral Benefit Other Benefits, including Superan- nuation and Grants to Members Payments from Political Fund Grants to rederations, Other Socie- ties, etc	117‡ 90 554 230 507 32 167 1,354	1,718‡ 3,219 748 297 723 185 1,687‡	3,733 721 783 286 934 228 403 3,209	3,139‡ 1,188 822 310 992 216 673 2,377	4,521‡ 333 793 319 1,062 114 355 3,294
Management and Other Expenses Total Funds :	8.600	4,363	3,308 9,907	3,327	11,535
At beginning of Year At end of Year	10,521	15,917 15,975†	9,907	10,905	12,706

*In some instances Returns were received from unions removed from the Register during the year. †The sum of £1,687,000 shown under "Grants to Federations, Other Societies, etc." in 1920, includes a substantial amount of funds transferred to the Amalgamated Engineering Union by certain unions which amalgamated to form that union in 1920, but not brought into account in the return of that union until 1921. The figures shown for 1920 under "Income from Other Sources" and "Total Funds at end of Year" are, accordingly, lower than would have been the case if these funds had been brought into account.

[‡]The expenditure on Unemployment Travelling and Emigration Benefit shown in this Table (e.g., \$4,521,000 in 1925) represents the total amount paid by the unions, including, in addition to the benefit chargeable to the funds of the unions, the amounts disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total amount receivable each year from the Ministry of Labour on this account and in respect of administration expenses (e.g., \$3,114,000 in 1925) is shown under "Income".

MO R 18-3

5U6

In the following Table details are given of the aggregate membership income, expenditure and funds in 1925 in each of a number of different groups of Trade Unions :--

				Expe	nditure	-
Group	Unions on the Register*	Member- ship at end of 1925	Income	Unemploy- ment. I ra velling and Emigra- tion Benefit	Other	end of 1925
		Thousands	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	AL BAR
Mining and Quarrying	99	816	1,456	768	658	1.394
Metals, Machines, Imple- ments and Conveyances Fextiles Clothing Papermiking, Printing, etc Building, Decorating, etc., Transport Commerce and Finance Other and General	77 67 15 20 29 28 34 120	665 244 148 145 332 644 219 1,235	3,913 862 367 542 1,142 1,235 340 1,978	2,152 453 171 130 378 102 34 333	1,550 352 165 332 588 852 275 1,384	11 1,410 530 675 602 3,025 307 1,720
Total of above Registered Employers	489	4,448	11,835	4,521	6,156	12,545
Associations	93	44	126		114	160
Grand Total	582	4,492	11,961	4,521	6,270	12,705
						-

(From "Ministry of Labour Gazette, ' London, January 1927.)

Advantages of Shorter Hours

The National Report of the Dutch Factory Inspectors for 1925 declares that the shortening of working hours has resulted in more rational production. Numerous instances go to prove that output has in a few years increased by 50-100 per cent. in proportion to the number of workers employed, without any real demand for more intensive work from the workers The prevailing opinion is, moreover, that Dutch industry is not behind its foreign competitors in respect of efficiency in production. For the workers the results are wholly good. An enquiry into the use of spare time shows that there has been a marked change for the better in the living conditions of the workers. The improvement in the health of the population in recent years is also attributed in the Report mainly to the shortening of working hours. The increase in working capacity and the consequent diminution in the number of working days lost through sickness have undoubtedly reduced the wages bill of the country. This official report, therefore, shows that the effect of shortened working hours has been extremely satisfactory, morally, hygienically, and materially, (From Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, December 2, 1926.)

In some instances Returns were received from unions removed from the Register during the year.

LABOUR GAZETTE

Trade Unions in Soviet Russia

The Seventh Congress of Trade Unions in Russia, which was recently held at Moscow, was, by reason of the nature of its agenda and the amplitude of the discussions, an event of great importance in the economic and social life of Soviet Russia.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY OF LABOUR

Mr. Schmidt, Commissary of Labour, dealt at length with various labour questions and explained the policy pursued by the Commissariat of Labour. His address was concerned mainly with the protection of the workers and with unemployment. The following is a resume of the statements made and views put forward by him, together with facts quoted by various delegates who took part in the discussion.

UNEMPLOYMENT

FEB_ 1927

FEB IN

Unemployment, which is widespread and threatens to become a permanent evil, is a source of considerable anxiety both to the trade unions and to the Commissariat of Labour, the more so because, despite a certain development in industry, the number of unemployed, so far from diminishing, is tending to increase.

Unemployment, said the Commissary of Labour, had tended to increase of late years, but the events of last year had given rise to considerable anxiety. During the year, industry had absorbed 400,000 fresh workers, not counting seasonal and temporary work which had given employment to a considerably larger number of workers than hitherto; yet the number of registered unemployed was about 100,000 more than a year ago. At the end of 1926 the labour exchanges registered 1,023,000 unemployed.

To this statement of Mr. Schmidt should be added the fact that the number of unemployed trade unionists registered with their trade unions is more than one million, and that unemployed trade unionists constitute about one-half of the total number of the unemployed. The total should therefore be put at more than 2,000,000. Further, in view of the fact that registration with the labour exchanges is optional, many unemployed persons among seasonal workers, or workers who come from the country, fail to register with them. Moreover, a large number of seasonal workers are without work for about half the year.

The only figures available for distinguishing unemployed persons according to classes of occupation are those supplied by the labour exchanges which give the following information :--

Class	Number	Percentage
Skilled workers	217,009 184,000 ovees 41,000 527,000	21 * 2 17 * 9 4 * 1 51 * 5
	969,000	94.7
Workers not classified	54,000	513
Tota	1,023,000	100 0

MO R 18-3a

508

LABOUR GAZETTE

HEL. IN

"One-half of our unemployed," stated the Commissary of Labour " are accounted for by the agricultural or urban excess population, or he arrangements entered into as the result of the social position of inhabitant. of the towns.

The great mass of the unemployed is composed of labourers, of peasante who come into the towns to earn their living, of seasonal workers who prefer to remain in the urban centres rather than to return to their villages and of intellectual workers and persons dispossessed by the revolution, who are now in search of employment. To these groups should be added those whom Mr. Schmidt calls "professional unemployed," or persons who by travelling from one town to another, succeed in obtaining relief every town, pass the winter in the Crimea or the Caucasus, and in the spring return to the great urban centres.

As regards unemployment among young persons, the Commissary of Labour describes the situation as deplorable. According to the representative of the Young Communists, there are more than a million young persons under 18 years of age who are entirely without work. Among unemployed persons registered with the labour exchanges, 14 per cent are under 18 years of age.

State undertakings refuse to take on the full number of apprentices fixed by law, stating that the number is too burdensome. On the other hand it has been noted that, among workers engaged and classed as young persons," there are many who are more than 18 years of age. whom the undertakings keep on in order not to reduce them to unemployment or in order not to be compelled to engage young persons whose work is less productive.

CRITICISMS BY DELEGATES

The majority of the delegates agreed with the Commissary's survey of the existing situation of unemployment.

Representatives of various trade unions pointed out, however, that the unemployment among skilled workers was more serious than had been stated by Mr. Schmidt, Such, for example, is the case with the metal workers, workers in the printing trades, and textile workers.

Moreover, almost all the speakers accused the Commissariat of Labour and its accessories, the labour exchanges, of failure to exert sufficient energy in the campaign against unemployment.

Since the engagement of workers was made free, it was stated, undertakings are more and more tending to dispense with the services of the exchanges, mainly for the reasons, first, that the work of selection is badly carried out by the exchanges, which frequently send workers whose qualifications are in no way adapted to the employment offered, and secondly, that the work of the exchanges is, in general, mefficient and their staffs are inadequate and badly paid. There is in the exchanges a spirit of negligence and indifference which is prejudicial both to industry and to the workers. Moreover, undertakings prefer to engage workers who arrive from the villages in the hope that they will find these workers more docile and cheaper to hire.

Generally speaking, the Commissariat of Labour is accused of making no effort to control the labour market. It often happens that a given

FEB., 1927 LABOUR GAZETTE

undertaking dismisses a certain proportion of its workers in order to engage other workers the next day; and very often the determinating factor in such proceedings is favouritism or nepotism. The Commissary of Labour is of opinion that this charge is very often justified, but that the enforcement of a restrictive system compels the managements of undertakings to exercise more severe disciplinary measures over their workers. It is clear that cases of dismissal for serious faults, unjustifiable absences, systematic insubordination, etc., have considerably increased. THE COMMISSARY'S PROPOSALS

The Commissary of Labour is of opinion that it is impossible to return to Communist methods of regulating the labour market. Among other things there can be no question of making recourse to the labour exchanges compulsory, as has been urged by certain trade unionists.

In order, however, to some extent to remedy the disorganisation of the labour market, trade unions should include in collective agreements a special clause to the effect that undertakings should recruit 90 per cent. of their workers through the medium of the labour exchanges, and that the only free form of engagement should be that allowed in the case of highly skilled workers.

As preventive measures, the Commissary of Labour recommends reduced hours of work and the employment on other work of workers whose posts are suppressed for reasons of economy, i.e., on secondary work in the same undertaking, so long as the crisis persists.

The Commissariat of Labour will also conduct an energetic campaign against unemployed persons who refuse to accept work which is offered to them, even if this work is not their usual occupation, and also against unmarried unemployed who are unwilling to change their place of residence when work is offered to them in another district. Such persons will be deprived of unemployment allowances, and in the event of a second offence will be struck off the registers of labour exchanges. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Among measures of relief for the unemployed, distinction should be made between unemployment insurance allowances, public works and the collective production associations organised by the unemployed.

Complaints were made by most of the trade unions represented at the Congress of the inadequacy of the allowances and the small number of unemployed in receipt of them. At the present moment social insurance operates only in favour of skilled workers, and of certain groups of unemployed who have a long record behind them as workers. Ordinary labourers, semi-skilled workers and the majority of intellectual workers are virtually deprived of the benefits of unemployment insurance, although no such exception is provided for in the Labour Code.

The policy of the Commissariat of Labour is to increase to some extent the number of unemployed benefiting by insurance. Efforts will also be made to readjust the amount of the allowance. For highly skilled workers the allowance is too small, namely, about 20 Chervonetz roubles per month, or 20 to 25 per cent. of wages. On the other hand, in the case of less highly skilled workers, if they benefit at all by insurance the allowance would appear to be sufficiently high to minimise their wish to secure employment.

FEIL 1927

COMPLAINTS OF NON-MANUAL WORKERS

510

The representatives of non-industrial unions, and in particular of commercial employees and teachers, complained of the very trying conditions of labour to which they were exposed and of the total lack of interest shown in them by the Commissariat of Labour.

LAROUR GAZETTE

Thus, commercial employees have for the most part to work in premises which are damp, insufficiently lighted and not properly ventilated. Each employee has to serve on an average 300 customers a day. Their hours of work are not regulated in accordance with the Labour Code, and they very often work many hours unpaid overtime. The Commissariat of Labour, to which they have appealed, has taken no interest in the question and has left it to the discretion of the Commissariat of Commerce, which is entirely out of contact with the employees' unions. Moreover, the factory inspectors never visit the State commercial or co-operative undertakings, despite the complaints of the unions.

Teachers in villages complained that the provisions of the Labour Code in connection with dismissal and overtime were not observed. They were dismissed without notice and without compensation. They were compelled continually to work twice and even three times the statutory number of hours, and received no supplementary salary although their basic salary was extremely low.

Doctors also complained of hours of work. It frequently happens that they are compelled to work a twelve hour day. The delegate of the Union of Doctors described conditions of labour in the hospitals as appalling. He also referred to the increasing number of cases of malingering workers threatening the doctors with violence unless they give them a medical certificate.

HOURS OF WORK

As regards hours of work, complaints were also received from the industrial unions, particularly from the railwaymen, whose representative made the following statement :

I wish to point to the cases of violation of labour legislation in transport undertakings. There is no single railway on which the regulations concerning hours of work have been observed, although there exists for this purpose a special Decree of the Commissariat of Labour. Labour is exploited just as if there were no labour legislation at all. (*From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, January 17, 1927.*)

(C_____)

British Labour's African Policy NO SLAVERY OR FORCED LABOUR

A pamphlet has been published by the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party stating the British labour movement's official policy with regard to the native races of Africa and to the territories inhabited by them for which the British Government is responsible.

A preface is contributed by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which he declares that the labour movement holds that there are three vital requirements if the well-being of the African natives is to be assured. Of these requirements, the first relates to land. FEB., 1927 LABOUR GAZETTE

the second to labour and the third to education. That relating to labour, Mr. Thomas states, is the necessity that " the native must, as a worker, be a free man, and hence there must be no slavery, no forced labour, and no pressure upon him to work for settlers,"

The pamphlet works out in detail the principles summarised by Mr. Thomas, beginning by drawing a distinction between the two administrative policies actually in conflict to-day with regard to the economic development of the African tropics. "The first, which is based upon the original land system, and aims at developing native use of the land, may be called the African Policy; the second, which is based upon European capitalist exploitation or ownership of the land, may be called the European Policy."

Of these, it is the African policy which the labour movement intends to adopt and extend. The pamphlet, however, finds this policy subject to one great danger, for, "unless the rights of the native communities are, as in Northern Nigeria and Tanganyika, adequately safeguarded, it may lead to the establishment of a system of individual native landlordism, which is no less bad than white landlordism."

With regard to labour conditions, the policy of the Labour Party is as follows :---

Every form of slave trading and slave owning should be prohibited absolutely. The status of slavery should not be recognised in any court of law, and all Governments should permit any person over whom rights as a slave are claimed to assert and maintain his or her freedom forthwith. The onus of proof of any debt or obligation alleged to be due from the person claimed as a slave by reason of such debt or obligation should be on the person claiming it, and should be without prejudice to the free status of a defendant.

The prohibition of compulsory labour should be absolute except for purely native purposes of public utility within the reserves, and then only when demanded in accordance with native law and custom within tribal areas. Tribal rulers should not be permitted to assign any powers they possess for calling out tribal labour. All voluntary labour should be paid by a wage in cash to the labourer, and not to the chief or any other third party. All taxation discriminating between the natives engaged upon indigenous industry and those in the employment of immigrants or white men, or between those who work and those who do not, should be prohibited.

No labour contract should be enforceable under the sanctions of criminal law. All labour contracts should be made before a magistrate or other officer of the administration. The labour contract should be a civil contract, breaches of which should be remedied by civil process only. No labour contract should be valid for a period exceeding six months, at the termination of which the labourer should be free to offer his services to any employer, or to none.

THE COLOUR BAR

With regard to the colour bar, the Labour Party lays down that in all territories no disabilities resting solely upon colour should be erected

512

155 100

FEB., 1927

against any section of the community. All occupations should be open to every man and woman, regardless of race, creed or colour.

LABOUR GAZETTE

The Labour Party, however, recognises that special provisions would be required in order gradually to introduce its policy into territory on the East Coast where so far the European Policy has been largely followed These provisions, in so far as they relate to labour conditions, are :

(1) The Government must make labour free in fact as well as name everywhere.

(2) The Government must prohibit every kind of influence by magistrates and other Government agents in obtaining labour, and persuade the natives that the supply of labour to settlers is no concern whatever of the Government. The Government should publicly announce to all native authorities that all pressure to persuade natives to work for wages is forbidden.

(3) Public Departments, when they have occasion to employ labour, must treat labour as entirely free.

(4) In view of the inadequacy of the labour supply, new railways, while desirable when constructed to thickly populated areas, are positively injurious when constructed to other districts unless accompanied by immigration of cultivators of the soil. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, January 24, 1927.)

