

## THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1923

(See Chart No. 2.)

In the monsoon charts the green lines give the approximate dates of the normal annual setting in and withdrawal of the monsoon and are based on information supplied by the Director General of Observatories, Simla. Excess means more than 120 per cent. of the normal. The normal for divisions is the mean of normals of reporting stations excluding hill stations.

'Normal' in the charts is a variation from 80 to 120 per cent. of the true normal, 'fair' 40 to 79 per cent. of this normal, and 'scanty' is less than 40 per cent. The whiter the statement, the more the satisfactory nature of the monsoon; the redder it is, the worse the monsoon. The rainfall in other provinces also has been shown, as these (e.g., the United Provinces which exports to us bajri and jowari for our millworkers) have an influence in the long run on future price levels of food.

In Sind, the monsoon scarcely counts; it is the level of the Indus that does. The rise of the river up till the end of September is shown in the charts; after this date the rise is of little material importance. The table below shows the rainfall up to 29th October 1923, in Bombay, the Deccan (Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Poona), Gujerat (Surat and Ahmedabad) and in Kathiawar (Rajkot and Bhavnagar).

Station.	Rainfall in inches.	Departure from normal.	Station.	Rainfall in inches.	Departure from normal.
	(1st June to 29th Oct.)			(1st June to 29th Oct.)	
Bombay ..	77.49	+ 8.52	Surat ..	25.95	- 14.26
Ahmednagar ..	17.47	- 1.95	Ahmedabad ..	13.48	- 14.47
Sholapur ..	20.56	- 4.42	Rajkot ..	10.32	- 15.01
Bijapur ..	9.39	- 7.68	Bhavnagar ..	17.55	- 2.56
Poona ..	16.74	- 7.23			



## THE MONTH IN BRIEF

### Employment

#### THE COTTON INDUSTRY—BOMBAY

DURING the month ended 12th November 1923, the supply of labour in the Presidency was generally plentiful. In Bombay City and Island, 9 mills only out of a total of 40 reporting mills reported a slight deficiency in the supply of labour. The average absenteeism in 40 representative mills in Bombay, for which reports have been received, showed a slight increase over the figures of the previous month. The average absenteeism was 15.31 per cent. during the month ended 12th November as compared with 14.53 per cent. in the previous month, and 12.53 per cent. two months ago. Sixteen out of the total reporting mills reported an increase of absenteeism, and this was stated to be due to the *Diwali* holidays during the month. Absenteeism was reported to be highest in spinning departments and lowest in weaving departments, during the month under review. After the monthly pay day, absenteeism rose from 11.89 per cent. to 18.03 per cent. This increase was lower than that in the preceding month when absenteeism rose from 12.88 per cent. to 23.35 per cent. for the same period. One Bombay mill has issued a notice to the effect that it will close down on December 15th.

#### AHMEDABAD

In Ahmedabad, the supply of labour was, as in the last month, reported to be equal to the demand during the month under review. Detailed reports of absenteeism have been received from representative mills in this centre. These reports showed an average absenteeism of 7.58 per cent. during the month as compared with 8.81 per cent. last month. The highest absenteeism was reported to be in spinning departments. Two mills in this centre have

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recently closed some departments owing to trade depression.

#### SHOLAPUR

In Sholapur, the supply of labour was adequate but absenteeism showed an increase in the month under review, due to the holidays during the month. The average absenteeism was 15.33 per cent. in the present month as compared with 12.79 per cent. last month and 13.64 two months ago, and was lowest in weaving departments. Absenteeism rose from 12.88 per cent. before the pay day to 18.35 per cent. after the last pay day which was on the 18th of October in most mills.

#### BROACH

In Broach, the supply of labour was adequate in two of the reporting mills; in the remainder it was insufficient. Absenteeism showed a slight improvement as compared with the preceding month, the figures being 8.1 per cent. in the present month as compared with 9.18 per cent. last month and 19.57 per cent. two months ago.

#### SURAT

In Surat, the supply of labour was normal in the month under review. Absenteeism, however, showed an increase as compared with last month, the figures being 14.5 per cent. in the present month as compared with 12.09 per cent. in the preceding month.

#### THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY—BOMBAY

In the engineering industry in Bombay, the supply of labour was quite equal to the demand. The average absenteeism in representative engineering workshops (based on the returns from three large workshops) showed a decrease, the figures being 15.03 per cent. in the month under review as compared with 15.73 per cent. last month and 12.25 per cent. two months ago.



Nov., 1923

On the Marine Lines and Colaba Reclamations of the Development Directorate, the average absenteeism was 5.0 per cent., the same as in the preceding month, but considerably less than the figure of 8.0 per cent. two months ago. On the construction of *chauls* (tenements) at Naigaum and DeLisle Road, absenteeism increased to 4 per cent. as compared with 3 per cent. in the previous month. At Worli, on the construction of *chauls* in connexion with the Development Directorate, absenteeism showed an increase to 9 per cent. as compared with 8 per cent. last month and 5 per cent. two months ago. The supply of unskilled labour employed for loading, removing, storing and unloading cargo in the docks by the Bombay Port Trust was more than equal to the demand. The percentage of absenteeism was 18.5 in the month under review, as compared with 11.49 last month and 6.8 two months ago. The increase in absenteeism in the present month was due to the holidays in the month and to labourers returning to their villages. In the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust, the supply of labour was plentiful, but a slight increase in absenteeism was recorded. The percentage of absenteeism was 10.76, as compared with 10.65 last month and 9.8 two months ago.

#### KARACHI

In Karachi, the supply of all types of labour was plentiful. The average absenteeism, based on the attendance of monthly paid workers employed in the Engineering Workshop of the Karachi Port Trust, recorded no change, it being 5 per cent., the level of the preceding month.

#### The Cost of Living

In October 1923, the cost of living, as described elsewhere in the *Labour Gazette*, fell by more than one per cent. as compared with the preceding month. The average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the cost of living index for the City and Island of Bombay (100 represents the level of July 1914) was 152 for all articles and 147 for food articles only. There was a fall of 6 per cent. as compared with this time last year and a fall of 21 per cent. below the high water mark (October 1920).

#### The Wholesale Index Number

In October 1923, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay rose by more than one per cent. as compared with the previous month. The general level is now 79 per cent. above the pre-war level. The movements by groups will be found on page 14 in the article on wholesale prices in October. A new item 'imported coal' has been added and the previous figures have been accordingly revised. The number of articles included in the index number is now 41. The fluctuations in the prices of foods, non-foods and all articles will be seen in the following table:—

	Increase per cent. over July 1914.				
	June 1923.	July 1923.	August 1923.	September 1923.	October 1923.
Foods ..	79	78	76	82	86
Non-foods ..	76	73	71	74	75
All articles ..	77	75	73	77	79

#### Cotton Mill Production

Cotton mill production in September 1923, as compared with the corresponding month of the two previous years, is shown in the table below. The salient features are that, during September, production of yarn in Bombay declined as compared with the two previous years, while in Ahmedabad there was a small improvement over the preceding year. In regard to woven goods, there was a considerable increase in the production both in Bombay and Ahmedabad, as compared with the preceding year.

