

## Securities Index Numbers

	Fixed interest Securities.	Cotton Mill shares.	Cotton ginning and pressing companies.	Electric undertakings.	All Industrial Securities.	General average (100 Securities).		Fixed interest Securities.	Cotton Mill shares.	Cotton ginning and pressing companies.	Electric undertakings.	All Industrial Securities.	General average (100 Securities).
1914 July..	100	100	100	100	100	100	1924 May	74	179	120	137	143	136
1915 ..	96	97	94	90	101	100	.. June	74	180	121	137	143	136
1916 ..	87	114	102	122	130	127	.. July	74	176	121	133	140	135
1917 ..	73	138	118	128	158	151	.. Aug.	74	192	124	130	148	143
1918 ..	74	212	131	139	194	184	.. Sep.	72	203	124	131	153	147
1919 ..	77	216	126	237	216	206	.. Oct.	72	197	127	127	146	143
1920 ..	65	438	168	246	313	296	.. Nov.	72	198	128	127	149	143
1921 ..	65	450	158	212	311	295	.. Dec.	72	196	128	128	147	142
1922 ..	63	406	163	175	267	253	1925 Jan.	72	205	129	141	152	147
1923 May	71	235	142	133	183	176	.. Feb.	72	204	131	157	154	148
.. June	71	222	145	126	176	168	.. Mar.	72	197	131	154	150	145
.. July	72	224	147	136	176	169	.. April	73	192	131	147	146	141
.. Aug.	73	216	153	138	168	161	.. May	73	173	121	146	137	133
.. Sep.	73	225	133	133	166	159	.. June	73	167	119	142	134	130
.. Oct.	72	213	133	131	163	157	.. July	74	169	118	140	134	130
.. Nov.	71	216	122	135	163	156	.. Aug.	74	161	118	135	130	126
.. Dec.	71	215	122	131	160	154	.. Sep.	74	156	118	133	128	124
1924 Jan.	71	196	122	126	151	146	.. Oct.	74	158	121	136	129	125
.. Feb.	73	192	122	127	148	143	.. Nov.	74	156	121	139	128	125
.. Mar.	74	189	122	128	146	141	.. Dec.	74	165	118	149	134	130
.. Apr.	74	188	119	130	145	140	1926 Jan.	74	163	118	156	133	129

\* Also included in "Industrial Securities."

## LABOUR GAZETTE

The "Labour Gazette" is a journal for the use of all interested in labour, containing general and special information on matters directly affecting labour.

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BOMBAY, MARCH, 1926

[No 7

## The Month in Brief

## WORK OF THE LABOUR OFFICE

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—  
 "The question of the abolition of the post of Director, Labour Office, has for some time past engaged the attention of Government. Government have now decided that the post of the Director should be abolished from 1st March 1926 the date from which the leave granted to Mr. G. Findlay Shirras (the incumbent of the post) expired. The work of the Labour Office should be entrusted to the Director of Information who should be styled "Director of Information and Labour Intelligence".

## EMPLOYMENT—THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The supply of labour was equal to the demand in the City of Bombay. The statistics regarding employment for the month ended 12th March 1926 showed an average absenteeism of 9.62 per cent. as compared with 9.8 per cent. in the month ended 12th February 1926.

IN AHMEDABAD, the supply of labour was reported to be quite adequate during the month under review. Detailed reports of absenteeism received from representative mills in this centre showed an average of 1.9 per cent. as compared with 2.5 per cent. last month and 3.6 per cent. two months ago.

IN SHOLAPUR, the supply of labour was adequate and absenteeism showed a further increase. The average was 14.1 per cent. as compared with 13.8 per cent. last month and 12.1 per cent. two months ago.

IN BROACH, absenteeism was 9.4 per cent. as compared with 11.2 per cent. in the last month. The supply of labour in this centre was adequate.

On the whole therefore the supply of labour in all the abovementioned centres of the industry was adequate during the month but absenteeism increased in Sholapur alone while it decreased in Bombay City, Ahmedabad and Broach.

## THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay the supply of labour was equal to the demand. The average of absenteeism in representative engineering workshops (based on the returns from three large establishments) showed an increase; the figure being 14.6 per cent. as compared with 10.4 per cent. last month and 13.2 per cent. two months ago.



On the Marine Lines and Colaba Reclamations of the Development Directorate the average absenteeism was 3.0 per cent., the same as in the previous six months.

There was no absenteeism on the construction of chawls (tenements) at Worli, Naigam and Sewri during the month. The supply of unskilled labour employed for loading, removing, storing and unloading cargo in the docks by the Bombay Port Trust was equal to the demand but absenteeism showed an increase. The percentage absenteeism was 14.65 as compared with 13.6 in the preceding month and 20.9 two months ago. In the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust the supply of labour was equal to the demand and a slight increase in absenteeism was recorded. The average absenteeism increased from 9.6 per cent. in the last month to 9.9 per cent. in the month under review. The percentage of absenteeism based on the attendance of monthly paid workers employed in the engineering workshops of the Karachi Port Trust was 7, as compared with 9 in the preceding month.

#### WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

In March 1926, the Working Class Cost of Living Index number was 155, one point above the level of the previous month. The average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the Cost of Living Index for Bombay City (100 represents the level of July 1914) was 155 for all articles and 151 for food articles only. There was a fall of 4 points as compared with this time last year and of 38 points from the high water mark (October 1920) in the cost of living index. The index number for all food articles increased by one point during the month. Cereals and Pulses remained steady though the price of tur dal advanced by one point. The other food articles increased by 1 point, there being a rise of 7 points in sugar (refined), 4 points in tea and 3 points in ghee. Clothing recorded an increase of two points, and Fuel and lighting remained stationary. The house-rent index number was taken to be 172, i.e., equal to the weighted average for the year 1923-24.

Each commodity has been given a relative importance roughly corresponding with the estimated aggregate annual consumption of that article in the whole of India in the quinquennium 1909-10 to 1913-14. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living because an index number for any given community purporting to combine movements in prices with movements in standards of living would present great difficulties in construction and interpretation.

#### THE WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER

In February 1926, the general index of wholesale prices in Bombay was 152, thus showing a decrease of 3 points as compared with the previous month. The index number of All-food declined by 6 points and that of Non-food remained stationary. The index number for food-grains only was 137 against 141 during the previous month. This shows a fall of 4 points, which was due to a fall of 4 points in Cereals and 2 points in Pulses.

The general index of all the articles is a mean of the price relatives of all the articles included in the index and is obtained by dividing the sum of

the index numbers of articles for which quotations are available and not by finding the mean of the group index numbers for food and non-food articles. The fluctuations in the prices of foods, non-foods and all articles will be seen in the following table:—

	Number of items	Increase per cent. over July 1914				
		October 1925	November 1925	December 1925	January 1926	February 1926
Foods	15	49	55	49	49	43
Non-foods	27	63	62	58	58	58
All articles	42	58	60	55	55	52

The work of revising the list of commodities for the Wholesale Prices Index Number, mentioned in the October 1924 issue of the *Labour Gazette*, has been carried out provisionally for Karachi with the assistance of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Collector of Customs, Karachi. So far it has not been possible to effect the much needed revision of the Bombay list. Since the last note on this subject the Labour Office has received intimation from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence that that Department is contemplating taking over the work of constructing Wholesale Prices Index Numbers for various centres in India. The idea is to abandon the all-India Index Number started by Atkinson, and publish Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the main commercial centres. It is probable therefore that the Wholesale Prices Index Numbers for Bombay and Karachi will be compiled by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence; and the provisional list of commodities arrived at for Karachi has accordingly been furnished to that office.

#### SECURITIES INDEX NUMBER

In February 1926 the general level of prices of 102 shares and securities included in the Labour Office Securities Index Number was 132 as compared with 129 during the previous month. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) securities and Banks remained stationary during the month. There was an advance of 1 point in Railway Companies, 6 points in Cotton Mills, 19 points in Cement and Manganese Companies and of 10 points in Electric Undertakings. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies fell by 4 points and Miscellaneous Companies by 2 points. This resulted in increasing the index number of Industrial Securities by 3 points.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were five industrial disputes in progress during February 1926. The number of workpeople involved was 2,146 and the number of working days lost 5,817.

#### COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

Cotton Mill production in January 1926 and in the ten months ended January, 1926, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years is shown in the following two tables. The heavy



fall in the production of both yarn and woven goods in Bombay during the month under review as compared with the production during the corresponding month of the previous year was due to the after effects of the general strike in the Cotton Mill Industry. In Ahmedabad the production of yarn and woven goods increased in January 1926, while in Other centres they remained on the same level.

## (1) Month of January

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced*		
	January			January		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Bombay City ..	24	31	28	16	18	17
Ahmedabad ..	8	8	10	8	9	10
Other centres ..	4	5	5	2	3	3
Total, Presidency..	36	44	43	26	30	30

## (2) Ten months ending January

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced*		
	Ten months ending January			Ten months ending January		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Bombay City ..	265	271	206	180	185	162
Ahmedabad ..	61	77	86	63	78	84
Other centres ..	45	46	49	28	28	31
Total, Presidency..	371	394	341	271	291	277

The Bombay Millowners' Association quotations at the end of February 1925 and January and February 1926 are as follows:—

	Net rate per lb. in annas		
	February 1925	January 1926	February 1926
Long Cloths ..	20½	17½	17½
T. Cloths ..	19½	16	16
Chudders ..	19½	16	16

\* As defined by the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.

## THE OUTLOOK

The fluctuations in the price of raw cotton were within narrow limits. The tone of the market which was weak at first became steady later on. During the third week under review Ahmedabad mills made heavy purchases, but in the subsequent week demand was poor.

Business in English yarn was active in all but the last week of the month. Prices which were steady at first became easier in the second week. The condition of the local yarn market was discouraging. Lack of enquiry and declining prices were the features of the market.

Business in Manchester piecegoods was not encouraging. There was a small amount of fresh business in the second week when the prices became easier. Towards the close of the month, although the general trade was very quiet, some sort of speculation was in progress. The tone of the local piecegoods market was not discouraging. Demand improved, stocks were reduced and rates remained steady during the former half of the month, while in the latter half the market became quiet and stocks increased. Of the Cotton Mills in Bombay which closed down on account of trade depression, two more have restarted work. Since the removal of the Excise Duty the Millowners are having some margin of profit and it is not likely that any more mills will close down.

The financial situation was easy this month. The cash balances of the Imperial Bank have increased by Rs. 130, 281 and 165 lakhs respectively during the first, second and fourth weeks of the month while in the third week they declined by Rs. 150 lakhs. Call money was available from 5¼ to 6 per cent. during the month. Government security market was active and rates advanced.

The Working Class Cost of Living Index increased by one point in March. The wholesale prices index declined by 3 points as compared with January 1926. The rise in Industrial Securities was of 3 points.

The bank rate continued at 6 per cent. from 3rd December 1925. The rate of exchange in Bombay on London on 1st March 1926 was 1s. 6½d., as against 1s. 6⅝d. on 1st February 1926.

## THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK ON 20th MARCH

The following summary of conditions in this Presidency was received from the Director of Agriculture:—

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

*Konkan.*—Since the submission of the last report there has been practically no rain anywhere in the division. Preparation of lands for the next season has been undertaken nearly everywhere. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops has also been started in places. The standing crops are doing well almost everywhere in the division.

*Gujarat.*—There has been no rain in this division during the period under review. The picking of cotton is now in progress generally while the sowing of hot-weather *jowar* for fodder has been started in suitable localities. The standing crops are being helped with irrigation wherever possible and such crops are progressing satisfactorily. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops has also been commenced in places.

*Deccan.*—Excepting a few drops which were received between the 5th and 11th of February in the North Deccan, there has been no rain anywhere in the division. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops has been started in places. The standing *rabi* crops are being helped with irrigation where facilities for irrigation exist and such (irrigated) crops are doing quite well. The unirrigated crops also are doing well in the west but in areas further east such as the eastern portions of Poona, Satara and Nasik, they are suffering from want of moisture. The crushing of sugarcane is in progress on the Canals and in the other sugarcane areas. Preparation of lands for the ensuing season has been undertaken in many places.



*Karnatak.*—There has been no rain anywhere in the division during the period under report. The harvesting of the *rahi* crops such as wheat, *rabijowar*, etc., is in progress. Crushing of sugarcane continues on the Canals and other sugarcane areas. The picking of cotton is in progress almost everywhere. The lands are being prepared for the next *kharif* season. The garden crops are doing well nearly everywhere in the division.

#### OUTLOOK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In the United Kingdom at 1st February the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the working class cost of living index number statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour was 73 per cent. above that of July 1914, compared with 75 per cent. in the previous month and 79 per cent. on February 1st, 1925. During the month, there were in progress 63 industrial disputes, 40 of which began in January and 23 before January.

The Engineering trade showed steady improvement. The tone of the iron and steel markets was generally good. Prices were firm but showed a tendency to decline. The wool trade showed signs of expansion.

The cotton industry showed some slight improvement. There was a healthier enquiry for cloth than has been evident for some time past.

#### RISING PRICES IN FRANCE

In France, firmness prevailed in the iron and steel markets. But both producers and consumers made no further commitments until it was known what new burdens of taxation industry would have to bear.

Rising prices continued to be the feature in all branches of business in France. The cost of living index number recorded a further rise.

The Belgian textile industry did not fare well during the month. But it is believed that prices have now reached bottom and revival is in sight.

The industrial situation in Belgium improved. The coal and the coke markets were stronger and more active than during the previous month. There were also favourable signs in the iron and steel trades.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY

In Germany, the business crisis grew more acute during January. Unemployment increased and the number of bankruptcies rose from 1,660 in December to 2,096 in January. But in spite of all this, there are certain more favourable indications which seem to point to an early improvement.

The business outlook in the United States was not very re-assuring. The market activity in iron and steel was very much below expectations. Prices weakened noticeably.

The textile markets were quiet. Cotton goods managed to maintain their prices stable but demand was very conservative. The woollen and worsted goods markets showed slightly greater activity.

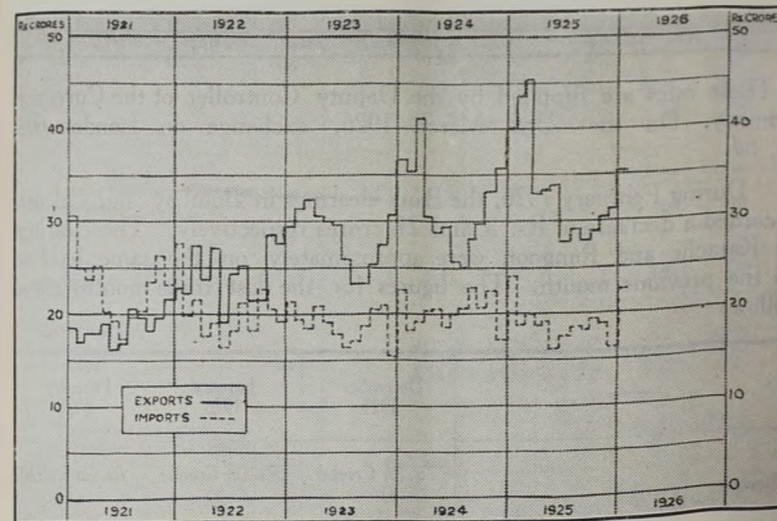
#### THE BALANCE OF TRADE

During February 1926, the visible balance of trade, including Securities, in favour of India amounted to Rs. 962 lakhs.

The trade figures for the last two months for India, Bombay and Karachi are given below :—

	India		Bombay		Karachi	
	January 1926	February 1926	January 1926	February 1926	January 1926	February 1926
	<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>		<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>		<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>	
Exports (private merchandise) ..	35.26	35.03	10.18	12.01	3.89	3.80
Imports do. ..	22.50	18.03	7.49	5.41	2.36	1.94
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ 12.76	+ 17.05	+ 2.69	+ 6.60	+ 1.53	+ 1.86
Imports of treasure (private) ..			4.02	4.25	2	2
Exports of treasure (private) ..			43	62	1	1
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) ..	- 4.05	- 3.86	- 3.59	- 3.63	- 1	- 1
Visible balance of trade including securities ..	+ 97	+ 9.62				

The movements of actual figures of Imports and Exports of private merchandise for British India since 1920 are shown in the annexed diagram

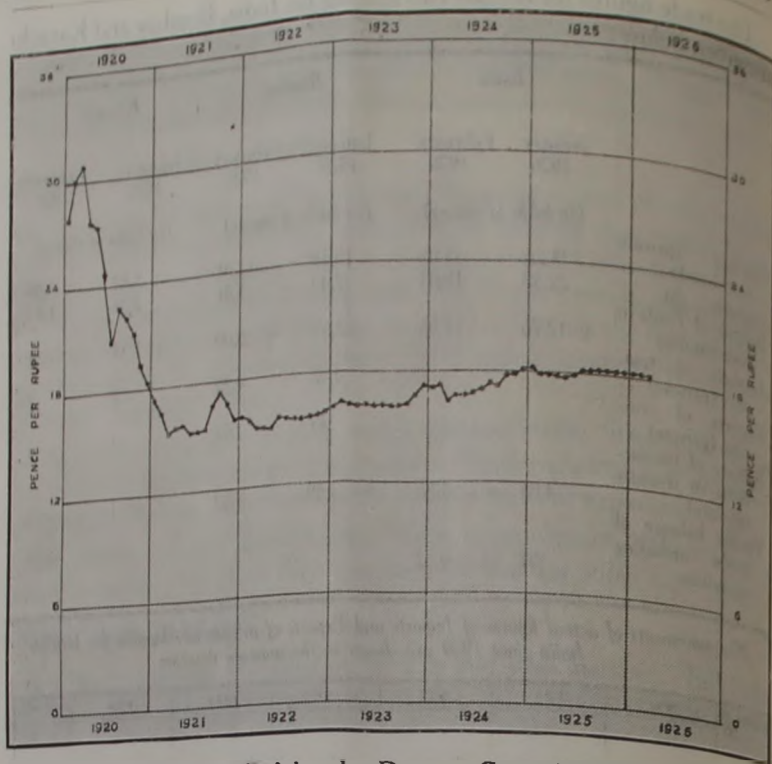


#### BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The rates for telegraphic transfers in Bombay on London in the first week of the last twelve months are shown below, and also the curve of the movement of the exchange since January 1920.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
April 1925	..	..	1 5 13/16	October 1925	..	..	1 6 5/32
May ..	..	..	1 5 13/16	November ..	..	..	1 6 5/32
June ..	..	..	1 5 31/32	December ..	..	..	1 6 5/32
July ..	..	..	1 6 1/16	January 1926	..	..	1 6 5/32
August ..	..	..	1 6 3/32	February ..	..	..	1 6 1/8
September ..	..	..	1 6 5/32	March ..	..	..	1 6 1/8





These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 23rd March 1926, exchange on London was 1s. 6d.

During February 1926, the Bank clearings in Bombay and Calcutta recorded a decrease of Rs. 3 and 21 crores respectively. The clearings in Karachi and Rangoon were approximately on the same level as in the previous month. The figures for the last three months are as follows:—

	December 1925	January 1926	February 1926
	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)
Bombay	41	35	32
Karachi	3	3	3
Calcutta	79	92	71
Rangoon	9	11	11
Total	132	141	117

The percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India at the close of the month of February 1926 was 55.09 as against 54.96 in January 1926 and 55.10 in December 1925.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—MARCH

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price / Mass Unit		
			July 1914	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1926	July 1914	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1926
Cereals—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	Mauud	70	5 594	7 391	7 469	391 58	517 57	522 83
Wheat	"	21	5 594	7 556	7 406	117 47	158 08	155 53
Jowari	"	11	4 354	5 417	5 333	47 89	59 59	56 06
Bajri	"	6	4 313	5 609	5 771	25 88	33 65	34 63
Total—Cereals						582 82	769 29	771 65
Index Numbers—Cereals						100	132	132
Pulses—								
Gram	Mauud	10	4 302	6 000	6 000	43 02	60 00	60 00
Turdal	"	3	5 844	7 453	7 531	17 53	22 36	22 59
Total—Pulses						60 55	82 36	82 59
Index Numbers—Pulses						100	136	136
Other food articles—								
Sugar (refined)	Mauud	2	7 620	13 693	14 287	15 24	27 39	28 57
Raw Sugar (Gul)	"	7	8 557	14 286	14 287	59 90	100 00	100 01
Tea	"	40	40 000	77 777	79 057	1 00	1 94	1 98
Salt	"	5	2 130	3 412	3 412	10 65	17 06	17 06
Beef	Seer	28	0 323	0 510	0 510	9 04	14 28	14 28
Mutton	"	33	0 417	0 792	0 781	13 76	26 14	25 77
Milk	Mauud	14	9 198	17 583	17 583	128 77	246 16	246 16
Ghee	"	11	50 792	99 406	101 182	76 19	149 11	151 77
Potatoes	"	11	4 479	7 141	7 141	49 27	78 55	78 55
Onions	"	3	1 552	4 760	4 766	4 66	14 28	14 30
Cocanut Oil	"	1	25 396	28 573	28 573	12 70	14 29	14 29
Total—Other food articles						381 18	689 20	692 74
Index Numbers—Other food articles						100	181	182
Total—All food articles						1,024 55	1,540 85	1,546 98
Index Numbers—All food articles						100	150	151
Fuel and lighting—								
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4 375	7 438	7 438	21 88	37 19	37 19
Firewood	Mauud	48	0 792	1 281	1 281	38 02	61 49	61 49
Coal	"	1	0 542	0 802	0 797	0 54	0 80	0 80
Total—Fuel and lighting						60 44	99 48	99 48
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting						100	165	165
Clothing—								
Chudders	Lb	27	0 594	1 000	1 000	16 04	27 00	27 00
Shirtings	"	25	0 641	1 135	1 172	16 03	28 38	29 30
T. Cloth	"	36	0 583	1 000	1 000	20 99	36 00	36 00
Total—Clothing						53 06	91 38	92 30
Index Numbers—Clothing						100	172	174
House-rent	Per month.	10	11 302	19 440	19 440	113 02	194 40	194 40
Index Numbers—House rent						100	172	172
Grand Total						1,251 07	1,926 11	1,933 16
Cost of Living Index Numbers						100	154	155



# The Cost of Living Index for March 1926

## A RISE OF ONE POINT

All articles .. 55 per cent. Food only .. 51 per cent.

In March 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 showed an increase of one point as compared with the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 154 in February and 155 in March 1926. This is 38 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1920 and on a par with the twelve-monthly average of 1925.

The index number for all food articles increased by one point which was due to a rise of one point in other food articles. A rise of 4 points in bajri and 2 points in rice was nearly counterbalanced by a decrease of 3 points in wheat and 2 points in jowari. Cereals and Pulses remained stationary. As regards other articles of food, sugar (refined) rose by 7 points, tea by 4 points and ghee by 3 points. Mutton showed a fall of 3 points. This changed the index number for other food articles from 181 to 182. The other items remained unchanged during the month under review.

The fuel and lighting group has remained constant, being 165 since March 1925. Clothing increased by 2 points as a result of a rise in the price of shirtings.

### All items : Average 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	54
March ..	72	77	60	65	54	54	59	55
April ..	67	72	60	62	56	50	58	
May ..	68	73	67	63	53	50	56	
June ..	74	81	73	63	52	53	54	
July ..	86	90	77	65	53	57	57	
August ..	79	91	80	64	54	61	52	
September ..	72	92	85	65	54	61	51	
October ..	74	93	83	62	52	61	53	
November ..	73	86	82	60	53	61	53	
December ..	74	81	79	61	57	60	55	
Yearly average ..	75	83	73	64	54	57	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 following table shows the price levels of articles of food in February and March 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.—

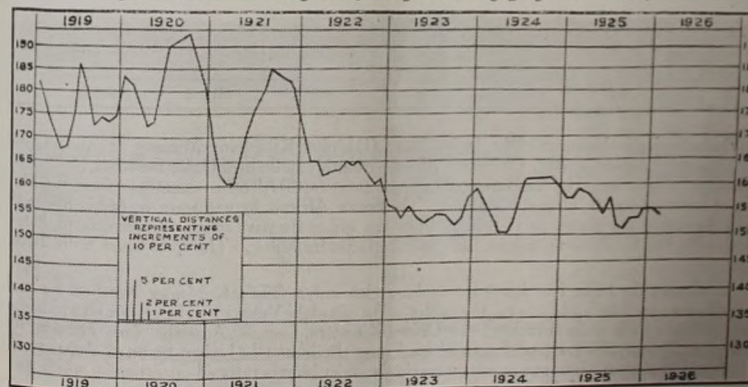
Articles	July 1914	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1926	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Mar. 1926 over or below Feb. 1926	Articles	July 1914	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1926
Rice	100	132	134	+ 2	Salt	100	160	160
Wheat	100	135	132	- 3	Beef	100	158	158
Jowari	100	124	122	- 2	Mutton	100	190	187
Bajri	100	130	134	+ 4	Milk	100	191	191
Gram	100	139	139		Ghee	100	196	199
Turdal	100	128	129	+ 1	Potatoes	100	159	159
Sugar (refined)	100	180	187	+ 7	Onions	100	307	307
Raw sugar (gul)	100	167	167		Cocoanut oil	100	113	113
Tea	100	194	198	+ 4	All food articles (weighted average)	100	150	151

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

Rice 25, Wheat 24, Jowari 18, Bajri 25, Gram 28, Turdal 22, Sugar (refined) 47, Raw Sugar (gul) 40, Tea 49, Salt 38, Beef 37, Mutton 47, Milk 48, Ghee 50, Potatoes 37, Onions 67, Cocoanut Oil 12.

The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914 its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 4 pies for all items and 10 annas 7 pies for food articles only.

