

LABOUR GAZETTE

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY
BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House rent	Cost of living
1923	124	116	124	187	147	161	225	172	153
..	132	116	130	189	152	161	219	172	152
1924	133	120	131	192	154	161	224	172	156
January	128	119	128	190	151	161	229	172	154
February	127	115	126	184	147	163	229	172	154
March	122	112	121	180	143	163	230	172	150
April	121	113	120	181	143	166	227	172	150
May	124	112	123	186	147	166	227	172	153
June	128	115	127	191	151	166	229	172	157
July	135	125	134	192	156	166	231	172	161
August	136	124	135	191	156	166	229	172	161
September	135	124	134	193	156	167	224	172	161
October	135	126	134	196	157	167	214	172	161
November	135	126	134	196	156	167	214	172	160
December	134	123	133	196	156	167	214	172	160
1925	131	124	130	189	152	165	209	172	157
January	134	123	133	185	152	166	210	172	157
February	139	128	138	183	155	165	207	172	159
March	137	128	136	181	153	165	207	172	158
April	133	122	132	182	151	165	207	172	156
May	130	119	129	184	149	165	198	172	154
June	136	119	134	183	152	165	192	172	157
July	126	119	125	184	147	165	191	172	152
August	125	118	124	182	146	165	188	172	151
September	128	121	128	182	146	165	192	172	153
October	129	132	129	182	149	165	185	172	153
November	132	137	133	183	151	165	176	172	155
December	132	137	133	183	151	165	176	172	155
1926	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	155
January	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	155
February	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	155
March	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	155
April	132	133	132	180	150	165	175	172	153
May	133	138	133	177	150	164	170	172	153
June	133	139	134	182	152	164	162	172	155
July	134	145	135	187	155	164	160	172	157
August	135	141	136	181	153	164	160	172	155
September	135	145	136	179	152	164	160	172	155
October	135	150	136	180	153	164	159	172	155
November	133	152	135	180	152	164	156	172	154

LABOUR GAZETTE

The Labour Gazette is a journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters generally affecting labour.

Vol. VI]

BOMBAY, DECEMBER, 1926

[No. 4

The Month in Brief

FINES IN INDUSTRY

There are still a number of replies on this subject to come in. The Labour Office would be grateful if the questionnaire and the schedules could be returned as soon as possible.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

In the textile industry as a whole the supply of labour was equal to the demand during the month of November 1926. The average absenteeism was 9.77 per cent. for Bombay City, 2.34 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 2.79 per cent. for Viramgaum, 15.06 per cent. for Sholapur and 9.83 per cent. for Broach.

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour was adequate. Absenteeism was 13.57 per cent. in the engineering workshops, 5 per cent. in the Marine Lines Reclamation of the Development Directorate, 14.76 per cent. in the Bombay Port Trust Docks and 8.80 per cent. in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust.

In the Engineering Workshops of the Karachi Port Trust the percentage absenteeism was 9.10.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX

In December 1926 the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 156 as against 154 in the preceding month. The Index Number for food articles only was 154.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Bombay was 146 for the month of November 1926.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were four industrial disputes in progress during November 1926. The number of workpeople involved was 1216 and the number of working days lost 3094.

BALANCE OF TRADE

During November 1926, the visible balance of trade, including securities, in favour of India amounted to Rs. 13 lakhs.

The Cost of Living Index for December 1926

A RISE OF TWO POINTS

Increase per cent. over July 1914 { All articles .. 56 per cent.
 { Food only .. 54 per cent.

In December 1926,* the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay City rose by two points as compared with the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914 the general index was 154 in November and 156 in December 1926. The general index was 37 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1920 and one point higher than the twelve-monthly average for 1925.

The index number for the food group recorded a rise of 2 points during the month. Rice and jowari advanced by 1 and 4 points respectively, bajri declined by 4 points while the price of wheat remained the same. Gram went up by 2 points and turdal by 6 points. Amongst other food articles, sugar (refined) was higher by 7 points but the price of ghee showed no change. Salt was cheaper by 5 points and ghee by 3 points. Potatoes registered an increase of 27 points. The "other food" index was 184 as against 180 in the preceding month.

The "fuel and lighting" index advanced by 2 points to 166 mainly due to a rise in the price of kerosene oil. The clothing group registered a further fall of 8 points thus reaching the lowest level (148) in 1926.

All items : Percentage increase over July 1914

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January ..	82	83	69	73	56	59	57	55
February ..	76	81	62	65	55	56	57	55
March ..	72	77	60	65	54	54	57	54
April ..	67	72	60	62	56	50	58	55
May ..	66	73	67	63	53	50	58	53
June ..	74	81	73	63	52	53	56	53
July ..	80	90	77	65	53	57	54	55
August ..	79	91	80	64	54	61	57	57
September ..	72	92	85	65	54	61	52	55
October ..	74	93	83	62	52	61	51	55
November ..	75	86	82	60	53	61	53	55
December ..	74	81	79	61	57	60	55	56
Yearly average ..	75	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 November 16 and December 15.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—DECEMBER

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual average price (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price x Mass Unit		
			July 1914	Nov 1926	Dec 1926	July* 1914	Nov 1926	Dec 1926
Rice	Maund	70	Rs. 5.594	Rs. 7.469	Rs. 7.547	Rs. 391.58	Rs. 528.43	Rs. 528.43
Wheat	..	21	5.502	7.354	7.354	117.47	117.47	117.47
Jowari	..	11	8.000	7.015	7.015	81.77	81.77	81.77
Bajri	..	6	4.313	6.089	6.089	47.89	47.89	47.89
Total—Cereals	582.82	775.56	781.87
Index Numbers—Cereals	100	133	134
Gram	Maund	10	4.902	6.771	6.859	43.02	67.71	68.59
Turdal	..	3	5.644	8.089	8.417	17.53	24.27	25.25
Total—Pulses	60.55	91.98	93.84
Index Numbers—Pulses	100	152	155
Sugar (refined)	Maund	2	7.420	13.893	14.287	15.24	27.39	28.57
Kan Sugar (Gul)	..	2	8.557	14.287	14.287	59.90	100.61	100.01
Tea	..	5	40.000	28.630	28.630	1.00	1.97	1.97
Bael	..	42	0.110	3.313	3.219	10.65	16.57	16.10
Mutton	..	28	0.323	0.547	0.510	9.04	15.52	14.28
Milk	..	33	0.417	0.703	0.760	13.76	23.20	25.08
Ghee	..	14	8.146	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.10	246.16
Potatoes	..	11	4.479	95.240	94.647	76.19	142.86	141.07
Onions	..	3	1.552	7.141	7.141	49.27	78.55	78.55
Coconut Oil	..	3	25.396	28.573	28.573	4.66	21.42	21.42
Total—Other food articles	12.70	14.29	14.29
Index Numbers—Other food articles	381.18	687.74
Total—All food articles	100	180
Index Numbers—All food articles	1,024.55	1,555.28
Fuel and lighting—Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.375	7.406	7.656	21.88	37.03	38.28
Firewood	Maund	48	0.792	1.281	1.281	38.02	61.49	61.49
Coal	..	1	0.542	0.797	0.787	0.54	0.80	0.79
Total—Fuel and lighting	60.44	99.32
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting	100	164
Clothing—Chudders	Lb.	27	0.594	0.938	0.813	16.04	25.33	21.95
Shirtings	..	25	0.641	0.974	0.938	16.03	24.35	23.45
T. Cloth	..	36	0.583	0.922	0.922	20.99	33.19	33.19
Total—Clothing	53.06	82.87
Index Numbers—Clothing	100	156
House-rent	Per month.	10	11.802	19.440	19.440	113.02	194.40	194.40
Index Numbers—House rent	100	172
Grand Total	1,251.07	1,931.87
Cost of Living Index Numbers.	100	154

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in November and December 1926 as compared with the price level for July 1914, which is taken as 100. The levels are calculated from the prices of articles per standard (or railway) maund or seer :-

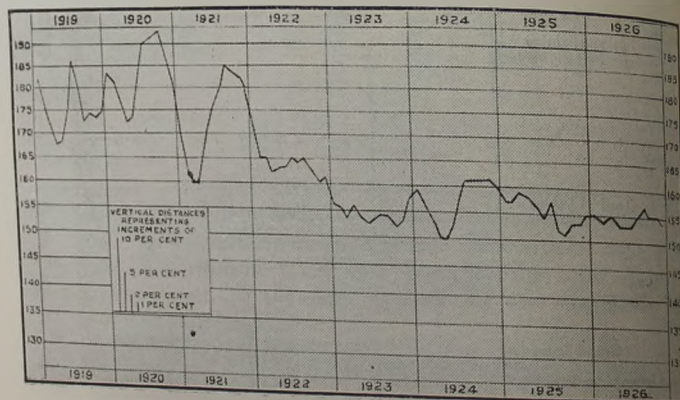
Articles	July 1914	Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Dec 1926 over or below Nov 1926	Articles	July 1914	Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Dec 1926 over or below Nov 1926
Rice ..	100	134	135	+ 1	Salt ..	100	156	151	- 5
Wheat ..	100	131	131	..	Beef ..	100	169	158	- 11
Jowari ..	100	129	133	+ 4	Mutton ..	100	169	182	+ 13
Bajri ..	100	141	137	- 4	Milk ..	100	191	191	..
Gram ..	100	157	159	+ 2	Ghee ..	100	188	185	- 3
Turdal ..	100	138	144	+ 6	Potatoes ..	100	159	186	+ 27
Sugar (refined) ..	100	180	187	+ 7	Onions ..	100	460	460	..
Raw sugar (gul) ..	100	167	167	..	Cocoanut oil ..	100	113	113	..
Tea ..	100	197	197	..	All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	152	154	+ 2

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

Rice 26, Wheat 24, Jowari 25, Bajri 27, Gram 37, Turdal 31, Sugar (refined) 47, Raw Sugar (gul) 40, Tea 49, Salt 34, Beef 37, Mutton 45, Milk 48, Ghee 46, Potatoes 46, Onions 78, Cocoanut Oil 12.

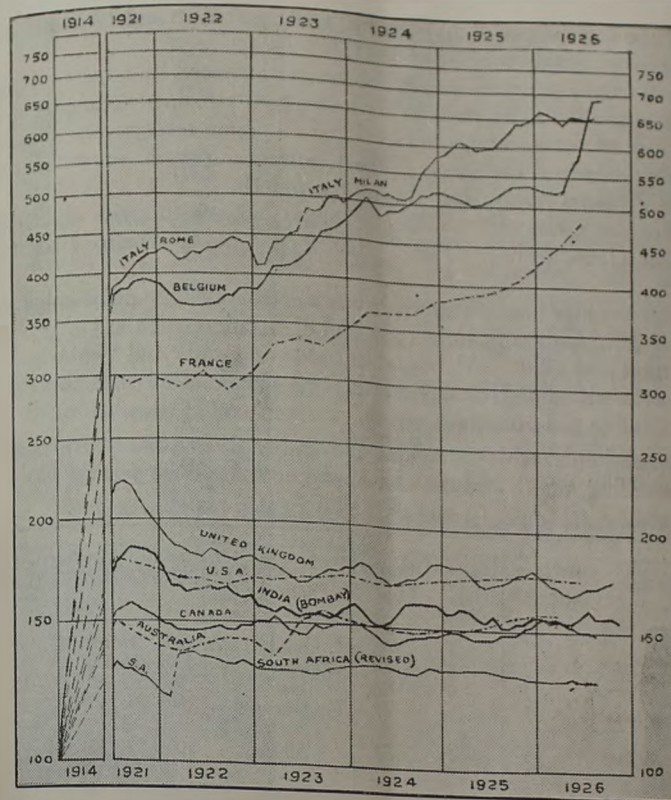
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914 its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 3 pies for all items and 10 annas 5 pies for food articles only.

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



Comparison with the Cost of Living in other Countries

The diagram on this page shows the comparative levels of the cost of living Index Nos. in Bombay and certain other world centres from the middle of 1921. The diagram is on the logarithmic scale. In considering the position and movements of the curves allowance has to be made for depreciation of currency.



The following are the sources of the Index Nos. : (1) United Kingdom—Ministry of Labour Gazette, (2) New Zealand—Census and Statistics Office, Wellington (by cable), (3) South Africa—Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics, (4) U. S. A.—Monthly Bulletin (by cable), (5) Bureau of Labor Statistics, (5) All other countries—from the Ministry of Labour Gazette, United Kingdom. The South African figures were revised in March 1922 and the dotted line shows the transition from the old to the new series. 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 class only. The actual Index Numbers for twelve world centres will be found among the tables at the end of the volume. The centres for which figures are published are India (Bombay), the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Switzerland, South Africa, France (Paris) and the United States of America. The Labour Office also maintains a register wherein the Index Numbers for all countries for which figures are available are recorded.

Wholesale and Retail Prices

1. WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

A fall of one point

In November 1926 the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 146 as against 147 in the previous month. As compared with October 1926, there was a rise of one point in the food group but the non-food group declined by 2 points. The general index number was 117 points below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and 17 points below the twelve-monthly average of 1925.

A fall of one point in cereals was counterbalanced by a rise of 4 points in pulses and the index number for food grains remained stationary at 141. The price of rice and bajri fell by 5 and 20 points respectively while that of barley remained the same. Wheat, jowari and gram advanced by 8, 16 and 7 points respectively during the month.

There was a rise of 8 points in "sugar" owing to a rise of 17 points in sugar (Java, white). The "other food" index remained stationary at 146.

Under the non-food group, there was a decrease of one point in Oilseeds of 8 points in Cotton manufactures and of 3 points each in Other textiles and Hides and skins. Metals advanced by 2 points and Other raw and manufactured articles by 8 points. The non-food average was 147 as against 149 in the preceding month.

The sub-joined table compares November 1926 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year :-

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay* 100 = average of 1925

Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with Oct 1926	+ or - % compared with Nov 1925	Groups	Nov 1925	Feb 1926	May 1926	Aug 1926	Oct 1926	Nov 1926
1. Cereals ..	7	-1	-6	1. Cereals ..	103	96	100	99	97	97
2. Pulses ..	2	+3	+4	2. Pulses ..	120	109	115	124	121	124
3. Sugar ..	3	+6	-6	3. Sugar ..	98	90	95	88	87	82
4. Other food ..	3	..	-17	4. Other food ..	90	81	79	75	75	75
All food ..	15	+1	-7	All food ..	100	92	95	94	92	93
5. Oilseeds ..	4	-1	-2	5. Oilseeds ..	96	93	99	97	96	95
6. Raw cotton ..	5	-21	-30	6. Raw cotton ..	89	79	73	79	79	62
7. Cotton manufactures ..	6	-5	-19	7. Cotton manufactures ..	94	90	88	86	80	76
8. Other textiles ..	2	-2	-14	8. Other textiles ..	99	95	93	84	87	85
9. Hides and skins ..	3	-2	-7	9. Hides & skins ..	106	105	106	88	101	99
10. Metals ..	5	+1	-2	10. Metals ..	97	97	96	94	94	96
11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	4	+5	+1	11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	101	97	92	94	96	101
All non-food ..	29	-1	-9	All non-food ..	97	93	91	89	89	87
General Index No...	44	-1	-9	General Index No.	98	93	93	91	90	90

* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 376.

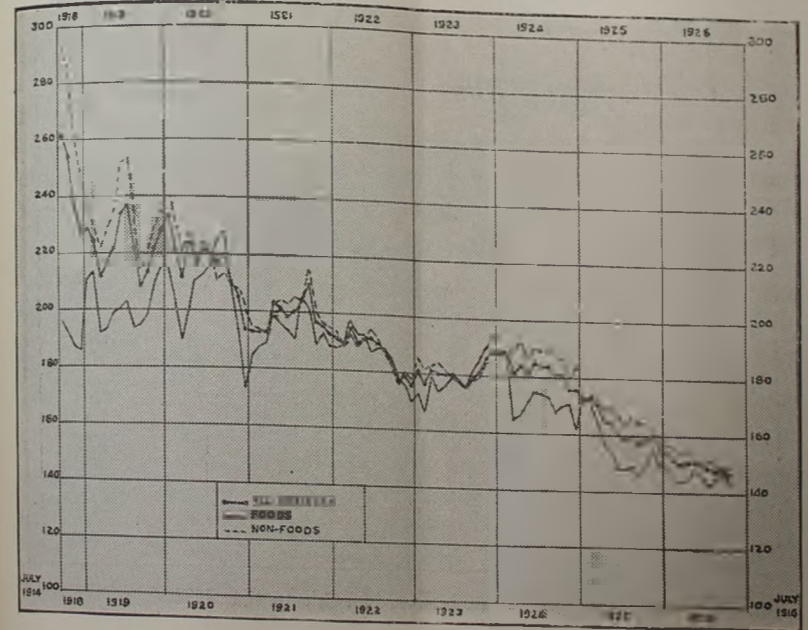
The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices :-

July 1914 = 100

	Food	Non-food	All articles
Twelve-monthly average 1918 ..	171	269	236
" " 1919 ..	202	233	222
" " 1920 ..	206	219	216
" " 1921 ..	193	201	199
" " 1922 ..	186	187	187
" " 1923 ..	179	182	181
" " 1924 ..	173	188	182
" " 1925 ..	155	167	163
Eleven-monthly " 1926 ..	145	152	150

The diagram below shows from September 1918, which was the month in which the great failure of the rains affected food-grain prices in India, the course of the changes in the Index Numbers for Foods, Non-foods and all articles in the Bombay wholesale market.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers, Bombay

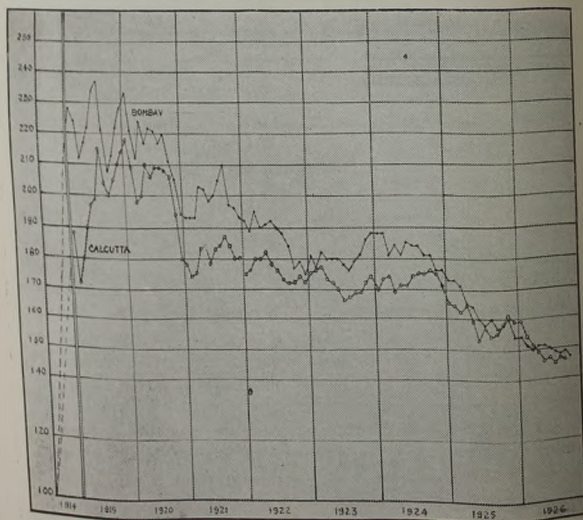


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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

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

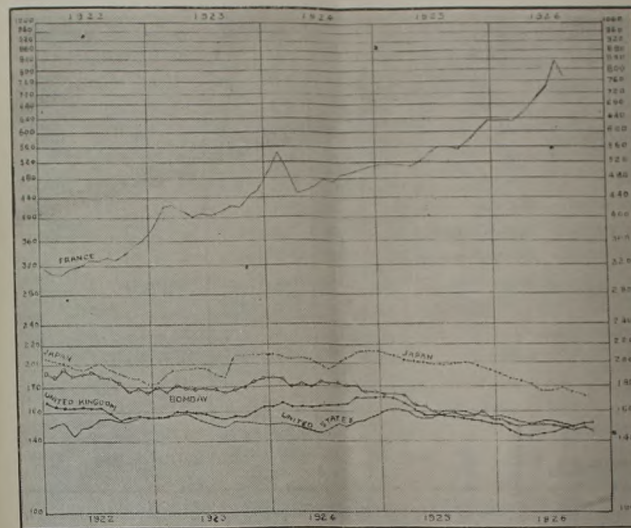
The diagram is on an arithmetic and not a logarithmic scale*



* Revised figures have been used for Calcutta since 1922.

COMPARISON WITH WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

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 fourteen other Index Numbers, including three privately published for the United Kingdom and two 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 two for the United States of America are those of Bradstreet and the Federal Reserve Board.

2. RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Equiva- lent in tolas	July 1914		Oct. 1926		Nov. 1926		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in Nov. 1926 over or below	
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	July 1914	Oct. 1926
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Paylee	212	5 10	8 0	7 11	+ 2 1	- 6 1			
	Parsi Seoni	"	204	5 10	7 6	7 6	+ 1 8	...			
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	"	196	4 3	5 8	5 6	+ 1 3	- 0 2			
Bajri	Ghati	"	208	4 7	6 9	6 4	+ 1 9	- 0 5			
Gram	Delhi	"	192	4 4	6 5	6 6	+ 2 2	+ 0 1			
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	204	5 11	8 3	8 3	+ 2 4	...			
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	1 11	1 11	+ 0 10	...			
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	2 0	2 0	+ 0 10	...			
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 4	15 4	+ 7 6	...			
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	176	1 9	2 11	2 11	+ 1 2	...			
Beef	....	Lb.	39	2 6	4 3	4 3	+ 1 9	...		
Mutton	....	"	39	3 0	5 7	5 6	+ 2 6	- 0 1		
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+ 2 2	...			
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	13 4	13 4	+ 6 3	...			
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 8	1 0	1 0	+ 0 4	...			
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	0 10	1 0	+ 0 9	+ 0 2			
Cocconut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	3 11	4 0	+ 0 5	+ 0 1			

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dadar—Dadar Station Road. | 7. Fergusson Road. |
| 2. Kumbharwada—Kumbharwada Road (North End). | 8. DeLisle Road. |
| 3. Saitan Chowki—Kumbharwada Road (South End). | 9. Suparibag—Suparibag Road. |
| 4. Elphinstone Road. | 10. Chinchpokli—Parel Road. |
| 5. Naigam—Naigam Cross Road and Development Chawls. | 11. Grant Road. |
| 6. Parel—Poisarwadi. | 12. Nal Bazaar—Sandhurst Road. |

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

The variations in prices during November 1926 as compared with the previous month were within narrow limits. Under foodgrains rice, jowari, and bajri recorded a fall of 1, 2 and 5 pies respectively while gram rose by 1 pie per paylee. Wheat and turdal showed no change. Amongst other food articles, cocconut oil and onions advanced by one and two pies respectively per seer but mutton declined by 1 pie per lb. The other articles remained practically unchanged during the month.