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun.			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced.		
	September.			September.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
Bombay Island ..	30	29	25	19	17	19
Ahmedabad ..	8	7	8	8	5	9
Other centres ..	4	5	4	3	2	3
Total Presidency ..	42	41	37	30	24	31

The Bombay Millowners' Association quotations at the end of October 1922 and September and October 1923 are as follows:—

	Net rate per lb. in ounces.		
	October 1922.	September 1923.	October 1923.
Longcloth ..	24	20	21
T. Cloth ..	21	19	19
Chaddar ..	22	19	19

#### Industrial Disputes

There were 8 industrial disputes in progress during October 1923, all of which began in the month. The number of disputes was the same as in the previous month, and the number of workpeople involved was 9,481 as compared with 9,112 in the preceding month and 9,817 in October 1922. The aggregate duration of all disputes during October 1923, was about 36,200 working days as compared with 55,934 in September 1923, and 62,372 in October 1922.

#### The Outlook

##### IMPORTANT CHANGES.

The outstanding feature of the last few weeks has been the rapid rise in the price of raw cotton. This is causing considerable uneasiness in the cotton mill industry. It is stated that the Bombay Millowners' Association may have to consider the advisability of working short time in their mills to reduce the price of raw cotton if prices do not fall. At the moment, however, signs are not wanting of a return to more normal times in the cotton mill industry. Stocks of yarn and cloth, at the beginning of the present month, show considerable improvements as compared with last month. Stocks of unsold yarn held in Bombay mills show an appreciable reduction as compared with the preceding month and may now be said to be practically normal. Stocks of unsold cloth, although not yet normal, have decreased, and there is little anxiety in the industry regarding these. The situation in Ahmedabad mills has also improved and mills in this centre are reported to be doing better business. The demand for cotton goods in Northern India has experienced a sudden revival, while the demand for woollen goods has, in some cases, exhausted the available stocks with dealers.

#### TRADE CONDITIONS

##### (A) INDIA

An examination of India's imports during the first half of the present financial year shows that the value (Rs. 111 crores) was at the level of the corresponding period of the previous year, but there was a fall of Rs. 14 crores or 12 per cent. as compared with 1921, the decrease as compared with 1921 being accounted for by smaller imports of articles of food and drink and manufactured articles. Exports, however, tell a different tale. There was a remarkable improvement of Rs. 22 crores or 16 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year, articles of food and drink being mainly responsible for this increase.

The imports of piece-goods and iron and steel were as follows:—

		Piece-goods (Cotton)		Iron and steel.	
		Yards (millions)	Ruppes (lakhs)	Tons (short-tons)	Ruppes (lakhs)
April 1923 ..	1923	150	535	86	199
May ..		132	467	61	154
June ..		119	439	51	131
July ..		98	388	33	89
August ..		164	411	46	113
September ..		127	501	49	129

This includes imports on private and Government account. The exports of cotton, food grains, jute and jute manufactures in the same period were:—

		Raw Cotton.		Food-grains.		Raw jute.		Jute manufactures.	
		Tons (short-tons)	Ruppes (lakhs)	Tons (short-tons)	Ruppes (lakhs)	Tons (short-tons)	Ruppes (lakhs)	Tons (short-tons)	Ruppes (lakhs)
		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
April 1923 ..	1923	76	943	366	587	25	102	46	295
May ..		59	264	309	478	18	62	59	346
June ..		55	735	370	556	21	77	51	336
July ..		50	614	305	477	21	80	52	300
August ..		18	239	263	381	25	83	73	398
September ..		15	195	194	284	69	237	79	415

The level of wholesale prices is comparatively steady with a slight upward tendency for food articles and with a downward tendency for non-food articles.

The balance of trade including securities for the six months this year is Rs. 27 crores in

favour of India as against Rs. 12 crores for the corresponding period of last year.

Earnings of 9 principal Railways were Rs. 35 crores as compared with Rs. 31 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. Bank clearings in the half year under review were Rs. 308 crores in Bombay, Rs. 19 crores in Karachi, Rs. 408 crores in Calcutta and Rs. 53 crores in Rangoon, making a total of 788 crores of rupees.

#### (B) ABROAD

The state of trade in the United Kingdom is summed up as follows in a particularly well-informed supplement to the *Economist* of 27th October 1923:—

"A month ago we expressed the view that in spite of Continental entanglements British trade was holding its ground against unfavourable factors. The reports since received fully confirm this view. Though the situation in Germany is worse than ever, it seems that business circles in this country have completely discounted the worst that can happen in Europe, except, of course, a serious outbreak of war. The unemployment figures, it is true, since the end of September have shown a small, though definite, increase, but employment at the end of September was slightly better than at the end of August, and the larger numbers of unemployed that have since been registered are, if anything, less than the increase that is normally to be expected at this time of the year as a result of the autumnal shrinkage of employment in the building trade. Other industries a month ago were holding their own. In the last six weeks there has been reported a definite improvement in a number of cases, and practically no instance where trade is worse than in the middle of September..... The trade returns remain good being better in September than in August. Railway traffic returns, though representing money value only and not quantities, show a tendency to increase.....

The evidence of general statistics is confirmed by reports relating to various industries and markets. In the coal industry production continues at a level a little higher than before the war. Iron and steel production waned in July and August but in September steel output, which can be increased much more promptly than pig-iron production, showed a sharp recovery. We understand that in October a number of blast furnaces have been blown in, so that the October output of pig-iron will probably follow suit. The financial situation of certain branches of the Lancashire cotton industry, after two years of depression, is well-nigh desperate, but even the cotton trade reports are slightly better, though nothing like a

real revival can be anticipated until a marked change comes over the markets of China, India and Turkey.... The chemical trade is well employed. In the book and shoe industry, though short time continues, demand is better and stocks are falling. The lace trade, which has been extremely hard hit, is showing some signs of life. Certain branches of the engineering industry are doing very well, in particular motor and the motor-cycle construction, electrical engineering and the textile machinery. Even some branches of general engineering are beginning to look up, but locomotive building, marine engineering and many other branches remain lifeless. Indeed, anything connected with shipbuilding is in an extremely bad way, and will remain so until the moulders' strike is settled and there is an expansion of the world's volume of trade. At the moment, however, there is some encouragement even here in the fact that our freight index number for September shows a small advance."

In the United States of America, according to cable information received by the Acting Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, money is easy with rates declining. Stock and bond prices are very low with little demand. Steel production has slightly decreased with prices stationary. Cotton and wheat prices are at the highest level reached this year. The textile industry has been adversely affected and competition in the automobile industry is very keen. While the wholesale trade is slow, stocks on hand are small.

#### The Balance of Trade

During October 1923, the visible balance of trade including securities against India amounted to Rs. 64 lakhs. The corresponding figure for 1922 was an adverse balance of Rs. 3,86 lakhs. The trade figures for the last six months for India, Bombay and Karachi are given below:—

	India					
	In lakhs of rupees					
	May 1923	June 1923	July 1923	August 1923	September 1923	October 1923
Exports (private merchandise)	20,00	21,20	26,12	23,42	23,44	25,55
Imports do.	19,28	17,98	16,38	16,56	18,72	20,60
Balance of Trade in merchandise	+ 10,72	+ 11,91	+ 9,74	+ 6,86	+ 4,72	+ 4,95
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	- 4,53	- 3,82	- 3,85	- 3,20	- 3,10	- 4,72
Visible balance of trade including securities	+ 7,27	+ 7,94	+ 5,89	+ 3,66	+ 1,62	+ 0,23

#### Bombay

	In lakhs of rupees					
	May 1923	June 1923	July 1923	August 1923	September 1923	October 1923
Exports (private merchandise)	15,65	8,79	7,61	4,38	3,95	6,44
Imports do.	7,46	7,85	6,23	6,49	6,68	8,17
Balance of Trade in merchandise	+ 3,29	+ 1,74	+ 1,38	- 2,11	- 2,73	- 1,73
Imports of treasure	4,26	3,59	3,52	3,67	3,42	4,61
Exports of treasure	13	15	13	12	39	10
Balance of transactions in treasure	- 4,67	- 3,44	- 3,39	- 2,95	- 3,03	- 4,51

#### Karachi

	In lakhs of rupees					
	May 1923	June 1923	July 1923	August 1923	September 1923	October 1923
Exports (private merchandise)	3,47	5,26	3,49	1,49	1,42	86
Imports do.	1,16	1,92	1,72	2,26	2,41	2,60
Balance of Trade in merchandise	+ 2,31	+ 3,34	+ 1,77	- 77	- 99	- 1,74
Imports of treasure	6	1	7	2	1	12
Exports of treasure	..	2	..	..	11	11
Balance of transactions in treasure	- 6	+ 1	- 7	- 2	+ 10	- 1

Note.—Plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) signifies net import.