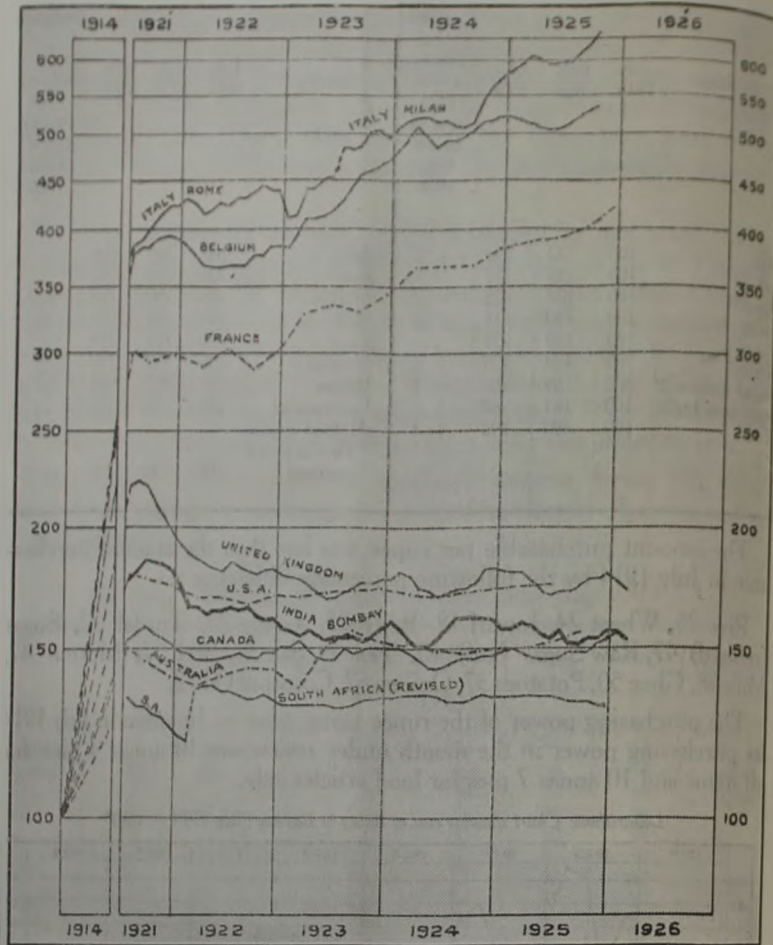
Logarithmic Chart showing cost of living in Bombay (July 1914 = 100)\*





### 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. and certain other world centres from the middle of 1920. 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 is the source of the Index Nos: (1) United Kingdom—Ministry of Labour Gazette, (2) Canada—Labour Gazette, (3) South Africa—Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics, (4) U. S. A.—Monthly Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labour 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

#### I. WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY—A FALL OF THREE POINTS

The Labour Office Wholesale Index Number, as compared with July 1914, stood at 155 in January and 152 in February 1926 thus showing a fall of 3 points or a little less than 2 per cent. The "food" index fell from 149 to 143 and the "non-food" index remained stationary at 158. The general index has fallen 111 points below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and is 11 points below the twelve-monthly average of 1925.

The index for the three varieties of wheat included in the general index fell from 159 to 148 which was due chiefly to a drop of 18 points in the price of Jubbulpore wheat. "Cereals" showed a fall of 4 points and "Pulses" of 2 points whereas "food-grains" also registered a fall of 4 points.

"Sugar" remained steady at 148 but the white Java sugar index rose by 7 points and raw sugar fell by 8 points. The turmeric index fell from 188 to 155.

"Cotton Manufactures" have remained steady at 186. There was little change in the index numbers of other groups but the index for imported coal fell from 127 to 110.

The subjoined table compares February 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 Jan. 1926	+ or - % compared with Feb. 1925	Groups	Feb. 1925	May 1925	Aug. 1925	Nov. 1925	Jan. 1926	Feb. 1926
1. Cereals	7	- 3	-13	1. Cereals	111	100	98	103	99	96
2. Pulses	2	- 2	+10	2. Pulses	99	97	93	120	111	109
3. Sugar	3	..	-15	3. Sugar	105	108	96	98	90	90
4. Other food	3	- 8	-32	4. Other food	119	91	94	90	69	81
All food	15	- 4	-17	All food	111	100	96	100	96	92
5. Oilseeds	4	+ 2	- 9	5. Oilseeds	103	104	101	96	92	93
6. Raw cotton	3	..	-12	6. Raw cotton	109	97	96	96	96	96
7. Cotton manufactures	6	..	-13	7. Cotton manufactures	103	104	100	94	90	90
8. Other textiles	2	- 1	-11	8. Other textiles	108	93	101	99	97	95
9. Hides and skins	3	- 1	+ 3	9. Hides & skins	101	105	110	106	106	105
10. Metals	5	+ 1	- 7	10. Metals	104	104	97	97	96	97
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	4	- 3	- 4	11. Other raw and manufactured articles	101	98	101	101	100	97
All non-food	27	..	- 9	All non-food	104	102	100	97	95	95
General Index No...	42	- 2	-12	General Index No.	106	101	98	98	95	93

\* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 704.



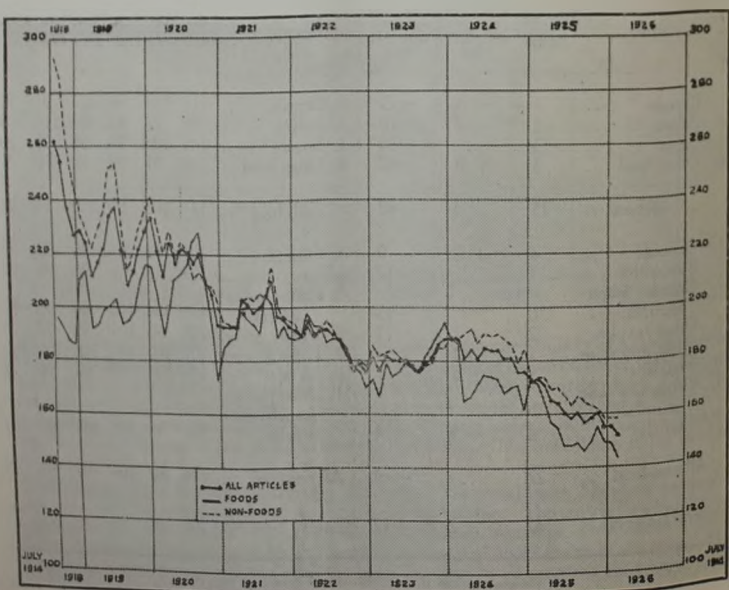
The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices :—

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
Two monthly 1926 ..	146	158	154

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

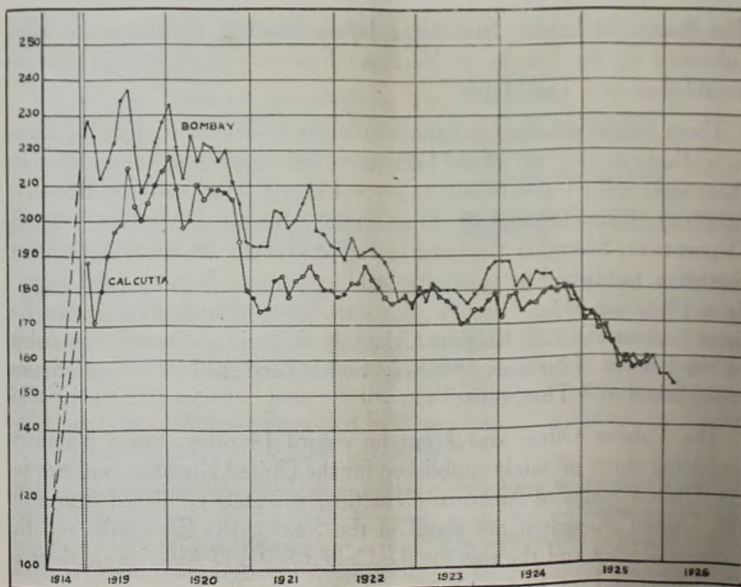


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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 42 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. On the whole the increase in prices over July 1914 seems to be definitely lower in Calcutta than in Bombay though there is a tendency for the divergence to diminish in degree, and at the end of 1922 and 1924 and during 1925 the two curves temporarily crossed.

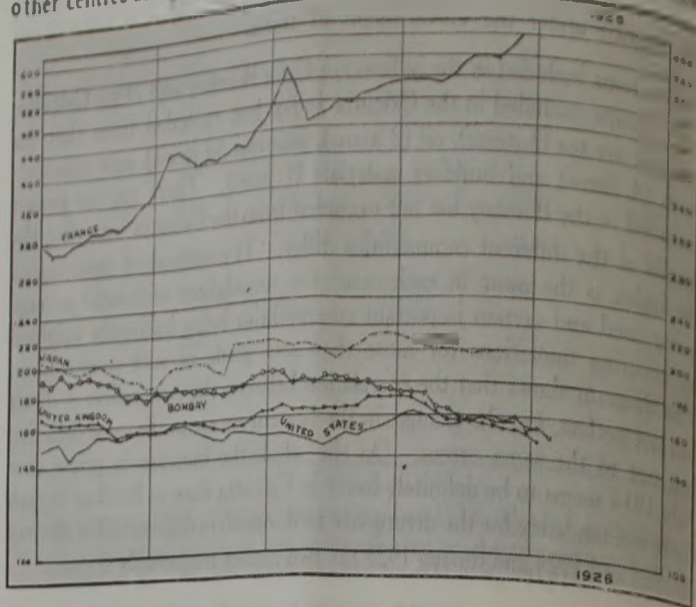
The diagram is on an arithmetic and not a logarithmic scale.





COMPARISON WITH WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

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



The sources of these five Index Numbers are:—Bombay, the Labour Office; United Kingdom, The Board of Trade; United States of America, The Bureau of Labour Statistics; Japan, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations; France, French Official figure as republished in "The Statist".

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), The Secretary, Bureau of Markets, Treasury Department, Shanghai (by letter); 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 and Belgium, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations; Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands, figures republished in "The Statist".

The Labour Office also keeps on record 14 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	Equivalent in 1914	July 1926		Feb 1926		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in Feb 1926 over or below	
				July 1914	Jan 1926	July 1914	Jan 1926	July 1914	Jan 1926
Wheat	Paylee	212	As. p.	5 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	+ 2 0	....
Wheat	Best Sholapuri	216	As. p.	5 10	8 1	8 2	8 2	+ 2 4	+ 0 1
Jowari	Chati	200	As. p.	4 3	5 5	5 5	5 5	+ 1 2	....
Barley	Delhi	208	As. p.	4 7	5 10	5 10	5 10	+ 1 3	....
Gram	Cawnpore	208	As. p.	4 4	6 3	6 0	6 0	+ 1 8	- 0 3
Turkey	Java, white	28	Seer	1 1	1 11	1 11	1 11	+ 0 10	....
Sugar (Indian)	Sangli, middle quality	28	As. p.	1 2	2 0	2 0	2 0	+ 0 10	....
Raw sugar (Cand)	Loose Ceylon, powder	39	Lb.	7 10	14 11	15 2	15 2	+ 7 4	+ 0 3
Tea	Bombay, black	176	Paylee	1 9	2 10	3 0	3 0	+ 1 3	+ 0 2
Salt	....	39	Lb.	2 6	4 0	4 0	4 0	+ 1 6	....
Beef	....	39	As. p.	3 0	6 4	6 2	6 2	+ 3 2	- 0 2
Mutton	....	56	Seer	2 9	4 11	4 11	4 11	+ 2 2	....
Milk	Medium	28	As. p.	7 1	13 7	13 11	13 11	+ 6 10	+ 0 4
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	28	As. p.	0 8	1 2	1 0	1 0	+ 0 4	- 0 2
Potatoes	Ordinary	28	As. p.	0 3	0 8	0 8	0 8	+ 0 5	....
Onions	Nasik	28	As. p.	3 7	4 1	4 0	4 0	+ 0 5	- 0 1
Cocconut oil	Middle quality	28	As. p.	3 7	4 1	4 0	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.
2. Kumbharwada—Kumbharwada Road (North End).
3. Saitan Chowki—Kumbharwada Road (South End).
4. Elphinstone Road.
5. Naigam—Naigam Cross Road and Development Chawls.
6. Parel—Poibawdi.
7. Fergusson Road.
8. DeLisle Road.
9. Superibag—Superibag Road.
10. Chinchpokli—Parel Road.
11. Grant Road.
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 for actual transactions and are carefully collected by the Investigators of the Labour Office.

The variations in prices during February 1926 as compared with the previous month were within narrow limits. There was a rise of 1 pie in wheat and a decrease of 3 pies in gram per paylee. Rice, jowari and bajri remained stationary during the month. In the case of other articles of food, tea advanced by 3 pies per lb., salt 2 pies per paylee and ghee 4 pies per seer. Mutton decreased by 2 pies per lb., potatoes by 2 pies per seer and cocconut oil by one pie per seer.

As compared with July 1914, mutton and onions have more than doubled in price. Sugar, gul, tea, salt, beef, milk, ghee and potatoes are more than 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. The rise in the prices of food-grains has been comparatively much less.



COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

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

Bombay prices in Jan. 1926 = 100					Bombay prices in Feb. 1926 = 100						
Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
<b>Cereals—</b>						<b>Cereals—</b>					
Rice ..	100	108	120	114	120	Rice ..	100	108	120	109	120
Wheat ..	100	97	107	99	105	Wheat ..	100	93	106	96	104
Jowari ..	100	50	92	66	100	Jowari ..	100	92	92	67	100
Bajri ..	100	91	110	72	104	Bajri ..	100	98	110	74	104
<b>Average—</b>						<b>Average—</b>					
Cereals ..	100	97	107	88	107	Cereals ..	100	98	107	87	107
<b>Pulses—</b>						<b>Pulses—</b>					
Gram ..	100	85	98	90	84	Gram ..	100	89	103	90	87
Turdal ..	100	107	119	108	98	Turdal ..	100	107	119	104	101
<b>Average—</b>						<b>Average—</b>					
Pulses ..	100	96	109	99	91	Pulses ..	100	98	111	97	94
<b>Other articles of food—</b>						<b>Other articles of food—</b>					
Sugar (refined) ..	100	83	92	97	88	Sugar (refined) ..	100	87	95	97	87
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	80	93	93	84	Jagri (Gul) ..	100	80	93	90	81
Tea ..	100	105	105	120	127	Tea ..	100	103	103	118	125
Salt ..	100	62	71	96	92	Salt ..	100	59	67	94	87
Beef ..	100	110	123	61	74	Beef ..	100	110	98	61	74
Mutton ..	100	77	77	77	69	Mutton ..	100	79	79	79	71
Milk ..	100	51	45	76	76	Milk ..	100	47	45	76	76
Ghee ..	100	82	73	82	87	Ghee ..	100	80	72	80	85
Potatoes ..	100	62	74	66	78	Potatoes ..	100	70	86	86	84
Onions ..	100	93	84	88	55	Onions ..	100	95	84	84	58
Cocoa nut oil ..	100	100	122	115	96	Cocoa nut oil ..	100	93	124	118	98
<b>Average—</b>						<b>Average—</b>					
Other articles of food ..	100	82	87	88	84	Other articles of food ..	100	82	86	89	84
<b>Average—</b>						<b>Average—</b>					
All food articles ..	100	87	94	89	80	All food articles ..	100	88	94	90	91

Actual relative prices at these centres will be found among the miscellaneous tables at the end of the Gazette. The differences of relative prices at the different centres are considerable. As compared with the previous month the relative averages for all food articles have risen at 3 mofussil centres, viz., Karachi, Sholapur and Poona by one point in each case. The Ahmedabad average was steady. Referring back to February 1925 it is found that in relation to Bombay, the Karachi average is 2 points higher and the Ahmedabad average one point higher. The Sholapur and Poona averages have remained the same. Of individual articles the relative prices of rice, wheat and tea have risen whilst those of salt and mutton have fallen at all the four mofussil centres. Potatoes at Sholapur stood at 103 and are now 86. Both the differences between different centres at any given date and the fluctuations of those differences are surprisingly high, and it is not at the moment apparent why an article not locally produced (like tea and refined sugar) should sometimes be dearer and sometimes cheaper at any mofussil centre than at Bombay.

Securities Index Number

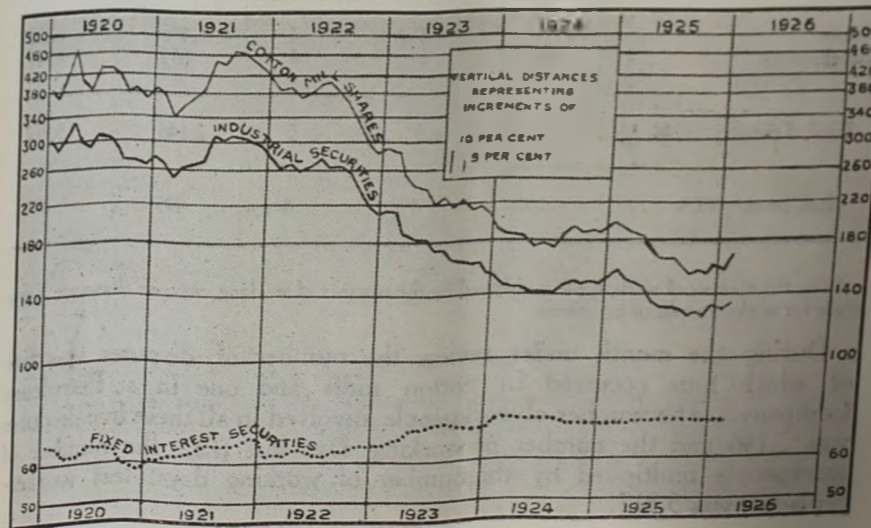
A RISE OF THREE POINTS

In February 1926 the general level of prices of 102 shares and securities included in the Labour Office Securities Index Number was 132 as compared with 129 during the previous month. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) securities and "Banks" remained stationary during the month. There was a rise of 1 point in "Railway Companies", 6 points in "Cotton Mills", 19 points in "Cement and Manganese Companies" and of 10 points in "Electric Undertakings". "Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies" fell by 4 points and "Miscellaneous Companies" by 2 points. This resulted in increasing the index number of Industrial Securities by 3 points.

The Construction of the Index

No.	Description	7 Index Nos.	July 1914	February 1926	
			Total numbers	Total numbers	Average
1	Government and Corporation Securities ..	7	700	520	74
2	Banks ..	6	600	808	135
3	Railway Companies ..	10	1,000	1,104	110
4	Cotton Mills ..	42	4,200	7,106	169
5	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies ..	8	800	910	114
6	Cement and Manganese Companies ..	5	500	641	128
7	Electric Undertakings ..	2	200	332	166
8	Miscellaneous Companies ..	22	2,200	2,048	93
9	Industrial Securities ..	95	9,500	12,949	136
10	General average ..	102	10,200	13,469	132

Movements of Securities Index Nos. (Logarithmic Scale)





## Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign

### Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in February

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of progress during February 1926, with the number of disputes, the days since the dispute began and lasted, the number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost. The word "dispute" in the official sense means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense so virtually synonymous with 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 covers the number, magnitude and duration of strikes in February 1926.

Table I.—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in February 1926			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Feb., 1926	Aggregate duration in working days lost (i.e. the number of days lost by all workpeople engaged in the dispute)
	Started before 1st Feb.	Started in Feb.	Total		
Textile	4	1	5	1,495	1,625
Other February 1926	—	5	5	5,146	5,817
Total, January 1926	—	4	4	405	405

\*In the summary of disputes published for the purpose of working days lost, an allowance being made for workers employed in strikes.

During the month under review the number of disputes was five of which four occurred in cotton mills and one in a Petroleum Company. The number of workpeople involved in all these disputes was 2,146 and the number of working days lost (i.e. the number of workpeople involved by the number of working days lost by each individual) was 3,842.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Monthly October 1925 to February 1926

	October 1925	November 1925	December 1925	January 1926	February 1926
Number of strikes and lock-outs	5	5	6	4	5
Disputes in progress at beginning of month	1	—	—	—	—
Disputes ended	4	2	3	—	—
Disputes in progress at end of month	2	3	3	4	5
Number of workpeople involved	14,473	124,264	112,216	—	—
Aggregate duration in working days	3,904,182	3,699,628	3,799,343	405	2,146
Disputes—					
In favour of employers	4	3	4	1	2
Compromised	1	—	2	—	—
In favour of employees	—	2	—	—	—
Compromised	—	—	—	—	—
In favour of employees	—	—	—	—	—

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

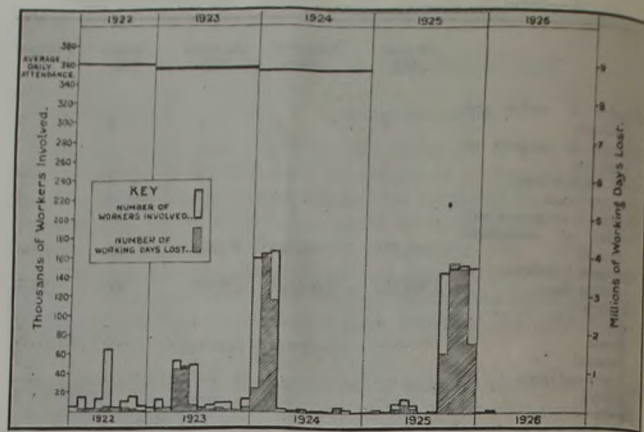
Table III.—Industrial Disputes

Month	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Aggregate duration in working days	Disputes settled			In progress (Per cent.)
			In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)	
February 1925	4	3,070	50	—	25	
March	7	9,962	72	14	14	
April	11	26,672	46	9	27	
May	16	202,681	44	13	37	
June	2	138,459	100	—	—	
July	4	1,545	100	—	—	
August	9	4,084	56	—	11	
September	7	1,351,927	72	14	—	
October	5	3,504,182	60	—	40	
November	6	1,799,343	50	—	50	
December	4	460	75	25	—	
January 1926	5	5,817	60	20	—	
Total or average (Feb. 4 to 7)	86	11,912,630	64	5	30	

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 the 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

During February 1926 there were five industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency as compared with four in the preceding month. Three of these disputes were due to personal and other grievances and the remaining two on account of question of pay. Of the five disputes, three were settled in favour of the employers, one in favour of the employees and one was in progress at the end of the month.

## BOMBAY CITY

During the month under review, there were two industrial disputes in Bombay City both of which terminated in favour of the employers. On the 10th February, the workmen in the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Bulk Oil Installation were given their pay tickets for January 1926. 551 workmen struck work after the recess demanding increments in daily wages varying from half an anna to two annas in the same way as they did last year. The management put up a notice to the effect that the company would grant the increment asked for only if the other oil companies such as the Standard and Burma Oil Companies agreed to do so. On the 16th the manager discharged nine mukadams on a charge of inability to control the men under them and engaged 80 new hands. 100 fitters, mukadams, etc., joined the strike next day but the management replied to this move by engaging 103 new hands. When the strikers did not return to work even the next day, the manager engaged 150 additional new hands. On the 19th the strikers informed the manager, through their foreman, of their intention to resume work if pay for half the number of the days of the strike was given. This request was refused and the strikers resumed work unconditionally on the 22nd. The strike thus terminated in favour of the employers.

On the 19th February, 270 operatives of the weaving department of the Premier Mill struck work demanding the continuance of the old rates of

wages. The manager of the mill explained to them that the rates which had been prevailing hitherto were fixed higher than those of other mills in order to make up for a deficiency in the machinery; and that in view of the fact that this defect had now been remedied, a proportionate reduction in the rates of wages had been made so as to keep wages in this mill on the same level as in the others. This explanation did not satisfy the strikers and they left the mill at 4 p.m. on the same day. 85 strikers resumed work on the 20th and by the 23rd all the strikers resumed work unconditionally. The strike thus ended in favour of the employers.

## AHMEDABAD

During the month under review there were three industrial disputes in Ahmedabad, all of which occurred in cotton mills. On the 8th February, 350 throstlemen of the Aryodaya Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., struck work demanding the dismissal of a reinstated jobber who had been dismissed a year ago on charges of corruption. The agent of the mill was interviewed by the Assistant Secretary of the local Labour Union on the same day and on the next day when the jobber was dismissed, all the strikers resumed work. The strike thus ended in favour of the employees.

The weaving master of the Ahmedabad New Cotton and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., employed a Head Jobber and dismissed 4 mukadams. Thereupon 275 weavers struck work on the 22nd February in sympathy with the dismissed men. The agent spoke to the strikers at 4 p.m. and 150 men resumed work an hour later. The remaining 125 strikers left the mill and demanded the wages due to them. On the 23rd the management engaged 125 new men. The strike thus terminated in favour of the employers.

The weavers of the Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., often complained to the manager about the supply of bad yarn and when their complaint was not given any attention to, they decided to go on strike, 600 weavers struck work at 1 p.m. on the 27th February. This strike continued into the month of March.

## Accidents and Prosecutions

## STATISTICS FOR FEBRUARY 1926

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories)

## 1. 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 February in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Bombay Presidency. During February there were in all 296 factory accidents in Bombay City of which three were serious and the remaining 293 minor accidents. Of this total, 32 or 11 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 264 or 89 per cent. to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the proportion in different classes of factories being 77 per cent. in workshops, 19 per cent. in cotton mills and 4 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.



In Ahmedabad there were 32 accidents, 30 of which occurred in cotton mills, one in a match factory and one in a ginning company. Out of the total number of accidents 18 were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. Three accidents were serious and the rest minor.

In Karachi there were in all six accidents, 5 of which occurred in Engineering Workshops and one in a miscellaneous concern. Of these one was serious and the rest minor.

In the other centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was 52 out of which 19 occurred in cotton mills, 27 in workshops and 6 in miscellaneous concerns. Of these accidents, 20 were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. Three accidents were fatal, four serious and the remaining were minor.

## II. PROSECUTIONS

### BOMBAY

The Managing Agent of a tannery was prosecuted under Section 41 (f) for breach of Section 18 (1) (c) read with Rule 32 whereby a girl was killed. He was convicted and fined Rs. 100.

### BOMBAY SUBURBAN

The Contractor of a Match Factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 26 for employing certain persons of the day shift on night work. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10 for each of ten cases instituted.

### AHMEDNAGAR

The Manager of a cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 24 read with Rule 75 for employing women at night. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 25 for each of the ten cases instituted.

The Manager of another cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under section 41 (a) for similar offence. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25 for each of the ten cases instituted.

### EAST KHANDESH

The Manager of cotton press factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for employing women in contravention of Section 20. He was convicted and fined Rs. 40 for each of the four cases instituted.

### WEST KHANDESH

The Manager of a cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for employing women before the hours fixed in contravention of Section 24 read with Rule 75. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30 for each of the ten cases instituted.

The Manager of a cotton press factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of section 23. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50 for each of the two cases [one under section 23 (a) and the other under section 23 (b)].