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

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

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

Bombay prices in October 1926 = 100

Bombay prices in November 1926 = 100

Articles	Bombay prices in October 1926 = 100					Bombay prices in November 1926 = 100				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Cereals—										
Rice ..	100	113	118	112	116	100	107	119	113	114
Wheat ..	100	78	99	96	109	100	82	99	96	102
Jowari ..	100	85	92	62	58	100	80	95	66	95
Bajri ..	100	95	103	81	59	100	85	99	84	102
Average—										
Cereals ..	100	93	103	88	106	100	89	103	90	103
Pulses—										
Gram ..	100	83	86	84	89	100	81	84	81	87
Turdal ..	100	104	124	98	110	100	107	124	98	110
Average—										
Pulses ..	100	94	105	91	100	100	94	104	90	99
Other articles of food—										
Sugar (re- fined) ..	100	87	93	97	95	100	87	93	92	95
Jagri (Gul). ..	100	80	93	70	69	100	80	93	70	69
Tea ..	100	102	112	116	107	100	102	102	116	107
Salt ..	100	67	69	108	86	100	60	69	108	87
Beef ..	100	103	65	57	69	100	103	63	57	69
Mutton ..	100	88	88	88	96	100	89	89	89	98
Milk ..	100	51	57	76	76	100	51	57	76	76
Ghee ..	100	78	75	75	88	100	76	75	75	78
Potatoes ..	100	104	102	93	79	100	105	112	93	77
Onions ..	100	57	56	67	47	100	58	51	62	45
Cocconut oil.	100	92	114	114	100	100	90	112	112	98
Average—										
Other articles of food ..	100	83	83	87	83	100	82	83	86	82
Average—										
All food articles ..	100	86	90	88	80	100	85	80	88	89

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 fell by 1 point each at Karachi and Poona, while it remained steady at Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Referring back to November 1925, it is found that in relation to Bombay the average for all food articles declined at all the four centres, there being a drop of 6 points each at Karachi and Ahmedabad, of 3 points at Sholapur and of 2 points at Poona.

Of individual articles the relative prices of rice and jowari increased at Ahmedabad and Sholapur but fell at Karachi and Poona. Wheat advanced at Karachi but declined at Poona and was steady at Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Turdal rose at Karachi, while sugar (refined) declined at Sholapur, and both were stationary at the other three centres. The relative prices of gram and cocconut oil were lower and those of tea and milk remained unchanged at all the four mofussil centres. Ghee was lower at Karachi and Poona and was steady at the remaining centres.

Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in November 4 Workpeople involved .. 1,216

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during November 1926, 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, and the diagram at the end of this article shows graphically the same facts. Table I shows the number, and magnitude of strikes in November 1926, and working days lost.

I.—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in November 1926			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Nov. 1926	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Nov. 1926
	Started before 1st Nov.	Started in Nov.	Total		
Textile	4	4	1,216	3,094
Transport	—	—
Engineering	—	—
Metal	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—
Total	—	4	4	1,216	3,094

During the month under review the number of industrial disputes was four all of which occurred in cotton mills, one each in Ahmedabad and Broach and the rest in Bombay. The number of workpeople involved in all these four disputes was 1216 and the number of working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, less workers replaced) was 3094.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, July to November 1926

	July 1926	August 1926	September 1926	October 1926	November 1926
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	4	7	3	7	4
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	2	—	—	—	—
Fresh disputes begun ..	2	7	3	7	4
Disputes ended ..	4	7	3	7	3
Disputes in progress at end ..	....	....	....	....	1
Number of workpeople involved ..	384	6,900	3,778	6,120	1,216
Aggregate duration in working days ..	661	22,457	3,558	14,358	3,094
Demands—					
Pay ..	2	4	2	4	2
Bonus ..	....	....	....	....	....
Personal ..	1	2	1	3	2
Leave and hours ..	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	1	1	....	....	....
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	....	....	....	1	....
Compromised ..	....	1	....	....	1
In favour of employers ..	4	6	3	6	2

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

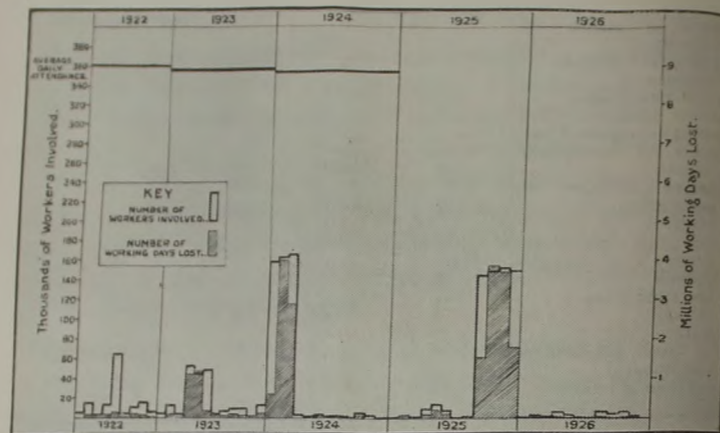
III.—Industrial Disputes—Progress for last 12 months †

Month	Number of strikes and lock-outs in progress	Aggregate duration of working days lost	Disputes settled		
			In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)
December 1925	6	1,799,343	60	20	20
January 1926	4	460	75	25	....
February	5	5,817	75	25	....
March	9	3,161	67	22	11
April	3	13,088	67	33	....
May	4	7,733	100	....	....
June	9	1,752	100	....	....
July	4	661	100	....	....
August	7	22,457	86	....	14
September	3	3,558	100	....	....
October	7	14,358	86	14	....
November	4	3,094	67	....	33
Summary for the above twelve months.	61	1,875,482	83	12	5

† This table differs from the tables published till April 1926 in three respects. Firstly, the statistics compiled here are for 12 months instead of 13 months; secondly, the last three columns give the percentages of disputes settled only; and thirdly, the last column in the old table is omitted.

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.

Effect of Industrial Disputes, Bombay Presidency



GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

The number of industrial disputes in progress in the Bombay Presidency during November 1926 was four, all of which occurred in cotton mills. The total number of workpeople involved was 1216 and the time loss amounted to 3094 working days. Two of these disputes arose over the question of pay and the rest were due to personal causes. In two of the disputes the strikers were unsuccessful while in a third a compromise was arrived at. The remaining one dispute continued into the next month.

Progress of Individual Disputes

BOMBAY CITY

There were two disputes in Bombay City and both were due to personal causes. On the 3rd November, 175 weavers in the Simplex Mill struck work demanding the re-instatement of an assistant line jobber whose services had been dispensed with by the management for want of sufficient work. The strikers were informed that their wages would be forfeited if they did not resume work immediately. The strikers, however, did not resume work. During the following four days the mill was closed on account of the Divali holidays. On the 8th November the manager paid the outstanding wages of the dismissed jobber and promised to re-consider the question of his re-employment. The strikers were satisfied at this and resumed work on the 9th. The strike thus ended in a compromise.

The other dispute in Bombay City occurred in the Jamshed Mill on the 18th November. The head jobber of the mill was dismissed on account

of inefficiency and the weavers who were working under him requested the manager to re-instate him. It is alleged that their request was refused and as a consequence 225 weavers went on strike. The management paid the strikers their outstanding wages on the 19th and engaged 150 new hands on the 20th. The strike terminated in favour of the employers.

AHMEDABAD

In the Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Mills the weavers demanded an increase in the rates of wages and as this was refused, 104 men struck work after the recess on the 21st November. The management employed 17 new hands on the 22nd, 68 on the 23rd and 15 on the 25th. Two strikers resumed work unconditionally on the 23rd and two more on the 24th. The remaining strikers were informed that they would not be re-employed and that their wages would be paid on the 27th. The strike ended in favour of the employers.

BROACH

The weavers in the Whittle Mill No. 3 demanded an increase in the rates of wages and also that a statement showing the rates of wages should be posted in a prominent position in the mill. Owing to the alleged inattention of the management to their demands 262 weavers went on strike on the 23rd November. The outstanding wages were paid to all the strikers on the 25th and the 26th. Thirty strikers resumed work in the afternoon on the 27th but they again struck work next day after the recess. The mill was closed on account of the strike on the 29th. As none of the strikers returned to work on the following day only the calendaring department of the mill was working; and a list of the increased rates of wages was put up in the mill. The dispute continued into the month of December.

Accidents and Prosecutions

STATISTICS FOR NOVEMBER 1926

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories)

I. ACCIDENTS

The monthly statistics of accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency, published at the end of this issue, contain details of accidents reported during the month of November 1926 in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi, and other centres of the Presidency. In November 1926 there were 242 industrial accidents in Bombay City. Of these 2 were fatal, 18 serious and the rest minor. Fifty-nine or 24 per cent. of the accidents were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 183 to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the percentages in different classes of factories being 77.3 in workshops, 21.5 in textile mills, and 1.2 in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad the total number of accidents was 26, all of which occurred in textile mills. Of the total, 17 or 65 per cent. of the accidents were

caused by machinery in motion and the remaining 9 or 35 per cent. were due to other causes. Three of the accidents caused serious injuries and the remaining 23 were of a minor nature.

Of the 6 accidents which occurred in Karachi, 4 were in workshops and 2 in miscellaneous concerns. Three of the accidents were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. All the accidents caused minor injuries.

The number of accidents which occurred in the other centres of the Presidency was 52, out of which 23 were in textile mills, 25 in workshops and 4 in miscellaneous concerns. Of these, 26 accidents were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. One of the accidents proved fatal, 17 were serious and 34 minor.

II. PROSECUTIONS

AHMEDABAD

The Manager of a cotton mill was prosecuted under section 41 (f) of the Factories Act for breach of section 18 (1) (c) read with Rule 33 (ii). He was convicted and fined Rs. 100.

The Manager of a second mill was prosecuted under section 41 (f) for breach of section 18 (1) (c) read with Rule 33 (ii) and section 18 (3). He was convicted and fined Rs. 50. The Manager was also prosecuted under section 41 (j) for breach of section 34 read with Rule 60 and was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

The Manager and the Occupier of an iron and brass works were prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 26. They were convicted and fined Rs. 10 separately in each of six cases (Occupier Rs. 60 for six cases and Manager Rs. 60 for six cases). They were also prosecuted under section 41 (h) for breach of section 35 and were convicted and fined Rs. 10 separately.

The jobber of a cotton mill was prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 23 (a). He was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

Nine prosecutions were instituted against the parents or guardians under section 44 (a) for allowing children to be employed in different factories on the same day. They were convicted and fined Rs. 5 in each case.

Employment Situation in November 1926

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The sources of the statistics regarding absenteeism in the Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency are the returns prepared and sent in by the various mills in the different centres of the Presidency every month. Returns were received from 113 or 76.35 per cent. of the mills reported as working in the Presidency during the month of November 1926. The average absenteeism in the textile industry as a whole based on 113 returns amounted to 9.22 per cent. in November as against 11.24 in the preceding month.

In Bombay City out of 80 mills which were working in November 1926 69 or 86.25 per cent. furnished returns. The supply of labour was reported as adequate by a large majority of the mills and the average absenteeism amounted to 9.77 per cent. as compared with 12.25 per cent. during the previous month.

In Ahmedabad 57 mills were working during the month. Information was supplied by 33 or 57.89 per cent. of the mills. Absenteeism amounted to 2.34 per cent. in November as against 2.74 per cent. in October. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

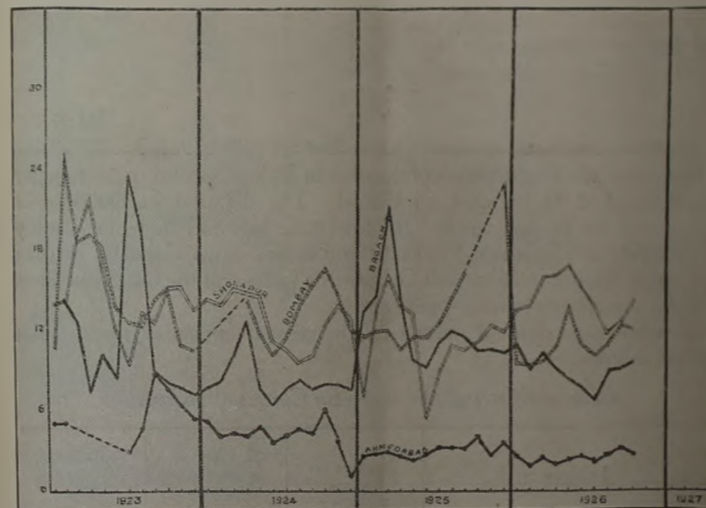
Both the mills in Viramgaum reported that the supply of labour was equal to the demand and the average absenteeism amounted to 2.79 per cent.

Returns were submitted by all the 6 mills in Sholapur. None of these mills reported any shortage in the supply of labour and the average percentage absenteeism amounted to 15.06.

All the three mills in Broach supplied information. The supply of labour was equal to the demand and the average absenteeism during the month under review was 9.83 per cent. the same as in the previous month.

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

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



THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in representative Engineering workshops was 13.57 per cent. as against 13.10 per cent. in the previous month. In the Bombay Reclamation Scheme of the Development Directorate absenteeism was 5 per cent. and in the Port Trust Docks it amounted to 14.76 per cent.

In the Karachi Port Trust both skilled and ordinary labour was available in plenty and on an average 9·10 per cent. of the labourers absented themselves from work during the month under review.

Industrial Disputes in India

During the quarter ended 30th September 1926 there were 29 industrial disputes in progress in India, 3 of which had begun before July 1926. The total number of workpeople involved was 25,275 and the time loss amounted to 134,777 working days. Only one of the disputes progressed into the next quarter.

The general effects of the disputes, by Provinces, are set out in the following table—

General Effects of Disputes—By Provinces

Province	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
Bombay	14	8,408	26,676
Bengal	12	15,567	95,601
United Provinces	1	500	2,500
Bihar and Orissa	1	500	7,000
Central Provinces	1	300	3,000
Total ..	29	25,275	134,777

Nearly half the total number of disputes in India occurred in the Bombay Presidency and 41 per cent. in Bengal. The disputes in Bengal were responsible for 71 per cent. of the total time loss and those in Bombay 20 per cent. A little over 5 per cent. of the loss in working days was due to a single dispute in Bihar and Orissa—the loss in all the other Provinces in India amounting to only 4 per cent.

Classified according to industries, the general effects of the disputes were as follows—

General Effects of Disputes—By Classes of Industries

Industry	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
Cotton mills	16	4,691	17,466
Jute mills	3	10,500	84,600
Engineering works	2	712	2,659
Conservancy	5	8,142	22,292
Miscellaneous	3	1,230	7,760
Total ..	29	25,275	134,777

The greatest number of disputes occurred in cotton mills but the disputes in Jute mills affected the largest number of workpeople and resulted in 63 per cent. of the total time loss.

The following table shows, by Provinces, the causes of the disputes :—

Province	Number of disputes assignable to causes concerning				
	Pay	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and hours	Others
Bombay	8	..	..	..	2
Bengal	5	2	..	2	3
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	1
Bihar and Orissa	1	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	14	2	1	2	7

The question of pay figured as the most frequent cause and was responsible for 48 per cent. of the total number of disputes. "Bonus" and "Leave and hours" were each responsible for 7 per cent. of the disputes while 14 per cent. were due to "Personnel" and 24 per cent. to other causes.

Judged by the results, the employees were unsuccessful in 86 per cent. of the disputes and they were entirely successful only in half the number of the remaining disputes. The results of the disputes, by Provinces, are as follows :—

Province	Results of the disputes ended during the quarter		
	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful
Bombay	..	1	13
*Bengal	1	1	9
United Provinces	1	..	..
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	1
Central Provinces	..	..	1
Total	2	2	24

Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency

The following summary of conditions in the Presidency during the period ending 15th December 1926 has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture.

"The weather and crop reports received so far go to show that the agricultural outlook all over the Bombay Presidency is not very different

*One dispute was in progress at the close of the quarter.

from that reported last month. In other words, while the position in almost the whole of the Konkan and Gujarat divisions is, generally speaking, satisfactory, considerable anxiety is still being felt in many parts of the Deccan and Karnatak, more especially in the east, regarding the sowing of the *rabi* crops and the development of the germinated seedlings. The position as it appears at this moment in the various divisions may be briefly summarised as follows—

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

Konkan.—Since the submission of the last report there has been no rain anywhere in the division. The early crops are being harvested and in many cases the harvesting is over and the threshing operations are in progress. The condition of the garden crops in the division is all that could be desired.

Deccan and Karnatak.—The lack of rain gives continued cause for anxiety in both these divisions. In the east of the Deccan and in the centre and the east of the Karnatak, *rabi* sowings are checked in places for want of moisture while the germinated seedlings are showing signs of distress for the same reason (*i.e.*, want of moisture). The crops in the Canal areas and those helped with irrigation generally are, however, proceeding satisfactorily."

Labour News from Ahmedabad

THE LABOUR UNION

The International Textile Deputation arrived at Ahmedabad on the 1st of December 1926. The deputation was received at the station by the President and Secretaries of the local Labour Union. The members of the deputation paid a visit to a few mills and also interviewed Mr. Gandhi at the Satyagraha Ashram. A special meeting of the Council of Representatives of the Labour Union was held to meet the deputation. At this meeting a few questions were put to the visitors and their answers are given below. The substance of some of the questions and answers is taken from the *Majur Sandesh* dated the 6th December 1926.

Question.—What is the system of fining in your country?

Answer.—In England no fine is imposed except in the weaving department. There is no fine imposed in the spinning and frame departments. In the weaving department fine is imposed on account of damaged cloth. On such occasions the Secretary of the Union goes to the mill and examines the damaged cloth. But when the workers are dissatisfied they get the question settled in court. We believe that fines are illegal and so when occasion arises we have recourse to courts of law.

In Germany before fines are imposed workers are given an opportunity to explain the reason for the damage and the final decision in regard to

fining is given by the Workers' Committee appointed in the mill. No fine amounting to more than one-eighth of the pay can be legally imposed. Therefore at the most only one day's pay can be cut. The amount, accumulated by way of fines, is utilized for the welfare of labourers and the Workers' Committee settles everything in regard to this.

Question.—What about the rates of wages of piece workers?

Answer.—There is a printed list of rates of pay. When new sorts are introduced the mill and the union consult together and settle the rates of pay.

Question.—Do women work in the mills?

Answer.—In the spinning department only unmarried girls are working. In the weaving department 75 per cent. of the workers are girls and married women are very few in number, *i.e.*, nearly two per cent. only. In Germany only after the war women have started working in the spinning department.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION

The Sanitary Association conducted a round in Shahpur on 21st November 1926 and made certain recommendations to the Municipality regarding removal of rubbish and regular cleaning of privies in that ward.

The Association has appointed a Committee of medical men to enquire into the causes of the high rate of mortality in Ahmedabad during recent months and to suggest suitable remedies. It is understood that the Municipality also has appointed a similar Committee.

Workmen's Compensation

Details of Compensation and Proceedings during November 1926 under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923)

This article contains the summary of compensation statistics for the month of November 1926. All Commissioners but one in the Presidency furnished information and out of a total number of 36 cases disposed of during the month, 34 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 only of cases actually disposed of. A gross amount of Rs. 13,959-15-0 was awarded as compensation during the month under review as against Rs. 15,955-15-0 awarded in the previous month and Rs. 11,492-13-0 in November 1925. Out of the 36 accidents for which compensation was claimed 12 were fatal and the rest of permanent partial disablement. The number of compensation cases in textile mills was 17, and in other industries 19. The corresponding figures for November 1925 were 13 and 9. No case of occupational disease has come up since January 1925.

The claimants for compensation were males over 15 years of age in all but two cases in which the claimants were females of over 15 years. Out of

the cases for which information is available 14 were original claims and 22 registration of agreements. Compensation was awarded in 12 cases, one was dismissed and 23 agreements were registered.

Report of the Clerical and Commercial Education Committee.

The Report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of clerical and commercial education in the Punjab has been published. The terms of reference of the Committee were to review the existing provision made for clerical training and report on its expansion and improvement, particularly in regard to the following matters:—

- (a) To what extent is there a demand for this form of training?
- (b) To what extent is it practicable and advisable to extend the scope of these centres and classes?
- (c) Should the pre-matriculation centres and classes be converted into post-matriculation classes?
- (d) What steps should be taken to train suitable teachers for this form of training?
- (e) What steps should be taken to ensure adequate supervision of these classes and to conduct the necessary examinations?

The Committee was also to consider whether there is a demand for more advanced training in subjects relating to commerce.

In the course of their report the Committee say that their enquiries have led them to the conclusion that the pre-matriculation classes are not suited to the needs and requirements of employers. The Committee therefore recommend that as far and as soon as possible the pre-matriculation classes and centres should be converted into post-matriculation centres with a two years' course.

As regards courses the Report says that the course should be one of two years as is now the case at the Central Model School. It is suggested that it might be possible to make necessary arrangements in case a candidate desires to attend only a portion of the course. The Committee consider the courses and curricula obtaining at the Central Model School, Lahore, to have been well-devised on the whole and to serve satisfactorily the purpose for which they are intended. The Committee, however, consider that it would be an advantage if the text-books were adapted to Indian conditions. The Committee desire to emphasise the importance of bringing their classes into closest touch with the business and commercial world and for this purpose they propose the appointment of an Advisory Committee which would be beneficial in many directions; the formation of the courses and curricula; the methods of teaching; the conduct of the examinations; the prescription of books; and the institution of new classes. The main function of such a Committee would be to keep the classes and the students in touch with the world of business and, in particular, with the employer. The Committee should therefore include a number of men holding high positions in business.