#### Business conditions

The rates for telegraphic transfers in Bombay on London in the first week of the last twelve months are as follows:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
December 1922	.. 1	3 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	June 1923	.. 1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
January 1923	.. 1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	July "	.. 1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>32</sub>
February "	.. 1	4 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	August "	.. 1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>32</sub>
March "	.. 1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	September "	.. 1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>32</sub>
April "	.. 1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	October "	.. 1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
May "	.. 1	4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	November "	.. 1	4 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>

These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 24th November, exchange on London was s. 1 d. 4 <sup>29</sup>/<sub>32</sub>. There was an increase of 21 crores of rupees in Bank clearings in Bombay in October as

compared with the preceding month. In Calcutta and Rangoon, the Bank clearings decreased by 20 and 2 crores respectively, while the clearings in Karachi increased by 1 crore. The figures for the last three months are as follows:—

#### In crores of rupees\*

	August 1923	September 1923	October 1923	Total January to October 1923
Bombay	55	32	53	423
Karachi	4	3	4	32
Calcutta	54	82	62	718
Rangoon	10	8	6	90
Total (four ports)	123	125	125	1,263

\* 1 Crore = 10 millions or 100 lakhs.

The percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India at the close of the month of October 1923 was over 68 as against about 68 in September and 67 in August 1923.

The average market quotations of 65 cotton mill companies for which quotations are available are as follows:—

November 1922	.. Ra. 1,266	May 1923	.. Ra. 1,215
December "	.. " 1,222	June "	.. " 1,042
January 1923	.. " 1,255	July "	.. " 1,123
February "	.. " 1,216	August "	.. " 1,007
March "	.. " 1,125	September "	.. " 1,005
April "	.. " 1,193	October "	.. " 994

The average amount paid up was Rs. 371 per share throughout the period.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., sails on Saturday, 8th December from Bombay and the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.I.E., arrives in Bombay from England on 11th December. His Excellency, Sir George Lloyd's interest in labour questions is summarised in his reply to a deputation of the Trade Union Congress in Bombay in 1920, as follows:—

"Next to the maintenance of the fundamental conditions of all orderly and progressive society, I believe there is no more important social or administrative problem than the position of Labour in the Community."

His Excellency, it will be remembered, wrote the Foreword in the first issue of this Journal in September 1921.

Cost of living index numbers for India and foreign countries

Name of country.	India (Bombay).	United Kingdom.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Italy (Rome) (G).	Belgium.	Norway.	Switzerland.	South Africa.	France (Paris) (G).	Germany (Berlin) (G).
1914 July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915 ..	125	102	115	113	116	116	117	119	105	100	100	100
1916 ..	180	130	116	119	146	146	146	146	114	100	100	100
1917 ..	208	151	112	133	205	205	205	205	116	100	100	100
1918 ..	252	189	113	149	313	313	313	313	123	100	100	100
1919 ..	277	219	115	157	367	379	379	379	131	100	100	100
1920 ..	302	249	116	159	427	427	427	427	133	100	100	100
1921 ..	345	286	140	147	445	415	371	257	147	100	100	100
1922 ..	382	312	146	147	456	456	367	277	150	100	100	100
1923 ..	405	336	148	147	464	464	376	289	152	100	100	100
January	405	336	148	147	464	464	376	289	152	100	100	100
February	405	336	148	147	464	464	376	289	152	100	100	100
March	405	336	148	147	464	464	376	289	152	100	100	100
April	405	336	148	147	464	464	376	289	152	100	100	100
May	405	336	148	147	464	464	376	289	152	100	100	100
June	405	336	148	147	464	464	376	289	152	100	100	100
July	405	336	148	147	464	464	376	289	152	100	100	100
August	405	336	148	147	464	464	376	289	152	100	100	100
September	405	336	148	147	464	464	376	289	152	100	100	100
October	405	336	148	147	464	464	376	289	152	100	100	100

(G) From 1914 to 1919 figures refer to second quarter. (G) First half of 1914. (G) Unofficial. (G) April 1914. (G) From 1915 to 1919 June figures are given. (G) June 1914. (G) Representative of a family of four persons. (G) Average 1913 to date base. (G) The weights for the different countries are indicated in heavier type.

Retail food index for India and foreign countries

Name of country.	India (Bombay).	United Kingdom.	Canada.	South Africa.	Australia.	New Zealand.	United States of America.	France (G).	Italy (G).	Belgium.	Finland.	Germany.	Holland (G).	Norway.	Sweden (G).	Denmark.	Switzerland.	
No. of articles.	17	29	29	18	46	59	43	13	9	22	37	..	27	..	51	..	..	
No. of nations.	630	60	9	30	25	51	Paris.	Rome.	1,028	..	20	47	..	..	30	44	100	23
1914 July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915 ..	101	105	107	131	112	96	120	95	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
1916 ..	114	116	120	145	129	111	133	127	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
1917 ..	125	128	128	127	145	129	143	129	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
1918 ..	151	131	131	144	163	131	163	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
1919 ..	174	151	151	147	166	131	166	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
1920 ..	208	174	174	144	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
1921 ..	252	208	208	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
1922 ..	302	252	252	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
1923 ..	345	302	302	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
January	345	302	302	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
February	345	302	302	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
March	345	302	302	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
April	345	302	302	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
May	345	302	302	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
June	345	302	302	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
July	345	302	302	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
August	345	302	302	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
September	345	302	302	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
October	345	302	302	147	186	131	186	131	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111

(G) Average for the year 1914. (G) Includes food and lighting. (G) Unofficial. (G) January to June 1914. (G) 15th April 1914. (G) Figures from 1914 to 1919 are annual averages.

THE COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR OCTOBER 1923

A fall of two points  
All articles .. 52 per cent. Food only .. 47 per cent.

In October 1923 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 was two points below the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was 154 in September and 152 in October 1923. The general index is 21 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920, 12 per cent. below the level of the previous month of 1921 and 7 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1922. The cost of living index is now below the level of August 1918.

clothing and house-rent. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the total aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living since July 1914.

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in September and October 1923 as compared with that for July 1914, which is taken as 100. The levels are calculated from the prices of articles per standard (or railway) maund or seer on page 10.

Articles	July 1914	September 1923	October 1923	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in October 1923 over or below September 1923
Rice	100	122	121	- 1
Wheat	100	126	126	..
Jowari	100	124	122	- 2
Gram	100	135	135	..
Peas	100	114	114	..
Turhal	100	119	119	..
Sugar (refined)	100	231	233	+ 2
Sugar (raw)	100	167	167	..
Tea	100	178	178	..
Salt	100	199	199	..
Beef	100	148	148	..
Mutton	100	226	215	- 11
Milk	100	191	191	..
Chicken	100	185	185	..
Potatoes	100	232	186	- 46
Onions	100	460	460	..
Cocconut oil	100	113	113	..
All food articles (weighted average)	100	149	147	- 2

As compared with September, rice and jowari showed a slight fall of one and two points respectively. The price of other food grains remained stationary. In other food articles, there was a slight fall in the price of potatoes and mutton. The price of sugar showed a slight rise of two points. The prices of salt, tea, ghee, milk and cocconut oil remained stationary during the month.