Trade Agreements in the United States, 1925

The Bureau of Labour Statistics has just issued as Bulletin 419 a digest of trade or collective agreements between employers and employees made during the year 1925. The list is not complete as there is no central depository where agreements may be found, and, in addition, many agreements are never reduced to writing.

Collective agreements are usually the result of bargaining between a local union and local employers. Indeed, with the exception of the glass, pottery, and wall-paper unions, and provisions regarding the use of the union label, few agreements binding the locals are made by national officers, although certain national officers demand the right to approve agreements made by the local unions.

Examination of the agreements shows that the eight-hour day is very generally observed in the organized trades. The 44-hour week is practically the rule of the building, clothing, metal, printing, and stone trades for day work, while in many instances 40 hours' work only is required of night workers. There are, indeed, a few instances where only 40 hours a week are required for day workers also.

In addition to the question of hours of labour, the most usual subject covered by the collective agreement is the rate of wages to be paid. Other subjects not infrequently included relate to terms of apprenticeship, provision for arbitration, seniority of employment, and equal distribution of work. Of late there has been tried in the clothing industry a system of unemployment insurance whereby a fund is created by contributions from the employer and employees and is used to make payments to employees during the period of unemployment. (From U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington.)

The Prompt Payment of Wages

LABOUR GAZETTE

Proposed Legislation by the Government of India

VIEWS OF ORGANISATIONS CONSULTED BY THE LABOUR OFFICE

In July 1926, the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, issued a circular letter to all Local Governments, inviting expressions of opinion, after consulting the interests concerned, on the question of providing legislation for ensuring prompter payments of wages. A copy of this letter was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1926. The Government of Bombay in the General Department asked the Labour Office to undertake the work in connexion with the procuring of the views of Associations and Unions of Employers' and Workers' interests and of all persons and bodies who were in a position to express views on the subject.

Copies of the Government of India letter together with a summary of the results of a very elaborate and extensive enquiry conducted by the Labour Office in the year 1924 into Periods of Wage Contracts, the number of days normally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual payment, and facilities granted by employers for obtaining advances and rations (the results of which enquiry were published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1925) were forwarded to 78 persons, bodies and associations with a request that they should furnish their views on the various questions raised in the Government of India letter. Seventy replies were received. The following summary contains the classified views on each question discussed in the Government of India letter forwarded by the principal non-official organisations consulted.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE LEGISLATION

EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

Bombay Chamber of Commerce

It may be true that the time which elapses between the end of the period by which wages have been earned and the date on which they are paid, is longer in India than is usual in industries in many other countries, but it should be remembered that conditions are entirely different, and provided wages, when paid on a monthly basis, are paid within 15 days from the date on which they have been earned the Committee do not think that there is any serious ground for complaint. In their opinion this interval could not be reduced without adopting some working period shorter than the month which in the main is the period adopted in most organised industries in Bombay.

The existing system might appear to involve some hardship in the case of the first month, but many works have started Co-operative Societies and provide other financial facilities for their permanent staff of workers which help them to tide over this period. In cases where the labour is migratory and leaves work at certain seasons of the year there may also

be some hardship, but as this is of the workman's own making, no legislation would prevent it.

514

Bombay Millowners' Association

The Committee of the Association emphatically protest against the proposed legislation for the following reasons :--

(1) In the cotton mills of Bombay workmen absent themselves in large numbers on the days following the pay-day. Owing to this tendency on the part of the workpeople, the usual rule in Bombay mills is to pay operatives their wages for a particular month on the day preceding a holiday during the second week of the month. The wages are thus usually paid between the 10th and 15th of every month, and this system does not appear to have evoked any dissatisfaction whatever among the workpeople.

(2) If the wages are paid by the 7th of each month, musters involving intricate piece-work calculations will have to be completed by the 4th of each month at the latest. This is a sheer impossibility unless extra staff is employed or the existing staff is made to work overtime during these four days. In either case mills will have to incur extra expenses which they can ill-afford in these times.

(3) A number of mills supply cheap grain, cloths, etc., to their workmen, and such mills will be placed at a still greater disadvantage for they will have to prepare their wages muster even earlier than the 4th of each month, as deductions on account of these supplies can only be made after the wages muster is ready.

(4) The Honourable Sir B. N. Mitra, Member of Industries and Labour, in the course of the debate on Mr. Chaman Lal's Weekly Payment Bill in the Legislative Assembly in February 1926 said "What Mr. Chaman Lal really wants is not that the wages should be paid weekly, but that the wages should be paid quickly. Here again, Sir, the general practice seems to be that there is not inordinate delay in payment, that the waiting period is not unnecessarily large. At the same time sporadic cases have occurred in which payments have been unduly delayed.' This very conclusively shows that the proposed legislation is quite uncalled for.

Bombay Engineering Employers' Federation

The Federation, on the whole, objects to the proposed legislation on the following grounds :--

(1) It is true that the time elapsing between the end of the period by which wages have been earned and the date of payment is longer than in Europe, but it must be borne in mind that closer supervision and checking of the pay sheets is necessary in this country than would be required in Europe. This takes time and then there is no fixed minimum wage as in other countries so that in an Engineering workshop there are a very large number of different classes of workpeople on different rates of pay and in each class again they get different rates according to efficiency and on the top of this there are different systems of calculation according as to whether men are working on ordinary daily rates, piece-work rates or overtime. FEB. 1927

(2) The hardship, if any, exists only during the first work period, as subsequent payments are made at regular intervals. The operatives in Engineering workshops usually start work as lads while they are living with their parents and are not dependent upon themselves so that the hardship of this first period is not really felt. In cases of sickness or taking leave the operatives have put by certain small savings as provision against such happenings. There are several concerns in Bombay which advance loans to mitigate the delays in receiving the first payments on returning to duty. The so-called hardship is very greatly exaggerated in the minds of the Government of India in regard, at any rate, to the larger and better run workshops which come under the Factory Act.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay

The Committee are of opinion that looking to the method of working in the mills and factories the delay of a few days in the matter of payment of wages cannot be considered unreasonable. Calculations of wages, etc., in the cotton textile industry are very elaborate, rendering it thereby rather difficult to pay wages more promptly than is being done at present. It is the experience of the Committee that wages are paid, as a rule, in all the mills on or before the 15th of every month, and if a holiday falls earlier wages are paid on the day previous to such holiday, and this cannot be considered such a late payment of wages as to justify any action being taken in the matter.

Bombay Presidency Trades Association

As the wages of the employees of the members of the Association are regularly paid, the Committee have no remarks to put forward in this connexion.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association

It is desirable that payments of wages in organised industries such as mills and factories should be made as early as possible.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce

The hardships referred to in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter are admitted, but the fact should not be overlooked that provided payment is made regularly, it is only in the first month of his employment that an employee suffers through delay in the receipt of his wages.

Indian Merchants' Association, Karachi

The Association has considered the matter both from the employers as well as from the employees' point of view and has come to the conclusion that legislation ensuring prompt payment of wages to labourers is essentially necessary. It has been observed that in most of the large as well as small industrial concerns wages are paid on a monthly system and generally a fortnight or so is allowed to elapse from the last date of the month before payments are made. This state of affairs aggravates the economic difficulties of the Indian labourer who, if he once falls into the clutches of the money-lender finds it almost impossible to extricate himself. It is therefore advisable to make it obligatory on the employer to pay his workmen at the close of each period. The man reasons advanced against the legislation

are (1) the thriftlessness of the worker and (2) increased absenters after pay-day. While it is admitted that there is some truth in the statement it cannot be denied that most workmen devote their earnings entirely to maintenance of their families, and the danger of workmen keeping from work is really not so serious as to warrant delay in payment of wages which eventually becomes the cause of their ruin and misery.

LARGE LABOUR EMPLOYING ORGANISATIONS

The Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway

The question of accelerating payment of wages throughout the railway was carefully considered in 1918 and 1919. At a meeting of the of Departments of the railway held on 17th June 1919, it was opined the while it was desirable to speed up payment, it was not important enough to justify the introduction of " payment before audit a system involving a radical departure from our recognised Railway's procedure and attended by considerable risk to justify its adoption. The feasibility of accelerating preparation of pay sheets was also investigated but the idea had to be dropped. Generally speaking, railways are in regard to this matter in a different category to industrial concerns. The staff have definite and valuable privileges, the payment of wages is assured and regular with the result that there is little or no necessity for the employee to turn to the money lender. So long as the staff are paid regularly every month on a fixed date it is not of great importance to them what the actual date may be Any acceleration in payment will probably entail extra cost attended by additional risks.

In view of the reasons stated above the proposals should not be made applicable to Railways unless it can be proved that the present system causes a real hardship to the staff.

Bombay Port Trust

It is agreed that, for the reasons given, a delay of a fortnight or more in payment of monthly wages inflict some hardships on employees and that legislation is desirable to check the abuses referred to.

The Karachi Port Trust

The Board of Trustees are in sympathy with the movement for enforcing the payment of wages at an earlier date than has been customary in the past as far as disbursement of monthly pay is concerned.

The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay City Municipality

While I fully agree that prompt payment of wages to the labouring classes is eminently desirable, there are, so far as this Municipality is concerned, certain practical difficulties in the way of the payment being made to all the labourers within one week after the close of the month. Payment to the labour staff of the Bornbay Municipality commences on the sixth working day of each month and is completed on the eighteenth working day. Labour in the Municipal workshop, which is subject to the Factories Act, is now paid on or about the tenth working day following the close of the month. It might be possible to pay this staff on the 6th or 7th working day after the close of the month but it would be very ESA 19.7 LABOUR GAZETTE

FEB., 1572

pronvenient to make such payments to whole of the labour staff employed by the Municipality. The statutory restrictions upon Municipal expenditure make a strict pre-audit of all pay sheets essential and it is found in practice that it is only the minor labour establishments which can be paid within ten days after the close of the month.

517

The Municipality has full sympathy with all steps calculated to ameliorate the lot of the worker and is prepared to do whatever is practicable to assist such steps. But the payment of the monthly wages a few days earlier than at present would not be of such great help to the worker as to justify the inconvenience and increased expenditure in clerical and other staff which would be required to give effect to the proposed legislation.

The Bombay Improvement Trust

The Chief Officer is in general agreement with the principles as defined in the Government of India letter.

WORKERS' INTERESTS

The Social Service League

Legislation for the purpose of preventing undue delay in payment of wages to industrial workers is quite necessary in view of the unsatisfactory condition of things obtaining at present in that respect. The delay in the case of employees of certain concerns is simply scandalous; it is unnecessary but employers seem to think that it is thereby easier for them to have a hold on their employees. This withholding of wages leads, it has been observed, to the indebtedness of a large number of workmen and also to the habit of purchasing of the necessaries of life on credit which proves very costly to the workers in the long run.

The case for setting statutory limits to the time within which wages must be paid is quite clear and the League is of opinion that the proposed legislation has long been overdue.

The Central Labour Board

There is a necessity for legislation of the type proposed. The abuses in connection with delays of payments of wages are not confined only to lower classes of manual workers, but also to several occupations in which persons of the clerical and middle classes are employed. Such delays are particularly associated with payments made on a monthly basis and the Board know of a certain leading paper in Bombay making payments to all the members of their staff two months after the actual payment was due. The hardships suffered by workers need not be emphasised. Even if the employee is not financially embarrassed on beginning his employment, having no reserve of money from the very initial stage, under present conditions he is forced to contract a debt at a high rate of interest. Employers endeavour to alleviate such hardships by making advances at a high rate of interest. The whole situation can be relieved by strengthening the hands of the employees by legislation.

The Bombay Textile Labour Union

The Committee agrees with the Government of India that the state of affairs in respect of the periods by which wages are paid in organised

industries and in respect of the delays which are associated with payment cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory, that these data are, in a number of cases, so great as to add appreciably to the eccan difficulties of the workmen and give rise to several abuses. If such abase can be checked or eliminated by legislation, it is the duty of Government to introduce such legislation.

The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha

In the interest of the unorganised workers like the Bombay Texte workers it is by all means essential that employers of labour be compelled to adopt shorter periods for the payment of their wages. The present system which obtains in Bombay keeps the employees to work for weeks before they get their monthly wages. This practice involves many mill hands to contract debts.

The Gimi Kamgar Mahamandal (Parbhadevi and Ghorupdeo)

It is necessary that statutory provisions should be laid down to ensure prompt payment of monthly wages.

Ahmedabad Labour Union (In "Majur Sandesh")

In Ahmedabad the system is mostly to pay wages fortnightly. In the case of labourers in the spinning department the "hapta" is fixed at 16 days and in the case of the weaving department at 14 days. Ordinarily, payment for the previous hapta is made after the wages have accumulated for nine days in the Spinning Department and for seven days in the Weaving Department. In the case of monthly paid workers wages are paid after 15 to 18 days. In some cases payments are made after longer intervals than indicated. Great hardship results to workers in consequence of these delays in payments. In some cases advances are granted against earning due. But it is to be remembered that the interest at the rate of one pice per rupee is ordinarily charged and in one or two places at the rate of even one anna per rupee. Charging interest to labourers although wages are due is a great injustice.

On account of the present system labourers have to borrow in the very beginning as they do not get the full wages in time. This debt goes on increasing with interest and labourers are not free from that debt for the whole of their life. Holding back of wages also leads to terrorisation of the worker in that wages are sometimes forfeited for the least mistake and the worker is in a perpetual condition of conscious fright.

MISCELL ANEOUS

Bombay European Textile Association (With reference only to the textile industry in Bombay)

No legislation should be introduced on this subject until the operatives by majority from each mill agree to accept any change from the present monthly system. This is a subject for the operatives themselves to agree to and not for any Labour Department of Government, or other labour representatives to claim to be able to say exactly what the views of the operatives are. It is not considered that the state of affairs is as black as

LABOUR GAZETTE

128 :27

at is painted. Recruitment to the textile trade is not now as it may have been formerly; the prospective operative begins as a youth and in most cases is a member of a household established in Bombay and is the son, diughter or wife of an operative already employed at the same mill. He is therefore amongst his relations and friends and if of sober and industrious habits need not incur the large debts referred to. Not a single instance has been found in Bombay during the past few years where there has been a strike in order to obtain wages overdue.

In the Bombay mills payments of wages during the year 1926 were made on the 10th of the month following the month for which the wages were due, in four cases on the 11th, in one case on the 12th, in three cases on the 1 and only in two cases on the 15th. It will therefore be seen that as far as the textile industry is concerned there has not been any unreasonable delay in the payment of wages due.

Any form of legislation which will encourage operatives in such practices should not be put forward until such time as the operatives are sufficiently educated to appreciate that with all privileges there are corresponding duties and responsibilities.

SCOPE OF THE MEASURE EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

Bombay Chamber of Commerce

The evil of protracted payment is not particularly associated with the larger industrial establishments. Most large organised industries pay within 15 days and it is in the case of the smaller industries that abuses are particularly liable to occur. With the present establishment of factory inspectors it would doubtless be a simple matter to apply any measure or Act which might be introduced to large industries, but unless such an Act can be applied to all large and small establishments coming within the scope of the Factories Act, legislation on the lines suggested would be futile.