The Committee consider that some system of apprenticeship of a student with an approved firm be devised and that the diploma holder who had completed the prescribed period with an approved firm might have the fact endorsed on his diploma. The Committee consider the present arrangement for the conduct of examinations satisfactory. But they feel it essential that these should be constantly under review by the Advisory Committee. The Committee desire to emphasise the value of the trained teacher in this as in other forms of teaching and suggest that suitable provision should be made for the proper training of teachers. In the Committee's opinion commercial classes should form part of a larger institution; the question should be reviewed after three years. The Committee find it difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the demand which exists for the appointment of students of the classes. But the experience of the Central Model School and of other similar institutions leads them to hope that the demand is considerable at any rate in Lahore and Amritsar. The Committee consider it desirable that new centres and classes should be located in suitable places and institutions after consulting the Advisory Committee. It is also proposed to appoint local committees for such classes. The Committee hope that greater opportunities of service will be given to students of these classes and suggest also that a suitable reference be made to the Government of India in regard to their requirements for clerical employment.

In respect of higher teaching in commerce the Committee recommend that provision should be made for advanced training in commercial subjects, but would suggest that, at the outset at any rate, the number should be limited and that efforts be made to enlist the most suitable material. In this connection the report says: "In the first place, we are of opinion that the only sure and sound foundation for specialised study is a good and suitable measure of general education. For this reason, we feel that the specialised education would be of little value unless it is preceded by a general course in an ordinary Arts College up to the Intermediate standard. And we also feel that the subjects included in that general course should be carefully selected with relation to the requirements of the specialised course which the students will undertake after the completion of the Intermediate stage. In the second place, we feel that the specialised course held after the completion of the Intermediate stage of education should be of a minimum of three years."

Women Workers in Italy

In the August, September and October 1926 issues of the *American Federationist*, there appears a series of three articles on the above subject by Signora Laura Cabrini Casartelli. The first article deals with the question of women workers and their wages, the second with trade unionism amongst women workers, and the last with the question of Italian legislation and woman labour.

It is pointed out in the first article that in Italy as in other countries, the number of women workers is steadily increasing. For instance, while in 1912 the number of women enrolled into the maternity insurance fund which covers two-thirds of all the female workers employed in the large industries was 425,733, it rose to 725,268 in 1924. The total number of women wage earners in Italy is estimated to be 1,500,000.

In July 1923, for which date the latest statistics are available, the number of women engaged in industry was 507,916 or 42.87 per cent. of the total number of persons employed. In certain industries female workers outnumber male workers. This is especially the case in the textile industries.

As regards wages, generally speaking, female labour is remunerated at a lower rate than male labour. In certain industries like the textile industry, however, women receive for the same kind of work the same pay.

The average daily wage of women employed in industry varies between 10 and 15 lire. In cotton, woollen and silk mills the average hourly wage of women is 1.79 lira.

In Italy, women workers have not taken much interest in trade unionism. But in spite of this, in December 1921, 160,000 women were organized in trade unions as compared with one million men. The trade union movement, however, began to collapse in 1921, and during the years 1922-24 women workers retired almost completely from the unions.

Legislation has been passed for the protection of women workers in Italy. Night work of women of whatever age is prohibited. Italy has not yet ratified the Washington Convention as regards work before and after confinement, but the law prohibits work during the month subsequent to child-birth or during only three weeks if the physician permits it. There is a system of maternity insurance to indemnify the woman worker for the loss of earnings subsequent to child-birth. A maternity benefit of 100 lire is given to which the state contributes 18 lire. The employer, the employee and the state all contribute to the maternity insurance fund.

The eight-hour day is the rule in Italy. The granting of rest periods when the daily hours of work exceed six are obligatory. Women of all ages must be granted rest periods totalling one hour if they work over six and not more than eight hours per day, and rest periods totalling one and a half hours when they work over eight hours. Women of all ages are granted a full day of rest in each week.

The law prescribes that in factories employing at least fifty women workers there must be provided a nursing room in the factory. Women workers who nurse their children are also permitted to leave the factory for fixed periods.

Women employed in industry and in commerce are required to insure against invalidity and old age. The law covers men also but discriminates considerably between the sexes in the matter of invalidity, old age, widows and orphans.

The wage rates of women industrial workers are regulated by collective agreements which provide minimum rates for each kind of work. These minimum rates are usually lower than the rates paid to men.

Deductions from Weavers' Earnings

INTERESTING ENGLISH CASE

The following case (*Riversdale Mill Co., Ltd., v. Hart*) taken from the (London) *Times Law Report* for 12th November is of interest in view of the enquiry into Deductions from wages or payments in respect of fines which is now being conducted by the Labour Office. A copy of the Truck Act which was referred to in the judgments will be found in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette* on pp. 255-259.

Judgment in favour of the employers was given in an appeal from Bolton justices, which raised the question of the legality of the customary method of paying pieceworkers in the textile trades. It was stated during the argument (reported in *The Times* of 15th October) that a very large number of operatives would be affected by the decision.

The respondent, a woman textile pieceworker named Nellie Hart, preferred in the Bolton Police Court against the appellants, her employers, the Riversdale Mill Company, Limited, a claim under the Employer and Workmen Act, 1875, for the sum of 6d., being the balance of wages alleged to be due to her and unlawfully deducted by the employers, who counterclaimed for 1s. in respect of damages sustained by them through the negligence of the respondent.

It was admitted that the respondent was negligent, and that the 1s. claimed by the employers was a fair claim for the damage done to the employers' cloth through her negligence.

The case stated found that it was the duty of the respondent to weave a good merchantable cloth by performing her work without negligence and in a careful manner; that she was to be paid for her work according to a standard list, an implied condition of which was that the prices in the list should apply to good merchantable cloth produced by the observance by the respondent of her duty as a weaver. There was a practice to pay more than the standard price if the materials provided by the employer were defective, as payment for extra work due to defective material. But if the workmanship of a weaver was bad or negligent, there was, and had been for many years, a custom to pay a sum less than the sum contained in the standard list—namely, the standard list price less compensation assessed by the employer of a reasonable amount in respect of the loss suffered by him for damage to his cloth. It was admitted for the purpose of the case that the deduction of 6d. was fair and reasonable and less than the actual loss caused to the employers.

The Employers' Contentions

The employers contended that section 3 of the Truck Act 1831, had nothing to do with a deduction for bad work; that the amount of wages "earned by" and the amount "payable to" a workman were not necessarily the same thing, but that in this case the amount shown in the standard list was not "earned" because some of the work was bad and that that amount was subject to a deduction for bad work. Nor was it "payable" to the weaver because the amount to be paid was the nett wage after the deduction, which formed no part of the wages. It was further contended

that the effect of the Order made by the Home Secretary on 3rd March 1897, exempting the cotton weaving industry from the operation of the Truck Act 1896, was to leave the industry free to make contracts permitting deductions in respect of bad work.

On the part of the respondent it was contended that the claim was based upon section 3 of the Truck Act 1831, and that the Truck Act, 1896, had no application to the case.

The justices were of opinion that the standard list was the rate of wages applicable and held that the employers had illegally deducted 6d. by way of fine from the wages of the respondent, and gave judgment for the respondent for 6d. On the employers' counterclaim the justices gave judgment in their favour for 1s.

The employers appealed.

Judgment

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that he had the misfortune to differ from the other members of the Court. The first question which arose was what was the amount of wages payable to the workman under the contract with the employers. The justices were of opinion that "the standard list was the rate of wages applicable," and that, in his view, was a conclusion of fact by which the Court was bound, there being ample evidence to justify it. The real contract between the parties was that wages for work done should be paid in accordance with the standard list, and that, if the workmanship were bad or negligent, the employers should be entitled to compensation—that was to say, to damages to be assessed at a reasonable sum by them. The scheme of the argument advanced on behalf of the employers was to get rid of any difficulty connected with deductions from wages by saying that no deduction should be regarded as having been made from wages, as the amount of the wages was not ascertained until the deduction had been made. From what were the deductions to be made? Apparently from some notional figure representing an ideal standard of wages which never became actual until suitable deductions had been made from it. If that were sound, both the Legislature and the Courts had wasted a good deal of time on problems connected with the Truck Acts.

In his opinion, "the entire amount of the wages" payable to the workman was the amount specified in the standard list and not that amount less an uncertain sum to be assessed by the employers by way of damages. If that view were correct, the case was concluded by the decision of the House of Lords in *Williams v. North's Navigation Collieries* (22 *The Times L.R.*, 372; (1906) A.C., 136), where it was unanimously held that section 3 of the Truck Act 1831, rendered illegal any deduction by an employer when he was paying wages other than the deductions expressly authorized by the Act.

Even if the so-called custom to make deductions for bad work had been acquiesced in by the workmen it would have been illegal as a contravention of the Truck Act 1831. If the appellants were right, no weaver in Lancashire would ever know with any certainty what his wages were to be—a state of things quite contrary to the spirit of the Truck Acts.

Mr. Justice Avory said that, with profound respect for the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice, he was unable to agree with it. In his view, the respondent was employed to weave a good merchantable cloth under an implied contract that she should be paid for her work according to a standard list, subject to a fair and reasonable deduction for bad work. It was admitted that 6d. was a fair and reasonable deduction in the present case, and, therefore the amount paid to the respondent less the 6d. represented the entire amount of the wages due to her.

The Statutes

He found nothing in the Truck Act 1831, that expressly forbade a deduction for bad work in the calculation of wages. Section 1 of the Hosiery Manufacture (Wages) Act 1874, expressly recognized the right to deduct for bad workmanship. Section 2 of the Truck Act 1896, impliedly recognized that deductions for bad work had theretofore been lawfully made in calculating the amount of wages due, and introduced a new protection for the workmen in respect of such deductions. Section 9 of that Act, however, provided that the Secretary of State might grant exemption from the provisions of the Act and, by an Order made on 3rd March 1897, the Secretary of State granted exemption in respect of persons engaged in all branches of the weaving of cotton in Lancashire. While that Order remained in force the employer was not affected by the provisions of the Act of 1896, and was entitled, as he was before that Act, to deduct for bad work in calculating the amount of wages due. He saw no difference in principle between the present case and that of any pieceworker, the amount of whose wages could not be calculated until it was ascertained at the end of the week what work had been done.

Williams v. North's Navigation Collieries, Limited (supra), and *Pritchard v. James Clay (Wellington), Limited* (42 *The Times L.R.*, 139; (1926), 1 K.B., 238) did not conflict with the view which he had expressed. *Chawner v. Cummings* (8 Q.B., 311) and *Archer v. James* (2 B. and S., 61) supported the contentions of the appellants. Neither in the statutes nor in the reported decisions was there anything which rendered illegal the method of calculating wages adopted by the appellants.

Mr. Justice Salter, in agreeing with Mr. Justice Avory, said that the appellants had not made any deductions from wages earned. They had made deductions from the standard list.

The appeal was, accordingly, allowed, with costs, leave to appeal being given.

Industrial Statistics in Australia

According to the Annual Labour Report for the year 1925, prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. Chas. H. Wickens), wholesale prices decreased by 2.2 per cent. during 1925, while the retail prices of food and groceries increased by 3.1 per cent. The cost of housing accommodation increased by 2 per cent. the combined increase of food, groceries, and housing accommodation being 2.7 per cent. The average

cost of food, groceries, and rent of houses, having five rooms, was 4.9 per cent greater in November 1925 than in November 1924. Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts during the year resulted in making of awards or determinations, while in addition 182 were arrived at by parties, and later registered in the various courts. Changes in rates of wage brought about by these awards, determinations, and agreements during 1925 affected 1,262,239 persons, and resulted in an average increase of 1s. 11d. per week. The average nominal rate of wage at the end of December 1925 was for males 9s. 9d. and for females 9s. 7d. compared with 9s. 10s. 2d. respectively for 1924. While wage rates increased during 1925, the cost of food, groceries, and also increased, and at a slightly greater rate, consequently effective real wages were lower in 1925 than in 1924. There was a further decrease during the year in the average number of hours constituting a week's work as fixed by awards, etc. The average at the end of 1925 was 46.44 hours, compared with 46.66 in 1924, and 48.93 in 1914. An international comparison of wages and cost of food shows that, on the basis therein described, real wages are highest in Philadelphia, followed in the order named of Ottawa, Melbourne, London, Copenhagen. The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1925 was 499, involving indirectly and directly 1,128,570 workpeople in an estimated loss in wages of £1,107,544. The average percentage of unemployment recorded by trade unions in 1925 was 8.8, compared with 8.9 for the immediately preceding year. While the number of trade unions in the Commonwealth was less in 1925 than in 1924, the membership increased from 729,155 to 795,722, of whom 699,399 were males and 96,323 females. The membership of employers' associations increased from 77,930 in 1924 to 103,350 in 1925. (From "Queensland Industrial Gazette," Brisbane, October 23, 1926.)

The International Economic Conference

The International Labour Office has communicated to the Secretariat of the League, for the use of the members of the Preparatory Committee set up to make preparations for an International Economic Conference, a number of memoranda on economic problems which are of special interest from the point of view of labour. These memoranda deal with:

- (1) Fluctuations in the standards of living of workers in various countries since the pre-war period;
- (2) Migration movements;
- (3) Co-operation;
- (4) Cost of agricultural labour in various countries; and
- (5) Scientific management.

STANDARDS OF LIVING

This memorandum deals in turn with (1) wages calculated in gold value; (2) real wages; and (3) workers' family budgets.

MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

There are two memoranda prepared on this question, one dealing with emigration and the other with legislation concerning the movement of labour and affecting international migration in general.

CO-OPERATION

Two memoranda deal with the part which can be played in world economy by co-operation. The first analyses the results of enquiries relating to the comparison between the costs of distribution of private trade and those of consumers' co-operative societies. The second memorandum is devoted to a survey of the part which is played by the co-operative movement in certain agricultural products such as wheat and dairy produce.

AGRICULTURE

A preliminary memorandum has been prepared on "The relation of labour cost to the total costs of agricultural production," covering several countries. In a short introduction it is pointed out that labour cost in agriculture is a more varying factor than in manufacturing industry, because all productive factors in agriculture vary according to soil, climate, season, etc.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

The memorandum on scientific management deals with the subject as relating to Europe, and forms a supplement to a report on "rationalisation." The main purpose of the memorandum is to show how the idea of the scientific organisation of labour is conceived in Europe. (Abstracted from "Industrial and Labour Information" Geneva, November 15, 1926.)

Forty-four Hour Week

EFFECT ON NEW SOUTH WALES INDUSTRIES

Advocates of the forty-four hour week declare that the reduction of hours from forty-eight to forty-four does not increase the cost of production since it does not affect the output. The validity of this argument is being tested by the evidence which the Commonwealth Arbitration Court is collecting in connection with an enquiry into the merits of an application of the Amalgamated Engineering Union for a general forty-four hour week.

In his evidence before the Arbitration Court, Mr James Fraser, Chief Commissioner of Railways in New South Wales, said that the actual cost of taking on additional employees in consequence of the forty-four hour week was £191,314 from the time it came into effect till 30th June. These men were employed to make up the time lost by the forty-four hour week. According to him the increased cost of wages and material attributable to the forty-four hour week to the railway and tramway services would be £557,000 for the year. The total increase represented an addition of 6 per cent.

Mr. Joseph Mark Deschamps, managing director of Hadfield's, Ltd., informed the Court that the production of his firm had fallen 15 per cent per man an hour as the result of the forty-four hour week, although the reduction in hours was approximately only 9 per cent. He attributed the fall mainly to the dissatisfaction of the men who did not work so willingly since the forty-four hour week was introduced. As they were only paid for forty-four hours' work, their weekly wage was reduced. The managing director of Mort's Dock Engineering Co., Ltd., said that it was impossible to compare the work done in the forty-four hour week with the amount done in the forty-eight hour week. In 1924 the company had made a propeller which took 200 hours of labour and cost £21 6s. A similar job completed this year under the forty-four hour system had taken more than 226 hours and the cost had been £27 5s. 11d.

Mr. Bernard George Taylor, city manager for the Clyde Engineering Co., Ltd., also complained of the hardships caused by the introduction of the forty-four hour week. He said that he found it impossible to tender for locomotives overseas owing to the forty-four hour week. (*Abstracted from "Industrial Australian and Mining Standard," October 14, 1926.*)

Labour Statistics

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Third International Conference of Labour Statisticians, convened by the International Labour Office, met in Geneva from 18th to 23rd October.

The agenda comprised—

- The classification of industries;
- Methods of compiling statistics of collective agreements;
- Methods of compiling statistics of industrial disputes; and
- Methods of conducting family budget enquiries.

Delegates representing in most cases the national statistical services were present from the following countries:

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, British Empire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

At the opening sitting of the conference, Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, expressed his gratification to note that an increasing number of Governments followed the work which was being done in the direction of making national statistics internationally comparable. He called special attention to the importance of arriving at uniform bases for the compilation of statistics relating to industrial disputes and collective agreements, and thus facilitating the study of the means by which the claims of the workers are enforced and national and international legislation is supplemented.

On the proposal of the Belgian representatives, the conference unanimously elected as its chairman Mr. Hilton, Chief of the Statistics Division of the British Ministry of Labour.

The first few sittings were devoted mainly to methods of conducting family budget enquiries and methods of compiling statistics of collective agreements.

Special importance attaches to family budget enquiries, for it is on the basis of the data obtained by such enquiries that it is possible to arrive at an exact knowledge of the conditions of life of the various classes of the community. Such data also serve for the calculation of cost of living index numbers, on which wages are to a large extent based.

As regards statistics of collective agreements, these make it possible to follow the development of such agreements, which in the great industrial countries are gradually establishing a real labour code. With the help of such statistics also, it is possible to gauge more accurately the conditions of work of the great mass of the workers.

The Conference recognised the need for holding enquiries into family budgets every ten years, and for basing such enquiries on a considerable number of families which should be requested to keep daily accounts of income and expenditure over a sufficiently long period.

With regard to statistics of collective agreements, a keen discussion took place on the question whether it was actually possible to compile such statistics, having regard to the wide differences in the legal status given to collective agreements.

At its later sittings, the conference discussed statistics of industrial disputes. Such statistics make it possible to follow the development and determine the nature of industrial disputes. They serve also to illustrate various phases of the alternation of industrial activity and depression.

The conference considered at some length the problems involved in making an exact distinction between a strike and a lockout, and the best methods to adopt for determining accurately the results of disputes. It adopted on these questions as on those relating to statistics of collective agreements and family budget enquiries, a series of resolutions of which drafts had been prepared by the International Labour Office, and which will form a solid foundation for the work of establishing by progressive stages uniformity in statistics.

Finally, the conference considered the work done by the Office in connection with the compilation of an international schedule of the main industries, based on the industrial classifications employed for statistical purposes in the different countries. The conference approved a number of suggestions as to the lines on which this work should be continued, in collaboration with the League of Nations and the International Institute of Statistics. (*From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 1, 1926.*)

Women and Children in China

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN CHEFOO

The Industrial Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Chefoo, North China, has communicated to the International Labour Office a survey of the

conditions of labour of women and children employed in the following occupations in workshops and factories in that city :—

- (1) Examining hair nets ;
- (2) Embroidering ;
- (3) Sorting and hulling peanuts ;
- (4) Winding silk ; and
- (5) Packing matches.

As regards the first, the industry began in 1909 and in 1921, 17,000 women and girls were engaged in it. Owing to the change in fashions, however, the industry has declined and at present there are only about 2000 women and girls employed. In Chefoo there are no children under 12 years of age engaged in examining nets but in villages where the nets are made children often help in weaving them. Tuberculosis is very common among the women engaged in this occupation. The wages of women who examine nets are as follows :—

Unskilled workers and learners	up to 30 coppers* per day
Semi-skilled workers	30 to 40 "
Skilled workers	40 to 55 "
Forewomen	\$15 000 to 20 000 a month.

In winter the working day is about 8 hours ; in summer it is 10, 11 or 12 hours.

As regards Embroidery, there are in Chefoo more than 25 small workshops. The workers in this trade are mostly young girls who are learning or have just learned the trade. The work is all piecework. Wages are slightly higher than in the hair net industry. An 11 or 12 hour day is common.

The peanut sorting and hulling trade is increasing rapidly. The largest proportion of the children employed in Chefoo are employed as peanut sorters. Over 3000 women and children worked at this trade during the winter of 1925-26. The wage paid is 16 coppers for sorting one bag of nuts. A good sorter can do three bags a day.

About 200 women and children are occupied in silk winding. The wages paid are low.

About 100 women are employed in a match factory where they work as packers. (Abstracted from "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 8, 1926.)

Housing Conditions in Shanghai

AN UNOFFICIAL SURVEY

Mr. M. T. Tchou, Director of the Shanghai Benevolent Industrial Institution, has conducted recently an enquiry into the housing conditions of the working classes in Shanghai, from the report of which some extracts are given below.

The rise of modern evil housing conditions in China is attributed to the industrial changes whereby vast numbers of Chinese workers are attracted by the factories of the treaty ports and, owing to the absence of adequate housing, to the high cost of land and buildings, and to the high return on housing investments, are crowded into slums.

* 50 coppers = \$1.

These slums are described by Mr. Tchou as being so horrible that "their equal has never been seen in the Western world, nor in China in past generations, except in abnormal times of famines, floods and similar calamities."

Rough estimates place the number of industrial workers in Shanghai at 450,000, including about 30,000 ricscha coolies and 50,000 wheelbarrow and wharf coolies. The average number of people per home in China is about four ; as, however, many of the working people are children or single persons, the total industrial working population of Shanghai is about two and a half times the above figure—nearly 1,125,000, or almost 70 per cent. of the population of the whole city. The living conditions of the Shanghai workers, therefore, are those of seven-tenths of the city.