All items : Average percentage increase over July 1914

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Per cent.	62	81	62	69	73	56
Per cent.	34	72	81	62	65	54
Per cent.	36	72	77	60	65	54
Per cent.	44	62	72	60	62	55
Per cent.	47	68	73	67	63	51
Per cent.	49	86	90	77	63	53
Per cent.	51	79	81	65	64	54
Per cent.	55	72	92	65	65	54
Per cent.	75	74	80	63	62	52
Per cent.	75	75	66	62	60	59
Per cent.	83	74	81	79	61	54
Yearly average	58	76	82	73	64	54

The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting.

NOTE.—A full explanation of the scope and method of compilation of the index number is published in the Labour Gazette for September 1923.



BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX

A

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores.)	Price.			Total Expenditure.		
			July 1914.	September 1923.	October 1923.	July 1914.	September 1923.	October 1923.
Cereals—								
Rice	Mound	70	Rs. 5-594	Rs. 6-823	Rs. 6-781	Rs. 391-58	Rs. 477-61	Rs. 474-60
Wheat	"	21	5-594	7-047	7-047	117-47	147-99	149-39
Jowari	"	11	4-354	5-385	5-333	47-89	59-24	56-56
Barley	"	6	4-313	5-818	5-818	25-88	34-91	34-91
<b>Total and Average—Cereals</b>			100	124	123	582-82	719-75	716-73
Pulses—								
Gram	Mound	10	4-302	4-922	4-922	43-02	49-22	49-22
Turhal	"	3	5-344	6-974	6-974	17-53	20-92	20-92
<b>Total and Average—Pulses</b>			100	116	116	60-55	70-14	70-14
Other food articles—								
Sugar (refined)	Mound	2	7-626	17-583	17-776	15-24	35-17	35-55
Sugar (raw)	"	7	8-557	14-287	14-287	59-50	100-01	100-01
Tea	"	1	49-089	71-059	71-059	1-06	1-78	1-78
Salt	"	5	2-136	4-234	4-234	10-65	21-17	21-17
Beef	Seer	28	0-323	0-479	0-479	9-04	13-41	13-41
Mutton	"	33	0-417	0-543	0-543	13-76	20-57	20-57
Milk	Mound	14	9-198	17-583	17-583	128-77	246-16	246-16
Ghee	"	13	56-792	94-120	94-120	76-19	141-18	141-18
Potatoes	"	11	4-479	10-391	8-313	49-27	114-30	91-94
Onions	"	3	1-552	2-141	2-141	4-66	21-42	21-42
Coconut Oil	"	1	25-396	28-568	28-568	12-70	14-28	14-28
<b>Total and Average—Other food articles</b>			100	194	188	381-18	749-01	715-37
<b>Total and Average—All food articles</b>			100	149	147	1,024-55	1,529-89	1,502-34
Fuel and lighting—								
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4-375	6-969	6-969	21-88	34-85	34-85
Fatwood	Mound	48	0-792	1-281	1-281	38-02	61-49	61-49
Coal	"	1	0-542	0-292	0-292	0-54	0-29	0-29
<b>Total and Average—Fuel and lighting</b>			100	160	160	60-44	96-63	96-63
Clothing—								
Shirts	Lb.	27	0-594	1-188	1-219	16-04	32-08	32-91
Shirts	"	25	0-641	1-390	1-396	16-03	34-90	34-90
T. Cloth	"	36	0-583	1-188	1-219	20-99	42-77	43-88
<b>Total and Average—Clothing</b>			100	206	211	53-06	109-55	111-69
House rent	Per month	10	11-302	18-700	18-700	113-02	187-00	187-00
<b>Grand Total and General Average</b>			100	154	152	1,251-07	1,922-87	1,897-04

Note.—If the aggregate expenditure in July 1914 at the prices ruling in that month was Rs. 1,251-07 crores, the aggregate expenditure in October 1923 at October price levels was Rs. 1,897-04, i.e., an increase of 52 per cent. (Rs. 1,251-07 = 100; Rs. 1,897-04 = 152).



BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX

B

Alternative method of presentation.

Articles.	Approximate percentage weight assigned to each article based on proportion to aggregate expenditure in July 1914.	Index Number.		Weight × Index Number.	
		September 1923.	October 1923.	September 1923.	October 1923.
Cereals—					
Rice	31-4	122	121	3,836-8	3,799-4
Wheat	9-4	126	126	1,184-4	1,384-4
Jowari	3-6	124	122	471-2	463-6
Barley	2-1	115	115	283-5	283-5
<b>Total and Average Index No.</b>	46-7	124	123	5,769-9	5,736-9
Pulses—					
Gram	3-1	114	114	353-4	353-4
Turhal	1-3	119	119	154-7	154-7
<b>Total and Average Index No.</b>	4-4	115	115	508-1	508-1
Other food articles—					
Sugar (refined)	1-2	231	233	277-2	279-6
Sugar (raw)	4-8	167	167	801-6	801-6
Tea	0-1	178	178	17-8	17-8
Salt	0-9	199	199	179-1	179-1
Beef	0-7	148	148	103-6	103-6
Mutton	0-7	226	215	288-6	236-5
Milk	1-1	191	191	1,967-3	1,967-3
Ghee	10-3	185	185	1,128-5	1,128-5
Potatoes	6-1	232	196	928-0	744-0
Onions	4-0	461	461	184-0	184-0
Coconut oil	1-0	113	113	113-0	113-0
<b>Total and Average Index No.</b>	30-6	194	188	5,948-7	5,795-0
Fuel and lighting—					
Kerosene oil	1-8	159	159	286-2	286-2
Fatwood	3-0	162	162	406-0	406-0
Coal	0-1	64	54	5-4	5-4
<b>Total and Average Index No.</b>	4-9	159	159	777-6	777-6
Clothing—					
Shirts	1-3	201	205	261-0	266-5
Shirts	1-3	215	218	279-5	283-4
T. Cloth	1-7	214	209	346-8	355-3
<b>Total and Average Index No.</b>	4-3	206	211	886-3	905-2
House rent	9-1	165	165	1,501-5	1,501-5
<b>Grand total of weights</b>	100				
<b>General Average or Cost of Living Index (July 1914 = 100)</b>	....	154	152	15,202-1	15,178-3



### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The meetings of the International Labour Conference will now take place annually in June, in place of October, from the year 1924 onwards.

### SECURITIES INDEX NUMBER

A securities index number will be published monthly in the *Labour Gazette* with effect from next month. The index will show the general index number of the prices of 100 securities in Bombay, and the following groups will be separately shown:—

1. Government and Corporation Securities.
2. Banks.
3. Railway Companies.
4. Cotton Mills.
5. Cotton Ginning Press Companies.
6. Cement and Manganese Companies.
7. Electric Undertakings.
8. Miscellaneous Companies.

The construction of such an index has been suggested from time to time as supplementary to the index number of wholesale prices. It will be remembered that an index of the variations in the prices of securities was recommended by the Imperial Conference on Statistics, 1920. It was suggested that "there should be constructed index numbers for various classes of securities grouped in such a manner as may bring out the full significance of each group."

### WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

#### PRICES RISING

In October 1923, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay rose by one per cent., as compared with the previous month. The rise in the price of food articles was more than one per cent., while that of non-food articles less than one per cent. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, prices have risen by three per cent., the fall from the twelve monthly average of 1922 being also 3 per cent. Long period fluctuations will be found in

Chart 10 of this issue. It is of interest to compare the movement of these wholesale prices with those in Chart 5.

The present index number is based on carefully collected market prices and is indirectly weighted. Food articles number 15 and non-food 26. A new item "imported coal" has been added and previous figures have accordingly been revised. The number of articles included in the index number is now 41. The base is the pre-war month, July 1914. The index is published at the request of business firms in Bombay in such a way as to show the relative level of average wholesale prices, and the groups have been selected primarily with a view to suit the conditions of Bombay's trade.

The wholesale index number has fallen 32 per cent. from the highest peak reached (Sept. 1918). The fall in Japan's wholesale index is 26 per cent., in the British Board of Trade index 49 per cent., and in the American wholesale index (Federal Reserve Board) 44 per cent., as compared with the highest levels reached in these index numbers. The great fall in the United Kingdom is particularly noticeable.

The attention of the Labour Office has been drawn to an interesting and careful article on the Bombay Wholesale Index number, which appeared in the *Times of India* of 26th October. The correspondent dealt with the practical value of the index and discussed the range of fluctuations especially of food prices. Attention should be drawn to the fact that the index like that of the Board of Trade and the Statist (formerly Sauerbeck's index number) is indirectly weighted from an examination of the trade statistics. A reference to this system of weighting will be found in Appendix C, page 221 of Volume 1 of the Report of the Prices Enquiry Committee (Mr. K. L. Datta's). The price quotations are as explained on page 12 of the *Labour Gazette* for August 1922 for actual transactions and obtained mainly through firms reporting to the Chamber of Commerce. A further note on this will appear in the December issue of this Gazette.

The net result of movements in the groups is set out on the next page.



### Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay\*

Groups.	No. of items.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. in October 1923 as compared with	
		the preceding month (September 1923).	the corresponding month of last year (October 1922).
1. Cereals .. .. .	7	- 2	- 16
2. Pulses .. .. .	2	.. .. .	- 20
3. Sugar .. .. .	3	+ 2	+ 2
4. Other food .. .. .	3	+ 4	+ 46
<b>Total food .. .. .</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
5. Oils and fats .. .. .	4	- 2	- 4
6. Raw cotton .. .. .	2	.. .. .	+ 28
7. Cotton manufactures .. .. .	6	+ 1	- 4
8. Other textiles .. .. .	2	.. .. .	.. .. .
9. Hides and skins .. .. .	3	+ 3	+ 37
10. Metals .. .. .	5	+ 1	- 2
11. Other raw and manufactured articles .. .. .	4	- 4	- 7
<b>Total non-food .. .. .</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>+ 2</b>
<b>General average .. .. .</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>+ 3</b>

\* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on pages 39-41.

The subjoined table compares October 1923 prices with those of the preceding months and of the corresponding month of last year.

100 = average of 1922

Groups.	Oct. 1922.	Jan. 1923.	Apr. 1923.	July 1923.	Sept. 1923.	Oct. 1923.
I. Cereals .. .. .	88	75	78	77	75	74
II. Pulses .. .. .	85	73	65	64	60	60
III. Sugar .. .. .	97	93	112	99	96	99
IV. Other food .. .. .	107	131	116	137	153	159
<b>Total, food .. .. .</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>
V. Oils and fats .. .. .	98	93	99	94	97	95
VI. Raw cotton .. .. .	91	110	113	120	117	117
VII. Cotton manufactures .. .. .	93	93	89	87	88	89
VIII. Other textiles .. .. .	100	99	100	100	100	100
IX. Hides and Skins .. .. .	79	117	118	98	105	118
X. Metals .. .. .	97	104	99	97	95	95
XI. Other raw and manufactured articles .. .. .	96	94	93	89	85	89
<b>Total, non-food .. .. .</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>General average—all articles .. .. .</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>

The main fact which emerges from this table is that the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay is now below the average of 1922.

The construction of the wholesale index is shown in the following table:—

#### The Construction of the Index

No.	Articles.	July 1914.			October 1923.		
		Total No. items.	Total No. items.	Average.	Total No. items.	Total No. items.	Average.
1	Cereals (Rice, wheat, jowar, barley and lentils)	7	700	853	122		
2	Pulses (Green and tur dal)	2	200	170	85		
3	Sugar (Refined and raw)	3	300	543	214		
4	Other articles of food (Chick, salt, etc.)	3	300	1,104	368		
5	<b>Total, all food .. .. .</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>189</b>		
6	Oils and fats (Linnseed, rapeseed, groundnut and mustard)	4	400	313	153		
7	Raw cotton .. .. .	2	200	421	211		
8	Cotton manufactures (Long cloth, shirtings, chaddars, etc.)	6	600	1,299	217		
9	Other textiles (Silk)	2	200	277	139		
10	Hides and skins .. .. .	3	300	460	153		
11	Metals (Copper, brass, steel bars, tinplate, etc.)	5	500	892	178		
12	Other raw and manufactured articles (Horse and coal)	4	400	674	169		
13	<b>Total, non-food .. .. .</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>178</b>		
14	<b>General Average .. .. .</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>7,220</b>	<b>179</b>		

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

#### Annual wholesale prices July 1914 = 100

	Food.	Non-food.	All articles.
Twelve-monthly average 1918 .. .. .	170	270	237
" .. .. . 1919 .. .. .	202	233	222
" .. .. . 1920 .. .. .	206	221	215
" .. .. . 1921 .. .. .	193	198	196
" .. .. . 1922 .. .. .	186	183	184
Ten-monthly .. .. . 1923 .. .. .	177	177	177

### COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES BOMBAY, KARACHI, AHMEDABAD, SHOLAPUR AND POONA

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and



Poona with those in Bombay in September and October 1923 (Bombay prices = 100). It will be seen that the retail price levels in all the four centres are below the level in Bombay.

Bombay prices in October 1923 = 100

Articles.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmed- abad.	Sholapur.	Poona.
<b>Cereals—</b>					
Rice ..	100	98	117	109	133
Wheat ..	100	66	95	96	90
Jowari ..	100	68	68	66	76
Bajri ..	100	69	106	84	95
Average—Cereals..	100	75	97	89	99
<b>Pulses—</b>					
Gram ..	100	74	116	86	83
Turdal ..	100	88	86	91	113
Average—Pulses..	100	81	101	89	98
<b>Other articles of food—</b>					
Sugar (refined) ..	100	91	101	104	96
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	70	91	70	74
Tea ..	100	98	129	90	105
Salt ..	100	73	75	110	99
Beef ..	100	128	91	78	78
Mutton ..	100	80	96	66	73
Milk ..	100	46	61	76	83
Ghee ..	100	77	94	85	89
Potatoes ..	100	88	110	119	55
Onions ..	100	62	76	70	74
Cocunut oil ..	100	93	112	93	98
Average—Other articles of food ..	100	82	95	87	84
<b>Average—All food articles ..</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>

Bombay prices in September 1923 = 100

Articles.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad	Sholapur.	Poona.
<b>Cereals—</b>					
Rice ..	100	101	123	105	141
Wheat ..	100	68	99	91	90
Jowari ..	100	68	70	66	74
Bajri ..	100	68	106	72	93
Average—Cereals..	100	76	100	84	100
<b>Pulses—</b>					
Gram ..	100	79	116	86	83
Turdal ..	100	88	92	94	116
Average—Pulses..	100	84	104	90	100
<b>Other articles of food—</b>					
Sugar (refined) ..	100	90	113	103	100
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	70	102	70	74
Tea ..	100	100	129	90	105
Salt ..	100	72	79	118	99
Beef ..	100	162	130	78	78
Mutton ..	100	84	112	70	77
Milk ..	100	45	57	76	81
Ghee ..	100	75	88	91	89
Potatoes ..	100	108	138	107	61
Onions ..	100	75	80	70	81
Cocunut oil ..	100	93	112	93	98
Average—Other articles of food ..	100	89	104	88	86
<b>Average—All food articles ..</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>91</b>

On page 43 will be found statistics of food prices in September and October 1923 for

Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona. These are official prices supplied through the Director of Agriculture to the Labour Office, and are averages of prices taken eight times a month from retail shop-keepers patronised by the labouring classes.