## Workmen's Compensation

### *Details of Compensation and of proceedings during February 1926 under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923).*

This article contains the summary of compensation statistics for the month of February 1926. Information was received from all the Commissioners and of the 45 cases disposed of during the month under review, 41 were reported by the Commissioner of Bombay as against 24 during the preceding month. It should be remembered that this is not the number of cases which came within the purview of the Courts of the Commissioners, but of cases actually disposed of. A gross amount of Rs. 21,914-6-0 was awarded as compensation against Rs. 17,423-10-0 in the month of January and Rs. 23,608-15-2 in December 1925. Out of 45 accidents 18 were fatal, 26 cases were of permanent partial disablement and one case of temporary disablement.

The number of compensation cases in textile mills was 16 during the month under review as against 7 in the preceding month. No disease case has come up since January 1925.

Claimants for compensation were males over 15 in all the 45 cases.

Out of 45 cases in February, 29 were original claims and 16 registrations of agreement. Compensation was awarded in 24 cases, agreement was effected in 16 cases, simple distribution was made in 4 cases and one was dismissed.

## Industrial Disputes in India

### STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 1925

The number of industrial disputes in India during the three months ended the 31st December 1925 was 26, of which 12 disputes occurred in the Bombay Presidency, 8 in the Bengal Presidency, 2 each in the Madras and Central Provinces and one each in the Burma and United Provinces. During the period under review the Cotton Industry with 13 disputes was chiefly affected, the number of men involved being 156,025 and the working days lost 9,404,903. The number of workpeople involved in other industries was 11,500 and the number of working days lost was 120,500. Thus for the whole of India, the 26 strikes resulted in the loss of over 9,525,000 working days.

Out of the total number of 26 disputes 14 were due to the question of pay, 3 on account of Bonus and the remaining 9 were due to personal and other grievances. 19 or 73 per cent. of the disputes terminated in favour of the employers, 3 or 12 per cent. in favour of the employees and 3 were partially successful.

## Indian Labour in Ceylon

In an article under the above heading published on page 531 of the "Labour Gazette" for February 1926 it was stated that the Ceylon Government have been requested by the Government of India to introduce a standard wage for all labour in Ceylon, including its own, and if it is found necessary to enforce a standard wage for Indian labour on local estates.



The Ceylon Government have, in consultation with the Planters' Association and the Ceylon Immigrant Labour Board, arrived at certain proposals. It is understood that a Committee consisting of three officials and four planters of experience appointed by the Immigrant Labour Board have proceeded to Delhi to place their views before the Government of India.

Mr. K. Natesa Iyer, M.L.C., Ceylon, and editor of "Desabaktan" of Colombo who was also on his way to Delhi in this connection was interviewed by a press representative in Bombay. He is reported to have said that the initiative in question was taken by the Government of India who wanted a Joint Commission to investigate and report on wages and cost of living of Indian labourers in Ceylon estates. But the Ceylon Government themselves undertook to institute the necessary enquiry in the matter and arrived at certain proposals which were not made public. Since the Indian labourers were left in the dark as to the nature of the proposals he was proceeding to Delhi on behalf of the labourers to present their demands regarding a minimum wage.

### The European Cost of Living

#### A GENERAL FALL IN BOMBAY DURING 1925

During 1925, the European Cost of Living Index Number (July 1914=100) decreased steadily from 163 in January to 158 in December. The annual average for the year was 161 as against 165 for 1924, thus showing a fall of 4 points in the general index.

As compared with the preceding year, a fall of 9 points in Food-stores more than counterbalanced a rise of 3 points in Food-bazaar and resulted in lowering the index for all food articles by one point. The twelve-monthly average was 178 as against 179 for last year.

The fuel and lighting group index, which stood at 121 in 1924, declined by 3 points during the year.

There was a fall of 9 points in the clothing group, the index number being 173 as compared with 182 in the preceding year. Men's clothing declined by 10 points to 183 and Women and Children's clothing by 7 points to 163. The decrease in the prices of Women and Children's clothing was however far more rapid during the year than in Men's clothing because of the depreciation of the franc which made it possible to sell the Paris manufactures at comparatively cheaper rates. Thus while the former fell from 188 in January to 136 in October, the latter declined from 187 to 178 during the same period.

As no house-rent enquiry was conducted during the year, the weighted index for 1923-24 has been used. Similarly the index number for "Servants' Wages" was taken to be the same as in 1924.

Conveyance recorded a decrease of 17 points while Household necessaries increased by 15 points as compared with last year, the averages for 1925 being 147 and 140 respectively. The Miscellaneous group averaged 159 as against 165 in the previous year.

## Labour Legislation in Japan

### THE TRADE UNION BILL

According to the *Osaka Asahi* of 10th December 1925, the drafts of the Japanese Trade Union Bill, the Labour Disputes Arbitration Bill and the Bill amending the Police Act, after many months of examination by the Administrative Investigation Committee were finally approved by the Cabinet on 8th December last, in the form in which they were submitted by the Commission.

It is added that the Bills, after final redrafting from the technical point of view, will be introduced in February.

We publish below an outline of the Trade Union Bill as approved for submission to the Diet.

#### Membership

Tenant farmers' unions shall not be covered by the Act.  
Government officials shall not be considered as "workers" under the Act.

Soldiers, sailors and civilians attached to the army or navy, except those in temporary service, shall not be allowed to join trade unions.

No special restriction shall be imposed on the admission of workers to a union, even if they are not of the same trade. For the admission of others (e.g., non-workers), strict conditions, such as a majority decision of the general meeting, may be laid down.

#### Organisation

A trade union shall be composed of workers in the same or a similar trade.

Existing federations of unions of different trades may be recognised, but no special provision will be made for them in the Act.

Trade unions shall be corporate bodies. Procedure for registration shall, however, be made as simple as possible.

#### Objects

As a matter of principle, no enterprise for profit-making may be included among the objects of a union.

#### Foundation

When a union is set up, adequate provision shall be made for regulating its management and control; a report of its formation must be made, but no special permission shall be required.

#### Rights

The discharge of a worker on account of membership of a trade union shall be unlawful. A contract of service which requires that the worker shall either withdraw from or refrain from joining a trade union shall also be invalid.



The principle of the provision relating to collective bargaining contained in the original draft prepared by the Social Affairs Bureau will be recognised. But the details of this provision will be further examined and separate legislation will be proposed.

For registration as a corporate body, no fee shall be charged to a trade union. No special provision shall be made regarding income tax and business tax.

#### Management

Appropriate provision shall be made to prevent the attaching of unjust conditions to the withdrawal of members from a union.

Provision shall be made concerning meetings of unions and requiring that all important matters should be submitted to such meetings.

If a union proposes to create or use any special fund as a means to attain its objects, it shall be required to obtain the consent of the general meeting or corresponding body.

#### Control

Provision shall be made whereby a union may be ordered to dissolve, not only when its decisions or rules contravene the law, but also when its dissolution is necessary for the control of unions.

#### Transition

For unions already in existence at the time of the enactment of the law, and whose membership, organisation, etc., do not conform with the above requirements, transitory provisions shall be made, allowing as far as possible their continued existence.

#### ARBITRATION BILL

The drafts of the Labour Disputes Arbitration Bill originally submitted to the Commission underwent certain amendments before it was presented to and approved by the Cabinet. The substance of these changes is as follows:—

Establishments managed by the military and naval authorities shall not be covered by the Act, but shall be treated separately.

While arbitration proceedings are in progress, as far as public utility services are concerned, no person other than an employer or worker who is directly connected with the dispute may induce others either to strike or to close the workshop.

#### PEACE POLICE BILL

While the original draft of the amendment of the Public Peace Police Act was also approved, it was decided that further legislation of general application would have to be considered, to replace the provisions for the punishment of "violence, intimidation and slander in public" at present contained in Article 17 of the Act. (From "Industrial and Labour Information" Geneva, February 1, 1926).

## Rest Pauses in Repetitive Work

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued a Report on certain investigations into repetitive work, with special reference to rest pauses.

The investigations related to handkerchief folding and hand ironing, carried on in the same room but by different sets of workers, and to the stamping out of cigarette tin lids from strips of tin sheet. In each case the output was recorded, at short intervals, both before and after a definite rest pause of 10 minutes had been introduced in the middle of a long spell of continuous work. "Continuous" in this investigation does not mean absolutely uninterrupted application to work; in all cases the work was interrupted, sometimes to a considerable extent by involuntary stoppages, and also, to a smaller extent, by talking, by delay in starting and other voluntary stoppages. Nevertheless the introduction of a definite, authorised and expected rest was found beneficial; it was more favourable than enforced but unexpected stoppages of the same duration. This tends to disprove the assertion often made that authorised rests are unnecessary when conditions of work already involve numerous, unforeseen and unavoidable stoppages.

The general result of the investigation was to show an increase in the net rate of working, varying from 1.5 to 8.0 per cent. The increase was shown in the period preceding as well as in that following the rest.

In a prefatory note, the Board review generally the evidence now available on the subject of rest pauses. This evidence they observe "strongly suggests that the experimental introduction of rest pauses, at least for processes involving light repetitive work, will have a successful issue. . . . There is no reasonable doubt that, in a working spell of 4 to 4½ hours, the beneficial effects of a short rest pause emerge through the many other factors present in industrial work, and cause a genuine increase in output as well as greater comfort and satisfaction for the workers." They add that employers who have adopted the practice, which is far commoner in the United States than in this country, have seldom discontinued it after trial; and they conclude from this that it has proved almost universally successful. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, February 1926.)

## Cost of Living in Japan

The Japanese Government has allocated to the Cabinet a sum of 260,000 yen, to be spent on an enquiry into the cost of living.

Of this sum, 75,000 yen will be expended in 1926, 135,000 yen in 1927, and 50,000 yen in 1928.

During this three-year period, an investigation will be made, in respect of salaried workers as well as manual workers, in agricultural, commercial, industrial, and other undertakings, into the cost of living for a year, according to months.

It is estimated that the investigation will cover something like 10,000 cases in all parts of Japan. (From "Industrial and Labour Information, Geneva, February 1, 1926).



## Trade Unions in the Presidency

Returns for First Quarter 1926

### AN INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

The previous review of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1925. The latest information for the first quarter of the present year is summarised in three tables two of which are published on pages 685 to 694 of this issue and the third of which will be published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for April 1926. 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.

The outstanding features during the quarter under review are (1) the formation of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, the founders of which have succeeded in enrolling more than 7,000 members during a short space of two months; (2) the inclusion of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., hitherto dealt with as a Quasi Union, in the list of Trade Unions; (3) the creation of altogether five unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay City; (4) the organisation of a new federation or association of District Postmen's Unions in the Bombay Presidency; (5) the creation of a Jobbers and Mukadams Union at Ahmedabad with 1,000 members; and (6) the addition of 15 new unions to the Labour Office List of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency. The Motor Drivers Union at Ahmedabad ceased functioning from the beginning of the year and the Post and Railway Mail Service Association at Ahmedabad is now reported as being only an Advisory Strike Committee rather than an actual union. These two unions have therefore been omitted from the Labour Office list of Trade Unions. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's (Including Packers') Union has become an Association of 8 District Postmen's Unions and the Union of the postmen in Bombay which had been known hitherto by this name is now known as the Bombay Postmen's Union. The total number of unions therefore now stands at 51 as compared with 38 reported in the December 1925 issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Out of this number there are 17 unions in Bombay City, 8 unions in Ahmedabad and 26 in the Rest of the Presidency.

As compared with the fourth quarter of last year, the total number of Trade Unionists in the Bombay Presidency has increased from 49,318 to 59,544 or by 20.73 per cent. The number of members in the Unions having their offices in Bombay city rose from 22,598 to 30,578. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions rose from 18,067 to 19,998 and in

the unions in the Rest of the Presidency from 8,653 to 8,968 although the number of members of the North Western Railway Union at Karachi fell from 3,500 to 2,500 during the last three months. The following table summarises the position in regard to the membership of the unions of the Presidency since June 1922:—

Summary Table showing the membership of the Unions

Three months ended last	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter	Three months ended last	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on quarter
June 1922 ..	22	57,914		June 1924 ..	21	49,729	+ 2.5
Sept 1922 ..	23	52,776	— 8.87	Sept 1924 ..	21	47,242	— 5.0
Dec 1922 ..	22	51,472	— 2.47	Dec 1924 ..	36	52,277	+ 10.7
Mar 1923 ..	22	48,669	— 5.45	Mar 1925 ..	36	51,625	— 1.25
June 1923 ..	21	51,276	+ 5.06	June 1925 ..	38	53,591	+ 3.8
Sept 1923 ..	19	41,646	— 18.77	Sept 1925 ..	38	54,175	+ 1.09
Dec 1923 ..	19	46,037	+ 10.54	Dec 1925 ..	38	49,318	— 8.97
Mar 1924 ..	21	48,502	+ 5.4	Mar 1926 ..	51	59,544	+ 20.73

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 entrusted with the collection of the necessary information. For instance, the seven additional District Unions of Postmen which have been included in the tables on the present occasion have been functioning in many cases for periods of two or more years but no report of their formation or activities was ever supplied to this office. 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 the Labour Office at Bombay or to the Labour Investigator of the Government of Bombay at Ahmedabad.

### Federations of Labour Unions

Table I on pages 685 and 686 of this issue shows that there are four 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; and (4) 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, the various unions of cotton mill operatives in Ahmedabad City. For practical purposes, however, it may be considered as a Federation.

*The Central Labour Board.*—The Board obtains its revenue by subscriptions from the different unions and Guilds which are affiliated to it. In addition to the five Trade Unions proper affiliated to the Board, there are two other associations which are also members of the Board. These are the Victoria Drivers' and Owners' Association and the Saloon and Hamamkhana Keepers Association. These associations, as has been mentioned in the article on "Quasi Labour Unions in Bombay", published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for February 1926, are pure Trade Guilds and can, in no sense of the term, be considered as Labour Unions. The names of these two Associations have not, therefore, been given in Table I. It is understood that the Central Labour Board are now contemplating confining their activities only to regular unions of workmen and that these two Associations will not be asked to continue their "affiliation" to the Board after the expiration of the periods covered by subscriptions already paid.

In September 1924, the Central Labour Board started an Unemployment Bureau for clerical classes and for artisans. For the first few months a fee of Rs. 3 was charged for the registering of the name and the particulars regarding qualifications, etc., of each unemployed person, but the levying of a fee was soon dropped and the Board has since carried on the work *gratis*. The number of applications received up to date has amounted to 2,700 out of which the Bureau has been successful in finding employment for 156 persons or 5.78 per cent. of the total number of applicants. During the quarter under review the Board has not been successful in finding work for the applicants registered at the Bureau and this is attributed to the fact that prospective employers are not making any offers for men to the Board.

An important feature of the activities of the Board is its work in connexion with Social Reform. A small committee called the Purity Mission Committee has been formed with the object of "carrying to the home of the worker the message of a simple and pure life". It carries on a rigorous prohibition campaign and every Sunday a small party starts from the office of the Board with banners and handbills exhorting the men to refrain from drink, immorality and gambling. The party goes to various labour localities where sermons are delivered.

The Central Labour Board is now employing a full-time paid Secretary for the better handling of its periodical, *The Kamgar Udaya*, and for carrying on more intensive propaganda work on behalf of the unions affiliated to it. Representations have recently been made by the Board to the Government of India, the Government of Bombay and to the Bombay Municipality for more adequate representation of labour interests in the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council and the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

*The Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Association.*—This Association is a Federation of 16 District Unions of workers in the Postal and Railway Mail Services, and the Government of India have accorded it official recognition.

On the 1st January 1926 the total strength of the Association was 4,292 of whom 3,221 belonged to the clerical classes and 1,071 to other classes. "Other classes" include postmen, runners, Mail peons, van peons, packers and extra departmental agents. The Association obtains its revenue by subscriptions from each of the Divisional Unions affiliated to it, at the rate of Rs. 2 per year for each individual member of the clerical classes, and annas 8 per year for each member of classes subordinate to clerks. Out of the subscriptions received by the Provincial Association, the Association defrays the cost of printing the monthly *General Letter* or magazine published by it, copies of which are regularly supplied free of charge to every member of each of the Divisional Unions affiliated to it.

The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association is itself a member of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and Railway Mail Service Union. This Union is one of the best organised Federations in the whole of India. The Central Union is a federation of nine Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Associations with a total of nearly 35,000 members. It obtains its revenue from the District Unions through the Provincial Associations by means of a levy of four annas per year for each member of the clerical classes and one anna per year for members of other classes. In addition to the annual subscription payable to the All-India Union on behalf of each of its members, each District Union is under the obligation to subscribe to a Reserve Fund for the All-India Union. This Reserve Fund is maintained by a general levy of two per cent. of the pay of each member of the Union payable only once. These funds are under the management and the control of each District Union but the interest obtained at six per cent. is remitted every year through the Provincial Associations to the All-India Union. The All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union is not, however, a complete federation of all kinds and classes of postal unions in India. In addition to the All-India Union with its affiliated Provincial and District Unions, there exist (1) separate Postmen's Unions, in some cases affiliated to their own Provincial Union or working independently; (2) All-India (including Burma) Postmasters' Union; (3) Circle Offices' Associations in process of formation, and (4) the intended separate Union of R. M. S. employees.

A noteworthy feature in connexion with the various District Postal Unions and the Presidency Associations is that in almost all cases the conduct of these unions is in the hands of postal employees. Each District Union makes a careful study of the position and the standing of the employees at each centre and endeavours to get all grievances redressed, as far as possible, by the immediate authorities in charge at that centre. The Presidency Associations do much useful work in combining and co-ordinating the work of the individual affiliated unions in respect of all grievances and complaints where they are found to be common to various centres. The All-India Union tackles problems in connexion with the general disabilities regarding pay, leave and allowances of the Subordinate Postal Services. The Presidency Associations hold annual conferences for a free discussion of all matters on which joint provincial action is considered to be necessary; and the All-India Union also holds an annual conference



which is attended by representatives and delegates from all the Provincial Associations and in many cases by the representatives of affiliated District Unions as well. This conference forwards any representations that are required to be made to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and to the Government of India.

From the consolidated statement of account of the All-India and the Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Unions for the year 1924-25 published in the issue of the *General Letter* dated the 25th December 1925, the financial position of these federations appears to be in a very flourishing condition. The accounts of the Bihar and Orissa and the Burma Associations are not included in the statement. Excluding the funds of these two Associations the amount at the credit of the Special Reserve Fund of the seven remaining Associations amounted to nearly Rs. 56,000 and the amount at the credit of the Central Reserve Fund to Rs. 10,000. The amount of balances other than in Reserve Funds amounted to nearly Rs. 83,000 and the total amount of cash in hand to nearly a lakh and a half of rupees. The position in connexion with the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount at the credit of the Special Reserve Fund	3,835	6	6
Amount at the credit of the Central Reserve Fund ..	3,434	11	6
Amount of balance other than Reserve Funds ..	23,925	7	7
<b>Total amount in hand ..</b>	<b>31,195</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>

*The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.*—Prior to January 1926 there existed 8 separate postmen's unions in the Bombay Presidency. The Bombay Union was known as the Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers') Union. The Presidency Postmen's Conference held at Broach on the 19th December 1925 decided to form an association of all Postmen's Unions in the Bombay Presidency under the name of The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union and to rename the original Bombay Union as The Bombay Postmen's Union. The new Federation of Postmen's Unions is therefore an association of the eight Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Unions at Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Karwar, Baroda, Surat, Belgaum and Broach. In addition to these District Unions the Presidency Union has members at Aden, Lonavla, Thana and Panvel where no separate Postmen's Unions have yet been started.

Membership in the District and the Presidency Unions is of two classes—(1) Postmen, and (2) Packers. "Postmen" include overseers, readers, sorting postmen and delivery postmen. "Packers" include runners, local peons, boy messengers and packers. The membership fee in all District Unions is four annas per month for the members of Class I and two annas per month for members of Class II. There is an entrance fee of Re. 1 for members of the first class but none for members of the second class. Each District Union has to pay to the Presidency Union an

affiliation fee of Rs. 1-8-0 per year for each member of Class I and annas twelve per year for each member of Class II.

The Presidency Union is itself affiliated to the All-India Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union which recently held the Third Session of the All-India Conference of Postmen and Lower Grade Staff at Lahore on the 26th February under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. The Presidency Union has to pay affiliation fees of six and three annas each for first and second class members respectively to the All-India Union. In view of the fact that the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union has just been started it is not possible to give any particulars regarding its financial position at present.

It may however be mentioned that it has recently started a Death and Retirement Mutual Benefit Fund for the benefit of those members of the District Unions who may wish to join it. The Admission fee is Re. 1 for "A" class members and eight annas for "B" class members. Subscriptions are annual (but may be paid monthly) and vary according to age. The following is the scale laid down:—

Age of members	"A" class members		"B" class members	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
18 to 25 years	7	8 0	3	12 0
26 to 32 "	8	4 0	4	2 0
33 to 39 "	9	0 0	4	8 0
40 to 47 "	10	8 0	5	4 0
48 to 55 "	12	0 0	6	0 0

The aggregate amount of the annual subscriptions is to be divided between a Distribution Fund, a Reserve Fund and an Expenses Fund in the ratio of 7:2:1. The amount which is available for distribution every year will be divided into as many parts as are equal to the aggregate number of members of each class who retire on pension or die before retirement during that year. The amount represented by each such share will be paid one month after the annual meeting to the retiring member or to the heirs or the legal representatives of deceased members. If a member who at the time of his retirement or death before retirement has been a member of the fund for less than five years the amount payable in respect of such member will be 60 per cent. of the amount represented by one share after one year's membership, 70 per cent. after two years', 80 per cent. after three years' and 90 per cent. after four years' membership. A member who claims or in respect of whom the benefit is claimed is only to be entitled to the full benefit if such member has five years' continual membership at his credit. All balances remaining at the credit of the original distribution fund after all the distributions have taken place are to be carried over to the Reserve Fund.

The scheme is both ingenious and novel. In practice it ought to work somewhat beneficially in favour of the members but even a superficial examination of the scheme would show that the benefit, even after five years' membership of the fund, does not depend on the total amount subscribed to the fund by each member but upon the numbers of members



subscribing to the Fund every year although it is stipulated that no member should receive less than the total amount of the annual subscriptions paid by him. For example, if 500 members of the "A" class are subscribers to the Fund, and the revenue from such members amounts to Rs. 4,500 in any one year, the amount available for distribution in that year is 70 per cent. or Rs. 3,150. This amount is then available for distribution in respect of the number of members who retire or die during that year. If 30 members retire or die during the year the amount available for each member is Rs. 105. Should the amount of the share thus arrived at be less than the total amount paid by a member in annual subscriptions the balance due to him is payable out of the Reserve Fund. It will be very interesting to watch the progress of this scheme from time to time but the success of the scheme must largely depend upon the assurance of its continuity.

*The Labour Union in Ahmedabad.*—This union is a Quasi-Association of six unions of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad city. Miss Ansuya Sarabhai is the President of each individual union and she is also the President of the whole Labour Union. In the same way Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda is the Secretary and Mr. Khandubhai Kasambhai Desai is Assistant Secretary of both the Association itself and of each of the affiliated unions. The individual unions have no separate offices of their own and all the work in connexion with each union is carried on by the Labour Union Office. The accounts of the Unions are kept separately and the total expenditure of conducting the Labour Union Office is divided *pro rata* according to the amounts of subscriptions collected in respect of each separate union. In the last quarterly review of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1925, the number of unions affiliated to the Ahmedabad Labour Union was given as five. Since the beginning of the current year a new Union has been started under the name of the Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union. The number of Jobbers and Mukadams stated to have joined this union is 1,000. It is reported that this Union is gaining strength every day and it is likely to be a source of strength to the labour movement as a whole on account of the fact that Jobbers and Mukadams act, more or less, as recruiting agents to the mills and when one of them is dismissed the men recruited by him very often come out in sympathy. A dispute nominally concerning Jobbers or Mukadams only might therefore affect mill labour as a whole.

The total membership of the various unions under the control and management of the Labour Union Office increased from 12,440 to 14,770 or by 18.73 per cent. during the quarter under review. This increase is due not only to the addition of the 1,000 members of the Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union but also to an all round increase in the membership of the other unions with the exception of the Winders' Union which continues to have no members on its rolls. The improvement in the numbers of membership is attributed to the introduction of the system of canvassing new members by localities (*latta*) instead of by Mills. In spite of the

fact that the Winders' Union has got no members at present, the Labour Union Office has decided to continue it in the hope that the winders who are women workers will once more seek its help and join the union as members.

The Labour Union Office is doing very useful work for the benefit of the members under its control. It maintains two Dispensaries and a Hospital at a total expenditure of about Rs. 900 per month, 9 day schools and 15 night schools at a total cost of about Rs. 1,900 a month out of which the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association contribute a sum of Rs. 1,250 from the proceeds of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, 2 cheap grain shops, and a credit Society. It publishes, in addition to pamphlets and leaflets dealing with matters of particular interest, a weekly paper called *Majur Sandesh* which gives all the important labour news in Ahmedabad and at the same time attempts to educate the local labour world in sanitation, temperance, thrift and other useful matters. The Union has undertaken since the introduction of the Workmen's Compensation Act, all work in connexion with making representations, on behalf of injured workmen, to employers, and also the work of trusteeship to the widows and orphans of deceased workmen, as a result of which it has been able to safeguard the interest of such dependants against misappropriation by unscrupulous persons. The most remarkable activity of the Union is its work in connexion with the recording of and dealing with complaints. It maintains a series of complaint books in foil and counterfoil, and so numerous are the complaints which are dealt with that a special clerk is engaged almost wholly in dealing with them. Each complaint receives personal attention; and the mills afford every facility to the Secretary, who enters the premises, records statements and passes the necessary orders. During the quarter under review the Union has established a Nursery School at which about 20 children attend at present and it has also opened a sixth standard class at one of its schools. This class is being attended by about 20 boys. In order to promote thrift and to encourage habits of saving, the Union has opened a Savings Bank at which deposits have already been received from about 80 workmen. The usual amount deposited is Rs. 10 but the maximum in one case is as high as Rs. 400.

#### PROGRESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL UNIONS

##### BOMBAY

*The Bombay Textile Labour Union.*—The most remarkable feature in connexion with the growth and the subsequent development of the Trade Union Movement in the Bombay Presidency has hitherto been the complete absence of a union or unions directly representing the 150,000 odd cotton mill workers in Bombay City. The void has, however, now been filled by the successful formation of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, and also of the four Girmi Kamgar Mahamandals which were referred to in our article in the last issue on Quasi-Unions.

The organisation of the Bombay Textile Labour Union is due to the untiring efforts of Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Servants of India Society. The success that has met Mr. Bakhale's efforts in inducing 7,000 mill



workers to join this union is due to a variety of causes. The Labour Union published full accounts of the progress of the general strike in the Mill Industry in Bombay in the year 1925 in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for October, November and December of last year. Complete details were given in connexion with the organisation of the Relief Work undertaken by the Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers. If these articles are referred to it will be seen that almost all the financial assistance that was given to the Committee for its work was received from the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam, the British Trade Union Congress and the International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations, London. It was only when distress was most acute that the Bombay workers were able to realise the great need for having sufficient funds of their own for the adequate financial support of the relief work which has to be done during general strikes; and it was clearly brought home to them that the success of any strike must largely depend on the power of resistance which they are able to put up. It is mainly due to the realisation of this knowledge that cotton mill workers in Bombay are now showing some eagerness to organise and to build up monetary reserves for the financing of future strikes. The immediate success of Mr. Bakhale's endeavours to organise the textile operatives must, however, be attributed largely to the success of the general strike.

The Bombay Textile Labour Union was formed on the 1st January 1926. The names and addresses of the principal office-bearers of this union will be found in Table II on page 687. The membership fee is four annas per month per member. The number of members recruited in the month of January amounted to 5,228 and in February to 1,791, thus making a total of 7,019 members on the 1st March 1926. Both men and women workers are admitted as members but it is not proposed to include half-timers at present. The constitution of the Union has not been definitely laid down yet on account of the fact that the organisers desire to frame the rules of the union in a first class manner and in complete accordance with the law as laid down in the Trade Union Bill which passed through both the Houses of the Indian Legislature in the month of February. The total number of mills which are represented by members of this union amounts to 41. The expenditure during the last two months has amounted to about Rs. 900 as against a total income, in cash, of Rs. 3,061-12-0. At the present moment only two registering centres have been opened at Madanpura and Coorla but it is the intention of the Committee to open up further registration centres and local offices in different localities in Bombay City from time to time.

(To be continued in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for April 1926.)

It is announced that the Workmen's Compensation Act and the rules thereunder have been translated into all the principal vernaculars of the Presidency (Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu) and copies are sold at the Government Book Depot, Town Hall, Bombay, at annas eleven.

## Economic Position of Teachers in Bombay City

In the course of the middle class family budget enquiry which the Labour Union conducted during 1923-24, 85 family budgets of persons belonging to the teaching profession were collected. It is intended in this article to analyse these budgets and to determine firstly the economic position of teachers in Bombay City and secondly to find out in what respects this class of the community agrees with or differs from the average middle class family in Bombay City.

The word 'teacher' is vague and may denote any person who does any teaching work. It thus includes both a drawing teacher and a college professor. The following table gives the details of the occupations of the families studied.

Occupation	Number of instances
Music teacher .. .. .	2
Drawing .. .. .	1
College teacher .. .. .	6
Head Master .. .. .	2
Teacher .. .. .	74
	85

Analysed according to caste, we find that the majority of the families studied belonged to the Brahmin caste. This is only to be expected when one remembers that this caste has been the privileged teaching caste from times immemorial.

### Classification according to Caste

Caste	Number of instances
Brahmins .. .. .	48
K. Prabhus .. .. .	6
Marathas .. .. .	6
Vanis .. .. .	3
Hindu others .. .. .	13
Musalmans .. .. .	1
Parsees .. .. .	4
Jews .. .. .	2
Christians .. .. .	2
	85



Analysed according to income groups, it is found that in 51 out of 85 or in 60 per cent. of cases the income varies between Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month. This is very nearly the same as the general average (57 per cent.) for the whole middle class community.

*Classification according to Income Groups*

Income group	Number of
Below Rs. 100 ..	15
Rs. 100 and below Rs. 200	51
Rs. 200 .. 300	12
Rs. 300 .. 400	7
Rs. 400 and over	—

The income mentioned in the income groups is not made up of only the monthly salary but includes additional income from other sources also. The following table gives the number of cases receiving additional income and the source from which it is received.

Source	Number of instances
House rent .. .. .	6
Tuition .. .. .	17
Others .. .. .	15
	38

It will be seen that at least 20 per cent. of the teachers supplement their income by means of private tuition.

In the foregoing discussion we have said that 85 teachers' budgets were collected and tabulated. But from these budgets we cannot in fact get a true and a complete picture of the economic position and the family composition of the teaching class. And this for two reasons: Firstly, in some of these families, though one of the earners was a teacher, there was also another who was not a teacher, but a clerk. The budget can therefore be called a clerk's budget as much as a teacher's budget with equal justice. Secondly, what we are more concerned with is the position of the ordinary school master among whose ranks cannot be included either the head master or the college professor. For the purpose of an article like the present, it is of the highest importance to isolate the phenomenon under study and observation as much as possible in order to avoid the possibility of intentional or unintentional bias and the consequent vitiation of the results.

With this aim in view only 43 budgets of teachers were selected. Families with only one wage earner were considered and the results obtained are thus based on a study of families of the average school master with the school master as the only earner.

The following table shows the size and composition of selected teachers' families. It will be seen that the average teacher's family consists of 3.74 persons as compared with 4.86 for all middle-class families in Bombay City. As in the case of the other middle classes, the size of the family seems to increase with the income.

*Table I—Composition of selected families with one teacher*

	Monthly family income		
	Below Rs. 100	Rs. 100 and below Rs. 300	Average for the income groups in columns 2 and 3
Number of budgets	15	28	43
Average monthly income	Rs. a. p. 83 3 2	Rs. a. p. 122 8 0	Rs. a. p. 108 12 8
Number of males	1.53	1.29	1.37
Number of females ..	1.27	1.04	1.12
Number of male children	0.33	0.86	0.67
Number of female children	0.20	0.79	0.58
Total number in family	3.33	3.98	3.74
Equivalent 'men' per family	2.94	3.17	3.09
Number of dependents	0.53	0.21	0.33
Number of servants	—	0.68	0.44

The average monthly income of the community studied is Rs. 83.20 and Rs. 122.50 respectively for the two income classes as compared with Rs. 81.32 and Rs. 137.31 of middle class persons of the same income class and the general average of Rs. 169.05 for the middle classes in Bombay city.



Table II—Average monthly Income of selected Families

	Monthly family income		
	Below Rs. 100	Rs. 100 and below Rs. 200	Average for the income groups in columns 2 and 3
Number of budgets ..	15	28	43
Average monthly income—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) Pay	71 10 8	112 7 5	98 3 9
(2) Tuition	7 3 2	4 14 3	5 11 2
(3) Other sources	4 5 4	5 2 4	4 13 9
Total income	83 3 2	122 8 0	108 12 8

Table III which gives the expenditure of families on various items finding a place in the teachers' budgets is of great interest. It will first of all be seen that while teachers are able to balance their budgets, the other middle classes in these groups are not. This is probably due to the temperate habits and careful management for which the teaching community all over the world is well known.

Table III—Group percentage expenditure of selected teachers' families compared with that of Middle Class Families

	Monthly family income					
	Below Rs. 100		Rs. 100 and below Rs. 200		Average for the income groups in columns 2 to 5	
	Teachers (15 budgets)	Middle Class Enquiry (248 budgets)	Teachers (28 budgets)	Middle Class Enquiry (994 budgets)	Teachers (43 budgets)	Middle Class Enquiry (1,242 budgets)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Food	46 42	38 15 6	46 90	43 74	46 77	43 97
Fuel and lighting	6 38	5 9 11	6 31	5 61	6 33	5 73
Rent	15 4 1	14 12 4	17 4 9	20 5 4	16 9 4	19 3 7
Clothing	10 01	8 15 3	9 39	10 19	9 56	10 22
Bedding and household necessaries	2 1 10	2 1 4	3 6 4	3 5 6	2 15 2	3 1 6
Miscellaneous	16 30	15 5 5	19 93	23 23	20 1 8	28 9 7
Total monthly expenditure	83 2 2	85 11 9	118 2 11	137 6 0	106 2 6	127 1 0
	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Balance of income over expenditure	+0 1 0	-4 6 7	+4 0 1	-8 1 0	+2 10 2	-0 14 11

Table IV—Miscellaneous expenditure in the selected teachers' budgets, compared with that in the corresponding income groups of the Middle Class Family Budget Enquiry

	Monthly family income					
	Below Rs. 100		Rs. 100 and below Rs. 200		Average for the income groups in columns 2 to 5	
	Teachers (15 budgets)	Middle Class Enquiry (248 budgets)	Teachers (28 budgets)	Middle Class Enquiry (994 budgets)	Teachers (43 budgets)	Middle Class Enquiry (1,242 budgets)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Medicine	0 11 9	1 3 2	2 3 4	2 15 7	2 5 11	2 9 11
	0 89	1 40	1 86	2 16	2 23	2 06
Education	1 9 2	0 13 5	2 7 4	2 8 11	2 2 5	2 3 5
	1 89	0 98	2 08	1 86	2 03	1 74
Club-subscription		0 1 2		0 4 1		0 3 6
		0 08		0 19		0 17
Newspapers, books, etc.	0 1 1	0 2 2	0 9 2	0 8 9	0 6 4	0 7 5
	0 08	0 16	0 48	0 40	0 37	0 37
Stamps and stationery	0 3 9	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 6 4	0 4 10	0 6 2
	0 28	0 40	0 29	0 29	0 29	0 31
Life insurance	0 5 1	1 4 8	1 5 7	2 3 1	0 15 10	2 1 9
	0 38	1 51	1 14	1 69	0 93	1 66
Provident fund	0 11 9	0 11 9		1 0 11	0 4 1	0 15 11
	0 89	0 86		0 77	0 24	0 78
Others	9 14 2	10 11 7	16 11 0	21 12 11	13 10 3	19 9 6
	11 89	12 50	14 08	15 87	12 85	15 42
Total Miscellaneous	13 8 9	15 5 5	23 9 11	31 14 7	20 1 8	28 9 7
	16 30	17 89	19 93	23 23	18 94	22 51

Table IV which compares the "miscellaneous" expenditure of teachers with that of the other middle classes falling in the same group is of great interest. It will be seen that while in the case of the other middle class persons the percentage expenditure on "miscellaneous" items is 22.51, in the case of teachers it is only 18.94. This is unsatisfactory in view of the fact that most of the items included under the miscellaneous group are of such a nature that expenditure on them is to be encouraged. If, therefore, the teachers are unable to devote the same percentage of their expenditure to these items, it may mean that their incomes do not leave a sufficient margin to enable them to indulge in conventional luxuries or to make adequate provision for the future. This, however, may not be the only conclusion to be drawn from the table since statistics are often useful as showing tendencies but are not sufficient to establish causal relationships. For instance, we find that in the case of teachers the percentage expenditure on provident fund is smaller than the other middle classes. This may be as much due to a smaller margin as to the fact that the teachers may not be subscribing to a provident fund because they are entitled to a pension.



Mention has already been made of the fact that teachers in Bombay are able to balance their monthly budgets. Naturally, therefore, very few of them are in debt. It was found that only six out of the 43 teachers were in debt. The average amount of debt per family in debt was Rs. 308-5-4 as compared with Rs. 503-11-5 for middle class persons in the corresponding income classes. The rate of interest varied from 9 to 12 per cent.

#### Conclusions

1. The size of a teacher's family is smaller than that of other middle class persons in Bombay.
2. The teaching community is always able to balance its budget though no adequate margin is left for provision for the future.
3. The average income of the teaching community is smaller than the average for the middle class.
4. The percentage distribution expenditure is almost the same as in the case of the other middle class persons.

#### Proposed Asiatic Labour Conference

It may be recalled that in June last the representatives of the Indian and Japanese workers who attended the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference provisionally decided to call an Asiatic Labour Conference, to be held possibly at Shanghai during the present year.

Mr. Suzuki, President of the General Federation of Japanese Labour, agreed to act as Secretary-General of the Conference, and was authorised to take steps to consult organisations of workers in all Asiatic countries in preparation for the meeting.

According to recent news from Tokyo, the negotiations for the Conference are progressing steadily.

The official organ of the Federation of Japanese Labour states that Mr. Joshi, Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has secured the enthusiastic support of representatives of the trade unions of Palestine, and a promise to take part in the Conference.

In a communication summarised in the same issue, Mr. Joshi suggests that the Japanese Federation should invite the trade unions of Java to send a delegation.

Mr. Suzuki has informed Mr. Joshi that, owing to the unsettled conditions in China, there are difficulties in the way of an early meeting of the Conference. He added that, acting on a resolution adopted by the General Federation of Japanese Labour at its Congress in February 1925, relating to an enquiry into conditions of work in China, he intended to go to China shortly, and he would then get into touch with the Chinese unions, which are scattered over vast areas, with a view to enlisting support for the Conference.

The *Kokumin* of 5th December 1925 reported that Mr. Suzuki had received a letter from Mr. Chaman Lall of the All-India Trade Union Congress, urging him to press forward the negotiations, and had also received an offer of support from the Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva. February 1, 1926.)

## Clerical Wages in Bombay City

### Preliminary Results of the Labour Office Census

#### II

The first of a series of articles giving the preliminary results of the Labour Office Census of Clerical Wages was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for February 1926. In that article a full account was given regarding the origin of the enquiry, the object of the census, the method adopted in holding it and the difficulties experienced during the conduct of the enquiry. It was also shown that in examining the figures published several important factors require to be taken into consideration; and that, where averages are given for comparatively small numbers of clerks in particular groups of occupations, the factors which have a considerable effect on the results are (1) the ages of the clerks returned for each of the two years for which figures are given; (2) the stages of promotion reached by individuals in occupations graded on definite time-scales of pay; and (3) the numbers of seniors and juniors included in each of the two sets of figures which are compared. It has been necessary to repeat these observations here again because in the tables which will follow in this article the percentage increases shown against occupations which have only small numbers of clerks returned will otherwise appear somewhat abnormal.

The article already published gave the comparison of wages between the years 1914 and 1924 for six groups of offices which gave figures for both these years. 107 offices, however, gave figures for the year 1924 only. The statistics for the returns made by such offices have been separately tabulated, and complete statistics for all offices which returned figures for 1924 have also been compiled. The first part of this article will deal with the results obtained by combining the figures for all classes of offices together for all firms and offices which furnished figures both for 1914 and for 1924. The second part will deal individually with each of the more important occupations and will show in three tables for each occupation (1) the numbers of clerks returned by each group of offices and for all offices combined together for the year 1914, for the year 1924 by offices giving figures for 1914, for the year 1924 by offices *not* giving figures for 1914, and for 1924 by all offices; (2) the weighted averages of monthly earnings in the same way; and (3) the percentage increase in wages in 1924 over 1914 (a) for offices which supplied figures for 1914, (b) for offices which did *not* supply figures for 1914, and (c) for all offices combined together.

#### A.—COMBINED RESULTS FOR ALL OFFICES WHICH GAVE FIGURES BOTH FOR 1914 AND 1924

The number of male clerks returned by all offices which furnished figures both for the year 1914 and the year 1924 amounted to 4,436 for the year 1914, and 8,588 for the year 1924. The average earnings per head for all types of clerks in all offices in Bombay were Rs. 66-6-2 in July 1914 and



Rs. 114-7-5 in July 1924, showing an all-round increase of 72 per cent. in clerical wages. The smallest increases are to be found in the wages of Counter Attendants or Showmen, Managing Clerks (generally to be found in Solicitors' offices), Cash Writers, Expert Salesmen, and Junior Superintendents; but in no case is the increase less than 33 per cent. The numbers of Counter Attendants returned for 1914 and 1924 amounted to 16 and 17 respectively, and while they are numerically comparable it would appear that it is to this type of case that the general observations made in the previous paragraph especially apply. In the case of Junior Superintendents, 22 men were returned for 1924 with average monthly wages amounting to Rs. 175-7-3 as against Rs. 122-2-8 earned by 6 men in 1914. Here too the number returned for the base year is too small to be of any value in making a comparison. The same remarks are applicable in the case of Cash Writers whose earnings show an increase of 39 per cent. The cases of Managing Clerks and Expert Salesmen were dealt with in the previous article.

Increases of 100 per cent. and over between earnings in 1914 and 1924 are to be found in six cases—Sorting and Checking Shroffs, Yard Clerks, Assistant Shed Superintendents, Collecting Shroffs, Head Filing Clerks and Telephone Operators. The remarks made regarding smallness of numbers apply to the first two cases. In the case of Assistant Shed Superintendents, whose wages show an increase of 116 per cent., the number returned for 1924 is 18 as against 56 returned for 1914. The figure for 1924 is therefore numerically biased. The large increases in the other three cases are not so readily understandable. The increase in the pay of Telephone operators may be due to the greater ability required of operators owing to the large installations which have been put up in most of the bigger offices in Bombay. Head Filing Clerks earn Rs. 197-12-0 per head today as against Rs. 92 per month in 1914. The increase in their salaries amounts to 115 per cent. For Filing clerks the increase is 93 per cent. The introduction of card indexing and modern filing systems necessitates the employment of a higher grade of clerk than the one whose work fifteen years ago consisted of copying all letters issued in copying books and filing letters received merely in order of rotation according to receipt in office.

The monthly earnings of 1,064 First Grade Clerks returned for 1924 are 72 per cent. higher than the earnings of 394 similar clerks returned for 1914. 413 Book-keepers or Ledger Clerks returned for 1924 showed an increase of 73 per cent. over the earnings of 216 similar men returned for 1914. 198 Office Stenographers earned Rs. 134-15-10 in 1924 as against Rs. 78-5-10 earned by 65 Office Stenographers in 1914 or 72 per cent. more. The wages of Junior Clerks, 3,058 of whom were returned for 1924, were 81 per cent. higher than the wages of 1,428 similar clerks returned for 1914. For Third grade, Probationary or Temporary Clerks the figure is 82 per cent. If these three types of general office clerks are grouped together, we get an average of Rs. 95-2-3 per month for 5,246 clerks in 1924 as against the average of Rs. 50-13-5 for 2,465 clerks in 1914—the average increase amounting to 87 per cent.

The best paid occupations classed as "Clerical Labour", excluding Head Shroffs who earn more than Rs. 650 per month today, are Accountants, Assistants, Warehouse Superintendents and Managing Clerks in Solicitors' Offices. Accountants received Rs. 421-1-3 in 1924 as against Rs. 224-5-4 in 1914; Assistants Rs. 408-9-1 in comparison with Rs. 264-9-4; Warehouse Superintendents Rs. 366-12-7 as compared with Rs. 253-0-0; and Managing Clerks Rs. 348-13-4 as against Rs. 253-3-5. A striking feature of the salaries earned by these four types is the close similarity in the wages earned in 1914.

The following table gives the complete results for all occupations in all offices grouped together:—

Occupations	July 1914		July 1924		Increase per cent. in July 1924 over July 1914
	No. of men	Average monthly earnings	No. of men	Average monthly earnings	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Assistants	63	264 9 4	83	408 9 1	54
Managing Clerks	14	253 3 5	30	348 13 4	38
Senior Superintendents	8	192 8 0	13	300 0 0	56
Head Clerks	157	156 4 1	260	259 15 2	66
Junior Superintendents	6	122 2 8	22	175 7 3	44
Assistant Managing Clerks	15	74 0 0	22	136 5 10	84
First Grade Clerks or Senior Clerks	394	90 3 9	1,064	154 14 4	72
Second Grade Clerks or Junior Clerks	1,428	48 6 6	3,058	87 13 6	81
Third Grade Clerks or Temporary or Probationary Junior Clerks	643	32 1 9	1,124	58 6 8	82
Clerks of the above three grades	2,465	50 13 5	5,246	95 2 3	87
Head Shroffs	3	388 5 4	5	671 12 10	73
Accountants	12	224 5 4	26	421 1 3	88
Cashiers	89	122 10 4	135	230 10 10	88
Head Book Keepers	59	127 1 8	85	223 0 1	75
Paying and Receiving Shroffs	33	86 4 4	62	140 15 0	63
Sorting and Checking Shroffs	12	38 2 8	11	113 14 7	198
Collecting Shroffs	111	43 15 7	152	104 4 1	137
Assistant Cashiers	142	59 2 7	177	115 1 5	95
Cash writers	9	73 5 4	32	101 11 0	39
Book-keepers or Ledger Clerks	216	59 14 2	413	103 13 10	73
Invoice Clerks	41	56 7 5	108	90 3 1	60
Bill Clerks (office)	78	55 1 3	118	108 9 3	97
Bill Clerks (collectors)	61	34 6 10	95	64 8 3	87
Expert Salesmen	14	356 12 7	11	489 1 5	37
Salesmen	61	153 12 4	91	233 0 6	52
Apprentice Salesmen	27	65 5 11	23	104 4 10	60
Warehouse Superintendents	2	253 0 0	14	366 12 7	45
Warehouse Keepers	14	84 2 3	50	124 0 0	47
Assistant Warehouse Keepers	14	52 8 0	8	107 8 0	105
Shed Superintendents	16	131 14 0	25	217 0 0	65
Assistant Shed Superintendents	56	73 8 3	18	158 14 3	116
Storekeepers	42	99 2 6	63	182 9 6	84
Assistant Storekeepers	76	48 5 11	155	89 0 6	84
Store Purchasers	2	92 8 0	2	150 0 0	62
Head Customs Clerks	7	135 0 0	14	211 14 0	57
Customs Clerks	62	52 8 6	87	91 10 2	74
Confidential Stenographers	7	118 9 2	14	224 5 9	89
Office Stenographers	65	78 5 10	198	134 15 10	72
Typists	114	45 10 10	267	83 11 2	83



Occupations	July 1914		July 1924		Increase per cent. in July 1924 over July 1914
	No. of men	Average monthly earnings	No. of men	Average monthly earnings	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Head Filing Clerks .. .. .	1	92 0 0	4	197 12 0	115
Filing Clerks .. .. .	95	43 4 2	182	83 7 3	93
Despatching Clerks .. .. .	94	40 15 0	155	78 8 5	92
Parcel Despatch Clerks .. .. .	6	42 8 0	6	75 8 0	78
Yard Clerks .. .. .	4	27 4 0	5	112 10 0	156
Time Keepers .. .. .	8	58 10 0	11	107 14 7	84
Telephone Operators .. .. .	17	33 15 5	40	77 12 1	129
Copying Clerks .. .. .	17	48 3 9	27	77 6 6	60
Court Clerks .. .. .	5	63 0 0	6	95 13 4	52
Counter attendants or Showmen .. .. .	16	70 0 0	17	93 6 7	33
Clerks of all occupations .. .. .	4,436	66 6 2	8,588	114 7 5	72

The following table gives the final results for the women clerks returned by all offices in Bombay which furnished returns both for the base year and for the year 1924:—

Occupations	July 1914		July 1924		Increase per cent. in July 1924 over July 1914
	No. of women	Average monthly earnings	No. of women	Average monthly earnings	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Office Stenographers .. .. .	11	70 7 3	20	157 0 10	123
Typists .. .. .	5	56 0 0	9	105 14 3	89
Filing Clerks .. .. .	..	..	1	165 0 0	..
Despatch Clerks .. .. .	..	..	2	60 0 0	..
Telephone Operators .. .. .	4	44 12 0	10	95 4 10	113
All Women Clerks in all offices .. .. .	20	61 11 2	42	126 15 3	106

#### B. COMBINED RESULTS FOR THE WHOLE ENQUIRY FOR SOME IMPORTANT OCCUPATIONS

It would be interesting to compare with the averages for the year 1914 (1) the averages for the year 1924 for offices which did not furnish information for 1914; and (2) the averages for the year 1924 for all offices which sent in returns for this Enquiry; and to present these statistics in the same manner as that adopted in dealing with offices that supplied information for both 1914 and 1924; i.e., separately by the different groups of offices and for all offices put together. The adoption of this procedure would mean that several additional tables would have to be given. This cannot be done in this series of articles but will be adopted in writing the final report. We give however the three different sets of averages which have been arrived at for the year 1924 in comparison with the year 1914, by types of offices and for all offices combined together for each of the more important occupations in the manner indicated in the second paragraph

of this article. It must however be pointed out that all Railways, Tramways and Semi-Government or Public Offices which furnished returns for this enquiry supplied figures both for 1914 and for 1924. The averages which have been arrived at for offices returning figures for the year 1924 only therefore deal with Banks, Commercial Offices, Solicitors' Offices and Miscellaneous Offices only. As far as the two groups of Semi-Government or Public Offices and the offices of Railways, etc., are concerned the averages already published in the first article in the February 1925 issue of the Labour Gazette may be considered as the final results,—subject of course to the reservations pointed out at the end of that article regarding possible changes in the averages as a result of statistical re-examination. This re-examination has now been effected and as a result of a better knowledge of the variations in the rates paid to definite types of clerks a considerable number of transfers from one occupation to another have been made. The results which will be submitted in the following paragraphs embody the changes thus made and may therefore be considered as final or very nearly so.

In the following paragraphs the terms "First Group" means offices which furnished figures both for 1914 and 1924; "Second Group" offices which did not furnish figures for 1914; and "Third Group" all offices which furnished figures for 1924 irrespective of whether figures for 1914 were supplied or not.