Bombay Engineering Employers Federation

The Federation are in agreement with the Government of India as regards the difficulties which must arise in legislation of this sort and these are such that legislation could only affect those concerns coming under the Factories or Mines Acts. This appears to be one of the weaknesses of the whole scheme as it restricts the legislation to concerns which are generally well organised and where abuses are less likely to be found and leaves the smaller concerns entirely free to carry on as they please. If it is not possible to make legislation of this nature universal it is suggested that it were better left alone altogether as it is not a matter of any particular urgency or necessity.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce

The legislation should be confined to those establishments which are subject to the operation of the Factories Act or Mines Act. But it is considered essential that Government should also issue stringent regulations to Government departments, municipalities and semi-government offices rigidly to adhere to the terms of the Act in order that employees generally may benefit and not only certain sections.

LARGE LABOUR EMPLOYING ORGANISATIONS

520

The Bombay Port Trust

It is agreed that the abuses which the proposed legislation is designed to check are particularly associated with the larger industrial concern and that, for this reason and having regard to the difficulty of extending the operations of the measure to smaller establishments, the legislation should be restricted in its operation to those concerns to which the provisions of the Factories or the Mines Act are applicable. WORKERS' INTERESTS

The Social Service League

It should be applicable not only to mines and factories coming under the Mines Act and the Factories Act, but State employment—railways municipalities, etc. It should cover all organised industries in large establishments.

The Central Labour Board

The legislation should not be confined in its operation to those establishments which are subject to the operations of the Factories or the Mines Acts but should also be extended to other industrial concerns where the more intellectual classes such as clerks are employed.

The Bombay Textile Labour Union

The scope of the measure should be as wide as possible and should cover all the establishments, large or small, Government, Semi-Government or private, such as Railways, Tramways, Docks, Plantations, Municipalities, Local Boards, Government services in addition to the establishments covered by the Indian Factories and Mines Acts. Any restriction in the operation of the measure will defeat to a great extent the object for which it is intended. It is true that an additional staff will have to be employed; but it is worth while doing so even at the cost of some extra expenditure, otherwise the measure will lose much of its utility and the abuses which it seeks to check or eliminate will remain where they are.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay European Textile Association

(With reference only to the textile industry in Bombay)

If the measure is introduced it should be confined in its operation to those establishments which are subject to the Factories Act, on condition that the measures proposed will be entirely in the form of recommendation and not legislation.

METHOD OF ENFORCEMENT

EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

Karachi Chamber of Commerce

The Inspecting officers under the Factories and the Mines Acts should have power to institute prosecutions.

FEB 1927 LABOUR CAZETTE

LARGE LABOUR EMPLOYING ORGANISATIONS

The Bombay Port Trust

The proposal that the power to prosecute should be vested in some independent authority such as an Inspecting Staff is approved but it is considered that the procedure to be adopted in regard to inspections should be very carefully defined, it being clearly desirable to avoid all unnecessary interference with the internal management of the concerns affected. It would probably be sufficient in most cases if the employers were required to furnish periodical certified returns showing the period and date of disbursement of their staff wages.

WORKERS' INTERESTS

FEB., 1927

The Social Service League

The League concurs with the Government of India in the view set forth in paragraphs 6 and 7 of their circular letter, but suggests that it should be open to the labour unions to move the inspecting officials to take action against defaulting employers.

The Central Labour Board

Legislation for prompt recovery of wages must be enforced. Though the employer is likely to victimize the employee thereafter yet his prosecution would certainly diminish his reputation and would prove sufficient warning against his credit. Sufficient protection should be granted to the workers against victimisation.

The Bombay Textile Labour Union

If the Act is to function efficiently and is not desired to remain a dead letter it is essential that that Act should set up an independent machinery for enforcing it. The enforcement of the Act should be in the hands of an outside and independent agency.

The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Parbhadevi and Ghorupdeo)

The suggestion made for creating an outside machinery for the purpose of inspection as to whether the provisions of the Factory Act, the Workmens' Compensation Act and other similar Acts enacted for the benefit of the worker are satisfactorily observed is a healthy and a necessary one. Unless there is some such outside machinery to look after the interest of the workers, till they themselves are capable to safeguard their right on the strength of Unions, they will not get the proper advantage of all these reforms introduced in their interest.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay European Textile Association

The only comment that the Association has to make on the suggestion that Inspecting Officers should be entrusted with the enforcement of any Act of the nature proposed is that the duties of the Factory Inspector should not entail having to take sides between employers and employees in sofar as wages is concerned.

MO R 18-4

LABOUR GAZETTE FEB., 1927

STATUTORY LIMITS TO THE TIME WITHIN WHICH WAGES MUST BE PAID

522

EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

Bombay Chamber of Commerce

The system of monthly payments has been in force in Bombay City for a great number of years. Rents are paid monthly and accounts rendered monthly. Consequently any acceleration of the payment of wages, *i.e.*, in less than 15 days could not be enforced without a general revision of the period for making up accounts. The making up of accounts generally for periods shorter than the month would entail a disturbance of the Indian Economic System which is only warranted if a desire for a change is manifested by the workers themselves. But it was apparent from the enquiry undertaken among the mill operatives with regard to the Weekly Payment of Wages that the majority of the operatives were opposed to any change in the existing system.

The obstacles in the way of payment of monthly wages within a shorter period than 15 days after "making-up day" are—

(1) the difficulty of introducing satisfactory mechanical time keeping appliances,

(2) considerable amount of clerical labour which would be involved owing to the fact that overtime is worked up to the last day of the month and men are employed on different grades of work at varying rates of pay, and

(3) the delays incidental to workpeople being employed at a distance from headquarters.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to pay within one week especially in the case of railways and many public bodies. Owing to the bulk of the railwaymen living at a distance from headquarters many days' delay must necessarily elapse in getting in pay-sheets and having them checked and returned to the different stations. Similar considerations apply to engineering works and large firms of contractors who undertake work at a distance from headquarters.

Bombay Millowners' Association

There may be some justification for legislation in those cases where monthly wages are paid 3 or 4 weeks or even more after they are become due, but looking to the conditions prevailing in this country, the rights of labour will be sufficiently protected if legislation was enacted prohibiting the withholding of wages for more than a fortnight after they have become due.

Bombay Engineering Employers' Federation

The Federation are very strongly of the opinion that a fortnight from the end of the period under calculation for monthly payments, and a week for fortnightly payments is the absolute minimum that should be allowed. It is impracticable to pay out, as a general rule, in less than two weeks in the case of monthly payments or in less than one week in the case of fortnightly payments.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association

(a) Monthly Wage Earners.

FEB. 1927

Monthly Wage Earners of the cotton mills in Ahmedabad receive payment a fortnight after the end of the month. These people by the very nature of their work and temperament do not change places often and hence receive regularly their salary from month to month. In case, however, it is felt that the period of a fortnight after the completion of the month is long, the Committee of the Association have no objection to restrict the period of payment to 10 days.

(b) Fortnightly Wage Earners.

Spinners and Weavers in the Ahmedabad mills receive their wages for every fortnight and the payment is made on the eighth day after they are due. Any new hands who join afresh receive their wages within 22 days which period will cause no hardship whatsoever to such hands. It emphatically objects to any departure being made in the case of those who receive their wages within 22 days because any further restriction of the period within which wages may be paid would lead to greater absenteeism, change of places, disturbance in the continuity of service and consequent disorganisation in the industry.

(c) Daily Wage Earners.

The number of these is insignificant so far as cotton mills are concerned, but if there be any room for contention that they should be paid earlier the Association would be prepared to limit the period of payment before the fourth day.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce

In the case of wages paid on the monthly basis the period of 10 days should be permitted in which to make payments as this would afford a reasonable period in which to make preparation of pay-sheets. In cases where a basis of fortnightly payments has been established, a period of 5 days should be allowed. When wages are paid weekly a period of 3 days should be allowed. In the case of purely casual workers who are paid by the day for a day's work performed, payment should be made on the following day at the latest. This, of course, should not be made to apply to employees who, though working on a daily wage, are in effect permanently employed and are paid monthly, the daily wage being merely the basis of computing the monthly sum due. The real difference between these latter and those employees who are paid monthly for a month's work performed is that they are not generally in a position to claim a month's notice in the event of their services not being required. Moreover, any attempt to change the basis of payment in the case of these casual workers from a daily to a monthly one would undoubtedly be met with strong opposition from the employees themselves.

LARGE LABOUR EMPLOYING ORGANISATIONS

The Bombay Port Trust

The proposal to fix one week as the time limit within which the payment of wages due must be made, is considered reasonable. It should be laid down that wages shall be paid within 6 days after the close of the period MO R 18-4a

L

immediately after the close of the period.

524

LABOUR GAZETTE

FEB., 1927 FEB., 1927

The Bumbay Improvement Trust

The statutory limits to the time within which wages must be paid should however be fixed so as not to bear too heavily on employers due regard being had to the hardship caused to workers on account of delayed payments. It will be fair to fix a maximum period of one week in the case of monthly payments and of four days in the case of fortnightly payments. In the case of the Improvement Trust men employed on daily wages are paid fortnightly. It would be out of question to pay them daily or even weekly as the staff required would be prohibitive. The men appear to be quite content with fortnightly payments and it is not considered that legislation is required in the case of men on weekly and daily wages—the former probably being unknown.

WORKERS' INTERESTS

The Central Labour Board

It is admissible that calculation of wages takes some time but factories are well-provided with record keepers, time keepers, pay masters and such other clerical staff who can very well dispose of the matter without much trouble to the smoothness of the working. Government should permit each industrial concern to fix its own statutory limits to the time within which wages must be paid and thereafter some deserving consideration may be allowed say five days over 30 days of the month and two days over 15 days in case the payments are fortnightly.

The Bombay Textile Labour Union

The limits should be a week in the case of monthly wages, four days in the case of fortnightly wages, two days in the case of weekly wages, but daily wages should be paid on the same day for which they are due.

The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Parbhadevi and Ghorupdeo)

It is the general practice in the Bombay mills that a month's wages should be paid two weeks after they are due, but there is no fixity regarding this time limit and in certain cases payment of the previous months are delayed even up to the 3rd week. Payment of the monthly wages should be made during the first week of the next month.

Ahmedabad Labour Union (In "Majur Sandesh")

Seeing that it takes some time to calculate wages the mills should get some time for their convenience. It is not however proper to prolong the period of payment to several days after payment is due. The period ordinarily required for calculating pay should be fixed and allowed and it is necessary to abolish the present long delay. In Ahmedabad three to four days are more than sufficient for calculating wages. Therefore where payment is made fortnightly the law should allow three to four days' time in place of eight days.

LABOUR GAZETTE

but if, for any special reason, payment is to be made fortnightly or weekly the preparation of the pay-sheets and other formalities connected with the disbursement necessitate just as much time and labour as in the case of monthly wages and the margin allowed for payment should therefore be the same otherwise employers would be put to unnecessary average (

for which they are due and that Sundays and holidays under the Negotiable

Instruments Act should be reckoned as *dies non* in computing the statutory period of 6 days, otherwise it will not be practicable to comply with the

requirements of the law if a succession of holidays should intervene

It is not considered that in respect of the time limit any distinction should

be drawn between monthly wages and wages for a shorter period. In the

great majority of cases wages are calculated and paid on a monthly basis

the same, otherwise employers would be put to unnecessary expense for additional clerical staff. The daily rated staff in regular employ who are paid by the month should be regarded as on the same footing as monthly rated employees. Workshop employees are usually engaged on a daily rate of pay but their wages are disbursed monthly as long as they are in regular employ. The service of such employees in the Port Trust is recorded in Service Registers and they are entitled to certain of the privileges of the permanent staff, e.g., provident fund and casual leave. It would be impossible to grant such privileges if their wages were not disbursed monthly and any change in the present system would undoubtedly be resented by the employees themselves, as likely to prejudice the security of tenure of their employment.

The Karachi Port Trust

The question of enforcing the payment of wages at an earlier date than has been customary in the past in the case of workers on monthly rates of pay is approved. The system of paying daily wages labour at the end of each month or weekly should not be disturbed.

The Port employ at present (1) men on monthly pay, paid monthly, (2) men on daily rated pay but also paid monthly and (3) men on daily wages who are paid weekly. In the case of (1) and (2) some of the men receive their pay between the 8th and the 11th of the month following that in which the wages are earned and the Board is prepared to make arrangements and engage the staff required to enable payment being made within a week of the close of the month. The men referred to under (2) though rated on daily pay are practically permanent employees and it has been the custom for many years to pay on a monthly basis as this is convenient to both the Port Trust and the employees.

With regard to (3) the system is to pay the men weekly. This system has worked satisfactorily and no complaints have ever been received and enquiries made have elicited the information that it causes no hardship to the staff and men prefer to draw their pay in this manner instead of being paid on the lines now suggested by Government.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay

In the case of monthly payments the period of payment would have to be extended to fourteen days or at least the tenth working day after the close of the month.

11 - 190

STATUTORY LIMITS FOR WAGE PAYMENTS IN THE CASE OF PIECE WORKERS

EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

Bombay Chamber of Commerce

The suggestion that a percentage of the wages might be paid within the statutory period is not approved. Such a system might lay itself open to abuse by unscrupulous employers apart from the fact that it would almost certainly be regarded with grave suspicion by illiterate workers and would lead to considerable misunderstanding. It would be most unwise to introduce any such system even if it were found to be workable. So many exemptions will have to be granted that it would be preferable to fix the period at 15 days as suggested.

Bombay Engineering Employers' Federation

The suggestion to pay out 75 per cent. or any other percentage other than the full wage due, is likely to assist matters much. If a period must be fixed, it is considered that two weeks should be the practical minimum, and special cases should be allowed on application to the local Government.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber agrees to the proposal that 75 per cent. of wages should be made payable within the statutory period in cases where piece-rates wages involve intricate calculations. Strict regulations, however, would be necessary to govern cases in which this percentage payment is permitted, as otherwise there would be a danger of the employer delaying final adjustment in order to be able to hold the remaining 25 per cent. as a deposit.

LARGE LABOUR EMPLOYING GRGANISATIONS The Bombau Port Trust

The payment of the 75 per cent. of wages due where payment is to be made within the statutory period in cases where intricate calculations or evaluations are involved appears reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS

526

Bombay European Textile Association (With reference only to the textile industry in Bombay)

The difficulties in connexion with the calculation of wages on piece work rates are very real. About 80 per cent. of the wages in a Bombay cotton mill are paid on piece work, and as a consequence, to attempt to meet this difficulty as suggested by Government would be not only very difficult for the employer, but would be strongly resented by the workpeople. It would perhaps be well for Government to appreciate that owing to the attendance of operatives being so very irregular, any departure from the present system of monthly payment would be extremely difficult for all concerned.

DATES ON WHICH PERIODS FOR WHICH PAYMENTS ARE TO BE MADE SHOULD BEGIN AND END

EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

Bombay Engineering Employers' Federation

The employer should be empowered to fix the date upon which he elects to begin and close the month.

LARGE LABOUR EMPLOYING ORGANISATIONS

The Bombay Port Trust

It is necessary that employers should be allowed to fix the date on which for purposes of calculation of wages, the month should commence and end. This will be most necessary in the case of employers whose staff is divided into a number of departments or sections spread over a large area and have to be paid on separate paysheets. In administrations such as the Port Trust this necessitates the continuous payment of wages from the 1st to the 15th of each month, according to a fixed programme. It would be impracticable to prepare and disburse all the paysheets within a week without considerably augmenting the clerical and cash staff, but the difficulty can be overcome by fixing different dates for the commencement and end of the official month for the different classes or sections of employees. This would be merely a matter of internal organisation and would not affect the employees and it therefore appears unnecessary to provide that the sanction of Government should be obtained to such arrangements.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay It will be necessary, in the case of the Bombay Municipality, to fix different dates for the ending of the monthly pay periods of the several departments.