The average income of the working family in Shanghai has not yet been determined accurately. It is known, however, that the average income of an adult male varies between \$ 10 Mex. and \$ 15 per month. Adding the earnings of his wife and children, the average family income does not exceed \$ 20. Of this total not more than one-sixth, or \$ 3.33, could be spent on shelter. As a matter of fact, the majority of the working population do not spend more than \$ 2 per month on rent, while a large number of them spend less than \$ 1.

In order to obtain a survey of housing conditions among the working classes, several sections of the city were canvassed by investigators. Questions were asked as to the size of the family, occupation, construction details and cost of the house and land, lighting and ventilation, water supply, fuel, communication, conditions of tenancy, etc.

Results of the Enquiry

The main results of this investigation may be summarised as follows :—

(1) The highest grade of housing consists of two-storied "li" tenements closely built in terraces separated by narrow passages. There are subterranean channels for drainage, and water is usually supplied by means of one tap for a row of houses. Feeble oil or electric lamps are placed at long distances for public illumination. Walls are of brick, and the rest of the structure of wood, with a tiled roof. Floors are built of bricks and cement, or occasionally of wooden boards. The total floor area upstairs and downstairs varies from 400 sq. ft. to 600 sq. ft. There is a small kitchen at the rear, but no separate lavatory accommodation. The rent is usually from \$ 7 to \$ 9 a month, and this necessitates the living together of two, three or four families.

(2) The next grade of house is built similarly to that already described, except that construction is lighter and there is no "upstairs." Sanitary conditions are bad in the extreme. Overcrowding exists to a distressing extent, and children raised in such conditions are subjected to the demoralising influences of these squalid quarters, in comparison with which (it is stated) the slums in European countries would be palatial residences. Rent varies from \$ 2 to \$ 4 a month.

(3) The third grade consists of hostels or dormitories run by private individuals and inhabited by men without families. The worker pays a monthly fee varying from 30 cents to 80 cents for a shelf on which he places

his bedding and belongings. These are often places where social evils find easy prey—gambling, opium-smoking and heavy drinking, as well as other dehumanising vices are to be found here. Vermin overrun such places. Besides workers in factories, a large number of ricksha, wheelbarrow and wharf coolies live under such conditions.

(4) Another grade consists of houses and dormitories built by employers for their workers. This is general in the case of the cotton mills. A number of firms, notably Japanese, own a large number of houses which are rented to the workers at reduced rates.

(5) At the bottom of the social scale in Shanghai are the Northerners or "Kong-Peh" people, who number several hundreds of thousands. These are described as friendly and hard-working people who have come to the city to find a livelihood. Having no means and no relatives who can help them, they are subject to the worst possible hardships in making a living. As a result, Shanghai is now surrounded by a dotted chain of mud-hut colonies, the number of which is estimated at 50,000 and the number of tenants at between 200,000 and 300,000. A description of these huts and of the living conditions of their occupants is given by Mr. Tchou, as well as an account of the havoc wrought among them by fire, rain, etc.

Other topics dealt with in the report are the prevalence of illiteracy, the work of mothers in industry, the need of medical work, the slow awakening among the working classes, and the lack of public recreational facilities. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 8, 1926.)

Housing Policy in Japan

For some time past the housing problem in Japan has been engaging the attention of the Bureau of Social Affairs, and, according to recent information, the Government is now taking steps to deal with the situation.

Slums, it is stated, have been growing in size and in number. The Metropolitan Police Board of Tokyo found by investigation in June 1925 that in the Tokyo Prefecture alone there were 10,939 houses sheltering 32,438 families, comprising a population of 385,138.

As the first step towards remedying the situation, it has been decided that the *Do-jun Kai*, a welfare society established in the Home Office, should undertake the construction of apartment buildings in the poor districts of Fukagawa, Tokyo. For this purpose the Society has been authorised to use the sum of 2,700,000 *yen*, representing the residue of the money originally given for the relief of earthquake victims in 1923 and handed over to the Society last year by the Government.

Similar action is to be taken in Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama.

The details of the scheme are still under discussion, but, broadly, the plan is to enable these cities to wipe out, in the course of some ten years, all the slum houses, to the total number of 15,000. In their place, modern apartment houses of three storeys are to be built in reinforced concrete.

The State Treasury will grant a subsidy up to one-half of the total expenditure involved, the amount fixed for the first year as the State's

contribution being 2,000,000 *yen*. It is intended that the work should be begun in 1927. The initial grant is meant to cover the following items—

	Yen
Cost of building 1,400 apartments ..	1,260,000
Cost of acquiring sites for building	400,000
Cost of sheltering 967 families, temporarily.	260,000
Cost of acquiring houses to be demolished.	118,000
Cost of removal	7,000

It is proposed that the buildings to be erected first in the district of Fukagawa should accommodate approximately 130 families or households, each occupying two rooms. There will be two kinds of apartments on all floors, one having two rooms of six *tatami**, and the other a room of six *tatami* and a room of four-and-a-half *tatami*. The apartments will be fitted with gas, electricity, water bathing facilities, roof play-grounds for children, etc., and are intended to be "model" apartments in every respect.

No definite decision has yet been reached as regards rents, but it is estimated, taking as the basis the rent charged for houses of a corresponding type in the slums, that the rent chargeable will be about five *yen* per month for each two-roomed apartment.

In order to overcome any obstacles to the acquisition of the land required for the scheme, the Government have decided to make use of the Land Expropriation Act, which authorises expropriation of land "for charitable work." This decision was publicly notified in the *Official Gazette* of 22nd May last.

The Home Department has lately prepared an elaborate scheme of legislation concerning housing in general. This scheme includes:

(1) The establishment of a minimum health standard, dealing with ventilation, humidity, light, water, sewerage, room space and other hygienic considerations.

(2) The periodical inspection of dwelling houses by special inspectors appointed in each district.

(3) Strict control by the administrative authority. The administrative authority may order the repair, closing or demolition of any house if the inspector so recommends.

If the proprietor refuses to comply with an order for repair, closing, etc., the administrative authority may itself take the necessary steps and hold him responsible for the cost.

(4) The provision of Government loans for the construction of dwelling houses.

(5) The abolition of unhealthy dwelling quarters. The administrative authority may declare certain quarters unhealthy and order the city, town or village in question to improve them. In that case, the city, town or village in question may expropriate the land, order the removal of the residents from the houses, and build new houses in their place, in addition to taking other necessary measures. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 8, 1926.)

* A *tatami* is approximately 3 feet by 6 feet.

Recent Legislation in Belgium

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Belgian legislation relating to workmen's compensation for industrial accidents has been amended by an Act dated 3rd August 1926.

According to this Act, both the maximum basic wage for the calculation of pensions and the income limit for employees to be covered by industrial accident insurance have been raised from 7,300 to 12,000 francs.

Other new features introduced are the establishment of a minimum basic wage of 2,500 francs for the calculation of workmen's compensation for apprentices, and a general increase in funeral benefits from 75 to 400 francs. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 1, 1926.)

Adjustment of Trade Disputes in Germany

The German Federal Ministry of Labour has recently issued the annual returns for 1925 relating to the work of conciliation committees and individual conciliators, appointed in accordance with the Order of 30th October 1923 relating to conciliation.

The number of disputes dealt with in 1924 and 1925 was as follows:—

	Conciliation committees	Individual conciliators
1924	16,480	2,095
1925	12,360	1,058

In 1925, 338 disputes were withdrawn before the conciliation authorities took action, and these are not included in the above figures.

Of the 12,360 disputes considered by conciliation committees, 692 were settled by the parties concerned before a date for conciliation proceedings had been fixed; 1519 were settled during preliminary proceedings (*Vorverfahren*); 9617 were dealt with by adjustment boards (*Schlichtungskammern*); and the remaining 532 were otherwise disposed of.

Of the 1058 disputes brought before individual conciliators, 172 were settled before or during preliminary proceedings, 803 were acted upon by adjustment boards, and 83 were otherwise disposed of.

The disputes dealt with by adjustment boards were settled as follows:—

	Brought before	
	Conciliation committees	Individual conciliators
Conclusion of agreement	1,162	123
Arbitration award	7,686	666
Other decision	769	14
	9,617	803

In 4,629 cases one or both parties refused to accept arbitration awards. In such an event, Article 6 of the Order provides that, if the settlement contained in an award appears just and reasonable with due consideration for the interests of both parties, and if its application is desirable for economic and social reasons, it may be declared binding by the competent conciliator or the Federal Minister of Labour. This course was followed in 601 cases in all. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, October 18, 1926.)

The Extent of Under-Employment

The results of the 1924 Inquiry into Earnings and Hours of Labour, which are being published in instalments by the Ministry of Labour, include the first comprehensive statistical survey of the extent of short-time working. Two years have elapsed since the date to which the figures relate, and in many industries there have been appreciable changes in the position, but the statistics have much significance in that they throw considerable light on the value of the percentages of workers unemployed as a measure of the relative depression in different industries. The methods adopted for the curtailment of production are necessarily dependent on the circumstances under which the various trades are carried on. In some cases, such as the manufacture of pig-iron, it is necessary to close down works entirely as the alternative to full employment. In others, such as the cotton industry, it is possible to provide work for a proportion of the operatives for part of the week. In cases of the first category it is to be expected that the percentage of workers unemployed will be high, and in those of the latter somewhat low, though there may be actually comparatively little difference in the relative depression as measured by the extent to which production is restricted. This feature is illustrated by bringing together, for a few industries, the unemployment percentages and the statistics as to short-time working, which are now available for a week in October, 1924:—

	Percentage Unemployed	Percentage on short-time	Hours lost per week by those on short-time
Wool	8.0	18.2	10.6
Railway carriage and wagon building ..	8.5	7.7	12.9
Chemical	9.0	2.4	8.4
Pottery	10.9	14.8	13.0
Cotton	11.6	17.2	14.0
Bleaching, dyeing etc.	13.0	39.7	10.0
General engineering	15.2	6.4	8.8
Marine engineering	17.0	2.6	12.8
Pig-iron manufacture	17.3	3.1	20.8
Smelting and rolling of iron and steel ..	23.4	15.9	13.9
Shipbuilding	30.6	1.1	14.8

On the basis of the above figures it is possible to indicate by a series of index numbers the relative amount of under-employment in the industries specified. Assuming full employment to be represented by 100, the index numbers are as follows:—

Chemical..	91	Marine Engineering	82
Railway carriage and wagon ..	89	Pig-iron manufacture ..	82
Pottery ..	88	Bleaching, dyeing, etc. ..	80
Wool ..	88	Smelting, etc., of iron and steel ..	73
Cotton ..	87	Shipbuilding ..	69
General Engineering..	84		

It will be seen that the relative position of the industries as indicated by the index numbers differs, in some cases appreciably, from that shown by the simple unemployment percentages which have hitherto been the only statistical measure available. The absence of figures in regard to short time has been a serious omission from our industrial statistics, and the illustration given above reveals the necessity for the collection of such figures at frequent intervals. (From "Economist," London, September 25, 1926.)

Earnings in Manufacturing Industries in the United States

The National Industrial Conference Board of New York (a body composed of representative national and State industrial associations, and organised to provide information and to facilitate discussion and co-operative action on matters affecting industrial development) has published a volume entitled *Wages in the United States*, which gives the results of a recent inquiry into wages in July, 1914, and from 1920 to the first quarter of 1926, in the principal branches of manufacturing industry, as well as in the railway service, public utility services, anthracite mining and building.

So far as the manufacturing industries are concerned, the report is based on an analysis of returns from 1,764 establishments in 25 basic industries, a list of which is given in the Tables below.

The total number of persons employed in all establishments covered by the inquiry was 743,227 in January, 1924, equivalent approximately to 20 per cent. of the wage-earners enumerated at the 1919 census of manufactures in these 25 industries.

In all except a few cases, the data include returns from identical establishments throughout the period from 1920 to the present year. For the purpose of comparing present conditions with those preceding the war, it was decided to obtain data for a pre-war month, for which purpose

July, 1914, was chosen. It was impossible for some of the establishments furnishing data for the investigation to provide figures for this month; but a large proportion of them were able to do so.

The wage data contained in the report relate to cash payments only, and do not take into consideration the value of such wage equivalents as reduced rents or free lodging, etc. Hourly earnings were obtained by dividing the total weekly pay-roll for each group of wage-earners by the total actual hours worked by that group; weekly earnings were obtained by dividing the total weekly pay roll for each group of wage-earners by the number of persons in that group. In computing the average earnings for industry as a whole, the average earnings for each industry were weighted by the number of wage-earners in that industry, as reported in the 1919 Census of Manufactures.

Since the middle of 1923, average hourly earnings of all wage-earners in the establishments covered by the enquiry have remained almost constant. During this period, they have never exceeded 56·2 cents, nor have they dropped lower than 55·5 cents.

The following Tables show (1) the average hourly and weekly earnings of male unskilled, male skilled and semi-skilled and women workers in the 25 manufacturing industries covered by the report, in the first quarter of 1926, and (2) the percentage increases represented by these earnings over the earnings in the same industries in July, 1914:—

(1) Average Earnings in First Quarter of 1926 in 25 Manufacturing Industries

Industry	Male—Unskilled		Male—Skilled and Semi-skilled		Women	
	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
	Cents	Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents	Dollars
Iron and Steel ..	49·8	28·01	68·9	37·28	41·8	20·46
Agricultural Implement.	47·7	24·46	64·6	32·57	42·9	18·71
Automobile ..	51·8	27·63	69·2	34·81	42·1	18·06
Electrical Apparatus ..	47·0	23·06	65·7	31·71	42·1	18·06
Foundry and Machine Shop Products ..	49·0	24·73	63·8	31·73	36·4	16·30
Foundries ..	51·0	26·09	67·4	33·98	39·1	17·38
Machines and Machine Tools ..	47·2	24·23	61·7	31·19	38·0	16·23
Heavy Equipment ..	49·6	24·68	69·2	33·68	..	..
Hardware and Small Parts ..	45·2	22·23	58·8	29·20	36·8	16·53
Cotton—North ..	37·7	19·33	48·9	23·34	36·7	15·55
—South ..	25·3	13·00	35·2	17·89	28·5	13·55
Hosiery and Knit Goods..	37·7	17·47	61·7	29·60	36·7	17·07
Silk ..	47·5	25·92	59·5	27·89	37·8	16·97
Wool ..	43·9	20·29	54·2	24·89	43·1	18·51
Leather Tanning and Finishing ..	49·1	22·90	56·6	26·81	34·0	14·72
Boot and Shoe ..	40·0	18·98	54·1	24·71	37·6	17·12

Industry	Male—Unskilled		Male—Skilled and Semi-skilled		Women	
	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
	Cents	Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents	Dollars
Chemical ..	50·9	27·62	59·8	30·82	43·0	17·52
Paint and Varnish ..	46·8	21·69	59·0	32·13	32·6	14·74
Paper and Wood Pulp ..	44·9	23·18	60·5	31·93	35·9	15·97
Paper Products ..	47·7	23·97	60·9	28·95	39·7	17·71
Printing and Publishing—Book and Job ..	46·9	22·91	87·5	41·70	39·3	17·88
Printing and Publishing—Newspaper and Periodical ..	48·2	22·03	95·6	43·61	47·1	20·67
Furniture ..	43·5	21·52	61·8	30·55	39·6	17·45
Lumber Mfg. and Mill Work ..	38·0	18·65	60·8	29·13	..	..
Meat Packing ..	45·1	22·46	55·8	28·04	37·5	17·48
Rubber ..	53·6	26·78	74·6	33·82	44·5	18·91
Average for all Industries ..	47·5	24·21	64·2	31·55	39·5	17·35

(2) Percentage Increase in Average Earnings, July, 1914—First Quarter, 1926, in the same Industries

Industry	Male—Unskilled		Male—Skilled and Semi-skilled		Women	
	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
	Percentage Increase	Percentage Increase	Percentage Increase	Percentage Increase	Percentage Increase	Percentage Increase
Iron and Steel ..	142	150	115	94	152	129
Agricultural Implement ..	112	103	127	123	162	112
Automobile ..	154	147	114	114	162	112
Electrical Apparatus ..	114	101	119	115	155	117
Foundry and Machine Shop Products ..	129	127	108	114	164	147
Foundries ..	136	137	133	136	157	163
Machines and Machine Tools ..	113	122	104	110	209	179
Heavy Equipment ..	118	107	117	94	..	..
Hardware and Small Parts ..	126	124	122	123	177	153
Cotton—North ..	124	117	142	118	140	101
—South ..	201	169	159	130	174	142
Hosiery and Knit Goods ..	120	78	151	127	135	122
Silk ..	132	106	151	132	154	129
Wool ..	147	117	161	120	175	126
Leather Tanning and Finishing ..	138	119	144	130	128	129
Boot and Shoe ..	117	97	128	93	124	92
Chemical ..	137	121	125	103	244	166
Paint and Varnish ..	63	43	92	97	119	111
Paper and Wood Pulp ..	104	98	127	109	149	143

Industry	Male—Unskilled		Male—Skilled and Semi-skilled		Women	
	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
	Percentage Increase	Percentage Increase	Percentage Increase	Percentage Increase	Percentage Increase	Percentage Increase
Paper Products ..	140	118	157	130	186	160
Printing and Publishing—Book and Job ..	135	135	122	127	149	145
Printing and Publishing—Newspaper & Periodical ..	69	148	125	112	151	138
Furniture ..	143	176	144	139	166	146
Lumber Mfg. and Mill Work ..	96	79	133	114	..	..
Meat Packing ..	172	120	107	86	207	162
Rubber ..	156	141	162	144	146	115
Average for all 25 Industries ..	134	126	129	123	156	121

In addition to the figures reproduced in the above Tables, the earnings of all males combined and of all wage-earners combined are given in the report, in respect of each of the 25 manufacturing industries. The general averages of these figures are : average nominal hourly earnings in the first quarter of 1926, all males, £0·604 ; all wage-earners, £0·557, representing increases of 132 and 127 per cent. respectively over the earnings in July, 1914. The corresponding figures of weekly earnings are : \$29·92, all males, and \$27·27, all wage-earners, representing increases of 124 and 117 per cent. respectively.

In comparing the postwar with the prewar earnings given in the Tables, regard should be had to the fact that, according to the figures in the report under review, the average cost of living index number for the first quarter of 1926 was 169·4, as compared with 100 in July, 1914. The average general percentage increase in hourly real earnings in the first quarter of 1926 was, therefore, 38 for male unskilled, 35 for male skilled and semi-skilled, and 51 for women workers ; for all males combined it was 37, and for all wage-earners combined, 34. The corresponding percentage increases in weekly real earnings were, 33 for male unskilled, 32 for male skilled and semi-skilled, and 30 for women workers ; 32 for all males combined and 28 for all wage-earners combined.

With regard to the actual hours worked in the 25 manufacturing industries covered by the inquiry, it is stated that the average actual working hours per week in July, 1914, were 52·7 for male unskilled, 50·7 for male skilled and semi-skilled, and 50·8 for women workers ; for all males combined they were 51·2 and for all wage-earners combined 51·5. In the first quarter of 1926, the corresponding figures were : 51·0 for male unskilled, 49·1 for male skilled and semi-skilled, and 43·9 for women workers ; for all males combined they were 49·5 and for all wage-earners combined, 48·7. The average nominal working hours in July, 1914, for all wage-earners were 55 ; in the first quarter of 1926, they were 49·9. (From " Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, October 1926.)

Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

Returns for Fourth Quarter 1926

AN INCREASE OF 3·4 PER CENT. IN MEMBERSHIP

The previous review of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1926. The latest information for the fourth quarter of the present year is summarised in three tables on pages 352 to 367 of this issue. Table I gives the names of the Federations or Associations of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, the names of the principal office-bearers of each Federation, and the names of the affiliated Unions in each case. Table II gives, by localities or centres, the names of all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, the number of members in each Union and the names and addresses of the principal office-bearers. Table III shows the rates of membership fees for different classes of members, the average monthly income for the latest quarter for which information is available and the average monthly expenditure in the same way for each of the Unions given in Table II.

There were no outstanding features in connexion with the Trade Union movement in the Bombay Presidency during the quarter under review. Two more Unions of the lower grade staff and menials of the postal department were formed at Ahmedabad and at Miraj. The two unions of cotton mill workers in Broach—the Fine Counts Mill Labour Union and the Saraswati Mill Labour Union—which had been reported as carrying on a purely nominal existence for the last few months are now reported to be defunct. There was, however, one event of considerable interest and importance to the Indian labour world during the quarter under report, and that was the arrival in Bombay on the 19th November 1926 of a Delegation of the International Textile Workers' Association. The Delegation consists of the Right Honourable Tom Shaw M.P., P.C., Messrs. Hindle and Brothers (Lancashire), Schrader and Furtwaengler (Germany) with Miss Shaw, the daughter of the chairman, as secretary. The Delegation has come to India for the purpose of studying first-hand the conditions in the textile industry in this country with special reference to the operatives. The Delegation remained in Bombay for about ten days during which they visited the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay, several representative cotton mills, workmen's residential quarters in all parts of the city and a few other factories and workshops. Almost all the Unions in Bombay City organised meetings to welcome the delegation. The general tenor of the speeches made by members of the Delegation was an exhortation to Indian workers to organise themselves and to form representative Unions, for only by their own efforts could the workers secure better conditions and safeguard their interests.