#### ASSISTANTS

##### 1. Numbers Returned

The total number of Assistants returned for the whole enquiry amounted to 63 for July 1914 and 125 for July 1924 of which 83 were returned in the First Group and 42 in the Second Group. Assistants in Solicitors' Offices are designated either as Managing Clerks or Head Clerks and consequently no Assistants definitely designated as such are to be found in this class of offices. The following table shows the distribution of the numbers returned by each group for the different classes of offices considered—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by	July 1924 by	July 1924 by all offices. (Third Group)
		offices giving figures for July 1914 (First Group)	offices not giving figures for July 1914 (Second Group)	
Railways, etc. .. .. .	14	25	..	25
Semi-Government .. .. .	15	8	..	8
Banks .. .. .	3	11	2	13
Solicitors' Firms .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Commercial .. .. .	29	39	36	75
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2	..	4	4
All offices .. .. .	63	83	42	125

##### 2. Average Monthly Earnings

The earnings of all Assistants amounted to Rs. 264-9-4 in 1914 and Rs. 390-12-1 in 1924. The highest averages are to be found in Banks



for the second group of offices but taking the combined averages, Assistants in Semi-Government Offices earn more than the Assistants in the four types of offices. The following table shows the average monthly earnings for Assistants in each class of offices and for All offices for 1914 and for the year 1924 classified according to the three groups indicated in the note preceding this section

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914.	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc...	280 8 10	402 14 9	....	402 14 9
Semi-Government	253 14 11	422 8 0	....	422 8 0
Banks	286 10 8	397 4 4	437 8 0	403 7 5
Solicitors' Firms	....	....	....	....
Commercial ..	256 0 7	412 8 4	351 5 3	383 2 5
Miscellaneous..	323 8 0	....	352 8 0	352 8 0
All offices ..	264 9 4	408 9 1	355 8 8	390 12 1

3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The table given below shows the percentage increases in wages for each of the three groups of offices considered for the year 1924 over the year 1914. The biggest increase in the earnings of Assistants is found in Semi-Government Offices and amounts to 66 per cent. The percentage increases for All Offices amount to 54 for the First Group and 34 for the Second Group. Taking the results of the whole enquiry wages of Assistants have risen by 48 per cent.

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc. .. ..	44	....	44
Semi-Government .. ..	66	....	66
Banks .. ..	39	53	41
Solicitors' Firms .. ..	....	....	....
Commercial .. ..	61	37	50
Miscellaneous.. ..	....	9	9
All offices .. ..	54	34	48

HEAD CLERKS

1. Numbers Returned

In comparison with the total number returned in the First Group the number of Head Clerks in the Second Group is relatively small. The totals show that 157 were returned for 1914 and 317 for 1924. "Solicitors'

Offices" returned only 3 Head Clerks for 1914 and 3 altogether for 1924. As has already been pointed out in the preceding section, very few or none of the more highly paid clerks in Solicitors' Offices are designated as Assistants. The same remarks apply to the designation "Head Clerks". It is not possible, however, to include Managing Clerks or Assistant Managing Clerks under either of these two categories because the work done by the former in Solicitors' Offices is of a highly specialised nature and requires a considerable amount of legal knowledge. The following table summarises the returns for Head Clerks :—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc. ..	35	54	....	54
Semi-Government ..	27	46	....	46
Banks ..	23	57	10	67
Solicitors' Firms ..	3	3	....	3
Commercial ..	67	97	45	142
Miscellaneous ..	2	3	2	5
All offices ..	157	260	57	317

2. Average Monthly Earnings

The average monthly earnings of all Head Clerks returned amounted to Rs. 256-0-11 in July 1924 as compared with Rs. 156-4-1 in July 1914. The variation in earnings in different types of offices either for the year 1914 or in the year 1924 in the three different groups is not very marked if 'Solicitors' Offices' are excluded. The maximum variation in the average wages of 268 Head Clerks returned for Railways, Banks, Commercial and Miscellaneous Offices out of a total number of 317 returned for all offices for 1924, hardly amounts to Rs. 10, the actual averages for these four classes of offices lying between Rs. 260 and Rs. 270. The following table summarises the earnings of this group of clerks :—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc. ..	149 1 11	260 1 10	....	260 1 10
Semi-Government ..	147 7 8	219 0 4	....	219 0 4
Banks ..	152 9 9	272 7 3	209 3 2	263 0 3
Solicitors' Firms ..	233 5 4	283 5 4	....	283 5 4
Commercial ..	161 14 1	271 0 6	243 2 10	262 3 3
Miscellaneous ..	137 8 0	265 0 0	275 0 0	269 0 0
All offices ..	156 4 1	259 15 2	238 5 4	256 0 11



3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The following table gives the percentage increases in earnings figures given in the preceding table and shows that the wages of Clerks in All offices in Bombay were 64 per cent. higher in 1924 as compared with 1914:—

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		All offices
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	
Railways, etc...	74	—	74
Semi-Government	49	—	49
Banks	79	37	72
Solicitors' Firms	21	—	21
Commercial	67	50	62
Miscellaneous	93	100	96
All offices	66	53	64

FIRST GRADE CLERKS OR SENIOR CLERKS

1. Numbers Returned

588 out of a total number of 1,305 First Grade Clerks returned for the year 1924 were employed in Railways and Allied Offices and in Semi-Government Offices. Commercial Offices returned 304 in the First Group and 208 in the Second Group, and Banks 154 and 27 respectively. The following table gives the details of the returns for this occupation:—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	71	248	—	248
Semi-Government	80	340	—	340
Banks	41	154	27	181
Solicitors' Firms	5	4	2	6
Commercial	186	304	208	512
Miscellaneous	11	14	4	18
All offices	394	1,064	241	1,305

2. Average Monthly Earnings

Excluding Solicitors' Offices, where Senior Clerks in 1914 earned Rs. 105 per month, the averages for the five other groups of offices varied between Rs. 88 and Rs. 93. The 1924 figures for All Offices show that the highest average earnings are to be found in Miscellaneous Offices and the lowest in Semi-Government Offices. The average earnings of 1,305 clerks of this type in the later year amounted to Rs. 154-6-11 per head. The earnings of all Senior Clerks in the First and Second Groups amounted to

Rs. 154-14-4 and to Rs. 152-5-10 respectively. The following table gives the details:—

Class of offices	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914		July 1924 for all offices
		for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc...	89 15 3	166 15 8	—	166 15 8
Semi-Government	93 3 4	142 10 0	—	142 10 0
Banks	91 0 0	168 12 3	158 10 8	167 4 2
Solicitors' Firms	105 0 0	193 12 0	122 8 0	170 0 0
Commercial	88 5 9	150 9 4	151 0 8	150 12 4
Miscellaneous	92 10 11	168 14 10	193 12 0	174 7 1
All offices	90 3 9	154 14 4	152 5 10	154 6 11

3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The wages of all Senior Clerks taken together were 71 per cent. higher in 1924 than in the year 1914. The biggest relative increase in earnings is to be found in the case of Miscellaneous Offices. As each of the offices grouped under this class is more or less a specialised office it is necessary for such offices to employ men with special qualifications. For example, the work of a Senior Clerk in the office of the Chamber of Commerce is not entirely of the same general type as that to be found in most other offices. The work of a Senior clerk in the office of the Central Cotton Committee is also somewhat different to that which would be expected from a First Grade Clerk in ordinary commercial houses. The percentage increases in the wages of Senior Clerks are given in the following table:—

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc. ...	86	—	86
Semi-Government	53	—	53
Banks	85	74	84
Solicitors' Firms	85	17	62
Commercial	70	71	71
Miscellaneous	82	109	88
All offices	72	69	71

SECOND GRADE OR JUNIOR CLERKS

1. Numbers Returned

The number of Second Grade or Junior Clerks returned for the census amounted to 1,428 for the year 1914 and 3,337 for the year 1924. Out of these 2,204 persons or 66.0 per cent. were employed in Railways and Allied and Semi-Government Offices in 1924 as against 969 or 67.9 per cent. in



1914. For both the years 1914 and 1924 Second grade or Junior clerks formed about 32·3 per cent. of the total number of all clerks returned. The designations "Second Grade Clerks" or "Junior Clerks" are not employed to the same extent in Commercial and other offices as in Government Public and Railway offices because almost all clerks in the former classes of offices have their own general or particular designations, i.e., Invoice clerks, Court clerks, Copying clerks, etc. The total numbers of Junior clerks returned by all the four other groups therefore amounted only to about 35 per cent. in each year. The following table gives the details of these returns:—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc...	347	1,037	---	1,037
Semi-Government	622	1,167	---	1,167
Banks	127	384	34	411
Solicitors' Firms	21	21	236	257
Commercial "	299	434	236	669
Miscellaneous	12	15	11	38
All offices	1,428	3,058	279	3,387

### 2. Average Monthly Earnings

The average monthly earnings for all persons returned in this class were Rs. 48-6-6 per month in July 1914, Rs. 87-13-6 in 1924 for the First group of offices, Rs. 86-14-4 for the Second Group and Rs. 87-12-3 for the Third or Combined Group. It will be noticed that there is a striking similarity in the average earnings for all such clerks in the three groups for the year 1924 and this result may be expected when weighted averages are calculated for large numbers of employees. The final results for Banks show that the earnings of Junior clerks in 1924 were higher than the earnings of similar clerks in other offices. The following table contains the results of the enquiry for earnings of Second Grade or Junior clerks:—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc...	48 11 11	86 4 10	---	86 4 10
Semi-Government	48 2 4	88 11 8	---	88 11 8
Banks	52 1 0	92 9 10	83 0 0	91 13 4
Solicitors' Firms	38 3 1	75 6 1	82 8 0	77 5 6
Commercial "	47 7 6	85 13 6	87 11 8	86 7 10
Miscellaneous	54 6 0	79 0 0	85 0 0	81 8 7
All offices	48 6 6	87 13 6	86 14 4	87 12 3

### F. Percentage Increase in Wages

An examination of the figures contained in the table reproduced below shows that taking All offices together, the wages of Second Grade or Junior Clerks have increased by 81 per cent. Miscellaneous Offices show an increase of 50 per cent. only and Solicitors' Offices 103 per cent. The increases in the offices which employ the largest number of such clerks are 77 per cent. in the case of Railways and Allied Offices and 84 per cent. in the case of Semi-Government Offices.

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc...	77	---	77
Semi-Government	84	---	84
Banks	78	59	76
Solicitors' Firms	97	116	103
Commercial "	81	85	82
Miscellaneous	45	56	50
All offices	81	80	81

### THIRD GRADE, TEMPORARY OR PROBATIONARY CLERKS

#### 1. Numbers Returned

As in the case of Junior or Second Grade Clerks, the numbers of Third Grade Clerks predominate in Railways and Semi-Government Offices. Out of a total of 1,212 Third Grade Clerks returned for 1924, 823 or 67·9 per cent. were employed in such offices. In 1914 the percentage amounted to 67. The following table sets out the details of the returns of this type of clerks:—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	195	599	---	599
Semi-Government	236	224	---	224
Banks	27	67	6	73
Solicitors' Firms	9	13	8	21
Commercial "	176	221	74	295
Miscellaneous	---	---	---	---
All offices	643	1,124	88	1,212

#### 2. Average Monthly Earnings

The average monthly earnings of Third Grade Clerks in Banks were much higher in the year 1924 than the averages for the other types of offices. The results show that in Banks, these clerks earned Rs. 70-12-5



per month as compared with about Rs. 58 per month in Railways Public Offices. In Commercial Offices the average monthly earnings still lower and amounted to Rs. 56-3-6 per month. The average earnings of all Third Grade Clerks in 1914 amounted to Rs. 32-1-9 only. The table below sets out the earnings for this class :—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc...	27 6 5	57 13 1	....	57 13 1
Semi-Government	37 11 3	58 9 8	....	58 9 8
Banks	34 4 2	72 7 1	52 2 8	70 12 5
Solicitors' Firms	26 1 9	47 4 11	47 8 0	47 6 1
Commercial ..	29 12 11	56 3 10	56 2 7	56 3 6
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....
All offices	32 1 9	58 6 8	55 1 8	58 2 9

### 3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The results expressed in terms of percentage increases, as set out in the following table, show that Third Grade Clerks were 81 per cent. better off in the wages they got in 1924 as compared with 1914.

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc...	111	....	111
Semi-Government	55	....	55
Banks	111	52	107
Solicitors' Firms	81	82	81
Commercial ..	89	88	89
Miscellaneous	....	....	....
All offices	82	72	81

## FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD GRADE CLERKS

### 1. Numbers Returned

In view of the fact that considerable difficulties have been experienced during the conduct of this enquiry with regard to the question of the exact allocation of an individual general clerk to one of the three occupations of Senior Clerks, Junior Clerks, and Third Grade Clerks, it was considered that it would be advisable to group these three classes together in one tabulation covering all such clerks. The results of this tabulation are of great interest because in many cases the percentage increase in earnings for the whole group is higher than the percentage increases in the earnings

for each of the three classes included in the group. This apparent anomaly is due to weighting. When weighted averages for wages are ascertained the class which has the greatest number of employees tends to give a greater upward bias to the group average.

The table given below shows that when these three types of clerks are combined together, they form 55·6 per cent. of the total number of clerks returned for the whole enquiry for the year 1914 (4,436) and 56·8 per cent. of the total returned for 1924 (10,298). In view of the general observations already made in considering the numbers returned for each type in the three previous sections, no further comment is necessary in considering the following table :—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	613	1,884	....	1,884
Semi-Government	938	1,731	....	1,731
Banks	195	605	67	672
Solicitors' Firms	35	38	18	56
Commercial ..	661	959	508	1,467
Miscellaneous	23	29	15	44
All offices	2,465	5,246	608	5,854

### 2. Average Monthly Earnings

The following table gives the earnings for the combined groups and shows that wages for all offices in 1924 amounted to Rs. 96-8-0 per head as against Rs. 50-13-5 in 1914 :—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc.	46 11 8	87 13 10	....	87 13 10
Semi-Government	49 5 9	95 6 8	....	95 6 8
Banks	57 12 7	109 12 3	110 11 8	109 13 10
Solicitors' Firms	44 10 1	78 3 9	71 6 3	76 0 7
Commercial ..	54 4 4	99 8 9	109 0 10	102 13 5
Miscellaneous	72 11 2	122 6 7	114 0 0	119 8 9
All offices	50 13 5	95 2 3	108 3 11	56 8 0

### 3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The remarks made in paragraph 1 of the present section are clearly brought out when the percentage increases in the earnings of the group



are considered because the final figure for All offices shows that wages for "General Clerks" have increased by 90 per cent. as compared with the increase of 71 per cent. for First Grade Clerks, 81 per cent. for Second Grade Clerks, and 81 per cent. for Third Grade Clerks. The following table sets out the percentage increases for the combined group:—

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc.	88	—	88
Semi-Government	93	—	93
Banks	90	92	90
Solicitors' Firms	75	60	70
Commercial ..	83	101	89
Miscellaneous ..	68	57	64
<b>All offices</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>90</b>

### CASHIERS

#### 1. Numbers Returned

As would be expected the returns giving the largest number of Cashiers were sent in by Commercial Offices. The number returned for 1914 amounted to 60 out of a total of 89 for All offices and for 1924, 128 out of a total of 198. It was pointed out in the first article published in the last issue of the *Labour Gazette* that several small firms which paid the clerks who were in charge of their cash and cash books Rs. 100 per month returned these clerks as Cashiers; and that the proper place for such clerks was the group "Assistant Cashiers". As a matter of fact, where the bigger offices employ 2 or more Cashiers the lowest paid men often receive salaries of nearly Rs. 150 per month. The following table gives the numbers of Cashiers returned by different types of offices:—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	2	16	—	16
Semi-Government	11	14	—	14
Banks	11	27	5	32
Solicitors' Firms	4	5	2	7
Commercial ..	60	72	56	128
Miscellaneous ..	1	1	—	1
<b>All offices</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>198</b>

#### 2. Average Monthly Earnings

The number of Cashiers returned by groups of offices other than Commercial Offices are too small to permit of critical comments similar to

those made in considering other groups of clerks. Cashiers in Commercial Offices received Rs. 203-2-2 in 1924 as against Rs. 119-12-0 in 1914. The average wages for both 1914 and 1924 for Cashiers in Semi-Government offices are considerably higher than the general averages for all Cashiers because they have to handle and deal with much larger amounts of cash. The following table gives the average monthly earnings of these men in various types of offices:—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc.	107 8 0	214 12 9	—	214 12 9
Semi-Government	154 6 7	272 3 5	—	272 3 5
Banks	110 10 2	231 15 8	313 8 0	244 11 5
Solicitors' Firms	118 12 0	244 0 0	180 0 0	225 11 5
Commercial ..	119 12 0	224 1 7	176 2 11	203 2 2
Miscellaneous ..	125 0 0	275 0 0	—	275 0 0
<b>All offices</b>	<b>122 10 4</b>	<b>230 10 10</b>	<b>187 3 3</b>	<b>216 13 6</b>

#### 3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The general increase in the wages of all Cashiers in 1924 over 1914 amounted to 77 per cent. The variations from this are abnormal in several cases. This is attributed by officers of the bigger offices who were consulted on this question to the larger securities that Cashiers have to deposit now-a-days. Employers are now demanding deposits amounting in many cases to Rs. 15,000 or more and as a compensation for holding up so much capital they have to give their cashiers higher rates of pay. The percentage increases in the earnings are set forth in the following table:—

Class of offices	Increase per cent in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc. ..	100	—	100
Semi-Government ..	76	—	76
Banks ..	110	183	121
Solicitors' Firms ..	105	52	90
Commercial ..	87	47	70
Miscellaneous ..	120	—	120
<b>All offices</b> ..	<b>88</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>77</b>

### ASSISTANT CASHIERS

#### 1. Numbers Returned

Except in the case of Miscellaneous Offices which only returned one Assistant Cashier for 1914 and 3 Assistant Cashiers for 1924, the other



five groups of offices returned fairly proportional numbers 142 clerks were returned for 1914 and a total of 216 for 1924. The following table gives the detailed figures :-

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	2	24	.....	24
Semi-Government	44	18	.....	18
Banks	28	49	5	54
Solicitors' Firms ..	7	10	1	11
Commercial ..	60	73	33	106
Miscellaneous	1	3	.....	3
<b>All offices</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>216</b>

2. Average Monthly Earnings

The earnings of all Assistant Cashiers amounted to Rs. 112-12-8 per head in 1924 as against Rs. 59-2-7 in 1914. The variation for 1924 lies between an average of Rs. 98-11-8 for Commercial Offices and Rs. 139-11-8 for Banks. The following table sets out the averages in each type of offices :-

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc ..	87 8 0	111 14 2	.....	111 14 2
Semi-Government ..	59 12 4	121 6 3	.....	121 6 3
Banks ..	69 2 10	138 12 10	148 12 10	139 11 8
Solicitors' Firms ..	54 11 5	107 8 0	60 0 0	103 2 11
Commercial ..	53 14 11	99 10 10	96 10 2	98 11 8
Miscellaneous ..	40 0 0	115 13 4	.....	115 13 4
<b>All offices</b> ..	<b>59 2 7</b>	<b>115 1 5</b>	<b>102 6 2</b>	<b>112 12 8</b>

3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The wages of all Assistant Cashiers were 91 per cent. higher in 1924 in comparison with 1914. The percentage increases by groups of offices are shown below :-

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc.	28	.....	28
Semi-Government	103	.....	103
Banks	101	115	102
Solicitors' Firms	96	10	89
Commercial ..	85	79	83
Miscellaneous ..	190	.....	190
<b>All offices</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>91</b>

HEAD BOOK-KEEPERS

1. Numbers Returned

The total number of Head Book-keepers returned for the enquiry was 59 for July 1914 and 135 for All offices supplying information for 1924. Out of these 45 and 104 respectively were employed in Commercial Offices. The following table gives the distribution :-

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	4	5	.....	5
Semi-Government	4	8	.....	8
Banks	3	7	4	11
Solicitors' Firms	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial ..	45	60	44	104
Miscellaneous	3	5	2	7
<b>All offices</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>135</b>

2. Average Monthly Earnings

The details in connexion with the average monthly earnings of Head Book-keepers are given in the following table and show that these clerks



earned Rs. 212-1-4 per head per month in July 1924 as against Rs. 127-1- per head in July 1914:

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc.	126 0 0	228 12 10	...	228 12 10
Semi-Government	184 0 0	245 14 0	...	245 14 0
Banks	125 0 0	254 13 9	192 8 0	232 2 11
Solicitors' Firms	...	...	...	...
Commercial ..	121 11 5	216 0 2	195 13 0	207 1 5
Miscellaneous ..	135 10 8	220 0 0	145 0 0	198 9 2
All offices	127 1 8	223 0 1	193 8 3	212 1 4

### 3. Percentage Increase in Wages

In comparison with 1914 Head Book-keepers returned by the First Group earned 75 per cent. more and those returned by the Second Group 49 per cent. more. The combined figures give a general increase of 67 per cent. in the earnings of all Head Book-keepers. The percentage increase in Banks is greater than that in any other class of offices and the lowest increase is found in Miscellaneous Offices. The percentage increases in different types of offices for each group are given below:—

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc.	82	...	82
Semi-Government	34	...	34
Banks	104	54	86
Solicitors' Offices	...	...	...
Commercial ..	77	61	70
Miscellaneous ..	62	7	46
All offices	75	49	67

### BOOK-KEEPERS OR LEDGER CLERKS

#### 1. Numbers returned

126 out of a total number of 216 Book-keepers or Ledger Clerks returned for the year 1914 were employed in Commercial Offices and 53 in Banks. The corresponding numbers out of a total of 523 returned for the year 1924 were 328 and 156 respectively. Very few Book-keepers or Ledger Clerks were returned by Railways and Allied Offices for either of these two years. The clerks who do this type of work in Railway Offices are not

specifically designated as Ledger Clerks but come under the general category of Senior Clerks or Junior Clerks. The following table gives the distribution of the numbers returned by different types of offices:—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	6	4	...	4
Semi-Government	27	25	...	25
Banks	53	128	28	156
Solicitors' Firms	...	2	...	2
Commercial ..	126	246	82	328
Miscellaneous ..	4	8	...	8
All offices	216	413	110	523

### 2. Average Monthly Earnings

The average monthly earnings of ordinary Book-keepers amounted to Rs. 59-14-2 in July 1914, Rs. 103-13-10 in 1924 for the First Group, Rs. 102-12-2 for the Second Group and Rs. 103-10-1 for All offices. The earnings of Ledger clerks in Banks were about Rs. 12 higher than the average in 1914 and Rs. 14 higher than the average in 1924. As no Book-keepers were returned by Solicitors' Offices for the year 1914 a comparison with regard to their earnings in that class of offices is not possible. The following table sets out the details of the average earnings in the same way as in the previous tables dealing with this question:—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc...	62 8 0	106 7 6	...	106 7 6
Semi-Government	59 12 5	108 8 4	...	108 8 4
Banks	72 1 2	121 13 10	100 6 3	118 0 2
Solicitors' Firms	...	90 0 0	...	90 0 0
Commercial ..	54 7 10	93 15 0	103 9 1	96 5 6
Miscellaneous ..	65 0 0	108 12 0	...	108 12 0
All offices	59 14 2	103 13 10	102 12 2	103 10 1

### 3. Percentage Increase in Wages

Except in the case of Banks where the earnings of 28 Ledger clerks returned by the Second Group for the year 1924 are found to be only 39 per cent. higher than the earnings of similar men employed in Banks in



1914, the remaining figures given for percentage increases in the wages of these clerks show some similarity. The final results suggest that clerks in banks and office keepers were 73 per cent. better off in cash wages in the year 1924 as compared with the base year. The figures for each class of offices are given in the following table:—

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc...	70	...	70
Semi-Government	82	...	82
Banks	69	39	64
Solicitors' Firms	...	...	...
Commercial "	72	90	77
Miscellaneous	67	...	67
All offices	73	72	73

#### OFFICE STENOGRAPHERS

##### 1. Numbers Returned

In comparison with the numbers returned for the year 1924, viz., 312, the number of Office Stenographers returned for 1914, viz., 65, appears to be rather small. One big firm which returned more than 100 employees left the columns for Office Stenographers blank. When enquiries were made regarding this important omission, an Investigator of the Labour Office was informed that no Office Stenographers were considered to be necessary in that office because all outward correspondence was hand drafted and then typed out by ordinary typists. It may be presumed, therefore, that an ancient office custom which is found to be prevalent in the year 1926 must have been prevailing to a much greater extent 12 years ago. About two-thirds of the number of Office Stenographers returned for 1924 were employed in Commercial Offices. The following table gives the details of the returns:—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices.
Railways, etc.	5	25	...	25
Semi-Government	5	14	...	14
Banks	5	21	3	24
Solicitors' Firms	8	27	11	38
Commercial "	41	108	97	205
Miscellaneous	1	3	3	6
All offices	65	198	114	312

##### 2. Average Monthly Earnings

The average monthly earnings of all Office Stenographers returned for the enquiry amounted to Rs. 78-5-10 per head in 1914 and Rs. 135-15-10 in 1924. The average for the First Group for 1924 was Rs. 134-15-10 and for the Second Group Rs. 137-11-6. The earnings of Shorthand Typists in Miscellaneous Offices were higher than the earnings of similar men in other offices both in 1914 and in 1924 but on the other hand the numbers returned are very much smaller. The following table gives detailed particulars for various types of offices:—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc...	79 4 0	144 7 5	...	144 7 5
Semi-Government	66 8 0	128 3 5	...	128 3 5
Banks	101 0 0	137 0 0	148 5 4	138 6 8
Solicitors' Firms	78 2 0	139 1 2	146 13 1	141 5 1
Commercial "	76 3 6	131 4 6	135 9 11	133 5 4
Miscellaneous..	110 0 0	170 6 8	161 10 8	166 0 8
All offices	78 5 10	134 15 10	137 11 6	135 15 10

##### 3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The earnings of Stenographers in the First Group were 72 per cent. higher and in the Second Group 76 per cent. higher. The combined results show that Stenographers earned 74 per cent. more wages in 1924 as compared with 1914. The figures for individual increases are given below:—

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	For offices giving figures for July 1914	For offices not giving figures for July 1914	For all offices
Railways, etc...	82	...	82
Semi-Government	93	...	93
Banks	36	47	37
Solicitors' Firms	78	88	81
Commercial "	72	78	75
Miscellaneous..	55	47	51
All offices	72	76	74



TYPISTS

1. Numbers Returned

As compared with the returns for Stenographers the returns for Typists for the year 1914 are much better as will be seen from the following table:

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	15	59		59
Semi-Government	20	38		38
Banks	2	22	12	34
Solicitors' Firms	27	49	8	57
Commercial	50	96	72	168
Miscellaneous	3	2		5
All offices	114	267	94	361

2. Average Monthly Earnings

The average earnings of ordinary Typists were Rs. 45-10-10 per head per month in 1914 and Rs. 83-0-5 per head per month for All offices combined for 1924. Excluding Miscellaneous Offices, the average earnings in the five other types of offices varied between Rs. 81 and Rs. 87 in the Third Group which shows that Typists appear to have a rather definite and general rate of pay. This does not mean that these clerks are not earning more than Rs. 90 per month. As a matter of fact a few Typists from Solicitors' Offices were returned with a monthly salary of Rs. 150; and when enquiries were made as to whether these men were not Stenographers the Labour Office was informed that owing to the very careful and neat work which was required in Briefs and Conveyancing and Title Deeds it was often necessary for Solicitors' Offices to engage specially good typists on much higher rates of pay. The following table gives the details of the average monthly earnings of these clerks:

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
Railways, etc.	Rs. a. p. 44 8 7	Rs. a. p. 82 5 9	Rs. a. p. ....	Rs. a. p. 82 5 9
Semi-Government	44 4 10	82 4 2	....	82 4 2
Banks	40 0 0	85 10 0	90 6 8	87 5 1
Solicitors' Firms	44 11 10	86 8 6	88 2 0	86 12 1
Commercial	47 4 10	82 10 2	78 8 8	80 14 1
Miscellaneous	....	101 10 8	90 0 0	97 0 0
All offices	45 10 10	83 11 2	81 1 10	83 0 5

3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The final results show that Typists received 82 per cent. more wages in 1924 as compared with 1914. The figures for individual types of offices will be found in the following table:

Class of offices	Percentage increase in wages since 1914		
	For offices giving figures for July 1914	For offices not giving figures for July 1914	For all offices
Railways, etc.	85	....	85
Semi-Government	86	....	86
Banks	114	126	118
Solicitors' Firms	93	97	94
Commercial	75	66	71
Miscellaneous	....	....	....
All offices	83	78	82

(This article will be continued in the issue of the Labour Gazette for April 1926.)