THE QUESTION OF INCLUDING BONUSES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE LEGISLATION

EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

Karachi Chamber of Commerce

Payments of bonuses and similar payments made in addition to ordinary wages, should not be included within the scope of the legislation especially where these payments are made entirely at the option of the employer, and are generally dependent upon the amount of profit earned.

LARGE LABOUR EMPLOYING ORGANISATIONS

The Bombay Port Trust

Special pay of the nature of bonuses, overtime, etc., should be excluded from the operation of the proposed legislation or, if considered preferable, the Local Government should be given authority to grant exemptions in such cases.

LIMITATION OF WAGES TO PAYMENTS IN CASH

LABOUR GAZETTE

EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

FEB., 1927

Karachi Chamber of Commerce

Payment of wages in kind should be discouraged and such payments should in any case be strictly limited to foodstuffs, and rental, provided the employer is the owner of the workers' place of residence.

WORKERS' INTERESTS

5

The Central Labour Board

Payments of wages must be made in cash. Any other system entails other different kinds of hardships.

DISPOSAL OF FINES INFLICTED UNDER THE ACT

LARGE LABOUR EMPLOYING ORGANISATIONS

The Bombay Port Trust

The suggestion that a portion of the fines might be allocated to the workmen injured, should certainly not be adopted as the division of money among the workmen affected, in proportion to the degree of injury, would probably be so difficult as to render the proposal unworkable.

POWER TO LOCAL COVERNMENTS TO GRANT EXEMPTIONS

EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

Bombay Engineering Employers' Federation

Special extensions of the statutory limits will be necessary for concerns which employ labour at some distance from headquarters as is universal in the Railways and is very common in Engineering concerns generally.

LARGE LABOUR EMPLOYING ORGANISATIONS

The Bombay Port Trust

It is considered necessary that powers should be reserved to Local Governments to exempt such administrations and concerns as can satisfy the Local Government that their system of payment of wages is regular and involves no hardships to their employees.

ADVISABILITY OF LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR SHORTER PERIODS OF WAGE PAYMENTS

EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

Bombay Chamber of Commerce

Any attempt to impose by legislation a radically different system than that in use would have little chance of success and might do considerable harm.

Bombay Engineering Employers' Federation

The Federation is very strongly of opinion that any attempt to enforce fortnightly or shorter periods of payments would meet with very strong opposition not only of the employers but of the workers themselves.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce

The monthly basis of payment is by far the most suitable to conditions in India.

LARGE LABOUR EMPLOYING ORGANISATIONS

The Bombay Port Trust

It is not considered that the enforcement by law of a shorter period of payment than monthly would be either desirable or practicable.

WORKERS' INTERESTS

FEB., 1927

The Social Service League

The League would have recommended the compulsory system of weekly payments where monthly or fortnightly payments are in vogue at present, but for the opposition of some workers and also of many of their wellwishers on certain grounds. The League has every hope that public opinion among workers will soon be unanimous for weekly payment of wages.

The Central Labour Board

The Board is not in a position to say how far weekly payments of wages can do good to workers.

The Bombay Textile Labour Union

In the opinion of the Committee the real remedy of checking the abuses connected with late payments of wages lies in enacting a legislation making payments of wages fortnightly or weekly. The Committee is aware that a part of the opposition to the Weekly Payments Bill of Mr. Chaman Lall had come from some workers, but it feels confident that if the advantages accruing from a weekly system of wage payments and the disadvantages of the system of monthly payment had been fully explained to the workers, they would have withdrawn their opposition and agreed to the system of payments for shorter periods.

The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha

If the employers are compelled by legislation to pay their employees every week, the Sabha is confident that it will be regarded as a boon by the workers. Payment of weekly wages may not be regarded at the outset popularly by the workers, but in the course of time as education and provident habits increase in their midst this innovation will no doubt prove extremely beneficial to them.

The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Parbhadevi and Ghorupdeo)

It is the opinion of the Union that the monthly system of wages is more advantageous to the majority of workers, provided that the work in connexion with the actual payment of wages at long intervals after they

NP. 11. 1977

FEB., 1947

become due is set aright. The monthly wage system appears to be the best for cotton mill workers in Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

530

Bombay European Textile Association

(With reference only to textile industry in Bombay)

The Association had approved of the fortnightly payment of wages and when their members were instructed by their respective employers to persuade the operatives employed under them to accept this system, they were in almost every case informed by the operatives themselves, that any departure from the present monthly system would be detrimental to their interests. The many advantages to be gained by fortnightly payment with special reference to the question of payment against loans, having less money at any particular time to spend on intoxicating drinks and so forth, were pointed out to the operatives. To all these points the operatives replied that they emphatically refuse to accept any change from the present system, and any attempt to change would be met by a strike.

FORFEITURE OF AND WITHHOLDING OF WAGES

EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association

According to the system in vogue in Ahmedabad mills those employees who fail to put in full seven days' service are not entitled to draw their wages on the pay day or thereafter until they have completed full seven days' service and the Association strongly objects to any departure being made from this practice.

LABOUR INTERESTS

Social Service League, Bombay

In some mills in Bombay the discharged employees are not paid there and then the wages due to them for the work done by them up to date, but are asked to wait till the next pay-day, and if they want their wages immediately paid off they have to pay some commission by way of discount. This is called the Havala system. This system is unfair to the workmen and should not be tolerated. When a month's previous notice has been given or received by the employer, there is no reason why the employee should have to pay any commission for securing his wages for the work already done by him. Not unoften the workman who has been discharged or has given notice to leave has to leave for his native place and it is cruel to ask him to wait till the usual pay-day. Naturally he prefers to pay commission for getting his wages immediately to staying in Bombay without employment for a fortnight or so. Still it will be a hardship to him even when the waiting period is reduced to a week, as contemplated in the proposed legislation. Government should give this matter their consideration.

In some mills and factories the employees are given to understand by notices that the wages due to them would be forfeited if not claimed within LABOUR GAZETTE

six months and on this score a number of employees are deprived of their wages when they are claimed after the expiry of six months and even when that period has not expired the workmen are asked to present themselves on fixed days, which, on account of the employment accepted elsewhere, are inconvenient to the workmen concerned, who have sometimes to lose wages for more than a day for presenting themselves at the place of their last employment for receiving wages. When a person has suddenly to leave for his native place owing to sickness or domestic difficulties and is not able to return within six months generally he has to lose his wages that may be due to him, having been given to understand by the employer that his claim is time-barred. Almost all the mills in Bombay save each a large amount annually in the form of "unclaimed wages" the real fact being that the wages are not unclaimed but unpaid though claimed. It should be made illegal for the employers to deprive employees of the wages due to them and also to create an impression among the employees by pasting notices, etc., that wages would be forfeited after the lapse of a certain period. This would, the League believes, considerably reduce the amounts of " unclaimed wages.

Bombay Textile Labour Union

In some cotton textile mills in Bombay the workers who are discharged or leave the service in the middle of the month, are not paid immediately for the days for which they have worked in the mills but are asked to come on the next pay-day which means a good deal of delay. Such delays should also be covered by the proposed legislation,

Another point is that there is a practice prevailing in many cotton textile mills in Bombay that the wages claimed after a certain period which varies from three to six or even more months are forfeited. There are occasions such as continued illness or other domestic difficulties on account of which the workers cannot claim their wages earlier; but it is only fair that they should get them as soon as they are in a position to claim them. It would be well if such forfeiture of wages which is more than the delays in getting the wages, is prohibited under the new measure.

Ahmedabad Labour Union in their paper " Majur Sandesh "

Several instances have occurred in the Ahmedabad mills of unjust forfeitures of wages due. In any legislation created for prompt payment of wages, it should also be laid down that it is illegal to forfeit wages.

NECESSITY FOR PROVIDING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AMONGST WORKERS

EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

Karachi Indian Merchants' Association

To save workmen from the extortions of the money-lender, loans should be advanced to them through the medium of rural or urban co-operative banks on the employers undertaking to repay the loan by small deductions from the pay of the labourers. In deserving cases and in cases of employees having seven years' service or more, interest on such loans may be borne by the employer.

LABOUR GAZETTE ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS

FEB., 1927

FEB., 1927

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay European Textile Association

(With reference only to the textile industry in Bombay)

In the proposed legislation every facility is to be given to the operative to prosecute his employer and it is suggested that defaulting employers should be fined. The Association concurs with the suggestion provided that similar legislation is proposed whereby the employer may prosecute the operative for leaving the service of the mill without notice and leaving the employer to his own resources to find a suitable substitute. This is particularly mentioned because there are many operatives who do this kind of thing and then apply to the courts for payments of wages earned and without exception, the court passes judgment in their favour.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

EMPLOYERS' INTERESTS

The Bombay Millowners' Association

The Association is always anxious to support legislation calculated to ameliorate the condition of the labouring classes provided such legislation is framed on sound lines with due regard to the needs and requirements of the country and of the different industries, to be affected by such legislation. The Committee of the Association note with keen regret a tendency on the part of Government to impose on industries legislation for which there would appear to be little or no justification, and which is further calculated to inflict on employers difficulties of a serious nature without any appreciable advantages to the workpeople. The proposals outlined in the Government of India letter afford an illustration of the statement made. The Committee hope that in future Government before deciding to launch upon legislation of this type will first gather exact information from the different industries to enable them to judge whether there is any necessity for legislation, and in all cases, before coming to any decision, they will show due appreciation of the difficulties likely to be entailed on employers by that decision.

Bombay Engineering Employers' Federation

The Federation would like to put forward a very strong protest against any further legislation affecting labour at present. There seems to be an impression that Indian labour is "defenceless" and it should be pointed out that with his agricultural resources always behind him, the Indian labourer is really more independent than the worker in any other country. This country must learn to walk before it can run and more harm than good is done by the premature introduction of legislation of this nature which is introduced in order to bring Indian labour conditions into line with conditions prevailing in European countries without due consideration to the very different standards of Education, living, etc., which exist and will exist always.

Trade Unions Act, 1926

533

Draft Regulations for the Bombay Presidency

The Bill to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions in British India was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 8th February and by the Council of State on the 25th February 1926 and received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March 1926. A copy of the Act was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for February 1926. In October 1926, the Government of India asked all Local Governments to make regulations as prescribed by the Act. The following is a copy of the draft regulations prepared by the Government of Bombay and the prefatory note published in the issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 3rd February 1927.

No. 6377.—The following draft regulations which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926), are published as required by section 30 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 5th May 1927.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be sent to the Secretary to Government, General Department, by any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

Draft Regulations

1. Short title.—These regulations may be called the Bombay Trade Unions Regulations, 1927.

2. Definitions .- In these regulations-

(a) 'the Act' means the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 ;

(b) 'Form' means a form appended to these regulations ;

(c) 'Section ' means a section of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Registration

3. Form of application for registration.—Every application for registration of a Trade Union shall be made in Form A.

4. Restrictions on name.—The Registrar shall not register a Trade Union under a name identical with that of any other existing Trade Union known to him, whether registered or not registered, or so nearly resembling such name as to be likely to deceive the public or the members of either Trade Union until such time as the persons applying for registration alter the name of the Trade Union stated in the application.

5. Evidence to prove authority to make application.—Upon an application for the registration of a Trade Union which has been in existence, the Registrar may require from the applicants such evidence as may seem to him necessary to show that the applicants have been duly authorised to make the application on behalf of the Trade Union.

FEB., 1927

FEB., 1927

6. Form of register .- The register of Trade Unions referred to section 8 shall be maintained in Form B.

534

7. Form of certificate.-The certificate of registration issued by the Registrar under section 9 shall be in Form C.

8. Fee for certificate .- The fee payable for the certificate of registration of a Trade Union shall be Rs. 5.

Withdrawal or Cancellation of Certificate of Registration

9. Form of application for withdrawal or cancellation.- Every application by a Trade Union for withdrawal or cancellation of its certificate of registration shall be sent to the Registrar in Form D.

10. Verification of application.-The Registrar on receiving an application for withdrawal or cancellation of registration shall, before granting the application, verify that the application was approved in a general meeting of the Trade Union, or if it was not so approved, that it has the approval of a majority of the members of the Trade Union. For this purpose the Registrar may call for such further particulars as he may deem necessary and may examine any officer of the Union.

11. Appeals.-Any appeal made under sub-section (1) of section [] shall be filed within sixty days of the date on which the Registrar passed the order against which the appeal is made.

12. Change of address of Head Office of a Trade Union .- Notice of any change in the address of the head office of a Trade Union shall be given to the Registrar in Form G and the changed address shall be recorded by the Registrar in the register under regulation 6.

13. Transfer of Head Office of a Registered Union from one province to another province.—(1) The Registrar, on receipt of a notice of removal of the registered office of a Trade Union to another province, shall forward to the Registrar of the province to which the head office of the Trade Union has been transferred a copy of all the entries contained in the register prescribed by regulation 6.

(2) The Registrar, on receipt from the Registrar of another province of a copy of the entries contained in the register under section 8 in respect of a Trade Union the head office of which has been transferred to Bombay, shall enter the entries in his register and notify the fact to the Secretary of the Trade Union.

14. Alteration of rules.-(1) On receiving a copy of any alteration made in the rules of a Trade Union under sub-section (3) of section 28, the Registrar shall, unless he has reason to believe that the alteration has not been made in the manner provided by the rules of the Trade Union or unless the alteration is not in accordance with the provisions of the Act. register the alteration in a register to be maintained for this purpose and shall notify the fact that he has done so to the Secretary of the Trade Union. (2) The fee payable for registration of alterations of rules shall be Re. I

for each set of alterations made simultaneously. 15. Change of name.-The notice of any change of the name of a Trade

Union shall be sent to the Registrar in Form E. 16. Amalgamation of Trade Unions .- No registered Trade Union can

amalgamate with one or more Trade Unions which are not registered. If a registered Trade Union desires amalgamation with one or more unregistered

LABOUR GAZETTE Trade Union or Trade Unions, such unregistered Trade Union or Trade Unions must be duly registered in accordance with the requirements of

the Act before an amalgamation can be effected. 17. Form of notice.-Notice of every amalgamation shall be sent to the Registrar in duplicate in Form F.

18. Dissolution of registered Trade Unions.-When a registered Trade Union is dissolved, notice of the dissolution shall be sent to the Registrar in Form H.

19. Division of funds.—Where it is necessary for the Registrar, under sub-section (2) of section 27, to distribute the funds of a registered Trade Union which has been dissolved, he shall divide the fund among the members in proportion to the amounts contributed by them by way of subscription during their membership.

20. Annual returns.-The general statement to be furnished under section 28 shall be submitted to the Registrar by the 31st day of October in each year and shall be in Form I.

21. Audit.-(1) Save as provided in sub-regulations (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this regulation the annual audit of the accounts of any registered Trade Union shall be conducted by an auditor authorized to audit the accounts of companies under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act. 1913.

(2) Where the membership of a registered Trade Union did not at any time during the year ending on the 31st March exceed 2000, the annual audit of the accounts may be conducted-

(a) by an examiner of local fund accounts, or

(b) by any local fund auditor appointed by Government, or

(c) by any person who, having held an appointment under Government in any audit or accounts department, is in receipt of a pension of not less than Rs. 200 per mensem.

(3) Where the membership of a registered Trade Union did not at any time during the year ending on the 31st day of March exceed 600, the annual audit of the accounts may be conducted-

- (a) by any two persons holding office as a magistrate or a judge or as a councillor of any municipality or member of a district local board, or of the local Legislative Council, or of the Legislative Assembly or Council of State :
- (b) by any person who, having held an appointment under Government in any audit or accounts department, is in receipt of a pension from Government of not less than Rs. 75 a month, or
- (c) by any auditor appointed to conduct the audit of co-operative societies by Government or by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or by any Provincial co-operative organization recognized by Government for this purpose.