### BOMBAY CLERICAL WAGES

With reference to the note on the wages paid to clerical classes in Bombay City, published on page 16 of the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the minimum qualifications for the admission of clerks into Government service, as laid down by Government, are the school final or matriculation examinations. The term, "Government service", refers only to service under the Government of Bombay.

### WAGES IN MUNICIPALITIES

With the object of determining the increase in the wages of labourers and workmen in the towns of the Bombay Presidency including Sind in the year 1923 as compared with the pre-war year, the Labour Office has recently been engaged in collecting statistics from Municipalities. The information collected deals with (1) the rates of monthly wages paid to menials and workers in the employ of each Municipality and the rates of daily wages paid to (a) general labourers or coolies: men, women and children; and (b) artisans: carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and bricklayers; (2) the average monthly earnings of various types of domestic servants in the employ of European and Indian families; and (3) the salaries of the superior staff of the Municipalities. The Municipalities were selected by Commissioners as representative of each District in the Presidency. Agricultural labourers and factory workers were excluded from the return as the purpose of the enquiry is to ascertain the wages of urban or town workers only apart from the wages of persons occupied in industries. Information has also been asked for in connexion with hours of labour, and the results will shortly be published.

### WAGES IN THE PUNJAB

REPORT ON THE THIRD REGULAR WAGES SURVEY TAKEN IN DECEMBER 1922

The Labour Office has received a Report of the results of the third quinquennial wage census taken in the Punjab for the month of December 1922. The Report is written by Mr. H. K. Trevaskis, Director of Land Records, Punjab. The whole compilation represents a great advance in the methods adopted in the tabulation of the figures in similar enquiries, and the results are presented in a manner so as to give the greatest possible information of a very useful nature. The author might, with advantage, have gone a little further and worked out weighted averages of daily wages for the whole Province and also separately for the two economic circles of the Punjab.

#### WAGES IN URBAN AREAS

In connexion with wages in urban areas, the enquiries were originally limited to the three industrial towns of Amritsar, Lahore and Delhi. When Delhi was transferred from the Punjab, Multan was substituted for Delhi, but Multan is not comparable with Amritsar and Delhi as an industrial centre. Urban labourers have been divided into (1) workers in iron and hardware, (2) brass, copper and bell-metal workers, (3) carpenters, (4) cotton weavers (hand industry), (5) masons and builders and (6) general unskilled labourers. The rates of daily wages paid to each class of workers in 1922 are compared with wages paid in the years 1912 and 1917. In accordance with the usual procedure adopted in similar reports, rates varying between two limits are shown but in several cases the predominant rates only are given. Speaking generally, the percentage increases in the wages of all classes of urban artisans in the year 1922 over the year 1912 amount to over 100 per cent., the largest increase being in the wages of cotton weavers (hand industry) in Lahore, whose earnings have increased from 5 to 8 annas in 1912 to Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 in 1922.

A very interesting comparison adopted in the tabulation of urban wages is the inclusion of the rates of rural wages in areas adjacent to towns for (1) carpenters, (2) masons and builders and (3) general unskilled labourers.

The first two classes are similar to the 'skilled labour' and the third class to the 'ordinary labour' of the enquiry conducted into agricultural wages by the Labour Office.

#### WAGES IN RURAL AREAS

In order to simplify the investigation into wages in rural areas, the enquiry was confined to ascertaining the wages of workers of maximum efficiency only (i.e., of healthy men between the ages of 20 and 45). Mr. Trevaskis says that, if the wages of workers of maximum efficiency are known, the wages of workers of less efficiency (i.e., of the sick and infirm, women, children and the aged) can always be deduced approximately. Similarly, places or classes which are clearly abnormal have also been eliminated from the field of enquiry, and the investigation was confined to villages where labour may be presumed to exist in a typical form. Very large and very small villages and villages within ten miles of a large town or two miles of any town are excluded as involving somewhat exceptional conditions. With a view to avoiding the errors involved in ascertaining yearly or half-yearly averages, the actual wages paid in a definite month were reported, and the month selected was December—a time when work is neither very light nor very heavy.

Rural labourers have been classified into (1) unskilled labourers, (2) carpenters, (3) blacksmiths, (4) masons and (5) ploughmen. Ploughmen have been distinguished from unskilled rural labourers because their work is harder, particularly in tracts irrigated from wells and canals, where continual employment can be had on higher wages than those prevailing in areas of unirrigated land dependent on rainfall and where work is light. Moreover, it is a matter of exceptional difficulty to estimate the wages of ploughmen because they are generally not paid by the day or by the month but at harvest. "There is a system called 'talwara' in the Western Punjab, under which the ploughman gets the residue of the harvest heap after the landowner has removed his grain from the threshing floor".

The supplements vary according to different districts and include (a) food, which may be given in the form of one or more meals per day; (b) clothing, which may consist of a 'chadar' (shawl) and loin cloth of 'khaddar' (cotton





## III.—Industrial Disputes

Month.	Number of strikes and lock-outs.	Aggregate duration in working days.	Proportion settled			In progress. (Per cent.)
			In favour of employers. (Per cent.)	In favour of employees. (Per cent.)	Compromised. (Per cent.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June 1921 ..	10	79,804	70	10	..	20
July 1921 ..	10	12,268	60	10	10	20
August 1921 ..	14	192,001	36	36	7	21
September 1921.	21	256,498	80	10	..	10
October 1921 ..	15	231,896	27	13	27	33
November 1921.	31	62,009	29	42	19	10
December 1921.	9	26,321	78	11	11	..
January 1922..	17	33,389	65	18	..	17
February 1922.	12	32,087	67	8	17	8
March 1922 ..	8	300,829	75	..	25	..
April 1922 ..	15	18,352	54	13	20	13
May 1922 ..	15	54,930	80	..	7	13
June 1922 ..	10	4,250	70	20	10	..
July 1922 ..	14	58,809	93	..	..	7
August 1922 ..	13	87,927	62	15	8	15
September 1922.	7	20,709	71	..	..	29
October 1922..	24	62,372	29	25	13	33
November 1922.	21	60,287	67	14	10	9
December 1922.	10	22,806	80	..	10	10
January 1923..	6	14,908	50	17	..	33
February 1923..	22	68,590	64	32	4	..
March 1923 ..	9	37,298	22	67	11	..
April 1923 ..	14	1,111,103	40	7	13	40
May 1923 ..	11	1,169,930	82	9	..	9
June 1923 ..	7	159,837	57	..	29	14
July 1923 ..	9	35,363	67	..	..	33
August 1923 ..	15	25,244	53	7	20	20
September 1923.	8	55,934	63	..	37	..
October 1923..	8	36,178	87	..	13	..
Totals or (cols. 4 to 7) Average	365	4,331,929	61	13	11	15

## A General Review of Disputes

During October 1923, there were eight industrial disputes in progress in the Presidency. This number of disputes was the same as in the preceding month. Seven of the eight disputes occurred in the cotton mill industry. Six were due to the question of pay, out of which one was compromised and five were settled in favour of the employers. The remaining two strikes were due to minor personal grievances.