Cotton Industry (Statistics) Bill

A Bill to provide for the regular submission of returns of quantities of cotton goods and cotton yarn produced in British India was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st March 1926.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—  
The Cotton Duties Act, 1896, provides, in addition to the collection of the duty, for the submission of returns of the quantities of cotton goods produced in mills in British India. These statistics of production have been systematically compiled for the last 30 years, and have proved a great assistance in studying the development and vicissitudes of the industry.

2. It is proposed to repeal the Cotton Duties Act of 1896 by a clause in the Finance Bill, and unless the preparation and submission of these statistical returns are provided for by another Act, there will be a break in the continuity of these useful statistics.

3. The Bombay Millowners' Association have been consulted and are in favour of the continuance and preparation of these returns for quantities of yarn and cotton goods manufactured in India.

4. It is, therefore, proposed to render compulsory the preparation and submission of such returns by a Cotton Industry Statistics Bill. This Bill will be proceeded with *pari passu* with the Finance Bill.



## Bill to Amend Factories Act

### Report of Select Committee

In the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for November 1925 the Indian Factories Act (1911) Amendment Bill, 1925, was published. The following is the Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to consider the Bill, which has now passed its third reading—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Paper No. I.  
Paper No. II.  
Paper No. III.  
Paper No. IV.

2. We have made a considerable number of alterations in the Bill, but most of them are of a purely drafting nature. We propose to explain the more important of these together with such alterations of substance as we have suggested.

*Clause 2.*—We observe that, owing to the method adopted in drafting this clause, persons employed in the places to which it refers would not, without an amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, obtain the benefits of that Act. At the same time we consider that the required purpose can be attained without this disadvantage and in an improved form by defining the expression "manufacturing process". The definition will include the substance of the last part of sub-clause (a) of clause (3) of section 2 of the Act and of the *Explanation* to clause (2) of that section. This alteration involves the omission of clause 19.

*Clause 4.*—The amendment made here is purely of a drafting nature.

*Clause 5.*—After considerable discussion we have by a majority decided to eliminate this clause. The majority of us are of opinion that a provision of this kind or even a provision which would enable the Local Government by rules to lay down standards of temperature suitable for various localities and various classes of factories would, until technical investigation and research in regard to this very difficult problem has been completed on a far more thorough scale than heretofore, impose a real burden upon employers with only a problematical advantage to the employee.

*Clause 7 (now clause 6).*—We have redrafted this clause and have at the same time modified the original proposal in order to enable the Local Government to limit the prohibition against the cleaning of moving machinery to the cleaning of such parts as they may specify.

*Clause 10 (now clause 9).*—We have made no amendment of substance in this clause, but we desire to put on record our opinion that factory inspectors should be required to indicate in their annual reports the extent to which the provisions of Chapter V of the Act have been used.

*Clause 12 (now clause 11).*—We have combined the two proposed new sections 31A and 31B into one section which we insert in the Act after section 32, and we have definitely limited the operation of what was before

clause 31B to fish curing and fish canning factories which we understand to be the only class of factories for which the provision is required.

*Clauses 14 and 15 (now clauses 13 and 14).*—The amendments made in these clauses are purely of a drafting nature, except that we have enabled the proviso embodied in clause 15 (now clause 14) to be applied to classes of factories.

*Clause 16 (now clause 15).*—Opinions on the Bill varied as to the time within which the notice referred to in section 36 of the Act should be submitted. Some thought twenty-four hours too long; others thought it too short. We have proposed that it should be thirty-six hours.

*Clauses 17 and 22.*—The omission of these clauses is consequential upon the omission of clause 5.

*Clause 20.*—We have by a majority decided to omit this clause as we are inclined to think it is not in consonance with the principle laid down, as regards police officers, in section 495 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. At the same time there is nothing to prevent a Local Government, if it so desires, from appointing factory inspectors to be Public Prosecutors, for cases under the Act, under section 492 of the Code.

*Clause 21 (now clause 17).*—We have by a majority rejected a suggestion for the omission of this clause. We think that a deliberate evasion of the provisions of the Act which is rendered possible by failure to give notice under section 33 should not go unpunished merely because it has been successfully continued for more than six months.

\* \* \* \* \*

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

B. N. MITRA.\*  
T. RANGACHARIAR.\*  
W. S. J. WILSON.  
N. M. JOSHI.\*  
L. GRAHAM.\*  
A. G. CLOW.\*  
B. DAS.  
BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.\*  
SARFARAZ HOSAIN KHAN.\*

The 8th March 1926.

#### NOTES OF DISSENT

There were four notes of dissent. These are as follows:—

We are opposed to the omission of any provision relating to the maintenance of a reasonable temperature in factories. We recognise the force of the main criticisms directed against the terms of clause 5 of the original Bill. There are obvious dangers in leaving it to Inspectors to decide what constitutes a reasonable temperature, and it is probably true that in most factories no restrictions are required, while in others regulations could only be imposed after careful investigations and with full regard to seasonal variations, the nature of the processes and other circumstances. But

\* Subject to note of dissent.



the main principle of the clause was not opposed by a single Local Government, and we consider that the Select Committee should have recast the clause in such a manner as to meet the criticisms mentioned above. There are factories where unnecessary hardship is at present caused to the operatives by the maintenance of temperatures which could be substantially reduced by simple and inexpensive means, and it is desirable that Local Government should be in a position to insist on reasonable steps being taken in such cases.

B. N. MITRA.  
L. GRAHAM.  
BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.  
A. G. CLOW.

It appears to me that clause 21 (new clause 17) of the Bill is not a desirable provision. There must be a limit of time within which prosecutions under such special laws for failure to send in notices should be instituted. If no limit of time is fixed prosecutions may be launched even after the factory which was opened for a short time had ceased to work. A working factory is not easily concealed. The Executive Government must be in a position to discover within 6 months factories which are working. In Municipal areas the Licensing Department is sure to know. In rural tracts the revenue and income-tax and local authorities are sure to get the information. Inspectors of Factories can easily acquaint themselves with the existence of factories if they care to. One day they have to discover in order to be able to prosecute. Why should they not be told to discover such cases of omission to give the required notice within 6 months? There are similar provisions to give notices under other special laws. Failure to give the notice entails a prosecution. Generally it is the rule to provide a limit of time. The reasons given are not adequate in my view to dispense with that limit.

The 6th March 1926.

T. RANGACHARIAR.

I agree with Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, and I need not write a separate note of dissent.

The 7th March 1926.

SARFARAZ HOSAIN KHAN.

I do not agree with the majority in omitting clause 5 of the Bill. I think it is absolutely necessary in the interest of workers working in factories that there should be some provision regulating the temperature in factories. I hope the Assembly will reinstate that clause.

I do not approve of the extension of exemptions proposed in clause 10. The Factory Act of 1923 itself has gone beyond reasonable limit in the matter of exemptions. Moreover, where exemptions are given it is necessary that the workers who lose the advantage of the sections from which exemption is sought to be given, should be compensated in some other way, but this Bill does not attempt to do even this.

N. M. JOSHI.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT (1911) AMENDMENT ACT OF 1925 AS FURTHER  
AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE

*A Bill further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as XII of 1911, follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1926.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section 2, Act XII of 1911.*—In section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

XII of 1911.

(a) in clause (2), the *Explanation* shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-clause (a) of clause 3, for the words "process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale any article or part of an article" the words "manufacturing process" shall be substituted; and in sub-clause (b) of the same clause, for the words "such process" the words "manufacturing process" shall be substituted; and

(c) after clause (3) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) 'manufacturing process' means any process for, or incidental to,

(a) making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, or otherwise adapting for use, transport or sale, any article, or part of an article, or

(b) refining oil or pumping or filtering water, or

(c) supplying, generating or transforming pneumatic, hydraulic or electrical energy,

and includes the baling of any material for transport."

3. *Amendment of section 3, Act XII of 1911.*—In section 3 of the said Act, for the figures "1901" the figures "1923" shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 7, Act XII of 1911.*—In sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act,—

(a) after the words "such person and" the words "if he is fit for employment in a factory" shall be inserted; and

(b) for the words "whether he is fit for employment in a factory" the words "that he is fit for such employment" shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of section 10, Act XII of 1911.*—In section 10 of the said Act, for the words "be provided, maintained and used before a specified date" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"shall be provided before such date as may be specified in the order, and shall thereafter be maintained and used."

6. *Amendment of section 19, XII of 1911.*—(1) Section 19 of the said Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section, and in that sub-section as so renumbered the words "as the case may be" shall be omitted.

(2) To the same section the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, prohibit in any factory or class of factories specified in the notification the cleaning by any person of any part so specified of any



mill-gearing or machinery while the same is in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical or electrical power."

7. Amendment of section 21, Act XII of 1911.—In sub-section (1) of section 21 of the said Act,—

(a) for sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(ii) at the request of the employees concerned, periods of rest at intervals not exceeding five hours, of not less than half an hour each, the total duration of the periods of rest on that day not being less than one hour for each period of six hours' work done";

(b) to clause (a) the following proviso shall be added, namely—

"Provided that, in lieu of the periods provided under sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) there may be fixed for each male person employed for not more than eight and a half hours on each working day, at the request of the employees concerned and with the previous sanction of the Local Government, a period of rest of not less than half an hour, so arranged that no such person shall work for more than five hours continuously, and".

8. Amendment of section 25, Act XII of 1911.—In section 25 of the said Act, the words "woman or" shall be omitted.

9. Amendment of section 30, Act XII of 1911.—In sub-section (1) of section 30 of the said Act,—

(a) in clause (e) after the word "except" the number and brackets "(i)" shall be inserted, and after the words "seasons or" the number and brackets "(ii)" shall be inserted;

(b) after the words "as it may impose" the words "and in such area as may be specified in the notification" shall be inserted;

(c) in the paragraph beginning "in case (a)" after the word "sections" the figures "21" shall be inserted;

(d) in the paragraph beginning "in case (b)" after the word "sections" the figures "21", and after the figures "22" the figures "26" shall be inserted;

(e) in the paragraph beginning "in case (c)" for the word and figures "and 22" the word and figures "22 and 28" shall be substituted;

(f) after the paragraph beginning "in cases (d) and (e)" the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"in case (e) (ii) such class of factories from the provisions of section 26".

10. Amendment of section 31, Act XII of 1911.—In section 31 of the said Act, after the figure "(1)" the words and figure "or sub-section (2)" shall be inserted.

11. Insertion of new section 32A in Act XII of 1911.—After section 32 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"32A. Other special exemptions.—The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt on such conditions, if any, as it may impose—

(a) any factory or class of factories from the provisions of section 22 in respect of persons employed therein in any engine-room or boiler-house,

or

(b) any fish-curing or fish-canning factory from the provisions of clause (a) of section 24 where the employment of women outside the limits provided by that clause is necessary to prevent any damage to or deterioration of any raw material."

12. Amendment of section 33, Act XII of 1911.—In sub-section (3) of section 33 of the said Act, for the words "the occupier shall himself" the words "or during which the person designated does not manage the factory, any person found acting as manager of the factory or, if no such person is found, the occupier himself shall" shall be inserted.

13. Amendment of section 34, Act XII of 1911.—In section 34 of the said Act, for the words "When any accident occurs in a factory causing" the words "When in any factory an accident occurs which causes" shall be substituted, and after the words "occurrence of the accident" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"or which is due to any cause which has been notified in this behalf by the Local Government in the local official Gazette".

14. Amendment of section 35, Act XII of 1911.—To section 35 of the said Act the following provisos shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, where the Local Government is satisfied that the conditions of work in any factory or class of factories are such that no contravention of the provisions of Chapter IV is possible in the case of that factory or of factories of that class, as the case may be, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt, on such conditions, if any, as it may impose, that factory or all factories of that class, as the case may be, from the provisions of this section in respect of persons, other than children, employed therein:

Provided, further, that, where in the opinion of the inspector a muster roll or register kept in a factory gives the particulars required under this section, he may, by order in writing, direct that such muster roll or register shall be kept in place of the register prescribed under this section, and such muster roll or register shall thereupon, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the register so prescribed."

15. Amendment of section 36, Act XII of 1911.—For sub-section (3) of section 36 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) The said notice shall be correctly maintained and kept up to date and any change in the standing orders of the factory shall be entered therein by the manager before such change comes into force; and, when any such change is entered in the notice, a copy of the notice or of the order in which the change is made shall be sent in duplicate by the manager to the inspector within thirty-six hours."

16. Insertion of new section 44A in Act XII of 1911.—After section 44 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"44A. Employment of children in two factories on the same day.—Where a child is employed in any factory and such child has already been employed on the same day in any other factory, the parent or guardian or person having legal custody of or control over or direct benefit from the wages of the child shall be punished with fine, which



may extend to twenty rupees, unless it appears to the Court that the offence was committed without the consent, connivance or wilful default of the parent, guardian, or such person as aforesaid.

17. Amendment of section 49, Act XII of 1911.—In section 49 of the said Act, after the word "thereunder" the words and figures "other than an offence under section 33" shall be inserted.

L. GRAHAM,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

### Questions in Parliament

#### QUESTION No. 7 DATED 8TH FEBRUARY 1926

Mr. Walter Baker: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that the Government of Bombay has recently been preparing Reports on the conditions of the working classes in local industries; whether he will make this information available to the House; and whether he will consider the desirability of asking other states to compile similar information.

Answer to Mr. Walter Baker's Question No. 7 dated  
8th February 1926.

Reports have been prepared by the Bombay Labour Office on Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton Mill Industry, on Agricultural Wages and on Working Class Budgets, and there are articles in the *Bombay Labour Gazette* for July and December last on an enquiry into wages paid to municipal employees, etc., and on Mofussil labour and wages respectively. Copy of these reports and papers will be placed in the Library.

The suggestion contained in the last part of the question as regards other provinces will be communicated to the Government of India, but the honourable Member will understand that the matter is one primarily for the Provincial Governments.

Mr. H. Williams: Can the noble Lord say whether the inquiry will cover the question of the productive efficiency of the workpeople, as well as the question of wages?

Earl Winterton: What I said was that these reports had been prepared by the Bombay Labour Office, and that they are now available. This question is one for the Bombay Government.

Mr. Williams: Do the reports cover productive efficiency?

Earl Winterton: I should have to refer to the reports to answer that question. They are well worth my honourable friend's attention.

### Current Periodicals

#### Summary of titles and contents of special articles

#### THE LABOUR MAGAZINE VOL. IV, No. 10. OFFICIAL MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE LABOUR MOVEMENT, LONDON.

- Special Articles: (1) *The Immense Regeneration of Britain*. By Herbert Tracey. pp. 435-438.  
(2) *Reason by Reason*. By Hugh Dalton, M.P. pp. 439-441.  
(3) *Balston's Electrical "Plant"*. By Herbert Morrison. pp. 442-444.  
(4) *Fascist Trade Unionism*. By Gaetano Salvemini. pp. 445-447.  
(5) *Bond or Free in South Africa*. By H. S. L. Polak. pp. 448-450.  
(6) *Memories and Reflections*. By "Propagandist". pp. 451-453.  
(7) *The Late Mr. Charles Priestley*. By Tom Mann. pp. 454-455.  
(8) *In the "Eight-fifteen"*. By T. S. Dickson. pp. 456-462.  
(9) *Evolution by Electricity*. By R. M. Fox. pp. 463-465.  
(10) *The Postal Cheque System*. By E. Van Hinte. p. 467.  
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XIII, No. 2 (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA.)

Special Articles: (1) *The Frankfurt Academy of Labour and the Problem of Workers' Education*. By Dr. Ernst Michel.—Origin; general organisation; educational aims; methods: the curriculum; the students; the teaching staff; conclusion. pp. 157-174.

(2) *The Results of the Adoption of the Eight-Hour Day: II The Eight-Hour Day and the Human Factor in Production*. By Professor Edgard Milhaud.—I. *The Effect on the Human Agent—A. Physical Effects*: Effect on the workers' health and on the frequency of accidents; B. Effect on the family life and social life of the worker; C. Development of education; D. Decrease in alcoholism.

II. *Effect on the output of the Worker—A. Negative aspect of the problem*: effect of fatigue on output—overtime, Sunday work, long hours in general; B. Mechanism of the effect on output of the reduction of hours: (1) general factors—(a) increase in the productive capacity of the workers, (b) influence of favourable psychological conditions; (2) specific factors—(a) reduction in the proportion of absence, (b) intensification of work; (3) Two confirmations—(a) the gradual character of the increase in output, (b) the effect of workers' holidays in increasing output; (4) Effect on quality of work and steadiness of output—(a) quality of work, (b) stabilisation of output; (5) Variety of results according to the nature of the industrial operations; (6) Effect of methods of enumeration. pp. 175-210.

(3) *The International Trade Union Movement: Problems of Organisation*.—The promotion of unity; the international trade secretariats; the organisation of trade unions by industry. pp. 211-236.

(4) *Industrial Diseases: Analysis of Factory Inspection Reports, 1920-1922.—General Remarks—Germany—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony; Austria; Belgium; France; United States—New York State, Massachusetts; Switzerland; Statistics—Germany—Bavaria; Belgium; United States; Great Britain; Netherlands; Switzerland*. pp. 237-248.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

#### THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. VIII, No. 2. (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, BALTIMORE.)

Special Articles: (1) *Some of the Potential Public Health Hazards from the Use of Ethyl Gasoline*. By Frederick B. Flinn, A.B., Ph.D. (Assistant Professor of Physiology in Industrial Hygiene, Columbia University).—Procedure in animal experiments—chemicals, animals, method of examination; skin absorption tests—dosing of the animals; test experiment, summary of hazards from skin contact; fume hazard tests—through evaporation in a gas chamber, through natural evaporation; possible hazard from contact with tetraethyl lead—summary of experiments on five rabbits, summary of experiments on five guinea-pigs; control animals; general remarks; human observation; conclusions. pp. 51-66.

(2) *Four Cases of Poisoning by Mononitrochlorobenzene, and One by Acetanilide, occurring in a Chemical Works: With an Explanation of the Toxic Symptoms Produced*. By Arnold Renshaw, M.D. (London), D.P.H. (Manc. and Cantab.) (Honorary Pathologist, Ancoats Hospital, Manchester), and G. V. Ashcroft, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Manc.), (Resident Medical Officer, Ancoats Hospital, Manchester).—Clinical findings; investigation of the process; one case of acetanilide poisoning; preventive methods suggested—in Switzerland; conclusions. pp. 67-73.

(3) *Prophylaxis in Industrial Lead Poisoning*. By David McKail, M.D., D.P.H. (Glasgow). pp. 74-77.

(4) *The Organisation and Operation of an Industrial Health Department: A Description of the Work of the Department of Health of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company*. By Lloyd Noland, M.D. (Superintendent, Department of Health, and Chief Surgeon, Fairfield, Ala.).—Sanitary



division; medical division; dental division; hospital division; social science department; conclusion. pp. 78-86.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

**MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW—VOL. XXI, No. 3. (U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WASHINGTON.)**

*Special Articles:* (1) *Trade-Union Movement and Wages in Brazil.* By James A. Rowan, of de Janeiro.—Objects of Brazilian Labor Unions; labor movement in the various Brazilian cities; constitution and by-laws of the Uniao Auxiliadora Paulista—denominations, head-quarters, and objectives, admission to membership, classes of members, members' rights, duration of rights, duties of members, penalties, composition and election of the board, duties of the board, auditing committee; meetings, elections, general provisions; wages. pp. 1-11.

(2) *Changes in Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor, 1913 to 1925.* pp. 54-76.

(3) *Employment in Selected Industries in July, 1925.*—Comparison of employment in June and July 1925; comparison of employment in July, 1925 and July, 1924; per capita earnings; time and capacity operation; wage changes; indexes of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries. pp. 100-110.

(4) *Referendum on Missouri Workmen's Compensation Law.* By Lindley D. Clark, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. pp. 136-138.

(5) *Index Numbers of Building Construction and of Population in 130 Identical Cities, 1914 to 1924.* pp. 155-159.

(6) *The Crisis in the English Coal-Mining Industry.*—Causes of dispute; progress of the dispute; owners' position; miners' position; report of the court of inquiry; action of the Government; attitude toward the settlement. pp. 179-186.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

**THE LABOUR GAZETTE—VOL. XXVI, No. 1. (THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.)**

*Special Articles:* (1) *Labour Legislation in British Columbia at Recent Session.*—Male minimum wage act; old age pensions. pp. 17-19.

(2) *Progress of Joint Industrial Councils in Great Britain.* p. 22.

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(4) *Annual Review of Employment in Canada, 1925.*—Employment by provinces; employment by cities; employment by industries—manufacturing, logging, mining, communication, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade. pp. 36-44.

(5) *The Employment Situation at the Beginning of December, 1925, as reported by Employers to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.*—Employment by provinces; employment by cities; manufacturing industries; logging; mining; communication; transportation; construction and maintenance; services; trade. pp. 45-50.

(6) *Employment Office Reports for November, 1925.*—Maritime provinces; Quebec; Ontario; Manitoba; Saskatchewan; Alberta; British Columbia; movement of labour. pp. 50-54.

(7) *Hours of Work and Wages on American Farms.*—pp. 63-64.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

## Current Notes From Abroad

### INTERNATIONAL

The Executive Committee of the Textile Workers' International met at Zurich on 19 and 20 December last.

Mr. Tom Shaw, the International Secretary, submitted a report on the general situation of the textile industry, with particular reference to the conditions of the industry in Japan, China, India, Brazil and Mexico.

With a view to encouraging the efforts already made to include the largest possible number of textile workers within the International, it was decided that in the near future the International Secretary should make a tour in oversea countries.

It was unanimously decided to admit the organisation of American Textile Workers which had submitted a request for affiliation. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, February 15, 1926.)

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### UNITED KINGDOM

A campaign for the abolition of night baking in Great Britain was inaugurated on 24th January 1926, when the first of a series of public meetings was held at Stratford, London, under the joint auspices of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, and the Stratford Divisional Labour Party.

By a unanimous vote, the meeting adopted a resolution which, among other things, called for the ratification by the Government of the Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, February 1, 1926.)

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In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January resulted in an aggregate net increase of about £5,300 in the weekly fulltime wages of over 54,000 workpeople and in a reduction of £2,900 in the weekly wages of about 113,000 workpeople. In January 1925, the changes reported resulted in a net increase of £64,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 1,000,000 workpeople and in a net reduction of £7,700 in those of over 90,000 workpeople. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, February 1926.)

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The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during January, 1926, was 213 as compared with 266 in the previous month and with 210 in January, 1925. Fatal accidents to seamen numbered 95 in January, 1926, as compared with 56 in the previous month; comparable



figures for January, 1925, are not available. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, February 1926.)

The special Committee of the General Council of the Federation of Trade Unions in Great Britain has recently decided that, following the example of the American unions, an extensive campaign shall be conducted in favour of the organisation of women.

A preliminary conference is to be held at Manchester to lay down the general lines of the campaign and to organise local groups for recruitment work. At this Conference there will be represented not only all trade union organisations which include women as members, but also the women's unions which are in touch with the trade union movement. (From "Industrial and Labour Information", Geneva, February 15, 1926.)

According to the Agricultural Statistics for 1925 (Part I), which have been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the total number of workers returned as employed on agricultural holdings above one acre in extent in England and Wales on the 4th June, 1925, was 803,338. This is 3,125 less than in 1924, but 30,951 more than in 1923. The returns do not include the occupier or his wife, or domestic servants, but include members of the occupier's family (sons, daughters, etc.) working on the holding.

The following Table gives the totals for each of the last three years —

	1925	1924	1923
<i>Regular Workers.</i>			
Males :			
21 years old and over	441,944	441,491	426,925
Under 21 years old ..	137,469	140,772	138,898
Women and girls	59,940	62,276	59,477
<i>Casual Workers.</i>			
Males :			
21 years and over	90,870	88,533	79,099
Under 21 years old ..	23,878	26,461	24,990
Women and girls	49,237	46,930	42,998
Grand Total	803,338	806,463	772,387

(From "Ministry of Labour Gazette" London, February 1926.)

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has informed the International Labour Office that it will take into consideration all the proposals embodied in the Recommendation adopted by the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference (Geneva, 1924) concerning facilities for the utilisation of workers' spare time. In order to arrive speedily at practical decisions, the Government has issued an order,

published on 18th November 1925, for the appointment of a special committee to draw up definite proposals on the subject. (From "Industrial and Labour Information", Geneva, February 1, 1926.)

The Central Council of the General Confederation of French Production has decided to issue a protest against the prohibition of night work in bakeries, on the ground that it is an infringement of individual liberty. (From "Industrial and Labour Information", Geneva, February 1, 1926.)