3. The total membership of all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency continued to show that steady increase which has marked the development of Trade-Unionism in this Presidency during the first three quarters of this year. As compared with 72,411 trade unionists

in September 1926, the number reported on 1st December 1926 was 74,875, an increase of 3·4 per cent. over the figure of the previous quarter and an increase of 52 per cent. over that of December last year. The total number of unions stands at the same figure as that reported in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette*, viz., 56. Out of this number there are 22 Unions in Bombay City, 9 Unions in Ahmedabad and 25 Unions in the rest of the Presidency. The number of members in the Unions having their offices in Bombay City rose from 43,746 to 47,068 or by 8 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions fell from 19,284 to 18,814 which was due almost entirely to a fall in the membership of the Weavers' Union from 3155 to 2400. The number of members of the Unions in the rest of the Presidency fell from 9381 to 8993 or by 4 per cent. The following table summarises the position in regard to the membership of the Unions in the Presidency since June 1922 :—

Summary Table showing the membership of the Unions

Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter	Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter
June 1922 ..	22	57,914	—	Sept 1924 ..	21	47,242	— 5·0
Sept 1922 ..	23	52,776	— 8·87	Dec 1924 ..	36	52,277	+ 10·7
Dec 1922 ..	22	51,472	— 2·47	Mar 1925 ..	36	51,625	— 1·25
Mar 1923 ..	22	48,669	— 5·45	June 1925 ..	38	53,591	+ 3·8
June 1923 ..	21	51,276	+ 5·08	Sept 1925 ..	38	54,175	+ 1·09
Sept 1923 ..	19	41,646	— 18·77	Dec 1925 ..	38	49,318	— 8·97
Dec 1923 ..	19	46,037	+ 10·54	Mar 1926 ..	51	59,544	+ 20·73
Mar 1924 ..	21	48,502	+ 5·4	June 1926 ..	53	64,572	+ 8·44
June 1924 ..	21	49,729	+ 2·5	Sept 1926 ..	56	72,411	+ 12·14
				Dec 1926 ..	56	74,875	+ 3·4

The information in connexion with Trade Unions is collected through the Secretaries of the Unions as well as through District Officers in the Presidency including Sind. The information for all the Unions affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association and the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union is procured from time to time from the Head Offices of these associations in Bombay. Every endeavour is made to include in the Quarterly Review all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, but it often happens that some Union or Unions do not notify their existence to the authorities concerned with the collection of the necessary information. It would be advisable both in the interests of the Unions themselves and of the Labour Office, if the persons who are concerned with the creation of new Unions notify their formation either to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence (Labour Office) at Bombay or to the Labour Investigator of the Government of Bombay at Ahmedabad.

Federations of Labour Unions

Table I on pages 352 and 353 of this issue shows that there are six Federations of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency—(1) The Central

Labour Board in Bombay; (2) The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association with its head office in Bombay; (3) The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union also with its head office in Bombay; (4) The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Central Union; (5) The C. I. P. Railway Staff Union with its head office in Bombay; and (6) The Labour Union in Ahmedabad. The last is not exactly a Federation in the accepted sense of the term but rather a Central Bureau which controls, under one management, all the various Unions of cotton mill operatives in Ahmedabad City. For all practical purposes, however, it may be considered as a Federation. All the necessary information in connexion with the constitution of the first four Federations and the terms of affiliation of each of their members have been fully described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1925 and March 1926. The constitutions of the two new Federations in Bombay—The C. I. P. Railway Staff Union and the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Central Union which have been reported on since September 1926—have not yet been decided upon. In the present article it is only necessary, therefore, to deal with those Federations whose activities were of particular interest during the quarter under review.

The Central Labour Board.—The Board has recently been directing considerable attention to Purity Mission work. It was successful in persuading the Excise authorities to refuse to grant licenses for opening 4 new liquor shops in industrial areas. Lectures were given on temperance, thrift and hygiene. The Board has also recently undertaken the work of making representations to the Municipality for improving sanitary conditions, where necessary, in densely populated labour localities. At the moment of writing it is engaged in organising the workers of the Asiatic Petroleum Company into a Union.

The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association.—The most important feature in the activities of this Association during the last 3 months is the success which it has achieved in procuring from the Government of India a revision in the time scales of pay of the postal clerical staff in the city of Bombay, including suburbs, Poona and Ahmedabad. In Bombay, the old time scale was Rs. 60—60—70—3—115—5—150. The revised scale is Rs. 60 rising by 18 annual increments of Rs. 5 each to Rs. 150. In Poona and Ahmedabad the old scale was Rs. 40—40—45—3—54—4—130. The revised scale is Rs. 50—5—150. The Association states that the pay of selection grades, however, remains unchanged but in view of the anomalous position which has been created, Government have agreed to grant an interim compensatory allowance with effect from 1st October 1926 pending the revision of the pay of these grades. The scales of pay at other places are not affected and the Association has taken steps to represent the cause of the postal services at such places to the authorities.

The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.—At a meeting of the members of this Association which was held recently at the Prarthana Samaj at Girgaum under the chairmanship of Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar.-at-Law, it was unanimously decided that the rates of monthly subscription of members should be raised from annas 4 to annas 8 per head

in order to provide sufficient funds for carrying on extensive work in respect of the demands of the postmen with reference to a revision in their time scales of pay. The following resolution was adopted at this meeting—

"This meeting of Postmen and Lower Grade Staff of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Postmen's and Packers' Union, expresses its deep sense of disappointment at the complete inaction of Government during the last five years or more in the matter of revision of pay and prospects while the scales of pay of the Postal clerks have been twice revised during the period, and requests Government to bring about an immediate revision in the pay of postmen and packers of this Presidency in due consideration of the minimum demands submitted with reasons to the Government in March 1925."

An advisory committee has been formed in the Poona Post Office on which 2 members of the Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union have been made members. The International Textile Workers' Deputation visited the Office of the Union on the 26th November. On the 14th November a new Union of Postmen and Lower Grade Staff was started for the Satara Postal Division with its head office at Miraj.

The Ahmedabad Labour Union.—The Labour Investigator at Ahmedabad reports that the chief items of interest during the quarter under report for this Federation are (1) a decision not to demand bonus this year from millowners owing to the depressed state of the industry; (2) the postponement of the housing scheme and (3) the holding of the annual meeting of the Council of Representatives at Satyagraha Ashram.

The Union has just published its annual report for the year 1925. The report records a steady continuation of the different lines of work already undertaken before the commencement of the year 1925. Whereas during 1924 many new activities were inaugurated, the year under report was devoted chiefly to the work of consolidation. Endeavours were made to improve the efficiency of the administrative machinery of the Union in order to enhance the effectiveness of the various beneficent schemes in operation. The Unions are very strict in recording figures for membership. The figures given at any time represent the actual effective membership and not simply the numbers of members on the rolls of the different Unions. The membership of each Union is reported to fluctuate from fortnight to fortnight and though the total number over a certain period may be practically constant, changes in its character and composition are always taking place. Two rival forces are constantly at work. On the one hand the Union strives to increase its strength and draw more mills into the fold of its organization; on the other, there is a continual decline in membership and mills go on dropping off one after another. The latter is rarely a process of natural decay. It is not often that members lose interest in the Union and cease to regard it worth while to pay the Union dues. The decline, if any, is alleged to be due very frequently to the result of a deliberate strangling of the Union in some mills by the authorities of those mills. Notwithstanding this the report states that taking the mills as a whole the Union has more cause for gratitude for the sympathetic assistance given to it by the authorities than for complaint.

During the year under report the Labour Union office dealt with 1000 complaints including 73 brought forward as pending cases from the previous year. Of the 931 new complaints received, 592 were recorded by operatives of the throstle departments, 173 by those of the card, blow and frame departments, 114 by those of the weaving departments and the remaining 52 by those of other departments. Fifty-eight complaints were rejected as unreasonable or trivial. Seven hundred and ninety complaints were brought to a conclusion out of which 616 were successful, 36 were compromised, 16 were unsuccessful, and 64 were closed for other reasons. This left a balance of 214 to be carried forward to the current year's account.

The Union maintained two dispensaries and a hospital equipped for surgical work. In December 1925 there was accommodation for 20 indoor patients and the number of applicants for indoor accommodation is reported to be continually increasing. To meet a part of the excess demand, 10 beds have been added during the current year. The hospital has a female ward and special arrangements are made for maternity cases. During the year under report, 117 new patients were admitted for indoor treatment. The average daily attendance which was 8 in 1925 has been steadily increasing and stood at about 25 towards the end of this year. Seventy-one major operations were performed in the hospital. Outdoor relief was given to a total number of 9141 patients. The total expenditure under the head 'medical aid' amounted to Rs. 9688-10-8.

At the close of the year 1925 the Labour Union was conducting 9 day schools and 15 night schools imparting instruction to 623 and 663 students respectively making a total of 1286 students as against 1166 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The average daily attendance amounted to more than 70 per cent. and the total number of teachers engaged amounted to 78, 43 of whom possessed training qualifications. Towards the end of the year a nursery school on the lines of the Montessori system of education was opened to take care of children between 3 and 7. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 26,644 out of which an amount of Rs. 15,000 was contributed by the Millowners' Association from the *Tilak Swaraj Fund*.

In addition to the above, the Union maintained a library and a reading room, published a weekly paper called the "Majur Sandesh," gave legal assistance where necessary, maintained two cheap grain-shops at Saraspur and Jamalpur, distributed an amount of Rs. 666-4-0 as victimisation benefit to 9 members, gave cheap loans, maintained a savings bank and assisted in the preferring of claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.—The officials of this Union state that they have been able to make no progress during the quarter under review either in the work of the re-organization of the Federation or in consolidating individual Unions formed owing to the silence of the Railway Authorities with regard to the several representations put up by the Federation for the removal of specific grievances. The Federation has also addressed several letters to the Railway Authorities asking for recognition of their individual Unions but have so far received no reply whatever to either the representations made for recognition or to those made for removal of grievances.

The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Central Union.—The individual Unions which are affiliated to this Association are now engaged in the work of formulating its constitution. The Union has been successful during the quarter under review in procuring recognition from the Port Trust authorities on an agreement that 50 per cent. of the members of the managing committee should be Port Trust Employees and that within a period of 4 years the complete management of all the Port Trust Employees' Unions should be entirely in the hands of the workers.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL UNIONS

BOMBAY

The Bombay Textile Labour Union.—There is nothing of particular interest to report regarding the activities of this Union during the quarter under review. The principal officers of the Union, Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., and R. R. Bakhale, were busy with the work in connection with the submission of the evidence of the Union before the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) and with the arrangements which had to be made in connection with the stay in Bombay and the tour programme in India of the International Textile Workers' Deputation. There was no change in membership of the Union as very little time was found to carry on propoganda work. The average monthly income for the months of September, October and November 1926 amounted to Rs. 1186 and the monthly expenditure during the same period to Rs. 583. The Union organised two meetings at Madanpura and Kurla in order to enable the Right Honourable Tom Shaw and the members of the Labour Deputation to address the cotton textile workers in this city. Several meetings were also held at which resolutions protesting against the proposed reduction in the hours of work in cotton mills in Bombay, were adopted. The Union filed 19 suits with regard to withholding of wages out of which 13 were disposed of as a result of the parties coming to a compromise. The number of complaints received during the quarter amounted to 68 all of which are pending.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Limited.—The number of members standing on the rolls of the Society on 1st December 1926 amounted to 2337, and showed, in comparison with the previous quarter, an increase of 106 members. The following table shows the distribution of the members over the various railways in India :—

Railway Administration	Class of Members					Total No. of members
	A	B	C	D	E	
G. I. P. Railway	848	83	42	33	46	1,052
B. B. & C. I. Railway	71	20	14	25	28	158
M. & S. M. Railway	58	38	28	119	59	302
S. I. Railway	55	14	15	8	13	105
N. W. Railway	91	5	8	14	1	119
N. G. S. Railway	31	26	26	69	18	170
E. I. Railway	187	12	4	23	11	237
O & R. Railway	15	13	3	2	2	35
Other Railways	62	21	26	44	6	159
Total	1,418	232	166	337	184	2,337

The numbers of members of the different classes shown against each Railway are those who definitely belong to one or the other of the 52 branches of the Society which are scattered over the whole of India. The number of members on the rolls of the Society's Voluntary Legal Defence and Protection Fund amounted to 1562 as on the 31st October 1926. The Voluntary Sick Benefit Fund had 100 members and the Family Benefit Fund 443 members on the same date.

The average monthly income during the quarter under review amounted to Rs. 2550 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 2500.

Indian Seamen's Union.—The membership of this Union increased from 14,973 to 15,064. The Union has been very busy during the last 3 months in connection with the work of re-organising its constitution. A meeting of the members of the Union was held on the 19th October under the chairmanship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Mr. M. Daud, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., who represented the Indian Seamen at the 9th International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1926, was present at the meeting and addressed the members in connection with the various disabilities of Indian Seamen. He pointed out that there were five important grievances which existed among Indian Seamen to-day for the remedy of which it had become necessary to organise the various classes of Seamen into Unions. These were (1) recruitment; (2) unemployment; (3) inadequate and insufficient wages; (4) excessive working hours; and (5) insufficient compensation in cases of accidents.

In his speech Mr. Daud showed how the present system of recruitment came into being. He pointed out that under Section 18 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, Local Governments are authorised to give licenses to persons for the purpose of recruiting Seamen and it was thus that recruitment was effected through brokers and Ghat Serangs. The system soon gave rise to "Salami"—a commission which is charged to a Seaman before employment is procured for him. Immediately after the war the 'Salami system' gave rise to such abuses that the Government of India, in view of the recommendations of the Genoa International Labour Conference of 1920 and also through the pressure of systematic agitation carried on by the Indian Seamen's Union at Calcutta, appointed a Committee in 1922 (Seamen's Recruitment Committee) to enquire into the abuses existing in the system of Indian Seamen's recruitment through licensed shipping brokers and Ghat Serangs. The Committee unanimously decided that the shipping brokers' and Ghat Serangs' system of recruitment had led to grave abuses which no mere amendment of detail would satisfactorily remove and they came to the conclusion that it was imperative to introduce an entirely new system which did not involve the employment of intermediaries. The Committee recommended that recruitment should be carried on by Employment Bureaus to be organised by the State. The recommendations of the Committee have borne fruit in Calcutta by the appointment of an officer in charge of a recruitment Bureau. But nothing had so far been done in Bombay. Mr. Daud told the meeting that he had mentioned this particular grievance in the last International Labour Conference and he got an assurance from the Government of India's representative that a new system of Seamen's

recruitment would be gradually introduced after detailed proposals in connection with the method of working had been gradually worked out. He asked Bombay Seamen to carry on a systematic constitutional agitation through their Union to get the recommendations of the Recruitment Committee enforced in the Port of Bombay in order to remove their long standing grievances. He thought that the vital question of unemployment would be considerably alleviated by a change in the method of recruitment.

With regard to the question of hours of work Mr. Daud pointed out that in European countries the hours of work of seamen are regulated by the National Maritime Board consisting both of shipowners and seamen; but in view of the fact that there is no such Board in India, the regulation of working hours of seamen recruited in this country is entirely in the hands of the shipowners. He stated that Indian seamen were required to work for an unlimited number of hours on board ships, and that it was only through a continual agitation by the Unions in making representations in the matter to Government that pressure could be brought on the owners to bring the working hours of Indian seamen into line with those laid down for British seamen. With reference to insufficient compensation for accidents Mr. Daud pointed out that the question of compensation for accidents to Indian seamen is not governed by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act but the British Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906 for ships registered in the United Kingdom and by other foreign Acts of those foreign countries where foreign ships are registered. As an Indian seaman cannot go to foreign courts in a foreign country to get his compensation he has to depend on the tender mercy of the agencies of those foreign shipowners. The result is that most of the accident cases to Indian Seamen are either not compensated at all or are compensated in a very poor manner. This difficulty was brought to the notice of the Government of India during the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Bill in 1923 and they were requested to include Indian seamen serving on foreign vessels in the Indian Act. The Government of India, however, promised that the matter would be considered after consultation with the Board of Trade and the India Office in London. As nothing has so far been done in the matter, Mr. Daud urged the meeting to agitate for the inclusion of all Indian seamen on all British ships within the working of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act. In concluding his address, Mr. Daud urged that the Bombay and Calcutta Unions should be federated into one all India Seamen's Union and that an Annual Seamen's Conference should be held to ventilate the common grievances of all seamen in India.

On the various recommendations made by Mr. Daud, the following resolutions in connection with the questions of recruitment and unemployment of Indian Seamen were adopted at this meeting:—

(1) "This meeting urges the Government of India to abolish the system of Seamen's recruitment through shipping brokers and Ghat Serangs and respectfully requests them to enforce the recommendations of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee by establishing a Recruitment Bureau in the Port of Bombay without any further loss of time."

(2) "That in view of the grave problem of unemployment existing amongst Indian Seamen in this Port of Bombay, this meeting urges the

P. & O. and B. I. S. N. and other shipping Companies to recruit Seamen through the medium of the Union in order to minimise unemployment and to facilitate Seamen to get fair turns in their service."

The next matter taken up at the meeting was the question of determining the constitution. It was resolved that the Board of Management of the Union should be vested in an executive council consisting of 27 members—a president, a general secretary, a treasurer; three departmental vice-presidents in charge of the saloon, the deck and the engine departments of the Union; the three departmental secretaries, and 18 members to be elected in equal numbers by the three departments mentioned. The 9 office bearers are to be *ex-officio* members of the Council. All monies belonging to the Union are to be under the control of the Finance Board consisting of the president, the general secretary, the treasurer and the three departmental secretaries. No monies can be deposited or withdrawn without the signatures of 4 members of the Finance Board—the signatures of the president and the treasurer being compulsory. All accounts are to be passed and checked by the Executive Council. It was further resolved that all expenses should be sanctioned by the Executive Council and that the president shall have the power of sanctioning expenditure only up to Rs. 50 in a month.

The Union is now affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress and also to the Provincial Committee of the Congress in the Bombay Presidency.

The Seamen's Union.—The number of members of this Union increased from 4000 to 6500 or by 63 per cent. during the last three months. The average monthly income amounted to Rs. 641 and the expenditure to Rs. 1036. The officers of the Union report that the work of the Union is not progressing as smoothly as it ought to, and the managing committee have approached Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar.-at-Law, to form a committee which will not only possess the confidence of the members of the Union, but which would also lead to an amalgamation of the two Seamen's Unions in Bombay. This Union has not so far directed its attention to enlisting as members other classes of seamen, as has been done by the old Union.

The Girmi Kamgar Mahamandals.—The number of members of the Prabhadevi Mandal fell from 1795 as reported in the previous quarter to 1123. The fall in membership is stated to be due to the fact that only those members who pay their subscriptions regularly month by month are reported as being the number of members on the rolls. All members who have not paid their subscriptions up to the latest month are not included in the membership returns. The reasons ascribed for members not paying their subscriptions for the month of November are due to the fact that the operatives who were engaged in canvassing and in collecting subscriptions left their employments at their respective mills in consequence of which it became difficult to recover all the subscriptions of the members on the rolls of the Union. In addition to this, the officials of the Union were busy in preparing their written evidence to be submitted to the Tariff Board. In spite of this, Mr. Mayekar has been successful in securing 500 new members for his Union during the last three months.

On the 27th November, a mass meeting of millhands was held at the Prabhadevi Branch under the Presidentship of Mr. Dhondiraj Thenge to

welcome the International Textile Labour Deputation. The Union is making arrangements to open a free dispensary shortly for the use of its members. The membership of the Ghorupdeo Mandal increased from 424 to 446, and that of the Chinchpokli Mandal remained stationary.

Government Peons and Menials' Union.—The number of members of this Union increased from 579 to 594 during the quarter under review. The distribution over different Government offices is as follows.—

New Custom House	..	..	141
Income Tax Office	..	..	110
High Court	..	..	89
Old Custom House	..	..	74
Secretariat	..	..	65
Accountant General's Office	..	..	48
Small Causes Court	..	..	40
Public Works Department, Secretariat	..	..	24
Police Courts	..	..	3
Total	..	..	594

In reply to their letter to the Government of India requesting Government recognition for the Union, the Union has been asked to make some suggested alterations in some of its rules. The officers of the Union are confident of obtaining official recognition as soon as the Trade Unions Act comes into operation.

The Port Trust Dock Staff Union.—This Union, as was pointed out in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette*, was formed on the 1st July 1926 and was able, in three months, to secure an effective membership of 1223. The Union increased its membership by 20 during the last three months.

The management of the Union is vested in a managing committee consisting of the office bearers of the union—a president, a general secretary, secretaries, two treasurers and not more than four vice-presidents—and the representatives of the workers elected by the members in proportion to one for each 200 members from each section.

The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.—This Union has added 103 new members to the number reported on for the previous quarter. The present figure of membership stands at 2064. There was no activity of particular interest during the quarter under review. An amount of Rs. 66-10-0 was given as death benefit in one case and during the months of September and October loans amounting to Rs. 683 were granted to 18 members from the funds of the Co-operative Credit Society of the Union. The amount standing at the credit of the Society on the 1st November was Rs. 1506.

The remaining Unions in Bombay City.—There is nothing of particular interest to report regarding the activities of the rest of the Bombay Unions. The latest information in connexion with the membership, income and expenditure of all Unions not specifically dealt with in this review, is given in Tables II and III printed on pages 354 to 367 of this issue.

AHMEDABAD

The activities of the six unions of the cotton mill operatives in Ahmedabad which are under the control of the local Labour Union have been dealt with under the head "Federations of Trade Unions."

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.—This Union shows a slightly increased membership during this quarter—6049 as at 1st September, 6104 as at 1st December. The average monthly income amounted to Rs. 225 and the expenditure to Rs. 425. The Secretary of the Union desires that a caveat should be added to the effect that the figures given for income and expenditure are merely averages for the last quarter and do not, in any way, represent the financial strength or otherwise of the Association, these averages varying according to the touring activities of the officials of the Association. Greater touring means larger expenditure as well as collection of more subscriptions. As a matter of fact these remarks apply to the income and expenditure figures for all Unions.