## BOMBAY

In Bombay City and Island, there were, in October, seven disputes six of which were in cotton mills and one in the Hydraulic Establishment of the Alexandra Dock, Bombay Port Trust. On 1st October, 322 crane men in the Hydraulic Establishment of the Alexandra Dock struck work demanding the removal of the Engineer and the Chargeman for alleged ill-treatment. The Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust received a deputation of about a dozen strikers and warned them to resume work as their grievances were not worthy of consideration. The strikers resumed work unconditionally on the 6th October. More than a thousand weavers in the Kastoorchand Mill struck work on the 2nd October demanding the reinstatement of four dismissed jobbers, whose services were dispensed with for their failure to supply information regarding the assault on the Sizing Master on the 27th of September. The Manager put up a notice to the effect that the mill would be kept closed until the 6th October and the strikers paid off if they failed to resume work after the recess hour. The mill was kept closed for four days from 3rd to 6th and was reopened on the 7th. The Spinners numbering about 1,000 joined the strikers on the 8th claiming full wages for the days of the lock-out, but all of them resumed work unconditionally by the 13th of October. About 600 weaver strikers resumed work unconditionally and the others were discharged. The strike ended on the 16th. On 12th October, 475 weavers of the Mathuradas Mills struck work over the question of wages. Subsequently 70 women winders joined the strike. The strikers alleged that the amounts of their wages shown on their pay tickets for September were less than those in previous months and



demanding an increase in the rates. The Agents put up a notice to the effect that the strikers would be paid off and discharged and new hands would be engaged on the rates obtaining in the old mills of the Currimbhoy group. These rates were said to be about 10 to 15 per cent. less than the rates previously obtaining in this mill. The strikers were paid off and discharged and new hands were engaged in their places on the new rates. The strike ended on the 26th of October. 209 weavers of the Madhavrao Scindia Mill and 250 spinners of the Emperor Edward Mill struck work on the 12th and 13th October respectively demanding an increase in the rates of wages. The strike in the Madhavrao Scindia Mill ended on the 26th and that in the Emperor Edward Mill on the 23rd October, some of the strikers, in both cases, having resumed work unconditionally, and new hands having been engaged in place of the remainder. On the 15th of October, 426 weavers of the Edward Sassoon Mill and 250 weavers of the New Islam Mill stopped work alleging that they had been paid less than in the previous month and demanded better wages. The strike in the New Islam Mill ended on 20th October, an increase of half a pie in the rates having been granted. The majority of the weaver strikers in the Edward Sassoon Mill resumed work unconditionally and new men were engaged in place of the remainder. The strike ended on the 21st October.

## AHMEDABAD

There was little industrial unrest in Ahmedabad during October. Only one strike took place during the month. On the 16th of October, 100 weavers of the Universal Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., struck work over the question of pay. The strikers were paid off and discharged and the strike ended on the 18th. With reference to the strike in the New Maneckchowk Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Ahmedabad, reported on page 23 of the September issue of the *Labour Gazette* where it was stated that "In one strike 297 weavers of the New Maneckchowk Spinning and Weaving Company, who struck work for two days against a reduction of two pies in the rates for dhotis produced, resumed work when the Agent promised to restore the old rates", the Company has kindly supplied

additional facts which it requests should be published. These facts are: "297 Weavers struck work on 28th August 1923, in the afternoon, against new rates for certain new varieties of cloth produced, which they alleged were less in comparison with other rates ruling in neighbouring Mills. Next morning after they had an interview with the Agent, who asked the Manager, in whom they had confidence, to take up their case for consideration, they resumed work soon. The whole matter was amicably and peacefully settled".

## TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

According to data published in the Ministry of Labour's *Labour Gazette* for October 1923, the total membership of Trade Unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1922 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,190 as compared with 1,241 at the end of 1921. The total membership at the end of 1922 was approximately 5,580,000 as compared with 6,613,000 at the end of 1921, showing a decrease of 1,033,000 members or nearly 16 per cent. The number of male members was approximately 4,712,000, showing a decrease of 898,000 or 16 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and the number of female members was about 868,000 or a decrease of 135,000 or 13.5 per cent.

The total of 5,580,000 members, however, includes about 29,000 members in Irish Free State branches, and 67,000 members in other overseas branches of certain unions, in addition to a number of persons (principally teachers) who are members of more than one society and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. When allowance is made for these cases, the net number of members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was about 5,470,000 at the end of 1922 as compared with 6,490,000 at the end of 1921.

In the year 1913, the membership was 4,133,000 and in 1920 8,328,000. During 1921-22 there was a large fall in membership, but at the end of 1922 the male membership still showed an increase of over 1,000,000 and female membership an increase of 435,000 as compared with the membership at the end of 1913.

## TRADE UNION FUNDS

## THE BOMBAY UNIONS

A reference was made on page 27 of the September issue of the *Labour Gazette* to the accounts of the Unions in Bombay received by the Labour Office. The following are the latest detailed accounts of three of these Unions, so far received :—

## INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION

Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1923.

Dr.		Cr.	
Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Annual Contributions ..	19,125 0 0	Death Benefits (paid) ..	4,967 0 0
Sale Proceeds of rules books ..	231 8 0	Office establishment charges ..	9,356 14 4
Letters registration charges ..	356 4 0	Allowances to office staff ..	27 0 0
Interest ..	332 9 0	Office Rent ..	2,580 0 0
Total Receipts ..	20,045 5 0	Postage, Stationery and Printing ..	656 2 6
Management Fund-Surplus as on 1st April 1922 ..	2,413 10 3	Travelling Allowances ..	341 6 0
Management Fund-Deficit as on 31st March 1923 ..	267 12 11	Charges, general ..	283 3 6
		Audit Fees ..	300 0 0
		Refunds ..	90 12 0
		Motor driving training Fees ..	180 0 0
		Loan to Haji Moosa written off ..	10 0 0
		Depreciation of Furniture ..	65 0 0
		Total Expenditure ..	18,857 6 4
		Management Fund-Deficit as on 1st April 1922 ..	24 6 3
		Management Fund-Surplus as on 31st March 1923 ..	3,844 15 7
Grand Total ..	22,726 12 2	Grand Total ..	22,726 12 2

## Reserve Fund Account

(Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1923).