(4) Where the membership of a registered Trade Union did not at any time during the year ending on the 31st March exceed 200, the annual audit of the accounts may be conducted by any two members of such registered Trade Union.

(5) Where the registered Trade Union is a federation of registered Trade Unions, and the number of such Unions affiliated to it at any time

during the year ending on the 31st March did not exceed 50, 15 or 5 respectively, the audit of the accounts of the federation may be conducted as if it had not at any time during the year had a membership of more its 2000, 600 or 200 respectively.

22. Disqualification of auditors.—Notwithstanding anything contain regulation 21, no person who at any time during the year for which the accounts are to be audited was entrusted with any part of the funds securities belonging to a registered Trade Union shall be eligible to the accounts of that Union.

23. The auditor or auditors appointed in accordance with these result tions shall be given access to all the books of the registered Trade Union concerned and shall verify the general statement submitted under section 28 with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto and shall thereafter sign the auditor's declaration appended to Form I, indicating separately on that form under his signature or their signatures a statement showing in what respect he or they find the return to be incorrect, not supported by vouchers or not in accordance with the Act. The particulars given in the statement shall indicate—

- (a) every payment which appears to be unauthorised by the rules of the registered Trade Union concerned, or contrary to the provisions of the Act,
- (b) the amount of any deficit or loss which appears to have been incurred by the negligence or misconduct of any person,

(c) the amount of any sum which ought to have been but is not brought to account by any person.

24. Audit of political fund.—The audit of the political fund of a registered Trade Union shall be carried out along with the audit of the general account of the registered Trade Union by the same auditor or auditors.

25. Inspection of register and documents.—(1) The register of Trade Unions maintained in accordance with regulation 6 shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of a fee of annas eight.

(2) Any documents in the possession of the Registrar received from a registered Trade Union may be inspected by any member of that Union on payment of a fee of annas eight for each document inspected.

(3) Documents shall be open to inspection every day on which the office of the Registrar is open and within such hours as may be fixed for this purpose by the Registrar.

26. Persons responsible for notices and returns.—Unless the rules of a Trade Union specify otherwise the officer responsible for the submission of all applications, notices and returns to be made to the Registrar under the Act and these regulations shall be the Secretary of the Trade Union which submits the application, notice or return.

LABOUR GAZETTE

FORM A Trade Unions Act, 1926

Application for Registration of Trade Unions Name of Trade Union Address :

888, 1927

Dated the day of

1. This application is made by the persons whose names are subscribed at the foot hereof.

To the best of our belief there is no other existing Trade Union, whether registered or not registered, the name of which is identical with the proposed name or so nearly resembles the same as to cause confusion.

3. The address of the Head Office of the Union to which all communications and notices may be addressed is

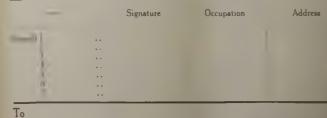
6. The particulars required by section 5 (1) (c) of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, are given in Schedule 1.

7. The particulars given in Schedule 11 show the provision made in the rules for the matters detailed in section 6 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

8. (To be struck out in the case of Unions which have not been in existence for one year before the date of application.) The particulars required by section 5 (2) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, are given in Schedule 111.

9. One copy of the Rules of the Union, is attached to this application.

10. We have been duly authorised by the Trade Union to make, this application on its behalf, such authorisation consisting of *



The Registrar of Trade Unions for the Bombay Presidency, Secretariat, Bombay.

* If the Trade Union has been in operation before the date of the application, state here whether the authority to make this application was made by a "resolution of a general meeting of the Trade Union " or, if not, in what other way it was given.

MO R 18-5

536

LABOUR GAZETTE 538 158. Ma FORM A GAZETTE TER_ 1927 539 SCHEDULE I SCHE JULE III (This need not be filled in if the Ut for for the less one year before the date of Trade Unions Act, 1926 List of Officers Statement Liabilities and Assets on the Name of Trade Union. day of 19 Rs. a. p. Liabilities Assets Rs. a. p. Name Age Office held in Union Address Occupation Arrest Organization & Test II Assent of political fund hands of Tressurer In hands of Secretary In hands of Same Same In the Bank In the Bank Debes due to Securities as per list below Unpaid subscriptions due lisbilities (to be specified) Loans to-SCHEDULE II Immoveable property Reference to rules Goods and furniture The numbers of the rules making provision for the several mattern Other assets (to be specified) detailed in column 1 are given in column 2 below -Total Liabilities Total Assets 1 List of Securities 2 Matter Number of rules Particulars Name of Union. The whole of the objects for which the Union has Face value Cost-price Market value In hands of The mintenance of a list of members. The facilities provided for the inspection of the list of members by officers and members. The admission of ordinary members. The admission of honorary or temporary members. The conditions under which members are entitled to benefits assured by the rule: The annual audit of (Signed) 1 The annual addition of the account books by officers and The conner to which the origin may be disserily oil. MO R 18-5a



-	LABOUR GAZETTE	Learning the second sec	LABOUR GAZETTE 541 FEB. 1927 FORM C Trade Unions Act, 1926	
	FORM B Name of Trade Union Name of Trade Union Registration Number Registration Number Address of Head Office Number of application form Address of the Address of the Head Office- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Officers (Transfers from one post to another count as relinquishment of appointment held). Year of entering on Name Office held in Union Age on entry office Address Occupation Year of relinquish of the office held in Union Age on entry office	<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	

FORM E

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

Application for Approval and Notice of Change of Name

Name of Trade Union already registered

Registration Number

Address :

FEB., 1927

Dated this day of 19

To

542

The Registrar of Trade Unions for the Bombay Presidency, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

The provisions of section 25 of the Trade Unions Act having been complied with the undersigned desire that the name of the abovementioned Trade Union be changed to . The consent of the members was obtained by*

(Signed) 1	Secretary
2	1
3	
. 4	
5	, Members.
6	
7	
8	

i.e., by referendum resolution of a general meeting, etc. If procedure followed is covered by rule quote number of the rule,

LABOUR GAZETTE FEB., 15 FORM F TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 Notice of Amalgamation of Trade Unions A Name of Registered Trade Union Number of Registration B. Name of Registered Trade Union Number of Registration (and so on if more than two). Address : Dated the day of To The Registrar of Trade Unions for the Bombay Presidency, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay. together as one Trade Union. And that the following are the terms of the said amalgamation (state the terms). And that it is intended that the Trade Union shall henceforth be called the

Accompanying this notice is a copy of the rules intended to be henceforth adopted by the Amalgamated Trade Union which are the rules (if so) of the Union.

(To be signed by seven members and the Secretary of each Trade Union.)

Name and address to which registered copy is to be sent.	(Signed)	1	Secretary.
		2 3 4	
		5	Members.
		8	Y

19

543

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the requirements of section 24 of the abovementioned Act the members of each (or every one) of the abovementioned Trade Unions have resolved to become amalgamated

241	UR GAZETTE	FER. 1923	FEB. 1927	LINES CAMPT	545
	ORM G			FORM H	
Trade Un	NIONS ACT, 1926			TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926	
Notice of change of address of the	head office of a Registered	Trade Union	Ne	otice of the Dissolution of a Trade Un	ion
Name of Trade Union			Name of Trade	Union	
Registration Number			Registration Nu	mber	
	Address :			Address	
Г	Dated this day of	19		Audica	
	ated this day of	17		Dated this day of	19
То			To		
The Registrar of Trade Unio			The Registrat	r of Trade Unions for the Bombay Pre-	sidency.
	Secretariat, Fort,	Bombay.			Fort, Bombay.
Notice is hereby given that the Trade Union has been removed fr at in		is now situated	Notice is hereb dissolved in pursu 19	by given that the abovementioned nance of the rules thereof on the	Trade Union was day of
	(Signed)		We have been on notice on its beha at a general meeting	alf, such authorisation consisting of	nion to foward this a resolution passed 19
		Secretary.			
p				(Signed) 1	Secretary.
the Registrar when the notice is 19	notice of removal of			2	
registered, and returned to the office	of the Registe City (or tow	er No. to n, or District).		3	
				4	
	(Signed)			5	Members.
	Registrar of Trade			6	
	for the Bombay	residency.		7	
Seal				8	
-car				, or if there was no such resolution, state in what o	ther way the authorisation
			was given.		

LABOUR GAZETTE

FORM 1

Annual Return the year ending 31 st March 10 Unions 2

Name of Union

Registered Head Office

Number of certificate of registration

Return to be made by federations of A. Number of mean allowed beginning of the second second

B. Number of Joining Joining C. Number of unions disaffiliated

D. Number of unions affilia end of year

Free Las

This return need not be made by federations of trade unions.

Number of members on 1 les at the beginning of year Number of members admi-during the year (add)

Together

Number of members who left ing the year (deduct) Total number of members on books at the end of the year Males.

Females.

Number of members sontribuog to Political Fund.

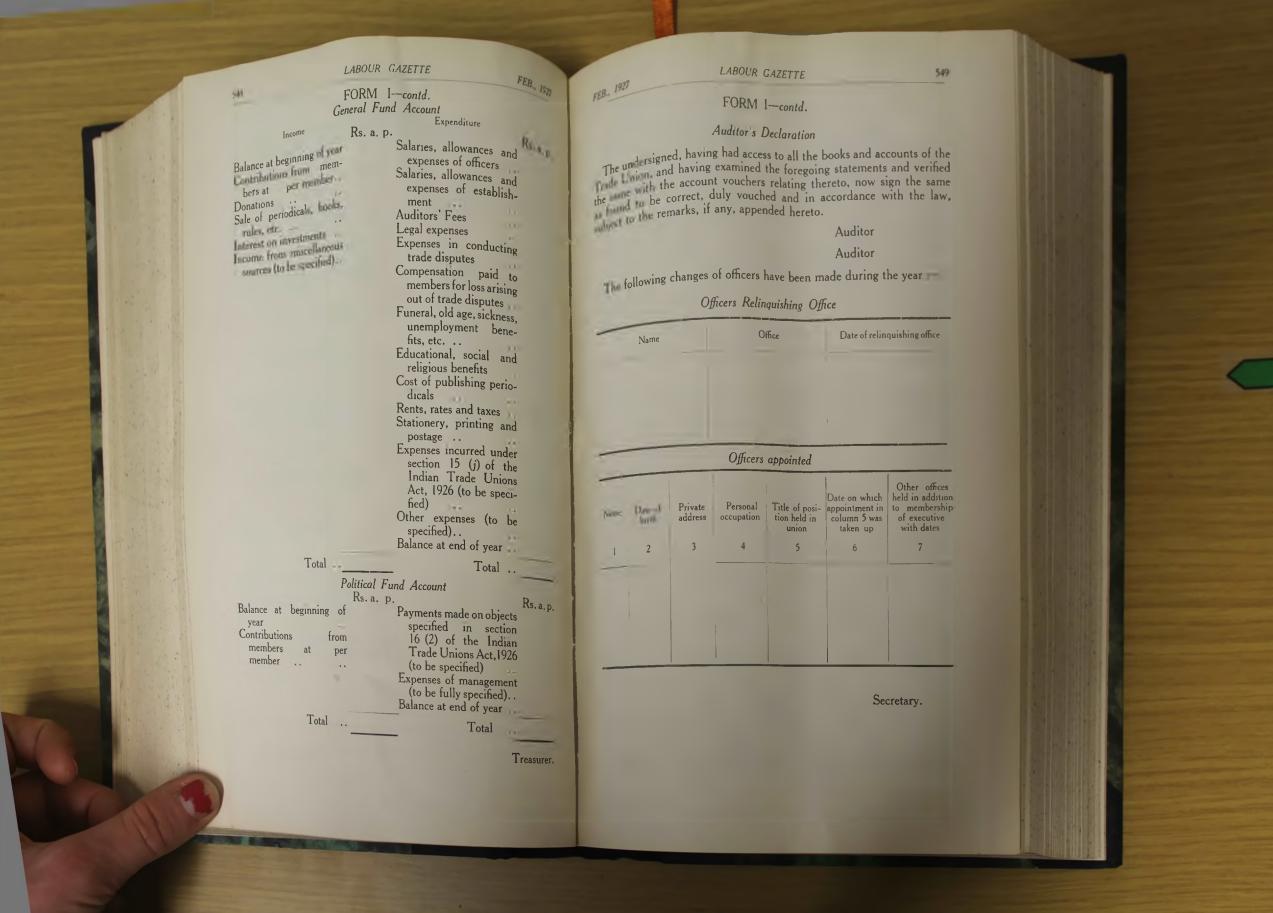
A mpy of the rules of the Trade Union corrected up to the date of dooratch of this return is opperided.

Dated the

Secretary.

1 MR. 100	24/
FORM: L	Internet
some of Linkeliters and Arata a	the day of 19
Lichdities	Assets
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amount of general fund	Cash-
Amount of political fund	In hands of Treasurer
Loans from—	In hands of Secretary In hands of In the Bank In the Bank
Debts due to	Securities as per list below
	Unpaid subscriptions due
Other liabilities (to be specified)	Loans to
	Immoveable property
	Goods and furniture
	Other assets (to be speci- fied)
Total liabilities .	Total assets
List of ,	Securities

Market price at date on which accounts In hands of have been made up Particulars Face value Cost price Treasurer.



Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE-VOL. V, NO. 9, (Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, London.)

Special Articles : (1) Trade Unionism and Industrial Peace, by Herbert Tracey. pp. 387-389 (2) Trade Unionism under Attack, by Walter M. Citrine, (General Secretary of the Trades 1 Congress). pp. 390-393.

(3) Banks and Cotton Mills, by T. H. Richardson. pp. 394 and 395.
(4) The Problems of Italian Foreign Policy Today, by Professor Gaetano Salvemini. pp. 396-200
(5) Memories and Reflections, by "Propagandist." pp. 399-401
(6) International Adult Education, by W. H. Marwick. pp. 402 and 403.

The Real Lesson of the Coal Dispute, by Charles Roden Buxton. p. 404.
 Fordism and the Future, by R. M. Fox. pp. 405 and 406.
 In the "Eight-fifteen", by T. S. Dickson. pp. 412 and 413.

(10) Public Opinion and the National Strike, by Harold J. Laski. pp. 414 and 415. Routine Matter.-As in previous issues.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE-VOL. IX, NO. 97, JANUARY 1927. (The Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

Special Articles : (1) First Impressions of America, by Robert R. Hyde. pp. 3 and 4. (2) Medicine and Industry, by Leonard P. Lockhart, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab), Medical Officer pp. 7-9.

(3) Voluntary Effort and the "House Club. pp. 10-12.
(4) Welfare in the Boot and Shoe Industry. pp. 13-16.

Routine Matter .- As in previous issues

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE-VOL. IX, NO. 1. JANUARY 1927, (Harvard School of Public Health, Baltimore.)

Special Articles : (1) An Experimental Study of Diathermy, by Robert C. Lonergon, M.D., (Resident Teaching Fellow, Harvard Medical School, Department of Orthopedic Surgery)—Apparatus; obser-

vations—on non-living tissue, on living tissue; comments. pp. 1-11. (2) Preventive Medicine in Industry: Experience of a Western Mail Order House, by C. O. Sappington, M.D., Dr. Ph. (Medical Director, Montgomery Ward and Company, Oakland, Calif.)— Standards of examination ; results of examination ; preventive programme discussion and prospect pp. 12-17.