REST OF THE PRESIDENCY

In view of the winding up of the two Unions of cotton mill operatives at Broach, the majority of the remaining Unions in the Bombay Presidency outside the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad are Postal Unions, affiliated either to the Bombay Presidency Postal Association or to the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union. The activities of these Unions are more or less confined to constitutional agitation for removal of specific grievances and for improvements in conditions of service. The remarks made under the headings of the two Federations of Postal Unions above therefore apply generally to the activities of the individual affiliated members as well.

Creches in Ahmedabad

There are about ten thousand women working in the cotton weaving and spinning mills in Ahmedabad. With a view to find out how far the children of these workers are looked after while the mothers are engaged inside the mills, a special form* was drawn up and information was collected by the Investigators of the Labour Office by personal visits to creches.

NUMBER AND DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT

The number of creches started in different years is given below:—

Year	Number of creches started				
1917	1
1918	2
1919	1
1920	2
1921	2
1922	Nil
1923	1
1924	8
1925	6

The total number is 23. Out of these, two creches are maintained by the Ahmedabad Branch of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. These two creches are mainly intended for the benefit of lorry women who are found in large numbers in Ahmedabad but mill workers also take advantage of them. Besides the twenty-three creches referred to above, six mills have places where women workers can leave their children but they have not been included as the millowners did not think they could properly be called creches and decided to give no particulars regarding them.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL'S CRECHES

The creches managed by the Women's Council are located in good buildings. The staff of each consists of an ayah, a trained nurse, a sweeper, a washerman and a chowkidar. In one of them the nurse herself teaches the grown up children whereas in the other a separate teacher is engaged for this purpose. The annual expenditure incurred on both the creches comes to Rs. 5000. There are 39 cradles in all and the average number of infants is 37. These children are washed daily and clothed neatly. The total quantity of milk given to the children daily comes to 7 lbs. in both the creches. The premises are kept neat and tidy. Kindergarten is provided for the grown up children.

Mill Creches

ACCOMMODATION

Among mill creches ten are located in good buildings. In the remainder there is not even good flooring. Adequate protection from heat, cold or rain is not provided and sometimes there is only a shed of corrugated iron sheets open on three sides.

*Printed at the end of the article.

The average area per creche is 998 square feet. The smallest measures 160 square feet and the biggest 2475 square feet. The area available per child is found by dividing the total area of each creche by the average number of children present in it. In this way 18 children are found to get 9 square feet each and 22 children 70 square feet each. The most usual area available is 30 to 40 square feet. Three hundred and thirty-four children get that much space per head. One hundred and eighty-nine children get 20 to 30 square feet each.

In the case of one mill the number of infants exceeds the number of cradles provided. The total number of cradles in all the mill creches is 788 which exceeds the total average number of infants present, 679.

Cradles are made either of cloth or of old gunny bags. Cradles made of iron or wood are not in use.

STAFF AND EXPENDITURE

Nurses, ayahs, teachers, sweepers and washermen constitute the staff of creches in general. Seven creches maintain no staff at all. The staff in eight creches out of the remaining fourteen may be said to be adequate. Only four mills have engaged trained nurses. Four creches have only one servant—an ayah, a sweeper or a female servant. In all there are fifty-three paid servants in the fourteen creches maintaining one kind of staff or another. Wherever there is a doctor in the mill he generally supervises the work of the creche. Seven creches incur no expenditure at all.

In the case of the fourteen creches reporting expenditure, the expenditure incurred ranges from Rs. 185 to Rs. 6000 each per annum. The average expenditure per creche is Rs. 1780. The total expenditure for all the fourteen creches is Rs. 24,920. The annual expenditure on each child works out to Rs. 47. The lowest *per capita* expenditure is Rs. 8 and the highest Rs. 164.

SANITATION

From the point of view of general cleanliness of the premises, fourteen creches may be classified as good, six as fair and one as poor. In one case the creche is situated very near the working machinery.

Seven mills have arranged for washing the babies and supplying them with clean clothing. Three more mills have no washing arrangements but supply the children with clothing. The remaining eleven mills have arranged for neither.

DIET

Seven creches provide milk for the infants. The quantity of milk given to each baby per day ranges from one-twelfth to one-third of a lb. Three mills supply barley and artificial infant diet like Mellin's food in addition to milk. The grown up children take the food brought by their mothers from their homes. In the case of breast-fed children mothers are allowed to go to the creches during working hours.

NURSERY SCHOOL

Three mills have provided nursery schools. These schools are intended for children between three and five years of age who are neither old enough to go to regular schools nor young enough to be confined to their cradles. Two of the nursery schools are worked well. Qualified teachers

have been engaged and the Montessori system is followed in one case. In the third mill the ayah is paid a few rupees more for teaching the bigger children.

Generally speaking no amusements are provided. Only one mill provides toys and another proposes to start some kind of amusement in the near future. Some mills allow play in the open air. This, however, usually means that except in cases where the creches are located in separate compounds, the children wander here and there in the mill premises.

GENERAL

Where creches are not provided, mothers engage old women or young lads or girls without work to take care of their children and pay them two rupees per month. These people do not take proper care of the children and the infants wander here and there in dust and are exposed to heat, cold and rain.

(Specimen form of enquiry)

CRECHES IN AHMEDABAD

1. Name
2. Locality
3. When and by whom started
4. Managed by
5. Financed by
6. The kind of staff employed, their number, whether voluntary or paid, part-time or whole-time
7. Annual expenditure
8. Age of admission
9. Number of cradles
10. Number of infants
11. Diet
12. Quantity of milk given
13. Washing arrangements
14. Supply of clothing
15. Number and dimensions of rooms
16. Material of which built
17. Ventilation
18. Sanitation
19. Is admission restricted only to children belonging to women workers in the mill?
20. Opening and closing time
21. Charges, if any
22. Amusements, if any
23. Details about Nursery Schools, if any
24. General remarks

Reviews of Books and Reports

Report on the Second Census on Live-stock, Ploughs and Carts in India, held between December 1924 and April 1925 (Government of India Press, Calcutta, 1926)

The first census of live-stock in India was held in the cold weather of 1919-20 and the second census with the results of which the report deals was conducted, except in the case of the Punjab and Bengal, during the year 1924-25. As in the case of the first census, several Indian States took part in the second census also.

It is seen that in 1924-25 there were 151 million head of bovine cattle as compared with 146 million in 1919-20 (in British India), or an increase of 5 millions or 4 per cent. There was an increase of a little over one million in the number of sheep which totalled 23 millions. Goats which numbered 24 millions in 1919-20 increased to 39 millions, the main increases occurring in the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Madras and Bengal. Ploughs and carts showed a general increase, in each case by about a million, the former increasing from 24 millions to 25 millions and the latter from 5.7 millions to 6.3 millions. The total number of horses and ponies was about 2 millions, of mules 70 thousands, of donkeys 1.4 million and of camels over half a million.

The report also gives figures for 40 Indian States covering about 38 per cent. of the total area.

Three tabular statements are printed at the end of the report. The first gives the number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each Province in British India in 1924-25, the second gives similar figures for each of the Indian States where the census was taken and the third gives comparative figures of cattle, sheep and horses in principal countries of the world in the years 1919 and 1924.

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. V, NO. 7. (Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, London.)

- Special Articles:* (1) *Right Honourable Frederick Owen Roberts, M.P., Chairman of the Labour Party*, by J. F. Shillaker. pp. 291-293.
 (2) *Russia and Ourselves*, by Robert Williams. pp. 294-296.
 (3) *Labour's Agricultural Policy and the Liberals: A Reply*, by E. F. Wise. pp. 297-299.
 (4) *Panic in the Liberal Farmyard*, by T. P. Conwell-Evans. pp. 300-301.
 (5) *Irish Labour in Politics*, by R. M. Fox. pp. 302 and 303.
 (6) *The Canadian Elections*, by James Simpson (Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress Canada). pp. 304 and 305.
 (7) *Labour and the Coming Nation*, by W. Arthur Peacock. pp. 306 and 307.
 (8) *The Revival of Apprenticeship*, by George W. Thomson (Editor of "The Draughtsman", the Organ of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen). pp. 308-311.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. VIII, NO. 94. (The Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

- Special Articles:* (1) *The Teaching of Citizenship*, by W. H. Bolam, M.A., LL.B.—Complex organisation of the State; preparation for citizenship; how far is this being achieved? comparison with America; can the juvenile workers be trained in citizenship? pp. 323-325.

- (2) *Industrial Eyesight Examination.*—Scheme; distribution of the cost. pp. 325-328.
 (3) *Machinery and the Operator.*—Laundry machines; leather working machines; miscellaneous machines; textile machinery. pp. 331 and 332.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. VIII, NO. 11. (Harvard Medical School, Baltimore.)

- Special Articles:* (1) *The Statistical Characteristics of Dust Phthisis (Pulmonary Silicosis)*, by Edgar L. Collis, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Mansel Talbot Professor of Preventive Medicine, Welsh National School of Medicine).—Data from mortality records, 1921 to 1923—bronchitis, pneumonia, phthisis; the coal miner; chronic nephritis; infectious characteristics; summary. pp. 457-65.
 (2) *The Occurrence and Clinical Manifestations of Silicosis among Hard Ground Workers in Coal Mines*, by Norman Tattersall, M.D. (Lond.) (Tuberculosis Physician, Welsh National Memorial Association).—Occurrence—drilling, relation to geologic formation, dusting, clinical manifestations—duration of exposure and latent period, initial symptoms, later symptoms, physical signs, radiography; silicosis plus tuberculosis; prevention—recommendations. pp. 466-479.
 (3) *Exposure to Silica Dust Without the Occurrence of Silicosis*, by Patrick Heffernan, A.B., M.B. (Major, Indian Medical Service, Retired; Tuberculosis Officer, Derbyshire County Council).—Introduction; a. tion of inorganic dusts; silica brickmakers; discussion and conclusions; summary. pp. 481-489.
 (4) *Experimental Silicosis*, by E. H. Kettle, M.D. (Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Welsh National School of Medicine).—Mode of action of silica—on tissues, on growth of tubercle bacillus. pp. 491-495.
 (5) *A Short Description of a Dust Trap to be Used in Conjunction with Percussive Rock Drills*, by Captain P. S. Hay, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I. Mech. E. (Safety in Mines Research Board, London). pp. 496-498.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW—VOL. XXII, NO. 6. (U. S. Department of Labor, Washington.)

- Special Articles:* (1) *Public Pensions for Aged Dependents.*—Importance of the Problem; progress of the movement in the United States; provisions of existing laws; Wisconsin and Montana laws in operation; criticisms of old-age pension systems now in force; old-age pensions in other countries; Australian old-age pension system; present English old-age pension system—scope of the system; contributions and benefits; qualifications. pp. 1-9.
 (2) *Rights of Employees to their Inventions*, by Lindley D. Clark, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Introduction; United States—general employees, employees under contract to make improvements; employment to develop employer's suggestion, summary; foreign countries—Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland. pp. 12-23.
 (3) *Conciliation Procedure in the Administration of Justice in Norway*, by Reginald Heber Smith.—Comparison of American and Norwegian conditions; basic law of 1824; parties appear in person; amendments extending the jurisdiction of the commissions; number of cases handled by conciliation; cases referred to law courts; effectiveness of the conciliation courts; act of 1915 increasing judicial authority of conciliation commissioners; conciliation system firmly established in Norway. pp. 23-31.
 (4) *Adjustment of Disputes between Railroads and their employees.*—Definitions; general cues; boards of adjustment—grievances—interpretation of agreements; board of mediation; functions of board of mediation; procedure in changing rates of pay, rules, and working conditions; arbitration; emergency board; general provisions. pp. 32-41.
 (5) *Vacations with Pay for Wage Earners in Foreign Countries.*—Purpose and scope of investigation; development and present status of vacation movement; postwar development; classes of workers covered and enforcement of vacation regulations; social and economic effects of the movement; pp. 41-45.
 (6) *Labor Recommendations in Governors' Messages, 1926.*—Agriculture and marketing; convict labor; the coal problem; workmen's compensation; injunctions in labor disputes; women in industry; housing. pp. 45-48.
 (7) *Industrial Employment of the Negro in Pennsylvania.*—Employment of Negroes in the steel industry of Pennsylvania. pp. 48-51.
 (8) *Labor Problems in China in 1925.*—Activities of two principal labor unions; student organizations; principal strikes in 1925; sympathetic strikes; demand for adequate labor laws. pp. 51-56.
 (9) *International comparison of trend of wages, 1914 to 1925.*—Wage situation, 1920 to 1925; movement of money wages, 1922 to 1925; movement of real wages, 1922 to 1925; comparison of wages of skilled and unskilled workers; relative wages of men and women; increases in the average compensation of municipal employees, 1915 to 1925. pp. 58-63.
 (10) *Wages in the New York Cloak, Suit and Skirt Industry in 1925.*—Variations in weekly wage rates, by type of shop; comparison of average wage rates of various occupations in 1924 and 1925; average actual earnings. pp. 65-68.

- (11) *International Statistics of Gainfully Engaged Women*.—Numerical strength of gainfully engaged women; distribution by principal occupations. pp. 76-79.
- (12) *Employment of Women in Oklahoma Industries—Schedule 1* hours; earnings; working conditions. pp. 81-83.
- (13) *Industrial Accidents to Minors*.—Work accidents to children in Pennsylvania; accidents to workers between 16 and 18 years old; work accidents to minors in Wisconsin in 1925; injuries to illegally employed minors in Pennsylvania. pp. 86-92.
- (14) *Workmen's Compensation Law of Bolivia*.—Compensation benefits; security of payments; accident reporting; special provisions; work rules. pp. 102-104.
- (15) *Workmen's Accident Insurance in Italy, 1923*.—Insurance carriers; establishments and workers covered; distribution of insured workers by industry groups; accidents; comparative accident statistics, 1905-1923. pp. 107-111.
- (16) *Building Permits in Principal Cities in the United States in 1925*.—Families provided for; housing trend, 1924 and 1925; housing in relation to population. pp. 112-125.
- (17) *Industrial Disputes in the United States, 1916 to 1925*.—Place of occurrence of disputes; sex and organization of workers involved; causes of dispute; size of strikes; month of ending; results of disputes; time lost through disputes. pp. 134-144.
- (18) *Alien Dependents of Deceased Workmen*.—Compensation awards in interstate commerce; time for bringing actions under Federal Liability Statute. pp. 151-156.
- (19) *Chilean Law Governing Office Workers*.—Employment contracts; hours of labor and of rest; employment of minors; retirement fund. pp. 156-158.
- (20) *Employment in Selected Industries in April, 1926*.—Comparison of employment and pay-roll totals in March and April 1926; comparison of employment and pay-roll totals in April 1925 and April 1926; per capita earnings; wage changes; indexes of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries; proportion of time worked and force employed in manufacturing industries in April 1926; employment and earnings of railroad employees, March 1925, and February and March 1926. pp. 159-169.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE, VOL. XXVI, NO. 10. (The Department of Labour, Canada.)

Special Articles: (1) *Combines Investigation Act, 1923: Enquiry into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association*. pp. 945-947.

(2) *Minimum Wage for Female Employees in British Columbia: Increase of Wage Rates in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry*.—Interpretation; experienced female employees; inexperienced female employees. pp. 948 and 949.

(3) *Report of House of Commons Committee on Legal Minimum Wages*. pp. 950-954.

(4) *Sickness Insurance: Outline of Voluntary Systems existing in Canada*.—Sickness insurance in Canada—Classes of employees admitted to sick benefits; total number of employees admitted to sick benefits, indicating the proportion to total number employed, risks covered, contributions, if any, of members—(a) rate of members' contributions; (b) annual total amount of members' contributions; contributions of employers—rate of employers' contributions, annual total amount of employers' contributions; benefits granted—(a) sickness benefit rules, nature and duration of benefits (daily allowance, medical treatment and drugs, etc.), (b) total annual amount of benefits paid, (c) average cost per diem of sickness; organization of medical service—(a) number of doctors and surgeons employed, (b) method of obtaining services of doctors, (c) choice of doctor by patient, (d) existence of dispensaries, clinics, rest rooms, sanatoria, etc.; conditions imposed to ensure financial stability; results of sick benefit plan—(a) in improvement of employees' health, (b) economic benefits to employer; efforts made towards avoidance of sickness through health talks, etc., pp. 955-957.

(5) *Observance of Sunday Rest in Pulp and Paper Mills in Quebec: Provincial Government will Enforce Observance of Lord's Day Act*.—Text of report of commission; letter to the Premier of Quebec; end of Sunday labour. pp. 958-961.

(6) *Workmen's Compensation in British Columbia in 1925*.—Methods of administration; accident prevention; accidents in 1925. pp. 962 and 963.

(7) *Trades and Labour Congress of Canada: Summary of the Proceedings of the 42rd Annual Convention*.—Report of the executive council; reports of committee on officers' reports; picketing and injunctions; report of the secretary-treasurer; report of union label committee; internal affairs; want buses designated common carriers; against trade schools; desire Canada ship firing act amended; want shipping investigated; educational matters; minimum legislation; women's compensation; no restriction as to language; hours of labour; fair wage regulations; trace union unity; old age pensions; election act amendments; unemployment; local autonomy for the sale of beer; defeat demand for credits for Russian purchases; other resolutions adopted; passaic textile strikers; fraternal messages; election of officers. pp. 964-977.

(8) *Notes on Vocational Education and Apprenticeship*.—Travelling school in Northern Ontario; carpenters apprenticeship classes at Hamilton; the provincial institute of technology and art, Calgary. pp. 993-995.

(9) *League of Nations International Labour Organization*.—Participation of Germany in the international labour organization; Belgium ratifies eight-hour convention; hours of labour in

Japan; statistics of industrial dispute and collective agreements; bibliography of unemployment; bibliography of industrial hygiene; accident record in Ontario in 1926. pp. 998-1000.

(10) *Annual Census of Industry of Canada—Manufacturers of Canada, 1924*; the rubber industry in Canada, 1925; fur production of Canada, season 1924-25. pp. 998-1000.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE—VOL. II, NO. 13. (The Department of Labour, Brisbane.)

Special Articles: (1) *Brisbane Tram Strike "Off"*.—Board of Trade takes action; parties to confer; hopeful feeling of compromise—history of dispute, "unreasonable requests," strike ballot, a brief conference, mayor gratified, union secretary's comment, averting a crisis. pp. 863-864.

(2) *Extracts from Third Annual Report on Operations Under the Unemployed Workers Insurance Act of 1922*.—Sustenance payments deferred; refused work; general remarks on casual and intermittent employment; statistics; analysis of sustenance payments on basis of industries. pp. 870 and 871.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

Labour in Far East

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL INQUIRY

Lord Winterton, the Under Secretary for India, was asked in the House of Commons on the 29th November 1926 whether any communication had been received from the Government of India regarding the suggestion that the International Labour Organisation might be asked to call a conference between the representatives of India, Japan and China on the question of labour conditions in those countries.

Lord Winterton replied that before giving any further consideration to the suggestion the Government of India preferred to await the results of the inquiry now being conducted by the International Labour Office. (From "Statesman," Calcutta, December 1, 1926.)

Current Notes From Abroad

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

An international congress on women's vocational guidance, organised under the auspices of the Bordeaux Chamber of Crafts, was held in that town from 23rd to 26th September last.

The main question considered by the congress was the situation of married women exercising a trade or profession, especially when the work is carried on away from the home, and the effects of such employment on their capacity to bring up properly a family of normal size.

Among many resolutions adopted was one calling for the prohibition of paid work by the mother of a family. The resolution demanded that:

- (1) Girls' education should be such as to fit them for married life and household duties;
- (2) That the wage earned by the father of a family should be sufficient to support the family, and that, where this is not so, the difference should be made up by the granting of family allowances;
- (3) That women without children and, still more, fathers of families, should endeavour to increase their output, with a view to facilitating the gradual suppression of the employment of mothers;
- (4) That children of indigent widows should be afforded care and protection either through social insurance or by national pensions legislation;
- (5) That the foregoing ideas should be promoted among the working classes in all countries;
- (6) That, as a first step towards the realisation of these ideas, married women should only be employed on part-time work, and that the necessary institutions should be set up to study the best means of giving effect to this.

Other resolutions adopted by the meeting related to vocational guidance for women in general and, in particular, in regard to agriculture, industrial and commercial occupations and the teaching, legal, public health, medical and social professions.

A special resolution, relating only to France, called for the allocation of a part of the proceeds of the apprenticeship tax to vocational guidance offices. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 8, 1926.)

* * * * *

The Departmental Union of Hérault (affiliated with the C. G. T.) decided at its last congress to organise a Labour Art Exhibition which will form part of an International Trade and Industry Exhibition to be held by the city of Montpellier; it will be housed in the "Labour" Section of this Exhibition, which has been placed at the disposal of the Hérault Departmental Union. The exhibits will show the enemies of the eight hours day that the workers employ their free time in useful and educational occupations. Against the eight hours day it is, of course, often argued that the workers waste their free time when they have it: and the projected

exhibition is meant to refute such arguments, by showing what the workers can do in the most varied forms of art, applied art, technical inventions, etc., etc. To cover the costs (exhibitors are not to be put to any expense whatever) a catalogue is to be issued, with a preface containing contributions from Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, Jouhaux, General Secretary of the French General Confederation of Labour, and Oudegeest, Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions. (From "Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions," Amsterdam, October 28, 1926.)

* * * * *

At the recent congress of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions an extremely important resolution was passed to facilitate prompt assistance to foreign centres in case of great strikes. It was laid down that the Executive, in agreement with the affiliated organisations, may immediately place at the disposal of the foreign trade union centre a maximum amount of 10 per cent. of the total sum constituting the Dutch National Strike Fund. The same body may also make a loan to a foreign national centre, for which the same maximum total is fixed. It is expressly stipulated that all such aid must be sent through the intermediary of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The Strike Fund of the Dutch National Centre was founded five years ago, and is maintained by a 3 per cent. weekly contribution on every member of the Federation. Relatively to the membership of the Centre, it is very strong: it amounts at present to over a million guilders. (From "Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions," Amsterdam, November 4, 1926.)