There are 300,000 workmen reported idle in Poland out of a population of 900,000. Employers and Government are providing \$125,000 monthly to assist these unemployed parcelling it out in doles at the rate of from 20 cents to \$2 weekly. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, February 8, 1926.)

The introduction of a new Pensions Act for Manual and Non-Manual Workers has led to a general revival in the attempt to organise the non-manual workers in Belgium. The Labour Party and the Trade Union Centre have therefore taken the opportunity to address a joint manifesto to the non-manual workers, impressing upon them that the social question is one and the same for all workers, whether in factory or office, and that success in this sphere depends upon the strength and activity of their organisations. For the first time in the history of the country there has been a large attendance of non-manual workers at meetings and gatherings, and another very hopeful sign—a Committee of Action has been formed by the 7 biggest non-manual workers' unions. The Committee of Action which has been formed between the commercial, clerical and technical employees' unions, the Labour Party and the Trade Union Centre, has included the following demands on behalf of the non-manual workers in its programme : 1. The State to grant a gratuitous pension of Frs. 720. 2. A minimum pension to be fixed for all non-manual workers, irrespective of age. 3. A National pensions fund to be established, jointly controlled by the non-manual workers, the employers and the State. 4. Pensions to be allowed to men on attaining their 60th year, and to women on their 55th year. 5. Funds which already exist to be maintained. 6. The exact definition of the term "non-manual worker." (From "Press Reports of I. F. T. U." Amsterdam, February 18, 1926.)

The Trade Union Bill recently before the Italian Parliament imposes on trade unions, as one of the conditions of legal recognition, the duty of taking an active interest in questions of welfare training and education 'both moral and national'.

In the explanatory statement attached to the Bill, the Government says it considers that trade unions should gradually transform themselves into corporations which, under the control of the State, will carry out a



number of works of public utility, such as occupational education, assistance, moral, religious and national education, and perhaps also training in arts, crafts and occupations. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, February 1, 1926.)

The French Senate on 26th January 1926 adopted without discussion the Bill for the ratification of the White Lead Convention and the Bill for the amendment of Chapter IV of Part II of Book II of the Labour Code, relating to the use of white lead in painting, which were introduced by the Government some time ago and which had already been passed by the Chamber of Deputies. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, February 8, 1926.)

The East Prussian Branch of the German Union of Agricultural Workers has recently made an enquiry into the housing conditions of rural workers in East Prussia. Forty-four answers were received, mostly from large-scale farms, though one or two medium-sized farms were also included. The Union states that no sort of selection of farms on which conditions were assumed to be bad was made, but that, nevertheless, the results are very disquieting.

The number of workers' dwellings found to exist on the 44 farms was 1,012. Of these, 54 consisted of a single room, 629 of a single living room with stove and a single non-heated upper room, 257 of a living room and upper room and a separate kitchen, and 32 of two living rooms, a separate kitchen, and usually an upper room.

It follows that 67.5 per cent. of all the dwellings noted are such that the worker's family has to live, cook, and sleep in a single room; the upper room which is available is generally used for the keeping of supplies, and in winter would, in any case, be uninhabitable owing to the lack of means of heating. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, February 8, 1926.)

UNITED STATES

Employment and wages showed an upward trend in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware during December 1925 according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. The increase in employment in Pennsylvania amounted to 1 per cent., in New Jersey to 2 per cent. and in Delaware to 5 per cent. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, February 1, 1926.)

The strike of 500 broad silk workers of Henry Doherty Silk Company, Clifton, N. J., to establish 44-hour week instead of the present 48-hour week has been settled by a compromise agreement establishing 47-hour work week. Settlement of this strike restores peace in silk industry in Paterson, N. J., district following an agitation for 44-hour week which began on January 4, 1926. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, February 1, 1926.)

The average living cost between December 1924 and December 1925 increased 3.1 per cent. according to the U. S. Department of Labour. The increase since December 1917 is 77 per cent. and the decrease since end of living costs in December 1920 is 17.8 per cent. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, February 1, 1926.)

Cotton spinning was more active during December than any other month since April 1925 according to the U. S. Census Bureau. The average number of spindles operated during December 1925 was at 99.5 per cent. of capacity on single shift basis as compared with 96 per cent. on single shift capacity in November 1925, and 90.4 per cent. on single shift capacity in December 1924. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, February 1, 1926.)

A Committee representing 15 women's organizations in New York is urging passage of the 48-hour week bill, which last year failed of passage in the New York Assembly. The bill would affect approximately 311,537 women employed in manufacturing, 71,515 in trades, 1,212 elevator operators, 8,436 laundry operators, and 16,205 waitresses, according to the committee. The enactment of bill would mean:

1. Better physical and mental conditions for women workers, due to lessening of strain of too long hours.
2. Improvement in quality of work, less absenteeism, fewer industrial accidents and greater efficiency.
3. Same or higher earnings for women workers, as investigation has shown that wage-earners working on 48-hour weekly schedules receive higher wages for full-time than workers on full-time in establishments with long hours.
4. For industry, less material and time wasted, longer life of equipment and fewer repairs and increased production.
5. Steadier work for women instead of long periods of idleness followed by periods of too long hours resulting in overstrain and injury to health.
6. For industry, less labor turnover, which means lower cost of production, higher skill in workmanship, and greatly increased efficiency. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, February 8, 1926.)

In accordance with the mandate laid down by the American Federation of Labor "that 1926 be made an organizing year for wage earners" in all manufacturing centres of the United States, the representative of organized labor in Boston Mass., has elected a committee of 24 to bring in concrete plans for intensive organization campaign that is to be begun in Boston on or about March 1, 1926. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, February 8, 1926.)



The National Child Labour Committee of the United States recently issued, in connection with "Child Labour Day", a statement of holds to be reasonable minimum standards of protection for working children, which should be adopted and enforced by all the States. This statement is as follows:—

I. No child under fourteen to be employed at any gainful occupation except in domestic service or agriculture.

II. No child under sixteen to be employed:

(1) At any work known to be dangerous, injurious, or hazardous. Places and occupations known to be dangerous or hazardous for children under sixteen should be enumerated in the law; but authority should be delegated to some State board to extend the list.

(2) After 7 at night or before 6 in the morning.

(3) For more than 8 hours a day—or 6 days—or 48 hours a week.

(4) Unless the employer gets a work permit from the proper school official upon the following four conditions (except that no work permit should be required for work in domestic service or agriculture):

(a) A promise of employment, showing the exact nature of the work.

(b) Evidence that the child is of legal age for that specific employment.

(c) Evidence that the child has completed the 8th grade of the public school or its equivalent. If all other requirements are complied with, this should be waived during the time the public school of the district is not in session, a special vacation work permit being issued.

(d) A statement by a physician showing that he finds the child physically fit for that particular employment.

III. No child under eighteen to be employed at any occupation or in any place known and declared to be dangerous, injurious or hazardous for children under eighteen. Places and occupations known to be dangerous or hazardous for children under eighteen should be enumerated in the law; but authority should be delegated to some State board to extend the list. (From "Industrial and Labour Information", Geneva, February 8, 1926).

The death rate of industrial population of the United States in 1925 was 8.46 per 1,000. It was 8.48 per 1,000 for 1924. These figures cover 17,000,000 industrial policy holders and indicate slightly better health record in 1925 than ever before, states Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, February 8, 1926.)

Real wages as well as money wages of factory workers averaged more in December, 1925, than in any month on the department's calendar, according to the Commissioner of New York State Department of Labour. The earnings of all factory workers averaged \$29 in December, a little higher than in November. Men received \$32.70 in December, 1925, as compared with \$31.45 one year ago. Women's wages rose from \$17.45 to \$18.30 during same period. The major gains occurred in the metal,

working and building trades, and in clothing shops. Textiles, products and food products showed smaller increases, while chemicals were practically stationary. The Commissioner stated that the rise in earnings emphasizes improvement in business conditions shown by employment reports. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, February 8, 1926.)

OTHER COUNTRIES

The authorities in Foo-Chow (China) recently established a vocational school for the training of pupils belonging to the poorer classes in such trades as carpentry, lacquer-making, and the manufacture of furniture of rattan and bamboo. A sum of 20,000 dollars has been placed at the disposal of the institute, which will be able to accommodate 100 pupils. The period of training will be three years.

At Peking, a number of employers have recently organised, with the permission of the Government, a vocational training school at Lu Taso Yuan, outside Chienmen, Peking, for poor girls and women. Tuition and materials are supplied free of charge, and each pupil is to receive an allowance of from two to five dollars per month during the six months' period of training.

The students will be taught simple manufacturing processes. (From "Industrial and Labour Information", Geneva, February 1, 1926.)

During the month of November, 1925, the references to employment made by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 27,215, while the placements effected totalled 25,796. Of the latter, the placements in regular employment were 14,902 of men and 3,211 of women, a total of 18,113, and the placements in casual work were 7,683. Applications for work reported at the offices numbered 40,766 of which 30,995 were of men and 9,771 of women workers. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, January 1926.)

The time loss due to industrial disputes in December in Canada was less than during November, 1925, but greater than in December, 1924. There were in existence during the month seven disputes, involving 1,781 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 14,937 working days, as compared with 10 disputes in November involving 3,844 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 38,582 working days. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, January 1926.)

The New Zealand Government has issued a comparative statement of the relative levels of money or nominal wages in various occupations, compiled from data as to the award rates in the principal industrial districts.

The figures show an increase for all industrial groups of 56.6 per cent. from 1914 to 1925, the largest increase being 68.6 per cent. in shipping







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.	5. Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union. 6. Surat District Postmen's and Menials' Union. 7. Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Unions. 8. Kanara District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	Honorary Secretary— <i>S. G. Warty, M.A.</i> Assistant Secretaries— <i>Dhondu Tendulkar, Narayan Keshav Indap</i>
Ahmedabad	4. 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 and Firemen's Union. 6. The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	President— <i>Miss Anusua Sarabhai</i> Secretary— <i>Aulzari Lal Nanda.</i> Assistant Secretary— <i>Khamulal Kasantbhai Desai.</i>

TABLE II.—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and Date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of Principal Office-bearers.	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union—January 1926.	7,019	President— <i>N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.</i> Vice Presidents— 1. <i>R. S. Asavale.</i> 2. <i>F. J. Ginwalla.</i> 3. <i>S. K. Bole.</i> 4. <i>S. H. Jhabwalla.</i> Treasurers— 1. <i>Kanu Dwarkadas.</i> 2. <i>Syed Munawar.</i>	General Secretary— <i>R. R. Bakhale, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.</i>
	2	The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., 1897.	2,241	President— <i>C. W. A. Gidney, Bhusawal.</i> Vice President— <i>R. Freeman, Igatpuri.</i> Treasurer— <i>C. R. Ray, Kalyan.</i>	General Secretary— <i>E. Woodfall, 25-26, Dadoo Building, Marine Street Fort, Bombay.</i>
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union—April 1921.	11,597	President— <i>J. J. Athaide, B.A., LL. B.</i> Directors— 1. <i>Dr. Theodore Fernandes.</i> 2. <i>Rudolf Norona.</i> 3. <i>J. Xavier Gomes.</i> 4. <i>Joasinho Lacardo.</i>	Secretary— <i>S. A. Rebello, 149, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road, Bombay.</i>
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union—July 1920.	962	President— <i>Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer.</i> Vice President— <i>F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.</i>	Secretary— <i>S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.</i> Joint Secretary— <i>C. Bhukandas, Chargeman, B. B. &amp; C. I. Railway Workshop, Parel.</i> Assistants— 1. <i>M. Bhagwandas,</i> 2. <i>K. Rangarao, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road.</i>



TABLE B—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—Inam.	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	5	The ... Union—...	1311	President—J. ... Vice-President—...	Secretary—H. ... Assistant Secretary—V. P. ...
	6	The ... Workshop Union—March 1920.	395	President—F. I. ...	Secretary—H. ... Assistant Secretary—...
	7	The Clerks' Union—April 1918.	100	President—A. R. ... Vice-President—Samuel Judah, c/o Messrs. Graham and Co., Parsee Bazaar, Cate Street, Fort.	Joint Secretaries— I. Anant Padmanabh, C/o Messrs. Ramsey and Arnold, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or Ravta Building, Banam Hall Lane, Curugam. Z. S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
	8	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Chinchpokli Mandal)—December 1923.	179	President—D. A. Bhatwadekar, Hejib's Chawl, Junction of De Lisle and Arthur Roads, Chinchpokli, Bombay. Treasurer—Shankar Dhaku Kusgonkar.	Secretary—V. G. Sadvelkar.

TABLE B—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—Inam.	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	9	The Bombay Postmen's Union—...	1,172	President—F. J. ...	Secretary—K. ...
	10	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Chinchpokli Mandal)—...	618	President—...	Secretary—...
	11	The Bombay Currency Association—17th March 1923.	219	President—R. M. Duggar.	Secretary—...
	12	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Chinchpokli Mandal)—...	720	President—...	Secretary—...
	13	Bombay Postal Union—1907 (Formerly known as the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club).	1,000		
	14	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Ghorapdeo Mandal)—December 1923.	205	President—Shankar Kulkarni, Marwar.	Secretary—S. J. Khankar, near Ghorapdeo Temple, Bombay.

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



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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of member.	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	15	The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union—May 1921.	1,839	President—Motilal J. Mehta, Acting Assistant Auditor, Audit Office, G. I. P. Railway Office, Bombay. Treasurer—M. G. Gore, Shed No. 10, Wadi Bunder, Goods Depot, Bombay.	Secretary— I. M. N. Verkar, 2, S. C. Joshi, Advocate, office at Dadar Main Road, opposite Dadar Municipal Market
	16	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union*—July 1922.	259	President—F. J. Cinwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Alcock Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Assistant Secretary—W. S. Shete, Shete Building Elphinstone Road.
	17	The Bombay Government Peons' and Menials' Union—February 1926. Total Members, Bombay City ..	300 30,578	Do.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Alcock Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Ahmedabad	18	The Weavers' Union—February 1920.	4,000	President—Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—Gulzari Lal Nanda, Labour Union Office, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary—Khandubhai Kasanbhai Desai, Solicitor, Girdhurlal's House, Mandvini Pole, Ahmedabad.
	19	The Winders' Union—June 1920.	..	Do.	Do.
	20	The Throstle Union—February 1920.	6,320	Do.	Do.

\*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, Director and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad—contd.	21	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union—August, 1920	2,950	President—Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—Gulzari Lal Nanda, Labour Union Office, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary—Khandubhai Kasanbhai Desai, Solicitor, Girdhurlal's House, Mandvini Pole, Ahmedabad.
	22	The Drivers, Oilmen's and firemen's Union—September 1920.	500	Do. ..	Do.
	23	The Jobber's and Mukadam's Union. (March 1926).	1,000	Do. ..	Do.
	24	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employee's Association—February 1920.	5,000	President—V. J. Patel, Kharnasa, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Raipur, Ahmedabad.
	25	Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.  Total Members, Ahmedabad ..	228 19,998	President—N. M. Desai, B.A., LL.B., Raipur.	Secretary—D. S. Patel, Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
Sukkur	26	N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District)—September 1920.	2,324	..	Labour Organising Secretary—Pandit Kanwal Nabh, Sukkur. District Secretary—S. Umardin, N. W. Railway Union Office, Sukkur.
Karachi	27	N. W. Railway Union (Karachi District)—1920.	2,500	Radhakishen Mathrani.	A. A. S. Thanwardas.



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	28	The Press Workers' Union—February 1921.	110	President—J. J. Mathews, Foran, Mission Press, Poona Cantonment.	Secretary—T. G. T. Salgal, Yashwantrao Prasad, Poona. 2. N. R. Purohit, Courchankar Press, Poona City. 3. Krishnaji Shri-dhar Bande, Arsa-bhushan Press, Poona City. 4. D. S. Rajgopal, Govardhan Press, Poona City.
	29	Poona Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	356	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor, 'Kesari'	Secretary—N. V. Bhone, Poona.
	30	Poona District Postmen's and Menials' Union—1920.	203	President—G. K. Gadgil, Bar-at-Law, Poona.	General Secretary—V. N. Kelkar. Secretary—L. V. Jankar.
Broach	31	The Fine Counts Mill Labour Union—October 1923.	360	....	Secretary—D. V. Karso Nachjaram, Pleader, Broach.
	32	The Saraswati Mill Labour Union—October 1923.	360	....	Do.
	33	Broach District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	92	President—H. D. Thakore.	Secretary—K. J. Mishra.
Ahmednagar	34	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	280	....	Secretary—Chabukswar, Ahmednagar.
Belgaum	35	Belgaum Postal Union—1920.	80	....	Secretary—G. V. Limaye, Belgaum.
	36	Belgaum R. M. S. Union—1925.	*	*	*

\*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
Belgaum—contd.	37	Belgaum District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	43	President—B. K. Dalvi, M.L.C.	Secretary—R. S. Kadam.
Dharwar	38	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	170	President—V. N. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.	Secretary—R. M. Betpuri, Dharwar.
Jalgaon	39	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	139	President—H. V. Kulhatkar.	Secretary—H. V. Modak.
Nasik	40	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	346	President—Rao Sahel Gogate.	Secretary—R. T. Lale, Nasik.
	41	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	72	President—A. B. Kachavale.	Secretary—B. K. Panse.
Ratnagiri	42	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	260	....	Secretary—A. K. Murtuza, Ratnagiri.
Satara	43	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	260	President—R. V. Deshpande.	Secretary—T. K. Darye, Satara.
Surat	44	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	226	....	Secretary—B. N. Mistry, Surat.
	45	Surat District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	84	President—V. C. Jadhav.	Secretary—S. V. Vohra.
Baroda	46	Baroda Postal Union—1920.	172	President—C. M. Doctor.	Secretary—R. J. Shah, Baroda.
	47	Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924.	253	President—K. L. Kar.	....
	48	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	42	President—D. N. Chitre.	Secretary—B. B. Palekar.
Bhavnagar	49	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	75	....	Secretary—T. J. Parekh, Bhavnagar.



TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of Principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Director and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Rajkot	50	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	130		Secretary—H. K. Chhaya, Rajkot.
Karwar	51	Kanara District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	31	President—H. B. Kamat.	Secretary—L. V. Gaohat.
		Total Members, Rest of the Presidency ..	8,968		
		Total Members, Bombay Presidency ..	59,544		

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN FEBRUARY 1926

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<i>Textile Trades</i>						
1. The Aryodaya Cinning and Manufacturing Ltd., Co., Road, Anandnagar.	350	...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	Demand for dismissal of a new jobber.	The jobber was dismissed.
2. Premier Mills, P. G. Road, Bombay.	270	...	19 Feb.	23 Feb.	Demand for the continuance of the old rate.	Work resumed unconditionally.
3. Ahmedabad New Cotton and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	275	...	22 Feb.	23 Feb.	Dismissal of 4 Mukadams and the appointment of a head jobber.	Request not granted; wages were paid.
4. The Ahmednagar Cinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sarangpur Road, Ahmednagar.	600	...	27 Feb.	...	Objection to the supply of bad yarn.	...
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
5. The Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Bulk Oil Installation.	651	...	10 Feb.	22 Feb.	Demand for increase in daily rates of wages.	Work resumed unconditionally.



ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING FEBRUARY 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 1926	Feb 1926
	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Woolen Mills .. Others ..	48	27	28	30	..	..	1	1	75	56	76	57
Total ..	48	27	28	30	..	..	1	1	75	56	76	57
II Workshops— Engineering .. Railway .. Mint .. Others ..	1	1	20	31	..	..	3	1	21	32	21	32
Total ..	11	3	191	226	..	..	4	1	198	228	202	229
III Miscellaneous— Chemical Works .. Flour Mills .. Printing Presses .. Others ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Total ..	3	2	4	8	2	..	1	5	9	7	10	7
Total, All Factories ..	62	32	223	264	2	..	5	3	278	293	285	296

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 1926	Feb 1926
	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton ..	19	18	6	12	..	..	8	3	17	27	25	30
Total ..	19	18	6	12	..	..	8	3	17	27	25	30
II Miscellaneous— Match Factory .. Flour Mills .. Oil Mills .. Engineering .. Others ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
Total, All Factories ..	20	18	6	14	..	..	8	3	18	29	26	32

Explanations:— "Fatal" means causing the death of the injured persons without specification of period.  
"Serious" means causing absence from work for more than 20 days.  
"Minor" means causing absence from work for more than 48 hours and up to 20 days.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING FEBRUARY 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 1926	Feb 1926
	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926		
I Workshops— Highway and Port Trust .. Engineering ..	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5
Total ..	1	..	3	5	1	..	..	..	3	5	4	5
II Miscellaneous— ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
Total ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
Total, All Factories ..	2	..	3	6	1	..	..	..	4	5	5	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 1926	Feb 1926
	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	Jan 1926	Feb 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Others ..	7	11	8	8	..	..	1	1	14	18	15	19
Total ..	7	11	8	8	..	..	1	1	14	18	15	19
II Workshops— Railway .. Arms and Ammu- nition Works .. Others ..	2	5	18	15	..	..	3	1	17	19	20	20
Total ..	3	9	21	18	..	..	3	2	21	25	24	27
III Miscellaneous— Ginning and Pres- sing Factories .. Paint Works .. Others ..	..	..	6	4(a)	..	..	2	5	1	1	4	6
Total ..	1	..	7	6	..	..	3	5	1	3	7	11
Total, All Factories ..	11	20	36	32	..	..	3	9	4	38	50	57

Note.—For Explanations see previous page.  
(a) 4 persons affected by one accident.  
(b) 3 persons affected by one accident.



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

Count or Number	Month of January			10 months ended January		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5,248	6,625	8,002	61,296	57,145	52,406
Nos. 11 to 20	17,423	21,848	19,230	175,605	186,181	159,995
Nos. 21 to 30	11,626	14,043	13,283	119,755	133,409	112,946
Nos. 31 to 40	1,288	866	1,282	11,636	12,110	10,663
Above 40	337	834	674	2,469	4,862	4,182
Waste, etc.	12	10	82	164	106	451
Total	35,934	44,226	42,553	370,925	393,873	340,667

## BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	Month of January			10 months ended January		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	4,586	5,973	7,004	55,331	50,596	44,459
Nos. 11 to 20	11,628	15,408	12,147	124,207	128,108	91,950
Nos. 21 to 30	6,815	8,890	7,621	77,737	82,705	62,331
Nos. 31 to 40	640	608	617	6,436	6,883	4,598
Above 40	190	325	307	1,297	2,703	1,985
Waste, etc.	3	3	76	73	28	366
Total	23,862	31,207	27,772	265,081	271,623	205,669

## AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	Month of January			10 months ended January		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	200	202	326	1,548	2,045	2,593
Nos. 11 to 20	3,069	3,280	3,967	25,763	30,923	37,873
Nos. 21 to 30	3,606	4,124	4,329	28,973	38,509	38,971
Nos. 31 to 40	503	465	525	3,858	4,173	4,536
Above 40	97	129	301	810	1,378	1,578
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	7,475	8,200	9,448	60,953	77,028	85,551

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

Description	Month of January			10 months ended January		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	18,841	20,994	21,663	169,152	200,238	195,945
Khadi (a)	7,491	7,998	8,024	79,104	87,212	76,821
Chudders	131	170	216	1,637	1,587	2,033
Dhotis	13	20	20	159	160	207
Drills and jeans	78	116	97	994	1,492	1,471
Cambrics and lawns	23	6	57	146	99	483
Printers	653	858	900	9,479	10,067	9,691
Shirtings and long cloth	111	187	152	887	1,822	1,335
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,848	563	615	21,191	5,292	4,921
Tent cloth	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	26,577	29,304	30,077	271,192	290,788	276,960

## BOMBAY CITY

Description	Month of January			10 months ended January		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	9,588	11,672	11,163	112,673	114,568	106,106
Khadi (a)	5,556	5,760	4,998	64,323	67,606	52,262
Chudders	127	168	210	1,556	1,527	1,941
Dhotis	4	7	5	88	78	62
Drills and jeans	73	84	71	954	1,208	1,156
Cambrics and lawns	20	6	43	135	80	384
Printers	464	703	618	7,728	8,090	6,721
Shirtings and long cloth	68	108	109	547	728	802
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,166	284	338	14,427	2,324	2,022
Tent cloth	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15,368	17,697	16,490	179,929	185,067	161,911

\* As defined under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.  
(a) Included under 'other sorts' prior to April 1924.



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

AHMEDABAD

Description	Month of January			10 months ended January		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	340	402	402	4,315	2,967	987
Chudders	3,777	3,711	4,588	28,414	3,987	4,685
Dhotis	4	11	122	228	33,137	37,302
Drills and jeans	31	12	15	71	220	492
Cambrics and lawns	333	318	169	2,267	102	188
Printers	1,969	2,469	2,430	14,330	2,460	1,550
Shirtings and long cloth					19,115	18,521
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	153	130	232	1,602	1,794	2,819
Tent cloth	40	75	36	237	1,000	453
Other sorts	445	196	221	4,184	1,939	2,019
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,112</b>	<b>7,592</b>	<b>8,325</b>	<b>55,648</b>	<b>66,721</b>	<b>68,416</b>
Coloured piece-goods	1,110	1,501	2,195	7,112	11,055	15,555
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	2		1	7	7	10
Hosiery	9	13	14	71	82	143
Miscellaneous	5	31	26	40	235	268
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	3	1	14	9	8	89
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,241</b>	<b>9,138</b>	<b>10,575</b>	<b>62,887</b>	<b>78,108</b>	<b>84,481</b>

\* As defined under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.