(3) Moisture as an Etiologic Factor in Industrial Infections, by C. W. Goff, M.D., (Chency Brothers, South Manchester, Conn.)—Discussion; conclusion. pp. 18-20.
 (4) Results of Removal of Dental Focal Infections, by R. J. DeMotte, M.D., and Ernest Goldhom.

(4) Results of Removal of Dental Pocal Infections, og R. J. Dentotic, Int.D., and Dinker D.D.S. (Chicago, III.) pp. 22-25.
(5) Masks and Respirators for Protection against Dusts and Furnes, by J. B. Barreto, Phillip Drinker, Jane L. Finn and R.M. Thomson. (Department of Ventilation and Illumination, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.)—Introduction; dusts, furnes, and smokes defined; principles of the gas mask and of the mask for dusts and furnes; various masks described—United States army mask, model 1919, pig snout respirators, burrell dust mask; cotton fabric masks, burteling, and second encoded and second encoded and the placement of the placeme headpicces and accessories; test suspensions—differences in dispersion, comparative plugging properties, tyndallmeter method; effect of leakage, data on comparative tests; resistance to breathing and the filtering area ; summary. pp. 26-40.

Routine Matter.-As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE, VOL. XXVI, NO. 12, DECEMBER 1926. (The Department of Labour, Canada.)

Special Articles: (1) The Coal Mining Dispute in Great Britain. pp. 1193-1194. (2) Minimum Wages for Women in Quebec—Board Issues first order, governing laundries, dye-works, etc., in Montreal and district. p. 1195. (3) Annual Report of British Ministry of Labour.—Industrial relations; employment; unemploy-ment insurance; trade boards; labour statistics; international labour division; training of the unemployed; temporary functions arising out of the war. pp. 1196 and 1197 (4) Imperial Conference and State-Aided Empire Settlement. pp. 1198 and 1199. (5) Alberta Federation of Labour: Summary of Proceedings of the Eleventh Convention held in Calagur.—Workmen's compensation; mines act; minimum wages; other legislation; resolutions

Calgary.—Workmen's compensation; mines act; minimum wages; other legislation; resolutions, pp 1206-1208. (6) Occupational Diseases.—Reference manual published by the Department of Health of Ontario-

Reporting of occupational diseases, compensation of occupational diseases, diagnosis of disease harmful substances and conditions; the special disease hazards of occupation—, pp. 1216-1218.

111. 1.2

FEB., 1922

LABOUR GAZETTE

(i) Union Is ages and Hours of Labour in the United States. pp. 1239 and 1240. Routine Matter, - As in previous issues.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW-VOL, XXIII, NO. 3. SEPTEMBER 1926 (U. S. Department of Labor, Washington.)

Special Articles : (1) Co-operative Home Ownership in the United States .- Types of dwellings provided; groups undertaking co-operative housing; cost of co-operative dwellings; ownership; cost of property owned. pp. 1-6.

(2) Labor Productivity and Labor Costs in Cotton Manufacturing.—Manufacturing processes; (2) Labor Production of and Edoor Costs in Conton Manufacturing, "Manufacturing processes;
 production of yarn; production of cloth; finishing department; summary; difficulties of survey, details of yarn production; details of cloth production; details of cloth finishing. pp. 7-18.
 (3) Extent of Primary Poverty in England, 1913 and 1924. pp. 21-25.
 (4) Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labor Conference.—Eighth session—inspection

 (4) Eighth and Winth Sessions of the International Labor Conference.—Eighth session—inspection of emigrants; ninth session—seamen. pp. 27 and 28.
 (5) Final Report on Benzol Poisoning of National Safety Council Committee.—Poisonous effects of benzol—acute benzol poisoning, chronic benzol poisoning; extent of the hazard and conditions in factories using benzol; extent of early benzol poisoning under different working conditions. protective measures. pp. 39-44.

(6) Co-operation in forcign countries.—Belgium; Bulgaria; Finland; Netherlands; Norway, Poland; Russia; Sweden. pp. 56-61.
 (7) Profit Sharing and Labor Copartnership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1925.—Types

of schemes and bonuses paid; schemes discontinued in 1925; trend of profit sharing movement; pp. 62-64.

pp. 02-04.
(8) Report on Outdoor Recreation for Industrial Workers. pp. 65 and 66.
(9) Wages and Hours of Labor in the Blast-Furnace, Open-Hearth, and Bar-Mill Departments of the Iron and Steel Industry, 1926. pp. 75-92.
(10) Changes in Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor 1913-1926. pp. 92-114.
(11) Earnings and Hours in the Pottery, Brick, Glass, and Other Industries.—Average weekly weight a part of the port of the port of the pottery.

(11) Earnings and Hours in the Follery, Drice, Glass, and Other Industries.—Average weekly earnings; normal weekly hours of labor; hours actually worked and average hourly earnings; extent of short time. pp. 117-121.
(12) Eight Hour Act for the English Coal-Mining Industry. pp. 121 and 122.
(13) Trend of Salaries and Wages in Sweden, 1913 to 1925. pp. 122 and 123.
(14) Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries, 1913 to June 1926. pp. 172-174.

(15) Review of Labor Agreements of 1925. pp. 178-180. Routine Matter.-As in previous issues.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW-VOL. XIV, NO. 5. (International Labour Office, Geneva.)

Special Articles : (1) The Constitutionality of Labour Legislation in the United States of America : I. by William Gorham Rice, Jr. (Law School, University of Winconsins, U. S. A.).—Judicial supremacy : the conflict between the United States and the States—(a) laws relating to workmen's injuries (b) child labour laws ; the conflict between State and individual—(a) prohibition and licensing (b) incidents of employment other than wages. pp. 619-639.

(2) The Conciliation and Arbitration of Industrial Disputes : I. The Nature of Conciliation and Arbitration.—The nature and importance of industrial disputes—the importance of industrial disputes, the nature of industrial unrest ; the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes—(1) the nature of conciliation, (2) the nature of enquiry, (3) the nature of arbitration, (4) wage determination. pp. 640-659.

(3) Collective Labour Agreements in Italian Agriculture : I.-General conditions-farming in Italy, types of farm and corresponding categories of workers ; legal theory and history of agricultural labour contracts—legal nature of the various forms of contract, the history of agricultural collective labour agreements; guarantees for the observance of contracts. pp. 660-685.

(4) Unemployment in Russia, 1917-1925.—Unemployment during the communist period; rural overpopulation and the problem of unemployment; the growth of unemployment after the introduction of the new economic policy; unemployment to-day; the future. pp. 686-711.

(5) Sickness Insurance in Palestine.—The problem of sickness insurance; establishment of voluntary sickness fund—organisation, membership, members contributions, benefits, organisation of medical service, income and expenditure, other activities. pp. 720-725.

(6) Apprenticeship in Japanese Factories.—Legislation—legal provisions, penalties; statistics: conditions of apprenticeship. pp. 725-728.

(7) Native Labour in Kenya.—Labour supply and demand; recruiting; wages; health; inspection; compulsory labour. pp. 728-731. Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

550



LABOUR GAZETTE

Current Notes From Abroad

Kt ----

FFB . 1927

UNITED KINGDOM

At the beginning of December about 450,000 workpeople in coalmining industry continued to be involved in the stoppage of work which began on 1st May. During the first three weeks of December the majority of these workpeople resumed work, the date of resumption varying in different cases. The aggregate number of working days lost by workpeople taking part in this dispute was about three million in December, making a total of nearly 146 million days lost during the whole period of the stoppage.

Apart from the coalmining dispute, the number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as in progress in December, was 15. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 3,000, and the estimated aggregate duration of such disputes in December was about 14,000 working days.

During the whole of 1926, 313 disputes causing a stoppage of work were reported to the Department. These disputes involved about 23 million workpeople in a loss of nearly 163 million working days. Almost the whole of this loss was due to the coalmining dispute and the general strike. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, January 1927.)

At 1st January 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 75 per cent. above that of July 1914, as compared with 79 per cent. a month earlier and 75 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the average percentage increase over the prewar level declined from 69 per cent. at 1st December to 67 per cent. at 1st January, but the greater part of the decline in the general average was due to the reductions in the prices of coal during December. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, January 1927.)

* OTHER COUNTRIES

Statistics recently issued by the National Insurance Office of Germany show that in the year 1924, 80,920 persons suffered accidents entitling them to compensation, against 76,728 in the preceding year : the increase affecting both men and women workers. Most of the accidents to women workers take place in agriculture, where there were 10,800 cases, against 2,600 in industry. In industry, most accidents occur to women engaged in the metal industry ; then come the chemical industry, the printing industry, the building industry, the textile trades, the food, drink and tobacco trades, commerce and communications etc. (From "Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions," Amsterdam, January 6, 1927.)

LABOUR GAZETTE

By the promulgation of the Labour Courts Act of 23rd December 1926, which comes into force on 1st July 1927, jurisdiction in labour matters in Germany has been reorganised and placed on a uniform basis.

Hitherto the labour tribunals have been the Trade Courts, the Merchants' Courts, the Guild Arbitration Tribunals and the Labour Chambers of the Conciliation Boards.

The Trade Courts consisted of the communal trade courts and the State trade courts in the Rhineland. The last named are purely autonomous bodies, entirely unconnected with the Department of Justice. The Trade and Merchants' Courts outside the Rhineland are communal institutions, and they also have no connection with the Department of Justice. The Guild Arbitration Tribunals are internal institutions of the various craft guilds. The presidents must not be ordinary judges and need not possess administration and the economic interests concerned.

All these tribunals will be replaced by the new Labour Courts, which are not to be under the State or communal administration, but under the State Department of Justice.

According to a declaration by Mr. Sitzler, Ministerial Director, 800 tribunals are being created, for which an expenditure of 2,000,000 marks will be required. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, January 24, 1927.)

* * * * * *

The Colombia Chamber of Representatives recently adopted on second reading a Bill concerning the weekly rest which had already been approved by the Senate.

The Chamber dealt in the course of its last session with the cost of living, and passed an Act authorising, under special conditions, the entry into the country of certain foodstuffs.

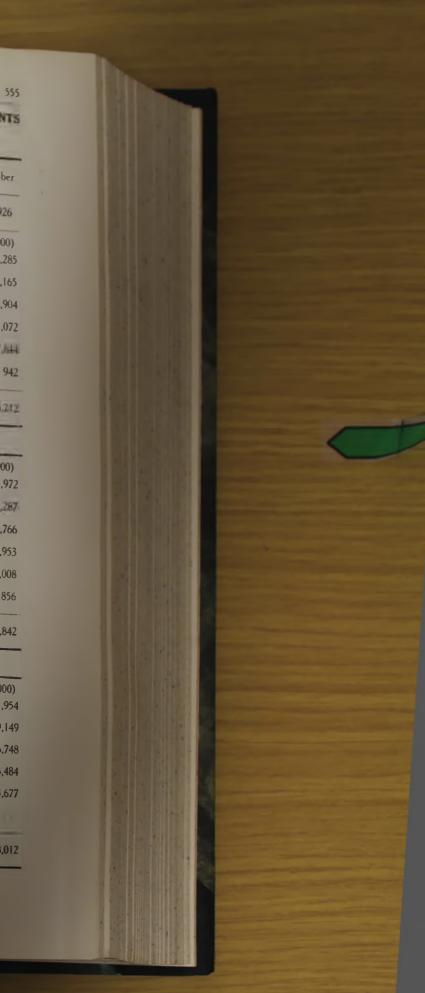
Legislation was passed relating to the protection of children and the regulation of women's work in industrial undertakings.

The Chamber also adopted a Waste Land Act, according to which unemployed workers in the big towns who wish to acquire land are to receive small lots of waste land, agricultural implements, seeds, and a subsidy of 300 pesos to enable them to begin work on the land. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, January 24, 1927.)

MO R 18-6

554	-			GAZETTE		-
PRINCI	PAL TR	ADE DISI	PUTES	N PROGR	ESS IN JANUA	FID 192
Name of concern	Approv	ork-people volved	Date wh	en diapute	Cause	KY 1527
and locality	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		Renda
Textile Trades			1927	1927		
I. The Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mill, Barsi.	684		2 Jan.	11 Jan.	The stoppage of the extra allow- ances of 35 per cent. and 30 per cent. to piece and time workers respec- tively.	favour of the
2. The Viram- gaum Spinning and Manufac- turing Co., Ltd., Viramgaum.	250		10 Jan.	20 Jan.	Proposal to reduce rates,	Strike trike Isvour de employers
3. The Madhowji Dharamsi Mill, Foras Road, Bombay.	18		11 Jan.	19 Jan.	Reduction of Staff.	Strike end d Isrour de employers,
4. The Emperor Edward Mill, Reay Road, Mazagon, Bom- bay.		2,273	16 Jan.		Alleged reduc- tion in the rates of wages.	
. The Rajpur Mills, Co., Ltd., Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	85		17 Jan.	18 Jan.	Damaged cloth given in lieu of wages.	favour of employers

DETAILED STA	TEMEN	IT OF T (OR NU B	'HE JME	QUANT BERS) O	GAZET	POUNI	DS) AND	THE C	OUNT
Count	or Numb	er		Moot	of Dece	mber	9 months	ended De	cember
Quant				1925	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
		Pounds		(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
1 to 10				6,638	4,428	7,485	50,520	44,406	(000) 63,28
N. 11 to 20		**		21,005	13,463	20,519	164,333	140,765	169,16
Non- 21 to 30	511		- •	14,047	9,004	13,361	119,426	99,665	127,90
Nos. 31 to 40			•	1,217	1,059	1,532	11,244	9,381	15,07
Above 40				562	479	965	4.028	3,508	
Walle, Hr.				10	72	106	96	369	7,84
_		Total		43,479	28,505	43,968	349,647	298,094	94
	*		-	BOMBA	Y CITY		-		1
-		Pounds		(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	~.	.,	••	5,937	3,408	6,528	44,623	37,455	(000) 55,97
Nos. 11 to 20			•••	14,809	6,319	14,017	112,700	79,803	115,28
Nos. 21 to 30			•••	8,638	3,981	7,702	73,815	54,710	77,76
Nos. 31 to 40		**	۰.	694	338	7 67	6,275	3,981	6,95
Above 40			•••	370	179	353	2,378	1.678	3,00
₩aste etc.	••	,,		3	63	96	25	290	856
		Total		30,451	14,288	29,463	239,816	177,917	259,84
			-	AHMED	ABAD				
N 1, 10		Pounds	5	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	11	- 0-	••	232	352	273	1,843	2,267	1,95
No. 11 to 20		**	•••	2,991	3,784	3,354	27,643	33,9 06	29,14
Nos. 21 to 30		**	•••	4,245	3,757	4,274	34,385	34,642	36,74
Nos. 31 to 40	17	0	••	404	622	635	3,708	4,011	6,48
Above 40	1.00	**	•••	149	227	454	1,249	1,277	3,67
Waste, etc.		"		1.00			-		
		Total		8,021	8,742	8,990	68,828		-



LABOUR GAZETTE

FEB., 1921 DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS) AND DESCRIPTION BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