* * * * *

OTHER COUNTRIES

A National Insurance Commission was appointed in 1923 in the Australian Commonwealth. A preliminary report was presented last year, containing the results of the investigation of the Commission on the problems of casual sickness, permanent invalidity, maternity, and old age. A second preliminary report, dealing with the unemployment problem, was issued recently.

Briefly, the recommendations of the Commission in regard to unemployment are as follows:—

- (a) That an unemployment council, comprising representatives appointed by the Government, the employers' organizations and the trade unions, be constituted:—
 - (i) To establish and supervise a national system of employment bureaux throughout Australia;
 - (ii) To regulate and supervise the existing private labour exchanges;
 - (iii) To collect, tabulate, and analyse detailed statistical data as to the supply of, and demand for, employment in the various industries throughout the year;

(iv) To conduct special inquiries as to the incidence and causation of unemployment in the various industries ;

(v) To co-operate with private employers, Government departments, and local authorities in an endeavour to provide avenues of employment and to regulate the demand for labour ;

(vi) To co-operate with the educational departments in an endeavour to institute an effective and extensive system of technical training ;

(vii) To co-operate with the immigration departments with respect to the employment of immigrants ;

(viii) To regularly furnish detailed information as to the trend of employment ;

(b) That system of insurance against unemployment be instituted to meet those risks which are found to be unavoidable and where assistance to necessitous cases is warranted. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, October 1926.)

* * * * *

Although the Labour Movement of Australia works under exceptionally favourable conditions, there are, in addition to the comparatively small section of workers who are ineligible to join any organisation, still many thousands of workers who are not organised. Out of the total of 2,632,141 employees (male and female) 20 years of age and over, only 1,368,869 or a little over 50 per cent. are trade unionists. (In Germany and Britain the percentage is 50, in Denmark 90 and in the United States 12-13.) (From "Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions," Amsterdam, October 28, 1926.)

* * * * *

The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia in their annual report, states that compensation has given a marked impetus to safety work in the province. Accident prevention committees co-operating with the management have been active in many of the larger establishments and have been doing much real work in the interests of safety. The British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers and the Shipping Federation of British Columbia have for over a year each had a full-time Safety Inspector organizing and directing safety-work along educational lines in the plants embraced in their associations. During the past year the Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia and the British Columbia Loggers' Association have taken a similar step. All four associations are now energetically endeavouring to maintain their plants to a greater degree of safety than heretofore. The periodical inspection of plants, machinery, and places of employment has been undertaken. Apart from the inspection work done by the Board itself, the inspectors under the "Boiler Inspection Act" and "Electrical Energy Inspection Act" now make their plant inspection and submit reports direct to the Board. The Board regards as promising this added service utilized for accident prevention purposes in a broader field than heretofore. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, October 1926.)

A small but representative group of students of social questions in Japan, including Prof. Abe (of Waseda University), Prof. Suehiro and Mr. Bunji Suzuki, together with several members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, has recently succeeded in bringing together the Citizens' Labour School, the Tokyo Labour School, and five other labour schools in Tokyo, to form a "League of Eastern Labour Schools."

The inaugural conference of the League was held on 17th July 1926 at the Kyochokai Hall in Tokyo. Prof. Abe was elected Executive Director of the League.

The League, according to the constitution and rules adopted at this conference, will not only devote itself to workers' education as such, but will extend its activities to other fields, such as the promotion of *liaison* between labour school, the publication of books and pamphlets on educational subjects, and the general investigation of the problems relating to workers' education.

The creation of the League is due in a large measure to the initiative and support of the Japanese Association for International Labour Legislation. This Association, it may be recalled, appointed last February a sub-committee on workers' education, which, after due investigation, adopted a resolution to the effect that a National League of Japanese Labour Schools should be formed. The establishment of the League of Eastern Labour schools may be regarded as a step in this direction. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 8, 1926.)

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay	1. The Central Labour Board.	1. G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union. 2. B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. 3. Port Trust Workshop Union. 4. The Presidency Postmen's Union. 5. The Bombay Presidency Telegraphists' Union. (a)	President—Rai Sahab Chandrika Prasad. Vice-President—F. J. Ginwalla. Honorary Secretary—G. H. Jhabwalla.
	2. The Bombay Postmen's and R. M. S. Association.	1. Bombay Postal Union. 2. Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union. 3. Poona Postal Union. 4. Poona R. M. S. B-D. vision Union. 5. Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 6. Belgaum Postal Union. 7. Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 8. Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union. 9. Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union. 10. Ratnagiri Postal Union. 11. Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union. 12. Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union. 13. Baroda Postal Union. 14. Baroda R. M. S. Union. 15. Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 16. Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	President—Professor V. G. Kade (Provis.). General Treasurer—G. K. Rahalkar (P. O. clerk). Honorary Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B. (advocate). General Secretary—D. S. Joshi (P. O. clerk). Joint Secretary—V. H. Karandikar (Clerk Inspector). Assistant Secretary—V. G. Kulkarni, B.A. (P. O. clerk).
	3. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union.	1. The Bombay Postmen's Union. 2. Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 3. Broach District Postmen's and Menials' Union. 4. Belgaum District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	President—Jama Das Mathaji Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.A. Vice-Presidents—V. G. Lalvi, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. H. D. Dhakur, B.A., LL.B. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.

(a) The name of the Union has been changed since January 1926.

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay—contd.	3. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union.—contd.	4. Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union. 5. Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 6. Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union. 7. Kanara District Postmen's and Menials' Union. 8. Satara Division Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1926.	Honorary General Secretary—S. G. Warty, M.A. Assistant Secretaries—Dhondu Keshav Tendulkar Narayen Keshav Indap.
Ahmedabad	4. The Bombay Port Trust Employees Central Union.	1. The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union. 2. The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union. 3. The Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union.	(Provisional.) President—F. J. Ginwalla. Vice-President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Honorary Treasurer—Kanji Dwarkadas. Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla. Assistant Secretary—W. S. Shitut, Yusuf Building, Nawab Tank Road.
	5. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.	1. The Wadi Bundar Staff Union. 2. The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union. 3. The G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Offices' Union.	(Not yet appointed.)
	6. Ahmedabad Labour Union.	1. The Weavers' Union. 2. The Winders' Union. 3. The Throstle Union. 4. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union. 5. The Drivers' Oilmen's and Firemen's Union. 6. The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	President—Miss Anusuya Sarabhai. Secretary—Gulzari Lal Nanda. Assistant Secretary—Khandubhai Kasanbhai Desai.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Officers—Leaders	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union—January 1926.	*9,640	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice Presidents— 1. R. S. Asavale. 2. F. J. Ginwalla 3. S. K. Bole. 4. S. H. Jhabwalla. Treasurers— 1. Kanji Dwarkadas. 2. Syed Munawar.	General Secretary— E. B. Bhalaba, Cross Street, Fort, Bombay.
	2	The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd.—1897.	2,337	President—C. W. A. Gidney, Bhusawal. Vice President— R. Freeman, Igatpuri. Treasurer—C. R. Ray, Kalyan.	General Secretary— E. Woodhall, Marwadi Building, Vincent Cross Lane, near C. I. P. Dada, Bombay.
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union—April 1921.	15,064	President—J. J. Athaide, B.A., LL. B. Departmental Vice-Presidents— (1) Saloon Department—Antonio Ferrao. (2) Engine Department—Yeat Mahomed. (3) Deck Department—Yakub Hassan. Treasurer—N. M. Joshi, M. L. A.	General Secretary— Syed Munawar, B.A. Departmental Secretaries— 1. Saloon crew—S. A. Khehla. 2. Engine crew—Abdul Karim. 3. Deck crew—Mahomed Ibrahim.
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employers' Union—July 1920.	1,733	President—Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer. Vice Presidents— (1) F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (2) B. G. Horniman. Joint Secretary— C. Bhukandas, Chargeman, B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop, Parel. Assistants— 1. M. Bhagwandas. 2. J. Jhaivalla, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	Secretaries—(1) S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (2) F. J. Ginwalla, Bar-at-Law, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Joint Secretary— C. Bhukandas, Chargeman, B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop, Parel. Assistants— 1. M. Bhagwandas. 2. J. Jhaivalla, DeLisle Road, Bombay.

*Approximate.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Officers—Leaders	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City— contd.	5	The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union—May 1919.	2,064	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Assistant Secretary— V. P. Rele, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road.
	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union—March 1920.	812	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice-President—W. H. Patil. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji. Joint Treasurer— Vishnu Maldse.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Yusuf Building, Nawab Tank Road, Mazagon. Assistant Secretary— S. S. S. Waman Gadker, 2nd Carpenter Street, Mazagon.
	7	The Clerks' Union—April 1918.	907	President—A. R. V. Ranjit, Peerbhoy Mansion, Sandhurst Road. Vice President— Samuel Judah, c/o Messrs. Graham and Co., Parsee Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Treasurer— Mr. Subharao, c/o Messrs. Mather Platt and Co.	Joint Secretaries— 1. Anant Padmanabh, C/o Messrs. Ramsay and Arnold, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or Ravte Building, Banam Hall Lane, Girgaum. 2. S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
	8	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay (Chinchpokli Mandal)—December 1923.	182	President—D. A. Bhatawadekar, Hejib's Chawl, Junction of DeLisle and Arthur Roads, Chinchpokli, Bombay. Treasurer—Shankar Dhaku Kusgaonkar.	Secretary—V. C. Sadvelkar.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	9	The Bombay Postmen's Union*—January 1926 (This Union has taken over the Bombay members of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers') Union founded in April 1918).	1,268	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice President—V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Secretary—K. S. Perulekar. Assistant Secretary—Dhondurk. Tendulkar.
	10	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Mandal)—August 1925.	1,123	President—Arjun Atmaram Alve. Treasurer—Bhriwa Tanu Alve.	Secretary—Dataram Ramchandra Mayekar, Nagoo Sayaji's Wadi, 30, Prabhadevi Road, Bombay.
	11	The Bombay Currency Association—17th March 1923.	220	President—R. M. Dongre.	Secretaries—1. S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. 2. B. B. Acharya. 3. R. M. Cooper, Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
	12	Bombay Postal Union—1907. (Formerly known as the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club).	1,326	....	Secretary—D. S. Joshi, Soman Buildings, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
	13	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Chorupdeo Mandal)—December 1925.	446	President—Shankar Kasiram Murkar.	Secretary—S. J. Khamkar, near Chorupdeo Temple, Bombay.
	14	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peon's Union†—July 1922.	276	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—W. S. Shitut, 43, Tarwadi Sonapur Street, Chira Bazar.

*The Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers') Union, by which name this Union was formerly known is now an Association of 8 District Postmen's Unions.

†The name of this Union has been changed from the Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union since the 1st January 1926.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	15	Government Peons' and Menials' Union*—February 1926.	594	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Hon. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—W. S. Shitut, 43, Tarwadi, Sonapur Street, Chira Bazar.
	16	The Seamen's Union—March 1926.	6,500	President—L. Percira (temporary).	Secretary—Marcelin Crus, 72, Trinity Street, Dhobi Talao (temporary).
	17	The Alcock Ashdown Employee's Union—April 1926.	41	President—N. M. Joshi. Vice-Presidents—F. J. Ginwalla and Kanji Dwarkadas. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji.	Hon. Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla. Assistant Secretary—W. S. Shitut.
	18	The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union—1920.	237	President—N. M. Joshi. Vice-President—A. B. Kolhatkar.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla. Assistant Secretary—B. K. Parab, B. P. T. Railway quarters, Jakaria Bunder.
	19	The Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union—1926.	1,243	President—F. J. Ginwalla. Vice-Presidents—(1) N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (2) J. Barakhan. (3) C. C. DeSa. Honorary Treasurer—N. S. Parkar.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla. Honorary Secretary—P. P. Carvalho, Assistant Shed Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.
	20	The Wadi Bundar Staff Union—1926.	420	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.	Secretary—P. S. Bakhale.
	21	The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union—1926.	135	Do. ..	Do.
	22	The G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Offices' Union—1926.	500†	Do. ..	Do.
		Total Members, Bombay City.	47,065		

*The name of this Union has been *changed from the Bombay Government Peons and Menials' Union to Government Peons' and Menials' Union.

† Expected.

TABLE 3.—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Code	Name	Year of Origin and date of incorporation	Number of Members	President or other officer	Secretary and address of principal office
1	The Workers' Union—1922	1922	2,400	President—B. V. Desai, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
2	The Textile Workers' Union—1922	1922	100	Do	Do
3	The Textile Workers' Union—1922	1922	6,500	Do	Do
4	The God Bless Union—1922	1922	2,900	Do	Do
5	The Dnyaneshwar Union—1922	1922	475	Do	Do
6	The Jhokers and Mithanora Union—1922	1922	100	Do	Do
7	The B.B.C.L. Railway Employees' Union—1922	1922	6,104	President—V. J. Patil, Kharaxa, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
8	Ahmedabad Post and R.M.S. Union—1922	1922	209	President—N. M. Desai, B.A., L.L.B., Raipur	Secretary—D. S. Suprasanna, Raipur

TABLE 3.—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Code	Name	Year of Origin and date of incorporation	Number of Members	President or other officer	Secretary and address of principal office
9	Amal Union—1922	1922	30	President—N. C. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
10	Amal Union—1922	1922	30	President—N. C. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
11	Amal Union—1922	1922	30	President—N. C. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
12	Amal Union—1922	1922	30	President—N. C. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
13	Amal Union—1922	1922	30	President—N. C. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
14	Amal Union—1922	1922	30	President—N. C. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
15	Amal Union—1922	1922	30	President—N. C. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
16	Amal Union—1922	1922	30	President—N. C. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
17	Amal Union—1922	1922	30	President—N. C. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
18	Amal Union—1922	1922	30	President—N. C. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
19	Amal Union—1922	1922	30	President—N. C. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad
20	Amal Union—1922	1922	30	President—N. C. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad	Secretary—M. V. Kulkarni, Ahmedabad

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Poona	37	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Staff Union—1926.	236	President—G. K. Cadgil, Bar.-at-Law, Poona. Vice-President—D. V. Anibekar. Hon. Treasurer—B. G. Mohite.	Hon. Secretary—L. V. Joskar. Joint Secretary—H. V. Joskar. Assistant Secretary—A. S. Joskar.
Broach	38	Broach District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	22	President—H. D. Thakore.	Secretary—K. J. Mohan.
Ahmednagar	39	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	87	•	Secretary—G. S. Indurkar, Ahmednagar.
Belgaum	40	Belgaum Postal Union—1920.	62	•	Secretary—G. V. Lunari, Belgaum.
	41	Belgaum District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	90	President—B. K. Dalvi, M.L.C.	Secretary—M. Kadum.
Dharwar	42	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	152	President—V. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.	Secretary—R. M. Betgiri, Dharwar.
Jalgaon	43	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	111	President—H. V. Kolhatkar.	Secretary—H. Modak.
Nasik	44	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	237	President—Rao Sahab Gogate.	Secretary—R. T. Lele, Nasik.
	45	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	72	President—A. B. Kachavale.	Secretary—B. K. Panse.
Ratnagiri	46	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	258	•	Secretary—A. K. Murtuza, Ratnagiri.
Satara	47	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	260	President—R. V. Deshpande.	Secretary—T. K. Datye, Satara.

* Information not received.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Surat	48	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	226	•	Secretary—B. N. Mistry, Surat.
	49	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	42	President—V. C. Jadhav.	Secretary—S. V. Vohra.
Baroda	50	Baroda Postal Union—1920.	173	President—C. M. Thakore.	Secretary—R. J. Shah, Baroda.
	51	Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924.	196	President—K. K. Kalkar.	•
	52	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	45	President—D. N. Chitre.	Secretary—B. B. Palekar.
Bhavnagar	53	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	75	•	Secretary—T. J. Parekh, Bhavnagar.
Rajkot	54	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	138	•	Secretary—H. K. Chhaya, Rajkot.
Karwar	55	Kanara District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	31	President—H. Kamat.	Secretary—L. V. Gokar.
Miraj	56	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1926.	125	President—M. K. Attavle, B.A., LL.B., Sangli.	Secretary—Ima il Sahab Salati, Miraj.
		Total Members, Rest of the Presidency	8,993		
		Total Members, Bombay Presidency	74,875		

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay City	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union.	1,186	As. 4 per month ..	583
	2	The Indian Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd.	2,550	Rs. 1-8-0 per month for those earning over Rs. 100 ("A" class members); Rs. 1 per month for those earning between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 ("B" class members); As. 12 per month for those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 ("C" class members); As. 6 per month for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 ("D" class members); and As. 3 for those earning less than Rs. 25 ("E" class members).	2,500
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union.	1,622	Rs. 3 per year ..	1,219
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union.	662	As. 2 for those earning Rs. 25 and under per month; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per month; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 50.	245
	5	The G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union.	582	Do. ..	206

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay City	6	The Fiat Tool Workers Union.	341	Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 10 and under per month; As. 3 for those earning above Rs. 10.	165
	7	The Choke Union.	22	Rs. 4 per month ..	Nil
	8	Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay (Chanchpokli Mandal).	Nil	Rs. 1 per year ..	Nil
	9	The Bombay Postmen's Union.*	474	As. 4 per month for postmen; As. 2 for inferior employees.	403
	10	Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Mandal).	188	As. 4 per month ..	272
	11	The Bombay Currency Association.	36	Rs. 3 for clerks and annas 8 for menials per year.	20
	12	Bombay Postal Union.	516	As. 8 per clerk; As. 4 per postman; As. 2 for inferior employee.	259
	13	Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal (Ghorupdeo Mandal).	110	As. 4 per month ..	97

* See note regarding change of name in Table II.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
Bombay contd.	City	14	The Bombay Presidency, Telegraph Peons' Union.	Rs. 76 As. 4 per month ..	Rs. 53
		15	Government Peons and Menials' Union.	96 Do. ..	44
		16	The Seamen's Union.	641 Rs. 3 per year ..	1,036
		17	The Alcock Ash-down Employees' Union.	10 As. 4 per month ..	Nil
		18	The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union.	52 As. 2 to As. 8 per month according to pay.	34
		19	The Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union.	349 As. 8 per month for clerks and Superior Staff; As. 4 for adult menials and As. 2 for boy menials per month.	210
		20	The Wadi Bunder Staff Union.	125 Six annas and four annas per month according to pay.	25
Ahmedabad	..	21	The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union.	40 As. 4 per month for clerical staff and As. 2 per month below clerical.	10
		22	The G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Offices' Union.	— Not Yet decided.	—
		23	The Weavers' Union.	900 As. 4 per month ..	175
		24	The Winders' Union.	— As. 2 per month ..	—

* See note regarding change of name in Table II.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
Ahmedabad—contd.	..	25	The Throstle Union.	Rs. 1,250 As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per doffer; Anna 1 per half-day worker per fortnight.	Rs. 500
		26	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	650 As. 4 per month ..	225
		27	The Drivers', Oilmen's and Firemen's Union.	125 As. 6 per oilman; As. 8 per driver or fireman per month.	15
		28	The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	— As. 8 per jobber or mukadam per month.	—
		29	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.	225 Rs. 2 per year for workers earning Rs. 50 and under per month; and Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 50 to 100; Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 100 and upwards.	425
		30	Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union.	61 As. 8 per clerk, As. 2 below clerk per month.	51
		31	Gujarat Postmen's Union.	— Rupee one per annum per postman, and annas eight per annum per packer.	—
		32	N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District).	300 Subscription at the rate of ½ per cent. of monthly pay from all members.	8
		33	N. W. Railway Union (Karachi District).	(Particulars not available)	—
		Poona	..	34	The Press Workers' Union.	4 As. 12 per year ..	About 2

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
	35	Poona Postal Union.	120	As. 8 per clerk As. 2 below clerk per month.	91
	36	Poona M. M. S. & District Union.	82	As. 8 per clerk, sorter or inspector; As. 2 per mailguard and one anna per peon or porter per month.	72
	37	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	31	As. 4 per month ..	8
Broach	38	Broach District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	6	Do.	3
Ahmednagar	39	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	141	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	76
Belgaum	40	Belgaum Postal Union.	38	Do.	30
	41	Belgaum District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	7	As. 4 per month ..	Nil
Dharwar	42	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	66	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	33
Jalgaon	43	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union.	69	Do.	26
Nasik	44	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	31	Do.	23

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
	45	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	4	As. 4 per month ..	1
Kanur	46	Ratnagiri Postal Union.	53	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	11
Satara	47	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	113	Do.	104
Surat	48	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union.	35	Do.	52
	49	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	6	As. 4 per month ..	7
Baroda	50	Baroda Postal Union.	46	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	14
	51	Baroda R. M. S. Union.	67	Do.	67
	52	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	10	As. 4 per month ..	10*
Bhavnagar	53	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	..†	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month. †
Rajkot	54	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	46	Do.	4
Karwar	55	Kanara District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	8	As. 4 per month ..	..
Miraj	56	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	..†	As. 4 per month †

* Approximate.

† Not reported.