(a) Included under 'other sorts' prior to April 1924.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Month	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	Housing	Cost of living
<b>1923</b>									
March	127	150	129	182	149	164	223	165	154
April	130	147	132	182	150	164	216	172	156
May	126	136	127	184	148	164	208	172	153
June	124	116	124	184	146	164	205	172	152
July	125	116	124	189	148	165	205	172	153
August	123	116	122	194	149	165	205	172	154
September	124	116	123	194	149	161	206	172	154
October	123	116	122	188	147	161	211	172	152
November	124	116	124	187	147	161	225	172	153
December	132	116	130	189	152	161	219	172	157
<b>1924</b>									
January	133	120	131	192	154	161	224	172	159
February	128	119	128	190	151	161	229	172	156
March	127	115	126	184	147	163	229	172	154
April	122	112	121	180	143	163	230	172	150
May	121	113	120	181	143	166	227	172	150
June	124	112	123	186	147	166	227	172	153
July	128	115	127	191	151	166	229	172	157
August	135	125	134	192	156	166	231	172	161
September	136	124	135	191	156	166	229	172	161
October	135	124	134	193	156	167	224	172	161
November	135	126	134	196	157	167	214	172	161
December	134	123	133	196	156	167	214	172	160
<b>1925</b>									
January	131	124	130	189	152	165	209	172	157
February	134	123	133	185	152	166	210	172	157
March	139	128	138	183	155	165	207	172	159
April	137	128	136	181	153	165	207	172	158
May	133	122	132	182	151	165	207	172	156
June	130	119	129	184	149	165	198	172	154
July	136	119	134	183	152	165	192	172	157
August	126	119	125	184	147	165	191	172	152
September	125	118	124	182	146	165	188	172	151
October	128	121	128	182	146	165	192	172	153
November	129	132	129	182	149	165	185	172	153
December	132	137	133	183	151	165	176	172	155
<b>1926</b>									
January	132	140	133	183	151	165	173	172	155
February	132	136	132	181	150	165	172	172	154
March	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	155



WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers					
			July 1914	Feb 1925	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	July 1914	Feb 1925	Jan 1926	Feb 1926		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
<b>Cereals—</b>												
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	6 10 8	6 6 10	6 4 11	100	142	137	134		
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	9 14 0	8 12 3	8 8 0	100	177	156	152		
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	85 0 0	75 0 0	70 0 0	100	189	167	156		
Do.	Jubbulpore	..	40 0 0	71 0 0	61 8 0	54 8 0	100	178	154	136		
Jowari	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 13 11	3 14 8	3 14 8	100	154	124	124		
Barley	..	..	3 4 6	5 1 3	4 10 6	4 8 10	100	155	142	139		
Bajri	Ghati	..	3 4 6	5 4 8	4 15 7	5 4 8	100	161	152	161		
	Index No.—Cereals						100	165	147	143		
<b>Pulses—</b>												
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	4 8 10	4 15 7	4 12 2	100	108	117	112		
Turdal	Cawnpore	..	5 10 5	5 13 1	6 12 4	6 14 1	100	103	120	122		
	Index No.—Pulses						100	106	119	117		
	Index No.—Food grains						100	152	141	137		
<b>Sugar—</b>												
Sugar	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	17 15 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	100	195	167	174		
Do.	Java, white	..	10 3 0	18 5 0	17 0 0	17 12 0	100	180	129	121		
Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3	11 9 0	10 3 3	9 8 5	100	147	148	148		
	Index No.—Sugar						100	174	148	148		
<b>Other Food—</b>												
Turmeric	Rajapuri	Maund	5 9 3	20 6 6	10 7 7	8 10 3	100	366	188	155		
Ghee	Deshi	..	45 11 5	85 11 5	81 6 10	80 0 0	100	188	178	175		
Salt	Bombay (black)	..	1 7 6	2 1 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	100	140	149	145		
	Index No.—Other food						100	231	172	158		
	Index No.—All Food						100	172	149	143		
<b>Oilseeds—</b>												
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	14 10 0	10 14 0	10 15 0	100	164	172	173		
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	..	8 0 0	11 6 0	10 8 0	11 1 0	100	142	131	138		
Poppy seed	..	..	10 14 0	14 8 0	13 4 0	13 0 0	100	133	122	130		
Groundnut	White	..	11 4 0	14 10 0	14 12 0	15 3 0	100	130	131	135		
	Index No.—Oilseeds						100	142	127	129		

<b>Textile Cotton</b>										
(a) Cotton, raw—										
Broach	Fully good	Candy	251 0 0	456 0 0	462 0 0	462 0 0	100	205	184	184
Coimra	Do.	..	222 0 0	456 0 0	..	..	100	..	..	..
Dharwar	Saw-ginned	..	230 0 0	444 0 0	..	..	100	217	..	..
Khandesh	Machine-ginned	..	205 0 0	407 0 0	..	..	100	206	..	..
Bengal	Do.	..	198 0 0	407 0 0	..	..	100	209	184	184
	Index No.—Cotton, raw						100	209	184	184
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Twist	40S	Lb.	0 12 9	1 11 0	1 3 6	1 4 6	100	212	153	161
Grey shirtings	Fari 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	12 10 0	10 12 0	10 4 0	100	213	181	173
White mulls	6,000	..	4 3 0	8 5 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	100	198	230	230
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	..	10 6 0	24 2 0	21 0 0	20 12 0	100	233	202	200
Long Cloth	Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 4 6	1 1 6	1 1 6	100	216	184	184
Chudders	54" x 6 yds.	..	0 9 6	1 3 3	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	203	168	168
	Index No.—Cotton manufactures						100	213	186	186
	Index No.—Textile—Cotton						100	211	186	184
<b>Other Textiles—</b>										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	8 4 3	7 2 0	6 13 8	100	160	138	133
Do.	Mathow Lori	..	2 15 1	5 0 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	100	111	160	160
	Index No.—Other Textiles						100	166	149	147
<b>Hides and Skins—</b>										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 14 4	1 10 2	1 13 9	100	164	141	161
Do. Buffalo	Do.	..	1 1 3	1 1 0	1 1 4	0 15 5	100	99	100	89
Skins, Goat	Do.	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 12 4	2 9 9	100	180	224	209
	Index No.—Hides and Skins						100	148	155	155
<b>Metals—</b>										
Copper braziers	..	Cwt.	60 8 0	66 8 0	59 0 0	60 0 0	100	110	98	99
Iron bars	..	..	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	100	175	175	175
Steel hoops	..	..	7 12 0	11 10 0	10 12 0	10 4 0	100	150	139	132
Galvanised sheets	..	..	9 0 0	15 0 0	14 4 0	14 6 0	100	167	158	160
Tin plates	..	Box	8 12 0	18 8 0	16 0 0	17 0 0	100	211	183	194
	Index No.—Metals						100	165	151	151
<b>Other raw and manufactured articles—</b>										
Coal	Bengal, 1st Class Jheria	Ton	14 12 0	23 10 0	21 14 0	21 10 0	100	160	148	147
Do.	Imported	..	19 11 6	23 4 1	25 0 4	21 9 6	100	178	177	170
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	7 8 6	7 7 0	7 7 0	100	172	170	170
Do.	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	100	185	185	185
	Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles.						100	159	158	158
	Index No.—Food						100	172	149	143
	Index No.—Non-food						100	174	158	158
	General Index No.						100	171	155	155



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WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index Numbers			
			July 1914	Feb 1925	Jan 1926	Feb 1926	July 1914	Feb 1925	Jan 1926	Feb 1926
<i>Cereals—</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy.	39 0 0	59 4 0	59 12 0	59 4 0	100	152	153	152
Wheat, white	5 % barley, 3 % dirt, 30 % red.	"	31 8 0	55 8 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	100	176	159	159
" red	5 % barley, 3 % dirt, 92 % red.	"	31 4 0	54 8 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	100	174	157	157
" white	2 % barley, 14 % dirt	"	32 8 0	57 2 0	51 8 0	51 8 0	100	176	158	158
" red	2 % barley, 12 % dirt	"	32 4 0	56 2 0	50 8 0	50 8 0	100	174	157	157
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	37 4 0	44 0 0	42 8 0	100	146	173	167
Barley	3 % dirt	"	26 8 0	39 12 0	32 0 0	32 8 0	100	150	121	123
Index No.—Cereals			....	....	....	....	100	164	154	153
<i>Pulses—</i>										
Gram	1 % dirt	Candy	29 8 0	33 12 0	40 8 0	41 0 0	100	114	137	139
<i>Sugar—</i>										
Sugar	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	16 15 0	15 10 0	15 14 0	100	186	171	174
"	" brown	"	8 1 6	....	14 12 0	....	100	..	182	..
Index No.—Sugar			....	....	....	....	100	186	177	174
<i>Other food—</i>										
Salt		Pengal Maund.	2 2 0	1 10 6	1 11 0	1 10 6	100	78	79	78
<i>Oilseeds—</i>										
Cotton seed	3 % admixture	Maund.	2 11 3	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	100	139	129	129
Rapeseed	Black 9 % admixture	Candy.	51 0 0	86 0 0	70 0 0	88 0 0	100	139	137	142
Gingelly		"	62 0 0	..	84 0 0	..	100	..	135	..
Index No.—Oilseeds			....	....	....	....	100	139	134	136
<i>Textiles—</i>										
Jute bags	B. Twills	100 bags.	38 4 0	69 0 0	66 0 0	64 0 0	100	180	173	167

<i>Textiles—Cotton—</i>										
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund.	20 4 0	44 2 0	30 4 0	30 0 0	100	218	149	151
(b) Cotton manufactures	Pepperill	Piece.	10 3 6	22 4 0	18 12 0	20 0 0	100	218	183	196
Drills	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	27 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	100	267	207	207
Shirtings	40s Grey (Plough)	Lb.	0 12 2	....	....	....	100	..	..	..
Yarns			....	....	....	....	100	243	195	202
Index No.—Cotton manufactures			....	....	....	....	100	234	180	185
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton			....	....	....	....	100	234	180	185
<i>Other Textiles—Wool</i>	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	48 0 0	40 0 0	41 0 0	100	171	143	146
<i>Hides—</i>										
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	20 8 0	15 0 0	13 8 0	100	96	71	64
" "	Punjab	"	21 4 0	20 8 0	15 0 0	13 8 0	100	96	71	64
Index No.—Hides			....	....	....	....	100	96	71	64
<i>Metals—</i>										
Copper Braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	67 0 0	63 0 0	61 0 0	100	111	104	101
Steel Bars		"	3 14 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	100	168	168	161
" Plates		"	4 6 0	7 6 0	6 14 0	6 2 0	100	169	157	140
Index No.—Metals			....	....	....	....	100	149	143	134
<i>Other raw and manufactured articles—</i>										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	23 0 0	21 8 0	21 8 0	100	144	134	134
Kerosene	Chester Brand	Case.	5 2 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	100	183	183	183
"	Elephant "	2 Tins.	4 7 0	7 6 6	7 5 0	7 5 0	100	167	165	165
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles			....	....	....	....	100	165	161	161
Index No.—Food			....	....	....	....	100	153	150	146
Index No.—Non-food			....	....	....	....	100	168	144	143
General Index No.			....	....	....	....	100	160	147	145



WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other food	Index No. food	Oil-seeds	Raw cotton	Cotton manufactures	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Index No. non-food	General Index No.
1923														
December ..	125	91	243	375	194	141	286	229	187	146	167	162	185	188
1924														
January ..	127	92	244	340	188	138	273	236	182	157	166	160	189	188
February ..	125	88	236	348	187	136	248	234	173	158	166	160	188	188
March ..	122	84	220	263	165	129	244	238	235	140	171	160	190	188
April ..	122	84	217	279	167	127	258	237	229	146	149	169	190	181
May ..	125	88	212	293	171	131	258	236	191	149	169	166	187	181
June ..	131	92	213	260	174	137	259	236	201	149	168	166	187	181
July ..	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	170	158	190	185
August ..	146	97	198	262	173	146	260	235	203	150	170	166	189	184
September ..	142	95	197	250	168	148	260	232	181	145	169	167	190	184
October ..	141	95	196	263	170	154	260	232	178	156	167	161	188	181
November ..	138	95	187	283	171	147	234	221	160	157	167	160	181	181
December ..	139	95	167	256	162	143	209	219	168	210	165	168	179	176
1925														
January ..	153	102	174	267	173	143	210	216	168	118	165	159	172	173
February ..	165	106	174	231	172	142	209	213	166	148	163	159	174	173
March ..	154	99	175	219	164	136	209	212	160	145	162	166	174	171
April ..	149	104	177	193	157	137	199	211	158	146	160	159	169	165
May ..	149	104	179	176	155	144	190	209	144	142	157	157	170	164
June ..	141	102	160	181	148	142	187	215	143	153	163	155	163	160
July ..	141	102	159	184	148	140	190	208	144	142	157	157	167	164
August ..	146	100	158	183	149	140	184	206	155	139	153	155	163	160
September ..	143	104	159	176	146	136	184	205	155	141	153	159	167	160
October ..	147	111	151	178	149	130	184	203	153	151	154	159	164	157
November ..	153	128	161	175	155	133	184	195	152	155	153	159	163	158
December ..	149	122	148	168	149	129	184	191	148	149	150	155	162	160
1926														
January ..	147	119	148	172	149	127	184	186	149	155	151	158	158	155
February ..	143	117	148	158	143	129	184	186	147	153	152	153	158	152

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Italy (Rome)	Belgium	Norway	Switzerland	South Africa	France (Paris)	U. S. of America
Items included in the index	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent	Food, rent, fuel, light, clothing, etc.	Food, fuel, light, rent, household utensils and furnishing	Food and rent	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heat, light, rent and miscel-	Food, clothing, light, fuel and household utensils	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, tax, etc.	Food, heating and lighting	Food, fuel, light and rent	(f)	Food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent and miscellaneous items
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100	(c) 100	100	(e) 100	100	100	(g) 100
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	(d) 108	99	..	(d) 117	119	103	..	105
1916 ..	108	148	102	115	117	116	..	146	140	106	..	118
1917 ..	118	180	130	116	128	146	..	190	180	114	..	142
1918 ..	149	203	146	118	144	197	..	253	229	118	..	174
1919 ..	186	208	155	132	157	205	..	275	261	126	238	177
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	453	302	253	155	..	217
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	379	302	209	133	..	..
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	..	429	366	(d) 249	158	(f) 135	..	..
1923 ..	153	169	146	..	..	(h) 487	429	..	166	170	..	..
1924 May	150	171	143	..	..	518	485	..	166	134	..	..
.. June	153	169	143	149	..	518	492	251	168	133	366	169
.. July	157	170	144	..	..	512	493	..	169	132	..	..
.. August	161	171	145	..	160	511	498	..	166	132	..	..
.. September	161	173	146	148	..	516	503	260	167	132	367	171
.. October	161	176	146	..	..	546	513	..	169	133	..	..
.. November	161	180	147	..	..	562	520	..	170	134	..	..
.. December	160	181	147	148	..	573	521	269	170	133	377	173
1925 January	157	180	149	..	..	580	521	..	170	133	..	..
.. February	157	179	150	..	161	592	517	..	170	133	..	..
.. March	159	179	148	150	..	602	511	271	170	133	386	..
.. April	158	175	147	..	..	600	506	..	168	134	..	..
.. May	156	173	146	..	..	591	502	..	167	134	..	..
.. June	154	172	146	153	..	596	505	261	169	134	390	174
.. July	157	173	146	..	..	598	509	..	169	133	..	..
.. August	152	173	149	..	..	610	517	..	169	132	..	..
.. September	151	174	149	155	163	624	525	248	167	132	401	..
.. October	153	176	149	..	..	643	533	..	165	132	..	..
.. November	153	176	152	..	..	643	533	..	165	131	..	..
.. December	155	177	154	..	..	640	534	234	165	131	4.1	..
1926 January	155	175	155	..	..	..	527	..	..	..	..	..
.. February	154	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) From 1914 to 1922 figures relate to second quarter. (b) First half of 1914. (c) April 1914. (d) From 1915 to 1922 June figures are given. (e) June 1914 = 100. (f) Expenditure of a family of four persons. (g) Average 1913 is the base. (h) The figures for Italy from July 1923 are for Milan. (i) Revised series from March 1922. (k) Revised figures. (l) Figures from 1915 to refer to August.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	India (Bombay) (b)	Japan	China (Shanghai)	Java (Batavia)	Australia	Egypt (Cairo)	United Kingdom (c)	France	Netherlands (d)	Denmark (e)	Sweden	Canada (f)	United States of America (g)
No. of articles	43	56	151	51	92	34	150	45	48	31	47	236	325
1913 Average	100	100	(d) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100
1914	100	106	106	106	106	100	102	102	105	(e) 159	116	108	98
1915	97	117	117	117	117	102	140	145	145	233	145	129	101
1916	148	148	148	148	148	124	188	222	222	341	185	131	127
1917	236	196	196	196	196	153	262	286	286	345	244	179	177
1918	222	239	239	239	239	178	339	392	392	345	339	209	206
1919	216	260	260	260	260	228	556	597	597	322	330	209	206
1920	193	210	210	210	210	228	307	310	310	(e) 377	347	244	226
1921 December	175	183	183	183	183	155	168	168	168	155	172	151	140
1922	175	183	183	183	183	155	168	168	168	155	172	151	140
1923	188	211	211	211	211	182	137	137	137	244	150	153	156
1924 February	188	208	208	208	208	180	135	135	135	260	153	157	152
March	181	206	206	206	206	175	136	136	136	266	154	154	150
April	184	207	207	207	207	174	134	134	134	267	156	151	148
May	181	205	205	205	205	173	135	135	135	263	151	151	147
June	185	200	200	200	200	171	132	132	132	263	151	151	147
July	184	195	195	195	195	171	132	132	132	264	149	152	145
August	184	200	200	200	200	169	143	143	143	271	148	153	147
September	181	207	207	207	207	170	148	148	148	274	152	157	150
October	181	213	213	213	213	171	156	156	156	275	154	154	149
November	176	214	214	214	214	171	158	158	158	277	162	157	152
December	176	214	214	214	214	171	158	158	158	277	162	157	152
1925 January	173	214	214	214	214	171	157	157	157	278	163	161	157
February	173	210	210	210	210	170	161	161	161	279	164	165	160
March	171	204	204	204	204	168	155	155	155	281	164	165	161
April	165	202	202	202	202	166	154	154	154	276	164	164	161
May	164	199	199	199	199	167	151	151	151	267	160	157	156
June	160	200	200	200	200	170	150	150	150	260	158	159	155
July	158	199	199	199	199	170	151	151	151	258	159	159	157
August	160	200	200	200	200	170	151	151	151	245	160	158	160
September	157	201	201	201	201	170	151	151	151	245	154	160	160
October	158	200	200	200	200	170	151	151	151	231	151	157	160
November	160	197	197	197	197	171	151	151	151	221	148	157	158
December	155	194	194	194	194	153	145	145	145	217	155	161	158
1926 January	155	194	194	194	194	153	145	145	145	217	155	161	158
February	152	194	194	194	194	153	145	145	145	217	155	161	158
March	152	194	194	194	194	153	145	145	145	217	155	161	158

\* 1913-1914 = 100. (a) Average. (b) Revised figures. (c) The figures from 1915-1920 are for December. (d) February 1913 = 100. (e) Board of Trade. (f) Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (g) Bureau of Labour.

RETAIL FOOD INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India	United Kingdom	Canada	South Africa	Australia	United States of America	France (b)	Italy	Belgium	Denmark	Sweden (c)	Netherlands (d)	Switzerland		
No. of articles	17	20	29	11	46	43	13	9	..	37	27	51	..		
No. of stations	Bombay	630	60	9	30	51	Paris	Rome	59	20	Amsterdam	30	44	100	2
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	(e) 100	(d) ..	100	100(a)	100	100	100	100
1915	105	132	105	107	131	112	98	95	..	..	114	114	124	128	119
1916	105	161	114	116	130	119	109	129	..	..	117	160	142	146	141
1917	114	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	..	..	146	214	181	166	179
1918	142	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	..	..	175	279	268	187	222
1919	187	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	..	..	196	289	310	212	250
1920	188	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	..	..	982	210	319	297	339
1921	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	..	..	100	1,278	180(e)	295	232
1922	166	180	138	116	148	144	139	297	..	..	87	1,105	140	233	179
1923	148	162	137	116	164	142	144	321	..	..	(f) 496	105	968	140	218
1924 June	147	160	133	120	149	150	139	370	..	..	518	120	1,004	136	240
July	151	162	134	117	149	149	140	360	..	..	508	124	1,016	138	248
August	156	164	137	117	147	146	141	366	..	..	507	125	1,088	146	257
September	156	166	139	117	146	145	144	374	..	..	514	127	1,089	155	261
October	156	179	139	120	147	146	146	383	..	..	543	135	1,120	150	264
November	156	180	142	121	148	150	147	396	..	..	567	140	1,127	150	269
December	156	180	142	121	148	150	149	404	..	..	579	140	1,129	150	274
1925 January	152	178	145	120	148	147	151	408	..	..	590	141	1,100	150	277
February	152	176	147	120	149	146	148	410	..	..	610	139	1,089	155	283
March	155	176	148	121	151	150	148	415	..	..	624	136	1,119	151	284
April	153	170	142	124	152	150	148	409	..	..	620	130	1,099	150	276
May	151	167	141	123	154	150	149	418	..	..	599	125	1,059	150	265
June	149	166	141	122	155	149	152	422	..	..	598	131	1,062	149	265
July	152	167	141	120	156	151	159	421	..	..	602	135	1,107	152	266
August	147	168	146	119	156	152	158	423	..	..	621	137	1,182	151	264
September	146	170	146	118	156	153	156	431	..	..	643	141	1,149	148	241
October	148	172	147	118	157	155	158	433	..	..	1,129	148	1,129	148	238
November	149	172	151	117	156	156	164	444	..	..	1,130	148	1,130	148	223
December	151	174	161	116	156	154	163	460	..	..	1,108	148	1,108	148	221
1926 January	151	171	157	116	154	154	163	460	..	..	1,108	148	1,108	148	221
February	150	168	157	116	153	153	163	460	..	..	1,108	148	1,108	148	221
March	151	168	157	116	153	153	163	460	..	..	1,108	148	1,108	148	221

(a) Average for the year 1914. (b) Includes fuel and lighting. (c) January to June 1914. (d) Revised series—1921 = 100. (e) Figures from 1914 to 1921 are annual averages. (f) The figures for Italy from July 1923 are for Milan.



RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN JANUARY 1926 AND FEBRUARY 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
		Jan. 1926	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1926	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1926
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Cereals—</i>											
Rice .. ..	Maund ..	7 6 3 <i>132</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	8 13 10 <i>154</i>	7 6 3 <i>132</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 0 4 <i>152</i>	8 13 10 <i>154</i>
Wheat .. ..	.. ..	7 7 9 <i>134</i>	7 4 4 <i>123</i>	8 0 0 <i>170</i>	7 6 6 <i>143</i>	7 13 6 <i>146</i>	7 8 11 <i>135</i>	7 0 6 <i>167</i>	8 0 0 <i>170</i>	7 4 1 <i>141</i>	7 13 6 <i>146</i>
Jowari .. ..	.. ..	5 6 8 <i>124</i>	4 13 7 <i>133</i>	5 0 0 <i>131</i>	3 9 3 <i>125</i>	5 7 1 <i>159</i>	5 6 8 <i>124</i>	4 15 5 <i>137</i>	5 0 0 <i>131</i>	3 9 10 <i>126</i>	5 7 1 <i>159</i>
Bajri .. ..	.. ..	5 9 9 <i>130</i>	5 1 3 <i>121</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	4 0 3 <i>114</i>	5 13 1 <i>142</i>	5 9 9 <i>130</i>	5 8 9 <i>131</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	4 2 6 <i>118</i>	5 13 1 <i>142</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals .. ..</i>		<i>130</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>150</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram .. ..	Maund ..	6 4 0 <i>145</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	6 2 6 <i>154</i>	5 9 6 <i>130</i>	5 3 6 <i>107</i>	6 0 0 <i>139</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	6 2 6 <i>154</i>	5 6 9 <i>126</i>	5 3 6 <i>107</i>
Turdal .. ..	.. ..	7 7 3 <i>128</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 1 4 <i>138</i>	7 5 2 <i>111</i>	7 7 3 <i>128</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 12 3 <i>133</i>	7 8 2 <i>114</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses .. ..</i>		<i>137</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>111</i>

LABOUR GAZETTE

MAR., 1926

<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined) ..	Maund ..	13 11 1 <i>180</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	12 8 9 <i>139</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	12 0 6 <i>129</i>	13 11 1 <i>180</i>	11 13 8 <i>163</i>	13 0 2 <i>145</i>	11 5 4 <i>133</i>	11 9 6 <i>124</i>
Jagri (gul) .. ..	.. ..	14 4 7 <i>167</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	13 5 4 <i>172</i>	12 0 6 <i>171</i>	14 4 7 <i>167</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	12 12 10 <i>165</i>	11 9 6 <i>165</i>
Tea .. ..	Lb. ..	0 14 11 <i>191</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 2 11 <i>230</i>	0 15 2 <i>194</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 2 11 <i>230</i>
Salt .. ..	Maund ..	3 3 6 <i>151</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 1 8 <i>140</i>	2 15 5 <i>158</i>	3 6 7 <i>160</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 3 4 <i>144</i>	2 15 5 <i>158</i>
Beef .. ..	Seer ..	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton .. ..	.. ..	0 13 0 <i>195</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>	0 12 8 <i>190</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>
Milk .. ..	Maund ..	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 14 3 <i>200</i>	8 0 0 <i>160</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 5 0 <i>187</i>	8 0 0 <i>160</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee .. ..	.. ..	97 0 5 <i>191</i>	80 0 0 <i>187</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	84 3 4 <i>163</i>	99 6 6 <i>196</i>	80 0 0 <i>187</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	84 3 4 <i>163</i>
Potatoes .. ..	.. ..	8 5 4 <i>186</i>	5 2 7 <i>95</i>	6 2 6 <i>162</i>	5 8 3 <i>138</i>	6 7 8 <i>192</i>	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	5 0 0 <i>92</i>	6 2 6 <i>162</i>	6 2 6 <i>154</i>	6 0 3 <i>179</i>
Onions .. ..	.. ..	4 12 2 <i>307</i>	4 7 1 <i>244</i>	4 0 0 <i>200</i>	4 3 4 <i>168</i>	2 10 1 <i>131</i>	4 12 2 <i>307</i>	4 8 1 <i>248</i>	4 0 0 <i>200</i>	4 0 0 <i>160</i>	2 12 2 <i>138</i>
Cocanutoil .. ..	.. ..	29 2 8 <i>115</i>	29 1 5 <i>118</i>	35 8 11 <i>178</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>	28 9 2 <i>113</i>	26 10 8 <i>108</i>	35 8 11 <i>178</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food .. ..</i>		<i>185</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>153</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted) .. ..</i>		<i>166</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>147</i>

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LABOUR GAZETTE

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