556

Description			Mor	oth of De	cember	9 mont	ths and the	Gereni
			1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	
Grey & bleached piece-goods- Khadı Chudders Dhoties Drills and jeans Cambrics and lawns Printers Shirtings and long cloth T. cloth, domestics, and	-Pou	nds	(000) 1,906 1,453 5,756 1,020 23 444 9,011	(000) 986 1,001 5,968 474 84 243 6,347	(000) 3 011 1,523 7,668 1,278 38 175 7,711	12,659 53,332 8,561	(000)	10,49 14,28 67,64 9,21 26 1,41
sheetings Tent cloth Other sorts		2 1	1,021 239 598	818 115 522	1,587 295 439	9,209 1,635 4,729	8,991 1,183 4,306	12,09
Trial	91	•	21,471	16,558	23,725	179,244	174,282	3,89
Coloured piece-goods Grey and coloured goods.	**	•••	9,793	5,415	11,911	79,214	68,797	209,62
other than piece-goods Hosiery Miscellancous Cotton goods mixed with		0	169 21 154	134 41 102	191 24 276	1.417 140 1.376	1,817 187 1,374	89,420 2,043 191
silk or wool	15		30	62	204	93	426	2,162
Grand Total	**	••	31,638	22,312	36,331	261 4#4	240 283	304,905

BOMBAY CITY

Grey & bleached piece-goods-	Pour	nda	(000)	10000	A DE NOR	TRANSPORT OF A PARTY OF	No. of Concession, Name	
Khadi			(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	1
Chudders	- 3	• •	010	551	2,547	8,506	7,273	(000)
Dhotis			1	427	959	8,013	8,481	14,512
Drills and jeans			941	907	2,273	15,763	15,928	9,911
Cambrics and lawns			11	366	1,189	7,671	5,556	20,811
Printers			7	. 4	6	399	203	8,449
Shirtings and long cloth			6,625	3,795	5 021	32	19	41
T. cloth, domestics, and			-,	5,115	5,921	52,465	49,003	64,456
sheetings	11		788	389	1,098	7 207	1	01,400
Tent cloth Other sorts	M	• •	87	68	259	7,387	6,103	8,600
Other sorts	10.	• •	282	191	264	620 2,040	693	888
т. т.						2,040	1,684	2,171
Total			12,689	6,698	14,516	102,896	0.0.0	
Coloured piece-goods					- 1,510	102,090	94,943	129,839
Grey and coloured goods	**	• •	7,602	2,388	8,796	61,846	1-11-	
other than piece-goods	"	• •	162	120	180	1,359	17.204	64,262
Hosiery	57	• •			100	1,227	1.731	1,963
Miscellaneous	"	••	11	8	7	71	57	10
Cotton goods mixed with	"	••	114	67	224	1,124	1,085	48
silk or wool			29	0.0			1,005	1,755
	"	••	29	37	162	74	341	1,013
Grand Total			20 607	0.010				1,015
		••	20,607	9,318	23,885	167,370	145,421	198.880

FEB., 1927 DETAILED STATEME	NT OF OF WOV	TUE	- 1000			D) ANE mtd	DESCR	SIF 110N		
Description	1		Manaj	of Dece	mber	9 mont	ths ended December			
District			1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926		
Grey bleached piece-go Khadi	ods—Pou 	nds 	(000) 361 370	(000)	(000) 180	(000)	(000)	(000)		
Chudders Dhotis Drills and jeans Cambrics and lawns	 	•••	3,186 6 7 341	454 3,951 17 23 162	458 4,409 23 33 84	3,585 29,426 209 90	3,683 32,714 370 173	3,369 38,266 224 220		
T. cloth, sheetings Test cloth	" "	•••	1,827 213 133	1,839 347 34	1,275 412	2,142 16,646 1,664 925	1,381 16,091 2,587 417	720 14,021 2,755		
Other sorts	 Fotal "		6,653	221	110	1,743	1,798	15 935		
Coloured piece-goods			1,199	7,221	6,989	59,129	60,091 	61,091		
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods			1	1,967	1,981	9,554 7	13,360 9	15,965		
Miscellaneous Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"		36	34 31 24	15 40	69 204	129 242	142 365		
* Grand T			7,900	9,278	41 9,069	7 68,970	75 73,906	436		

		Grade		Pata and		Posee o	die ments of			Index	numbers	
	Article	Grade		Rate per	July 1914	Jan. 1926	Dec. 1926	Jan. 1927	July 1914	Jan. 1926	Dec. 1926	Jan 1927
Cereals— Rice Wheat Do. Jowari Barley Bajri		Rangoon Small-mill Delhi No. 1 Khandwa Seoni Jubbulpore Cawnpore Ghati		Md. Cwt. Candy Maund	Rs. a. p. 4 11 3 5 9 6 45 0 0 40 0 0 3 2 6 3 4 6 3 4 6	Rs. u. p. 6 6 10 8 12 0 75 1 0 61 8 0 3 14 8 4 10 6 4 15 7	Rs. s. p. 6 6 10 77 8 0 52 0 0 4 5 5(1 4 3 9 4 15 7	Kin a. p. 6 10 8 6 0 80 0 0 58 8 0 4 12 2 4 8 10 5 9 9	100 100 100 100 100 100 100	137 156 167 154 124 142 152	172 130 137 129 152	137 150 178 146 151 139
P <i>ulses—</i> Gram Turdal	Index NoCereəlis	Punjab yellow (2nd sort) Cawnpore		Maund	4 3 9 5 10 5	4 15 7 6 12 4	 5 6 4 7 9 11	5 4 8	100	147	143 127	153 125
x di das	Index No.—Pulses		1.			012 4		7 15 0	100	120	135	140
ugar	Index No.—Food grains								100	141	140	149
Sugar Do. Raw (Gul)		Mauritius Java, white Sangli or Poona		Cwt. Maund	9 3 0 10 3 0 7 14 3	$17 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 10 \ 3 \ 3$		18 0 0 9 8 5	100 100 100	167	184 128	121
ther Food—	Index No.—Sugar								100	148	156	149
Turmeric Ghe e Salt	1.4.4.1 (4.4.)	Rajapuri Deshi Bombay (black)		Maund ,,	5 9 3 45 11 5 1 7 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 5 7 74 4 7 2 0 0	7 3 4 74 4 7 1 14 0	100 100 100	188 178 149	132 163 136	129 163 128
	Index No.—Other food				····				100	172	144	140
seeds-	Index No.—All Food]				100	149	143	147
inseed apeseed oppy seed ingelly seed	11 - 11	old awnpore (brown) hite		Cwt.	8 14 6 8 0 0 10 14 0 11 4 0	10 14 0 10 8 0 1 0 14 12 0	16 8 0	10 10 0 11 1 0 16 12 0 15 12 0	100 100 100 100	122 131 122 131	116 152 131	119 138 154 140 18

Textiles Cotton- (a) Cotton, raw- Broach Oomra Dharwar Khandesh Bengal Index NoCotton, raw	Fully good Do. Saw-ginned Machine-ginned Do.	Candy 	251 0 0 222 0 0 230 0 0 205 0 0 198 0 0	352 0 0 326 0 0 286 0 0	238 0 0 221 0 0 221 0 0	246 0 0 231 0 0 229 0 0	100 100 100 100 100 100	159 159 144 154	\ \\\\\7 \\08 \\12 \\09	111	1001
(b) Cotton manufactures— Twist Grey shirtings White mulls Shirtings Long Cloth Chudders	Farl 2,(00 6,000 Liepmann's 1,500 Local made 36" × 374 yds.	Lb. Piece Lb.	0 12 9 5 15 0 4 3 0 10 6 0 0 9 6 0 9 6	1 3 6 10 12 0 9 10 0 21 0 0 1 1 6 1 0 0	0 15 6 8 12 0 8 14 0 17 4 0 0 1+ 0 0 13 6	0 15 6 8 9 0 8 14 0 17 4 0 0 13 6 0 13 0	100 100 100 100 100 100	153 181 230 202 184 168	122 147 212 166 147 142	122 144 212 166 142 137	
Index No.—Cotton manufactures Index No.—Textile—Cotton							100 100	186 174	156 140	154 140	
Other Textile	Manchow Mathow Lari	I.ь. - н	5 2 6 2 15 1	7 2 0 4 11 3	6 0 3 4 5 4	603 481	100 100	138 160	117 147	117	LABOUR
Index No.—Other Textiles .							100	149	132	135	UR
Hides and Skins Hides, Cow Do. Buffalo Skins, Goat	Do.	Lb .	2 6 1 3 4 0	1 10 2 1 1 4 2 12 9	1 12 7 1 0 6 2 7 9	1 10 6 0 13 11 2 8 6	100 100 100	141 100 224	155 96 199	143 81 202	GAZE
Index No.—Hides and Skins							100	155	150	142	E

Copper braziers Cwt. 60 8 0 59 0 0 57 8 0 56 12 0 100 98 95 94 Iron bars	Metals-												4.4
Iron bars 4 0 0 0 7 0 0 6 12 0 100 175 100 175 100 175 100 100 100 175 100 100 139 131 191 Galvanised sheets 7 12 0 10 12 0 10 2 0 10 2 0 10 2 0 100 399 131 191 156 Galvanised sheets Box 8 12 0 16 0 0 22 0 0 21 0 0 100 183 251 260 100 151 161 158 Other raw and manufactured articles— Box 8 12 0 16 0 0 22 0 0 21 0 0 100 148 142 142 142 142 Other raw and manufactured articles— 100 151 161 158 164 142 142 Ob. 100 151 161 158 Index No.—Metals 100 151 161 158 Do. 100 151 161 158 Index No.—Other raw and manifed, articles				Cwt.	60 8 0	59 0 0	57 8 0	56 12 0	100	98	95	94	
Galvanised sheets Box 9 0 0 14 4 0 14 4 0 14 4 0 14 4 0 14 4 0 14 4 0 14 4 0 14 0 100 155 16 156 Tin plates Box 8 12 0 16 0 0 22 0 0 21 0 0 100 158 156 156 Other raw and manufactured articles- Coal Index No,Metals Index Idea International articles- Imported Ton 14 12 0 21 14 0 21 0 0 21 0 0 100 148 142 142 Other raw and manufactured articles- Do. Index No,Metals International articles Internatin articles Internaticles <td>Iron bars</td> <td>- 56</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4 0 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>175</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Iron bars	- 56			4 0 0					175			
Tin plates Box 8 12 0 16 0 0 22 0 0 21 0 0 100 183 251 240 Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal 100 151 161 158 Do. Bengal, 1st Class Jhritia Ton 14 12 0 21 14 0 21 0 0 21 0 0 100 148 142 142 Do. Bengal, 1st Class Jhritia Ton 14 12 0 21 14 0 21 0 0 21 0 0 100 148 142 142 Do. Imported 19 11 6 25 0 4 24 4 11 26 0 2 100 127 123 132 Lephant Brand Case 5 2 0 9 8 0 9 12 6 9 12 6 100 100 170 175 175 Index No.—Other raw and manfed. articles 100 149 143 147 Index No.—Non-food 100 157 147 140		1.00	- · · ·	10									
Index NoMetals Other raw and manufactured articles- Coal Index NoMetals Other raw and manufactured articles- Coal Bengal, 1st Class Jh ria Ton 14 12 0 21 14 0 21 0 21 0 0 160 151 161 158 Bengal, 1st Class Jh ria Ton 14 12 0 21 14 0 21 0 21 0 100 148 142 142 Do. 19 11 6 25 0 4 24 4 11 26 0 2 100 127 123 132 Kerosene 19 11 6 25 0 4 24 4 11 26 0 2 100 127 123 132 Index NoOther raw and manfed. articles 100 170 175 175 175 Index NoNon-food 100 149 143 145				D									
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal Bengal, 1st Class Jh ria Ton 14 12 0 21 14 0 21 0 0 21 0 0 100 148 142 142 Do. Imported 19 11 6 25 0 4 24 5 11 26 0 2 100 127 123 132 Do. Imported 19 11 6 25 0 4 24 5 11 26 0 2 100 127 123 132 Index No.—Other raw and manifed, articles 100 149 141 141 Index No.—Other raw and manifed, articles 100 149 143 142 Index No.—Non-food 100 157 147 140	i in plates			Dox	812 0	16 0 0	22 0 0	21 0 0	100	183	251	240	
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal Bengal, 1st Class Jh ria Ton 14 12 0 21 14 0 21 0 0 21 0 0 100 148 142 142 Do. Imported 19 11 6 25 0 4 24 5 11 26 0 2 100 127 123 132 Do. Imported 19 11 6 25 0 4 24 5 11 26 0 2 100 127 123 132 Index No.—Other raw and manifed, articles 100 149 141 141 Index No.—Other raw and manifed, articles 100 149 143 142 Index No.—Non-food 100 157 147 140	Index No.—Meta	1.	1						100	161	161	15.00	
Do. igit i 6 21 0 4 24 3 11 26 0 2 100 127 123 132 Kerosene Imported igit i 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 100 127 123 132 Do. Index No.—Other raw and manfed. articles 100 170 175 175 Index No.—Food 100 149 143 142 Index No.—Non-food 100 157 147 146									100	151	.01	1.207	
Do. Imported 19 11 6 25 0 4 24 3 11 26 0 2 100 127 123 132 Kerosene Imported Lephant Brand Case 3 2 1 ms 4 6 0 7 7 0 7 10 6 7 10 6 100 175 175 Do. Index No.—Other raw and manfed. articles Imported Imp	Coal .		Bengal, 1st Class Jh - ria	Ton	14 12 0	21 14 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	100	148	142	142	
Do. Chester Brand Case 5 2 0 9 8 0 9 12 6 9 12 6 100 185 191 101 Index No.—Other raw and manfed. articles 100 158 158 160 Index No.—Food 100 149 143 142 Index No.—Non-food 100 157 147 146	Do.			2.5		25 0 4			100			132	
Index No.—Other raw and manfed. articles </td <td></td>													
Index No —Food 100 149 143 142 Index No.—Non-food 100 157 147 146			Chester Brand	Case	520	980	9 12 6	912 6					
Index No.—Food 100 149 143 147 Index No.—Non-food 100 157 147 146				* * * *					FOO	158	158	1 ciO	
Index NoNon-food 100 157 147 146									100	149	143	142	
General Index No									100	157	147	1.460	
	General Index No.								100	154	146	146	-
									1				35

(1) Quotation for Sholapur quality.



WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI*

						Prices in the	month of			Index	Numbers	
	Article		Grade	Rate per	July 1914	Jan, 1926	Dec. 1926	Jan. 1927	July 1914	Jan. 1926	Dec. 1926	Jan. 1927
Consult - Hire Where, white white Jowari Barley	:: :: :: ::	···	Larkona No. 3 5% bailey, 3% dut, 92% red 5% barley, 3% dut, 92% red barley, 1 2% barley, 12% dirt Export quality 3% dirt	Candy 	Rs. a. p. 39 0 0 31 8 0 31 4 0 32 8 0 32 4 0 25 8 0 26 8 0	Rs. e. p. (1) 59 12 0 50 0 0 49 0 0 51 8 0 50 8 0 44 0 0 32 0 0	Rs a. p (3) 59 4 0 39 8 0 39 10 0 40 12 0 40 12 0 40 14 0 34 8 0 36 0 0	Rs. a. p (3) 56 4 0 39 10 0 44 8 0 40 14 0 35 0 0 36 0 0	100 100 100 100	153 159 157 158 157 173 121	152 125 127 125 127 135 136	144 137 127 137 127 137 137 136
	Index No.—Cere	alı							100	154	132	135
Pulses— Gram			1 ¹⁰ 0 dirt	Candy	29 8 0	40 8 0	40 0 0	6 8 0	100	137	136	137
Sugar- Sugar ''				. Cwt.	9 2 0 8 1 6	15 10 0 14 12 0	17 8 0 15 14 C	17 2 0 15 6 0	100 100	171 182	192 196	188 190
	Index NoSugar		1.44						100	177	194	189
Other lood— Salt		11		Bengal Maund	2 2 0	1 11 0	1 10 3	1 10 6	100	79	77	78
Oilseeds— Cotton seed Rapeseed, bold Gingelly	ii.		3% admixture Black 9% admixture	Maund Candy "	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	/	3 15 0 1 [°] O		129 137 135	132 148	146 147
Ind Jute bags	lex No.—Oilseeds	в	. Fapilie J	/		/	0 0 / 53 0					FEB., 1927

	Textiles Cotton (a) Cotton, raw			Sind		Maund.	20 4	6	1	30 4 0	1	24	201	25 1	2 0	100	149	119	127	FEB
	(b) Cotton manufactures Drills Shirtings		-	Pepperill Liepmann's		Piece.	10 10	3 6 2 0	1	16 12 0 21 0 0		18	4 0 0 0	14	6 0 8 0	100	183 207	139 178	141 173	1927
	Index No.—Cotton r	nanufactures														100	195	159	157	
	Index No.—Texti	le:-Cotton														100	180	145	147	
(Other Textiles—Wool			Kandahar		Maund.	28	0 0		40 0	0	3.3	0 0	3	0	0 100	143	118	125	
1	Hides- Hides, dry			Sind Punjab		Maund. "		4 (° 4 (°		15 0 15 0	0 0	14 14	8 0 8 0	14	12	0 100 0 100	71 71	68 68	69 69	LA
	Index 1	No.—Hides		1105		• ••••								1		100	71	68	69	ABOUR
λ	<i>Metals</i> Copper Braziers Steel Bars ,, Plates					Cwt. ''	60 8 3 14 4 6	0		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		59 6 6 1	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array} $	6	8 0 4 0 0 0	100 100 100	104 168 157	98 161 154	97 161 160	GAZET

LABOUR GAZETTE

Index No.—Metals .	100						100	143	138	139	TE
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal Kerosene	Chester Brand	Case 2 Time	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22 0 0 9 10 0 7 8 0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	100 100 100	134 183 165	138 188 169	138 188	
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles							100	161	165	165	
Index No.—Food							100	150	139	140	
Index No.—Non-food]				100	144	137	137	
General Index No				/			100	147	138	138	

Argust 146 100 158 183 149 140 184 206 144 159 155 165 165 161 155 165 165 161 155 165 165 165 165 161 155 161 155 161 155 161 155 161 155 161 155 161 155 161 155 161 155 161 155 161 155 161 155 161 155 161 155 164 157 160 157 160 160 157 160 160 157 160 <t< th=""><th>Month</th><th>Cereals</th><th>Pulses</th><th>Sugar</th><th>Other food</th><th>Index No., food</th><th>Kil- sweds</th><th>Raw cotton</th><th>Cotton mass- factures</th><th>Other textiles</th><th>Hides and skins</th><th>Metala</th><th>Other raw end manu- factured articles</th><th>Index No non-Josed.</th><th>General Indea No.</th><th></th></t<>	Month	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other food	Index No., food	Kil- sweds	Raw cotton	Cotton mass- factures	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metala	Other raw end manu- factured articles	Index No non-Josed.	General Indea No.	
	January 1925 January February March Angust September October November 1926 January February March June 1926 January March April June June September November December November December November December November December November Decembe	153 165 154 149 149 141 141 144 143 147 143 147 147 147 148 144 148 144 150 146 150 145 143	102 106 999 104 102 100 104 101 111 128 122 119 117 117 119 123 128 128 128 133 130 129 133 131	174 174 175 177 179 160 159 158 159 151 161 148 148 148 148 148 148 150 156 156 156 156 156	267 231 219 193 176 181 184 183 176 178 175 168 175 168 172 158 152 156 153 148 148 146 144	173 172 164 157 155 148 149 149 155 149 143 144 143 144 148 145 148 143 143	143 142 136 137 144 140 140 156 130 133 129 127 129 127 129 127 131 137 142 140 132 131 133	210 209 199 187 190 182 184 (a)191 169 159 154 150 (a)144 138 138 141 144 149 149 149 149	216 213 212 211 215 209 208 205 203 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195	168 166 158 143 144 144 155 153 152 148 149 147 145 143 131 130 130 133 132	118 148 145 145 153 159 161 141 155 149 155 153 147 171 155 144 147 155 144 147	165 163 160 163 157 153 153 153 153 154 154 155 150 151 151 151 151 151 149 149 150	159 159 155 155 155 157 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 155 155 155	172 174 174 169 170 167 163 167 164 (a) 164 155 156 (a) 154 155 151 151 154 159 150 151 151 154 155 155 155 155 155 155 155	175 175 175 165 164 160 158 160 157 (a) 158 160 157 (a) 158 160 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154	LABOUR GAZETTE FER

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

10

(a) Revised Squares from Chauber 1925 to March 1

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	(Bombay)	United Kingdom	Canada	-	New In	aly (Roser)	Belgium		headmention	Senth Abrica	(rame U. 8 (Paris) Buy	B min
Items included in the index	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent	-	Food, fuel, rent	Food and rest	Food, clothing, fusl, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, host, light, rent and miscel- keneous.	F end, clothung, light, Lool and min- cellaneous	t and, shitting room and ma shipneous	Freed, chilling, heating, lighting and reat	collaneous	Internation of	Temeste Temeste
1914 July 1915 1916 1917 1917 1918 1918 1920 1920 1921 1922 1923 1925 1925 November November 1926 November 1926 1927 1928 1929 1920 1920 1920 1920	100 104 106 118 149 186 190 177 165 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155	100 125 146 180 203 252 219 184 184 184 184 184 173 173 173 173 175 177 177	100 97 102 130 146 155 150 155 140 140 140 140 152 154 155 154	(a) 100 (f) 119 115 116 118 118 118 119 119 119 119 119	(k) 100 (7) 106 117 128 144 157 157 159 (7) 169 159 (7) 169 161	(J) 100 99 116 146 197 205 (J) 427 517 517 517 517 517 517 517 517 517 51	(J) 100 455 577 577 574 577 577 577 577	(A) 100 (A) 117 145 233 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 276 274 274	(+) 100 119 140 140 229 200 156 166 166 166 167 165 167 167		1 CU: () 288 (m) 841 (m) (m) 107 (m) 114	(a) 100 (m) 114 124 124 124 124 124 124 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125

**	Inde			155	166	150	161		650	579	216	162	191	485	195	
	August			155	170	150		163	642	617			130			
	September			155	172	149	199		657	100		14.4	110	6.94		
	October			155	174	143			4.92	6-1	940	1.0	107			
-	November			150	170	623			44	PL-1	218	100				
	December			144	179	0.24			657	730						
1927	January	0.0		15	175											
- 10	February			155												
			_			0.000	and the second s	ALC: N	2422							

(a) From 1918 in 1918 in the second quarter. (b) First half of 1914, 1c) April 1914, (c) From 1914 and formers are given. (c) June 1914 - 100. (f) Assesses to 1914 - 100.

Country	India (Bombay)	Anna	China (Stanghai)	(Batavia)	Australia	Egypt (Cairo)	United Kingdom (1)	France	Holland	Norway	Sweden	Canada (b)	United States of (3)
No. of articles	44	56	147	t	92	26	150	45	48	100	47	236	404
1913 Average 1915 916 917 918 919 919 920 921 922 223 224 225 January April April June July August September October November December January February March April May January February March August November December November December August <	* 100 236 236 216 199 187 187 187 187 183 173 173 173 173 165 164 160 158 (6) 154 (6) 154 (6) 154 (6) 154 (6) 154 151 151 151 151 154 148 149 147 46 46 166	100 96 97 117 196 236 259 200 199 207 214 210 202 203 204 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 194 192 188 184 181 177 179 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177	(d) 100 152 152 150 140 156 156 156 157 160 159 158 157 163 160 160 160 160 159 158 158 158 163 164 163 164 163 164 163 164 164 165 156 156 158		100 106 147 138 153 178 228 175 162 179 173 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	(*) 100 102 124 169 207 226 299 180 146 131 143 157 161 155 151 151 151 151 152 153 145 140 134 134 134 134 134 134 133 128 129 129 129 129 129	100 307 1979 1599 166 1711 169 166 163 159 158 158 158 158 158 155 155 154 153 151 144 144 144 144 145 152 152 	100 102 140 188 2029 356 509 345 327 419 489 514 513 520 543 557 556 557 556 633 634 636 632 650 688 838 738 838 769 787 751 6-4	100 109 146 2276 3704 2276 3704 160 151 156 156 156 155 155 155 155	(a) 100 (c) 115 233 345 345 345 228 233 269 279 281 226 267 267 260 258 2258 2254 2254 221 2217 2217 2217 2218 2214 2217 2218 2214 2214 2211 204 196 195 196 195 196 195 196 195 195	(f) 100 116 145 185 244 334 3347 2411 162 157 155 164 164 164 164 166 158 159 160 154 158 159 150 154 145 145 145 145 145 145 145	152 / 1	100 101 127 127 1265 147 1206 147 154 154 154 156 157 166 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158

		RETAIL	FOOD	INDEX	NUMBE	RS FOI	R INDIA	AND	FOREIG	N COU	P.CHIE.	8					FEB.
Name of country	India	United King- dom	Cunada	South Africa	Austra- lia	New Zealand	United States of	France (b)	Italy	Belgium	Finland	Ho'land	Norway	Sweden	Den-	Switzer- land	1927
No. of articles	17	20	29	18	46	59	43	13	9		37	27		51			
No. of stations	Bom- bay	630	60	9	30	25	51	Paris	Rome	59	21	Amster- dam	30	49	100	23	
914 July	. 100 1005 105 1105 142 188 1784 160 148 151 152 147 147 146 148 149 151 150 150 150 150 150 152 153 152 153 152 153 152 153	100 132 161 204 210 209 258 220 162 162 166 166 166 166 166 166 166 167 170 172 172 172 172 172 172 172 172 175 168 169 169 169 167	100 105 114 157 156 186 186 187 187 187 187 184 141 141 146 146 146 147 151 155 154 155 154 155 155 155 155 155	(a) 100 116 128 134 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 11	100 131 130 126 131 141 148 164 148 155 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156	100; 112 119 127 139 144 164 164 164 164 164 164 152 155 156 156 155 156 155 156 155 155 155	100 98 109 143 164 186 215 139 144 145 159 158 162 161 158 157 154 157 154	100 122 133 206 207 306 207 321 306 207 207 321 306 207 321 306 207 321 306 207 321 306 207 207 321 306 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207	(c) 100 95 111 203 206 318 402 459 602 459 602 621 643 646 646 646 646 646 645 654 654 654 654	197	100 	(a) 100 142 176 211 211 211 140 130 140 140 138 149 152 151 148 148 148 145 (f)175 172 163 168 164 	0 100 160 2144 279 289 319 295 233 218 248 261 260 254 248 223 2254 248 2254 248 2254 248 221 212 205 219 219 254 244 246 269 254 246 269 254 269 269 254 269 254 269 269 254 269 269 279 269 254 269 269 269 254 269 269 269 269 269 269 254 269 269 269 269 269 269 269 269	268 310 297 232 179 160	100 128 146 166 187 233 233 (c) 188 (c) 200 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210	100. <i>h</i>) 119 <i>i</i>) 141 178 225 210 245 210 157 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165	UAZETTE

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES	OF	FOOD IN	DECEMBER	1926	AND	JANUARY 1	S 27
---------------------------	----	---------	----------	------	-----	-----------	-------------

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

				Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karach	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poons
	Articles		Price pe	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1926	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927
Cereals-				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ro. a. p	Ry, a. p.
Rice		11	Maund	7 8 9 <i>135</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 144	8 13 10 <i>168</i>	7 11 1	7 8 9	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	8 6 9	8 1 4 140
Wheat		-1 F		7 5 8 <i>131</i>	6 2 6 146	6 15 4 <i>148</i>	7 6 0 143	8 0 0 149	7 5 8	5 3 <i> 39</i>	6 10 8 142 -	7 1 0	800
Jowari	PT		(46)	5 12 6 133	4 11 4 <i>130</i>	5 2 7 <i>136</i>	4 4 2 <i>148</i>	5 5 4	5 11 2	4 8 1	5 0 0	4 7 7	149 5 10 9 165
Bajri		**		5 14 10 137	5 4 7 126	5 8 3 117	4 15 2 141	5 8 5	5 13 6 135	4 15 5 118	5 8 3 117	4 7 0	5 9 10
Inde	ex No.—Cer	eals		134	131	136	150	143	133	125	130	145	148
ulses—		1				-			1				
Gram	100		Maund	6 13 9 159	5 8 3 145	5 11 5 143	5 7 4 127	5 7 1	6 6 8	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 4 11	5 10 5
Turdal		. 11	••	8 6 8 144	8 12 3 <i>131</i>	10 0 0 <i>162</i>	8 11 2 149	10 2 6	8 10 7 148	8 10 5 130	B 14 3	7 15 4 136	116 10 8 5 159
Index	No.—Pulse	•	/	152	138	153	138	133	140	100		100 / .	
													- 14
				-									
ther still o Sugar (refine			Maund	14 4 7	13 1 0	13 14 7	14 8 9	15 50	14 4 7 19	1 0 1	10.7 14		10 100
Jagri (gul)				14 4 7	11 6 10			10 7 4		1 6 10 11	1 6 10 10		10 3
Ten		••	Lb.	0 15 4	0 15 7	0 15 7 200	1 <u>1</u> 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5	0 15 8 201	0 15 7	0 15 7	1 1 10	0 5

LABOUR GAZETTE

2 13 5

0 6 0

0 11 0

\$ 7 6

0 5 0 201

0 10 0

566

Milk					167	167	167	183	192	167	167	167	181
IVIIIK		••	Maund	17 9 4 191	10 0 0 225	10 0 0 200	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 191	10 0 0	10 0 0 200	13 5 4 / <i>R</i> 9	13 5 4
Ghee		•••		94 0 9 185	71 1 9 167	71 1 9	71 1 9	74 6 8	96 6 10	71 1 9	71 1 9	08 4	74 6 B 144
Potatoes	••			8 5 4 <i>18</i> 6	8 3 3 <i>151</i>	10 0 0	9 6 7 235	5 11 5	9 8 5	4 7 I 82	8 0 0 210	B 14 B 227	·· U S
Onions	•••	••		7 2 3	4 4 3	5 0 0 250	6 10 8 267	210	7 2 3	4 2 1	\$ 11 \$ 2005	6 10 B 267	4 0 11
Cocoanut oil				28 9 2 113	25 9 7 104	32 0 0 <i>160</i>	32 0 0 120	28 1 1	28 9 2 //3	25 1 7 102	32 0 0 /60	30 7 7	20 1 1
Index NoOthe Jood	rr articles of			198	177	180	173	159	202	170	176	171	150
Index No.—All fo (unuversh	ood articles hted)			177	162	166	164	152	179	156	11.2	HE	154

3 <u>3</u> 6 151

0 8 2 *158*

0 12 2 *182*

Maund

Seer

• • • • •

••

Salt

Beef

Mutton

2 0 0 *152*

0 9 0 *180*

0 10 0 167

2 4 7

0 6 2 103

0 10 0 167

3 9 5 *161*

0 5 0 *201*

0 10 0 *167*

2 13 5 *151*

0 6 0

0 || 0 *|83*

3 5 0

0 8 2 *1 58* 2

0 12 10 *192*

2 0 0

0 9 0 150

0 10 0

2 4 7

0 6 2

0 10 0