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN NOVEMBER 1926

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Domestic	Industrial	Began	Ended		
1. The Simplex Mills, Clerk Road, Bombay.	175	...	3 Nov.	9 Nov.	In sympathy with a dismissed Jobber.	Strike in a ended com- promise.
2. Jamshed Mills, Ferguson Road, Bombay.	225	...	18 Nov.	20 Nov.	In sympathy with a dismissed Jobber.	Strike ended in favour of employers.
3. The Ahmed-abad Fine Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Gontipur Road, Ahmed-abad.	104	...	21 Nov.	25 Nov.	Demand for better wages.	Strike ended in favour of employers.
4. The Whittle Mill No. 3, Broach.	262	450	23 Nov.		Demand higher for rates	No settlement reported.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING NOVEMBER 1926
1. Bombay City

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926
	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926		
	I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Woolen Mills .. Others ..	449 6 7	35 1 ..	255(b) 3 2	15 .. 1	7	2	115 .. 2	10	584 9 7	38 1 1	706 9 9	50 1 1
Total ..	462	36	260	16	7	2	117	10	600	40	724	52
II Workshops— Engineering .. Railway .. Mint .. Others ..	25 136 1 16	4 16 .. 1	300 1,483 c 3 49	21 136 .. 9	3 1	.. .. .. ..	13 51 2 4	2 5	312 1,566 2 60	23 147 .. 10	325 1,600 4 10	25 152 .. 10
Total ..	178	21	1,835	166	4	..	70	7	1,940	180	2,014	187
III Miscellaneous— Chemical Works .. Flour Mills .. Printing Presses .. Others ..	1 2 6 11	.. 2	3 3 7 39	.. .. .. 1	1 1	.. .. .. ..	.. 2 .. 6	.. .. 1 ..	3 3 13 43	.. .. 1 1	4 5 13 50	.. .. 2 1
Total ..	20	2	52	1	2	..	8	1	62	2	72	3
Total, All Factories ..	660	59	2,147	183	13	2	195	18	2,602	222	2,810	242

2. Ahmedabad

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926
	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926		
	I Textile Mills— Cotton ..	230	17	108	9	3	..	32	3	303	23	338	26
Total ..	230	17	108	9	3	..	32	3	303	23	338	26
II Miscellaneous— Match Factory .. Flour Mills .. Oil Mills .. Engineering .. Others ..	1 1 ..	.. .. .. .. ..	5 1	.. .. .. .. ..	1 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	3 1 ..	.. .. .. .. ..	6 1..	..........
Total ..	2	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	8	..
Total, All Factories ..	232	17	114	9	6	..	32	3	308	23	346	26

Explanations:— "Fatal" means causing the death of the injured persons without specification of period.
"Serious" means causing absence from work for more than 70 days.
"Minor" means causing absence from work for more than 48 hours and up to 20 days.
(b) 3 persons affected by one accident.
(c) 2 persons affected by one accident.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING NOVEMBER 1926—contd.
3. Karachi

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926
	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926		
I Workshops— Railway and Port Trust Engineering	3	2	29	2	1	..	1	..	28	4	30	4
Total ..	6	2	43	2	1	..	2	..	46	4	49	4
II Miscellaneous	3	1	10	1	..	..	1	..	12	2	13	2
Total ..	3	1	0	1	..	..	1	..	12	2	13	2
Total, All Factories	9	3	53	3	1	..	3	..	58	6	62	6

4. Other Centres

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926
	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926	Jan to Oct 1926	Nov 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills Others	89	15	80	4	4	..	26	7	139	12	169	19
Total ..	95	19	86	4	..	29	9	148	14	181	23	
II Workshops— Railway Arms and Ammu- nition Works Others	39	3	185	16	..	..	16	4	208	15	224	19
Total ..	56	4	215	21	1	..	24	8	246	17	271	25
III Miscellaneous— Ginning and Pres- sing Factories Paint Works Others	6	..	15(a)	..	4	..	8	..	12	..	24	..
Total ..	20	3	32	1	9	1	16	..	32	3	57	4
Total, All Factories	171	26	333	26	14	1	69	17	426	34	509	52

NOTE.—For Explanations see previous page.
(a) 1 persons affected by one accident.
(b) 3 persons affected by one accident.

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

Count or Number	Pounds	Month of October			Seven months ended October		
		1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Nos. 1 to 10	5,780	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 11 to 20	17,450	926	7,441	37,828	39,039	49,265	
Nos. 21 to 30	12,434	4,711	13,841	92,558	85,785	102,294	
Nos. 31 to 40	1,120	601	1,783	8,838	7,575	11,978	
Above 40	501	209	998	2,929	2,768	6,024	
Waste, etc.	10	8	96	77	288	754	
Total	37,295	12,814	44,083	265,923	255,916	301,594	

BOMBAY CITY

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	4,927	71	6,476	33,348	34,047	43,760	
Nos. 11 to 20	11,586	63	13,487	84,589	73,484	89,342	
Nos. 21 to 30	7,319	66	8,089	57,175	50,729	62,823	
Nos. 31 to 40	682	3	768	4,882	3,643	5,512	
Above 40	317	2	392	1,672	1,499	2,350	
Waste, etc.	2	..	88	20	227	686	
Total	24,833	205	29,300	181,686	163,629	204,473	

AHMEDABAD

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	233	241	217	1,395	1,566	1,454	
Nos. 11 to 20	3,004	3,401	3,129	21,388	26,304	23,134	
Nos. 21 to 30	3,581	3,554	4,101	26,416	27,079	28,839	
Nos. 31 to 40	346	467	794	2,932	2,781	5,095	
Above 40	127	139	423	946	855	2,812	
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,291	7,802	8,664	53,077	58,585	61,334	

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

Description	Month of October			Seven months ended		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	1,846	1,165	2,733	8,592	8,470	10,919
Chudders	2,148	2,046	1,648	9,235	11,258	11,274
Dhotis	5,158	7,093	7,093	40,190	46,504	53,442
Drills and jeans	746	396	1,245	6,674	5,882	6,874
Cambrics and lawns	25	32	42	437	337	195
Printers	359	262	124	2,178	1,610	1,118
Shirtings and long cloth	7,046	8,868	7,762	55,595	57,373	68,625
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,021	1,211	1,773	7,058	7,441	9,172
Tent cloth	141	172	126	1,201	995	555
Other sorts	443	346	400	3,456	3,413	3,004
Total	18,933	21,591	22,946	134,656	143,263	165,178
Coloured piece-goods	9,435	8,165	10,596	59,356	58,167	67,017
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	163	103	170	1,119	1,587	1,716
Hosiery	19	16	15	94	133	151
Miscellaneous	209	197	261	1,002	1,193	1,657
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	3	28	169	44	329	1,123
Grand Total	28,762	30,100	34,157	196,271	204,692	236,841

BOMBAY CITY

Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	1,178	591	2,453	5,956	6,474	9,735
Chudders	1,550	1,281	1,054	5,820	7,701	7,937
Dhotis	1,421	1,292	2,223	12,372	14,324	16,633
Drills and jeans	649	242	1,142	5,980	5,000	6,302
Cambrics and lawns	18	1	—	371	198	26
Printers	—	—	—	24	19	—
Shirtings and long cloth	5,058	5,926	5,933	39,899	41,896	53,080
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	851	742	1,329	5,737	5,412	6,542
Tent cloth	27	30	102	493	609	461
Other sorts	204	95	214	1,554	1,421	1,678
Total	10,956	10,200	14,450	78,206	83,054	102,394
Coloured piece-goods	7,483	5,198	7,613	46,812	42,268	47,693
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	154	99	162	1,078	1,527	1,668
Hosiery	9	5	6	45	42	35
Miscellaneous	106	168	214	823	989	1,351
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	3	14	129	30	293	734
Grand Total	18,711	15,684	22,574	126,994	128,173	153,865

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS) AND DESCRIPTION OF WOVEN GOODS PRODUCED—contd.

AHMEDABAD

Description	Month of October			Seven months ended October		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	505	199	68	1,926	577	263
Chudders	449	601	437	2,684	2,790	2,509
Dhotis	2,896	4,972	3,962	21,711	25,189	30,085
Drills and jeans	11	36	14	171	347	179
Cambrics and lawns	6	30	41	58	124	165
Printers	225	217	52	1,434	1,023	580
Shirtings and long cloth	1,544	2,496	1,376	12,712	12,393	11,681
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	148	441	348	1,197	1,863	2,030
Tent cloth	102	126	—	650	334	10
Other sorts	161	179	99	1,276	1,384	723
Total	6,045	9,297	6,397	43,819	46,024	48,225
Coloured piece-goods	983	1,095	1,873	6,885	9,788	12,329
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	1	1	1	5	6	9
Hosiery	9	10	9	48	89	116
Miscellaneous	72	25	44	149	166	285
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	1	7	39	3	27	379
Grand Total	7,111	11,033	8,363	50,909	56,100	61,343

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers			
			July 1914	Nov. 1922	Oct. 1926	Nov. 1926	July 1914	Nov. 1925	Oct. 1926	Nov. 1926
Cereals—			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	6 8 9	6 10 8	6 6 10	100	139	142	137
Do.	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	9 5 0	7 5 0	7 5 0	100	167	170	172
Wheat	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	75 0 0	76 8 0	77 8 0	100	167	170	172
Do.	Jubbulpore	Maund	40 0 0	63 8 0	52 0 0	57 8 0	100	159	150	144
Do.	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 3 9	3 14 8(1)	4 3 9(1)	100	134	124	134
Jowari	Do.	Maund	3 4 6	4 13 11	4 3 9	4 3 9	100	148	129	129
Barley	Do.	Maund	3 4 6	5 1 3	5 13 1	4 13 11	100	155	177	148
Bajri	Ghati	Maund	3 4 6	5 1 3	5 13 1	4 13 11	100	155	177	148
	Index No.—Cereals						100	153	145	144
Pulses—										
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	5 4 8	5 3 0	5 8 1	100	125	123	130
Turdal	Cawnpore	Maund	5 10 5	7 6 6	7 9 11	7 9 11	100	131	135	135
	Index No.—Pulses						100	128	129	133
	Index No.—Food grains						100	147	141	141
Sugar—										
Sugar	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	16 8 0	16 14 0	18 10 0	100	162	166	163
Do.	Java, white	Maund	10 3 0	12 8 3	9 8 5	9 8 5	100	159	121	121
Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3	12 8 3	9 8 5	9 8 5	100	161	144	152
	Index No.—Sugar						100	161	144	152
Other Food—										
Turmeric	Rajapuri	Maund	5 9 3	10 12 0	7 7 9	7 5 7	100	193	134	132
Ghee	Deshi	Maund	45 11 5	85 11 5	77 2 3	77 2 3	100	188	169	169
Salt	Bombay (black)	Maund	1 7 6	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	100	145	136	136
	Index No.—Other food						100	175	146	146
	Index No.—All Food						100	155	143	144
Oilseeds—										
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	12 4 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	100	138	119	119
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	Maund	8 0 0	11 6 0	10 14 0	10 14 0	100	142	136	136
Soybean	Do.	Maund	10 14 0	13 9 0	14 10 0	15 8 0	100	125	134	143
Groundnut	White	Maund	11 4 0	14 2 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	100	126	138	143

Textiles—Cotton										
(a) Cotton, raw—										
Broach	Fully good	Candy	251 0 0	350 0 0	259 0 0	100	159	114		
Oomra	Do.	Maund	222 0 0	341 0 0	240 0 0	100	154	114		
Dharwar	Saw-ginned	Maund	230 0 0	360 0 0	240 0 0	100	157	114		
Khandesh	Machine-ginned	Maund	205 0 0	360 0 0	240 0 0	100	176	150		
Bengal	Do.	Maund	198 0 0	320 0 0	291 0 0	100	162	147		
	Index No.—Cotton, raw					100	169	149		
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Tweed	40S	Lb.	0 12 9	1 6 0	0 15 6	0 15 6	100	173	122	122
Grey shirtings	Farl 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	8 12 0	100	185	152	147
White mulls	6,000	Piece	4 3 0	9 12 0	9 10 0	8 14 0	100	231	230	212
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	Piece	10 6 0	22 10 0	17 0 0	17 14 0	100	218	164	172
Long Cloth	Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 2 0	0 15 3	0 14 0	100	189	160	147
Chudders	54" x 6 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 0 6	0 15 3	0 13 3	100	174	160	139
	Index No.—Cotton manufactures					100	195	165	157	
	Index No.—Textile—Cotton					100	189	158	147	
Other Textiles—										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	7 6 3	6 2 11	5 14 7	100	143	120	115
Do.	Mathow Lari	Lb.	2 15 1	4 11 3	4 5 4	4 5 4	100	160	147	147
	Index No.—Other Textiles					100	152	134	131	
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 14 7	1 11 3	1 12 10	100	165	147	156
Do. Buffalo	Do.	Lb.	1 1 3	0 15 8	0 15 7	0 13 9	100	165	147	156
Skins, Goat	Do.	Lb.	1 4 0	2 9 8	2 8 9	2 7 0	100	155	148	148
	Index No.—Hides and Skins					100	155	148	148	
Metals—										
Copper braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	61 8 0	58 0 0	58 8 0	100	102	94	97
Iron bars		Cwt.	4 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	100	175	163	169
Steel hoops		Cwt.	7 12 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	14	129	129
Galvanised sheets		Cwt.	9 0 0	14 0 0	14 6 0	14 10 0	100	156	160	163
Tin plates		Box	8 12 0	16 8 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	100	180	194	194
	Index No.—Metals					100	153	148	150	
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal	Bengal, 1st Class Jheria	Ton	14 12 0	22 2 0	22 0 0	21 12 0	100	150	149	147
Do.	Imported	Ton	19 11 6	26 0 9	20 4 10	24 6 2	100	142	103	149
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	7 7 0	7 6 6	7 6 6	100	170	169	160
Do.	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 8 0	9 8 6	9 8 6	100	163	166	166
	Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles					100	159	157	154	
	Index No.—Food					100	155	143	144	
	Index No.—Non-food					100	162	149	148	
	General Index No.					100	160	147	146	

(1) Quotation for Singapore quality.
 *For September and October, spot quotations for none of the varieties included in the index were available. The quotations for August were therefore repeated. Quotations for November are available only for the 'Oomra' and 'Bengal' varieties.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI*

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Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index Numbers			
			July 1914	Nov. 1925	Oct 1926	Nov 1926	July 1914	Nov 1925	Oct 1926	Nov 1926
<i>Cereals—</i>			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.				
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	60 12 0	65 12 0	59 4 0	100	156	169	152
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red.	"	31 8 0	51 0 0	43 12 0	42 8 0	100	162	139	135
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red.	"	31 4 0	50 0 0	43 0 0	41 12 0	100	160	138	134
" white	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt	"	32 8 0	52 8 0	45 1 0	43 14 0	100	162	139	135
" red	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt	"	32 4 0	51 8 0	44 5 0	42 7 0	100	160	137	132
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	40 8 0	37 8 0	36 4 0	100	159	147	142
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	100	128	136	136
Index No.—Cereals			....	....	....	....	100	155	144	138
<i>Pulses—</i>										
Gram	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	38 8 0	40 1 0 ⁽²⁾	39 0 0 ⁽²⁾	100	131	136	132
<i>Sugar—</i>										
Sugar	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	15 4 0	15 12 0	17 6 0	100	167	173	190
"	" brown	"	8 1 6	13 14 0	....	16 0 0	100	171	....	198
Index No.—Sugar			....	....	....	....	100	169	173	194
<i>Other food—</i>										
Salt		Bengal Maund	2 2 0	1 11 0	1 10 6	1 10 6	100	79	78	78
<i>Oilseeds—</i>										
Cotton seed		Maund	2 11 3	4 2 0	3 15 0	4 8 0	100	153	146	166
Rapeseed, bold	3% admixture	Candy	51 0 0	72 4 0	....	....	100	142	....	....
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0	83 0 0	....	84 0 0	100	134	....	135
Index No.—Oilseeds			....	....	....	....	100	143	146	151
<i>Textiles—</i>										
Jute bags	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	71 8 0	57 0 0	56 0 0	100	187	149	146

LABOUR GAZETTE

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<i>Textiles—Cotton</i>										
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund.	20 4 0	42 12 0	24 4 0	25 0 0	100	211	120	123
(b) Cotton manufactures										
Drills	Pepperill	Piece.	10 3 6	20 0 0	16 12 0	15 4 0	100	196	164	149
Shirtings	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	22 8 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	100	222	198	188
Index No.—Cotton manufactures			....	....	....	....	100	209	181	169
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton			....	....	....	....	100	210	161	153
<i>Other Textiles—Wool</i>	Kandjhar	Maund.	28 0 0	44 0 0	39 8 0	37 0 0	100	157	141	132
<i>Hides—</i>										
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	13 12 0	12 0 0	13 12 0	100	65	56	65
"	Punjab	"	21 4 0	13 12 0	12 0 0	13 12 0	100	65	56	65
Index No.—Hides			....	....	....	....	100	65	56	65
<i>Metals—</i>										
Copper Braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	63 0 0	57 0 0	59 0 0	100	104	94	98
Steel Bars		"	3 14 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	100	161	161	161
" Plates		"	4 6 0	7 0 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	100	160	143	160
Index No.—Metals			....	....	....	....	100	142	133	140
<i>Other raw and manufactured articles—</i>										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	23 0 0	21 4 0	22 0 0	100	144	133	138
Kerosene	Chester Brand	Case.	5 2 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 10 0	100	183	183	188
"	Elephant	2 Tins.	4 7 0	7 5 0	7 4 0	7 8 0	100	165	163	169
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles			....	....	....	....	100	164	160	165
Index No.—Food			100	149	139	142
Index No.—Non-food			100	153	135	139
General Index No.			100	151	137	140

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*Yarn (40 Grey, Plough) has been omitted from the index for want of quotation. (1) Quotations for Larkana, white. (2) Quotations for 3 per cent. mutual. (3) Quotation for Sukkur, white.

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1926

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

Articles	Price per	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
		Oct. 1926	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1926	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1926
<i>Cereals—</i>											
Rice	Maund	7 8 9 <i>135</i>	8 8 6 <i>128</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	8 12 8 <i>152</i>	7 7 6 <i>134</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	8 7 10 <i>147</i>
Wheat	"	7 5 8 <i>131</i>	5 11 5 <i>136</i>	7 4 4 <i>154</i>	7 1 0 <i>137</i>	8 0 0 <i>149</i>	7 3 8 <i>131</i>	6 0 7 <i>143</i>	7 4 4 <i>154</i>	7 1 0 <i>137</i>	7 8 6 <i>140</i>
Jowari	"	5 12 6 <i>133</i>	4 14 2 <i>134</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	3 9 1 <i>125</i>	5 10 9 <i>165</i>	5 9 10 <i>129</i>	4 8 1 <i>124</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	3 11 8 <i>130</i>	5 5 4 <i>155</i>
Bajri	"	6 7 10 <i>150</i>	6 2 6 <i>146</i>	6 10 8 <i>142</i>	5 3 11 <i>149</i>	6 6 7 <i>156</i>	6 1 5 <i>141</i>	5 3 3 <i>124</i>	6 0 7 <i>128</i>	5 1 5 <i>145</i>	6 3 0 <i>151</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>137</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>148</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund	6 10 11 <i>155</i>	5 8 3 <i>145</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	5 10 2 <i>131</i>	5 15 0 <i>122</i>	6 12 4 <i>157</i>	5 7 6 <i>144</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	5 7 4 <i>127</i>	5 14 1 <i>121</i>
Turdal	"	8 1 5 <i>138</i>	8 6 9 <i>126</i>	10 0 0 <i>162</i>	7 15 4 <i>136</i>	8 14 3 <i>133</i>	8 1 5 <i>131</i>	8 10 5 <i>130</i>	10 0 0 <i>162</i>	7 15 4 <i>136</i>	8 14 3 <i>135</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		<i>147</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>128</i>

<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined)	Maund	13 11 1 <i>180</i>	11 13 8 <i>163</i>	12 12 10 <i>160</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	12 15 3 <i>138</i>	13 11 1 <i>180</i>	11 13 8 <i>163</i>	12 12 10 <i>160</i>	12 8 9 <i>125</i>	2 15 7 <i>198</i>
Jagri (gul)	"	14 4 7 <i>167</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	10 0 0 <i>129</i>	9 14 6 <i>141</i>	14 4 7 <i>167</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	10 0 0 <i>129</i>	9 14 6 <i>141</i>
Tea	Lb.	0 15 4 <i>197</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>	0 15 4 <i>197</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>
Salt	Maund	3 5 0 <i>156</i>	2 3 7 <i>169</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 9 5 <i>161</i>	2 13 5 <i>151</i>	3 5 0 <i>156</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 9 5 <i>161</i>	2 14 4 <i>154</i>
Beef	Seer	0 8 9 <i>169</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 5 8 <i>94</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 8 9 <i>169</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 5 6 <i>92</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	"	0 11 5 <i>171</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 11 0 <i>183</i>	0 11 3 <i>169</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 11 0 <i>183</i>
Milk	Maund	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 14 3 <i>200</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 14 3 <i>200</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee	"	95 3 10 <i>188</i>	74 6 8 <i>174</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	71 1 9 <i>127</i>	84 3 4 <i>163</i>	95 3 10 <i>188</i>	72 11 8 <i>170</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	71 1 9 <i>127</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>
Potatoes	"	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	7 7 1 <i>137</i>	7 4 4 <i>191</i>	6 10 8 <i>167</i>	5 9 10 <i>167</i>	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	7 8 6 <i>139</i>	8 0 0 <i>210</i>	6 10 8 <i>167</i>	5 8 3 <i>164</i>
Onions	"	5 15 3 <i>384</i>	3 5 11 <i>185</i>	3 5 4 <i>167</i>	4 0 0 <i>160</i>	2 12 11 <i>140</i>	7 2 3 <i>460</i>	4 2 6 <i>229</i>	3 10 2 <i>182</i>	4 7 1 <i>178</i>	3 3 10 <i>162</i>
Cocoanut oil	"	27 15 7 <i>110</i>	25 9 7 <i>104</i>	32 0 0 <i>160</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>	28 9 2 <i>113</i>	25 9 7 <i>104</i>	32 0 0 <i>160</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i>		<i>188</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>151</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i>		<i>171</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>148</i>

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