Dr.		Cr.	
	Rs. a. p.	Amount of Reserve Fund on 31st March 1923 ..	Rs. a. p.
Entrance Fees ..	1,975 0 0		
Admission Fees ..	1,870 15 0		
Donations ..	306 0 0		
Total Receipts ..	4,151 15 0		
Reserve Fund as on 1st April 1922 ..	11,812 4 0		
Grand Total ..	15,964 3 0	Total ..	15,964 3 0

## THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POSTMEN'S UNION

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March 1923

Dr.		Cr.	
Expenditure.		Income.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
To General Expenses :—		By subscription :—	
Rent Received ..	342 0 0	Received ..	2,016 6 0
Outstanding ..	42 0 0	Outstanding ..	1,624 3 6
		Entrance Fees ..	70 0 0
Printing and Stationery ..	473 6 0	Interest ..	300 13 1
Postage and Telegrams ..	59 15 9		
Salaries and Wages ..	90 0 0		
Library Expenses ..	26 7 0		
Audit Honorarium ..	51 0 0		
Depreciation :—			
On Furniture and Fixtures at 5 per cent. ..	21 9 0		
On Library Account Books at 10 per cent. ..	14 11 3		
Balance being excess of income over expenditure transferred to Capital Account ..	2,740 3 7		
Total ..	4,011 6 7	Total ..	4,011 6 7

## Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1923

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Capital Fund :—		Furniture and Fixtures	431 4 0
As per last Balance Sheet ..	8,623 1 6	Less Depreciation at 5 per cent. ..	21 9 0
Add excess of Income over Expenditure ..	2,740 3 7	Library Books ..	147 0 7
		Less Depreciation at 10 per cent. ..	14 11 3
Outstanding Creditors :—	11,363 5 1	Outstanding Debtors :—	132 5 4
For Audit Honorarium ..	51 0 0	For subscription ..	1,624 3 6
For Rent ..	42 0 0	For Medical Fees ..	16 1 0
Relief Fund ..	93 0 0	Loan to Members ..	1,640 4 6
Library Deposit Account ..	48 6 0	Poona Branch ..	862 0 0
		Co-operative Foundry Shares ..	65 14 0
		Amount paid in excess of Death Retirement Benevolent Fund ..	746 0 0
		Cash on 31st March 1923 :—	164 0 8
		Fixed Deposit with the Central Bank ..	5,000 0 0
		With the Treasurer ..	2,532 7 7
		Total ..	7,532 7 7
Total ..	11,552 11 1	Total ..	11,552 11 1

## Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March 1923

Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Rent, Rates and Taxes ..	253	0	0
.. Salaries and Wages ..	377	6	6
.. Printing and Stationery ..	274	13	0
.. General Expenses ..	147	11	6
.. Death Benefits ..	120	8	0
.. Contributions paid towards the expenses of "The Trade Union Congress" ..	181	4	0
.. Audit Honorarium ..	51	0	0
.. Stamps, Postage and Tram Fares ..	46	6	9
.. Newspapers and Periodicals ..	5	0	0
.. Library Account ..	4	2	0
.. Amalgamation Fees ..	28	0	0
.. Retirement Gratuities ..	21	12	0
.. Depreciation at 5 per cent. ..	32	11	9
.. Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Capital Fund Account ..	2,531	10	6
Total ..	4,075	6	0

## Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1923

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Fund as per Last Balance Sheet ..	15,266	1	0
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure ..	2,531	10	6
Outstanding Creditor :- For Audit Honorarium ..	17,797	11	6
..	51	0	0
Total ..	17,848	11	6

## TRADE UNIONS IN GREECE

According to the United Kingdom Labour Gazette for October 1923, published by the Ministry of Labour, the Greek Government issued on 20th August 1923 a "Revolutionary Decision" by which all legally recognised trade unions and trade union federations are declared to be non-existent, on and from the date of the Decision. Such trade unions

are to be dissolved by Royal Decrees on the advice of the Greek Government. The public prosecuting authorities are to take over all trade union archives, books and registers, and their funds are to be deposited, under the care of the same authorities, with the National Bank of Greece, in an account in favour of the Workers' Provident Fund. Legally recognised Workers' Benefit Societies are excluded from the scope of this Decision.

## AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association held on the 26th August 1923, Shrih Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.C., President of the Association, referred, among other things, to the Cotton Excise Duty, the Coal Position, Labour Conditions, Welfare Work and the Strike Compensation Scheme. The following extracts from his speech are of interest :-

"After three successive years of prosperity we meet with stormy weather from about the end of the first year. Prices of cotton ranged high, while those of yarn and cloth continued to decline. Combined with this disparity between the prices of our raw-material and manufacturers, there was a marked slackening of demand for cloth from our consuming centres, which resulted in increasing our stocks of manufactured goods to an alarming extent. In spite of cessation of work for over two months in April and May owing to the unfortunate Labour Strike, the market conditions have not appreciably improved, and the prospect of the Cotton Industry seems to be none too bright.

## MARKET CONDITION

The present slump in, of course, not peculiar to India alone, but we share the after-effects of the last disastrous War along with many other countries which are interested in the manufacture of cotton goods. But, apart from the conditions leading to a general trade depression, there were factors at work in India, which contributed to the decline in the local demand for our output. As you are aware, India was flooded with foreign cloth during the trade boom of 1920. Imports were practically twice those of normal years, but the sudden fall in the price of the rupee made it impossible for dealers to pay for and clear imported stocks, and it was not till 1921-22 and later that the goods could be put on the market. By the end of 1922, the Indian cloth market was therefore overstocked, and dealers who have suffered heavy losses owing to the fall in exchange felt shy to give further orders for cotton goods. The spread of the Khaddar movement was also, to some extent, responsible for the slump in the market of cotton goods so much so that, even in spite of the drastic reductions made by us in our prices, we have not been able to clear our stocks.

## FOREIGN COMPETITION

This country used to export about 20 crore pounds of yarn to foreign countries in pre-war years. China was India's principal customer in yarn, and consumed about four-fifths of the exports. With the extension of the spinning factories in China and its neighbour,

Japan, India's export trade in yarn is dwindling, and in 1922-23 it exported only about 54 crore pounds of yarn to foreign destinations—China taking about 4 crore pounds out of that quantity, i.e., only a fourth of its pre-war average. Having curtailed its demand for Indian yarn, China has joined hands with Japan in bidding for cotton in the Indian market in those years with the result that our raw material has been dear, while the rates of our yarn and cloth have both gone down. More than half the cotton exported from India goes to Japan and China. The latter country which took only about 11,000 bales annually in pre-war years has increased its consumption to 4,30,000 bales, while Japan imports four times that number from India. Assisted by cheap freights and other facilities afforded by a national Government, the keen competition of Japanese yarn and piece-goods in our markets, at the same time, continues unabated, leading to a further slackening in the demand for our goods.

## PRICE-QUOTA CONTINUED PER HEAD IN INDIA

The consumption of cotton goods per head of population, which used to be as much as sixteen to eighteen yards in pre-war years, has come down to only about 13 yards. This is due to the masses in India being too poor to provide even for the bare necessities of life when the prices are ruling so high. The result is that the poor men and even women have to go about half naked. Yet, strange to say, our benign Government thinks it expedient and proper to tax the poor man's cloth by imposing an excise duty of as much as three and a half per cent. on cloth manufactured in this country. Let us therefore hope that the Government which has the interests of the masses at heart will lose no time in abolishing this pernicious tax.

## COTTON EXCISE DUTY

In most of the civilized countries of the world, an excise duty is imposed only on unnecessary articles of luxury like tobacco and wine. As a matter of fact, the excise duty is imposed more with a view to keep down the consumption of these articles than with the object of deriving a revenue therefrom. .... Supposing the profits in the cotton industry are high, more capital will be attracted to the industry, and we shall have more cotton mills. Nothing could be better for India than to utilize all the cotton grown for converting it into yarn and cloth for the requirements of the people. The industry will also provide employment on good wages for a fairly large number of people, and the Government will also benefit by getting more in the shape of taxes if the industry is in a prosperous condition.

## FISCAL COMMISSION

It is now about a year that the Fiscal Commission unreservedly condemned the excise duty, and, while



unanimously recommending its abolition, it advised Government to direct the Tariff Board to examine, at the earliest possible moment, the claims of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry to protection. The Tariff Board has been appointed, but we have yet to learn what steps Government is taking to abolish the Cotton Excise Tax and protect the indigenous cotton textile industry from cut-throat foreign competition.

#### TARIFF VALUATION OF COTTON GOODS

While speaking to you on this subject, I am reminded of the method adopted by Government in collecting excise duty from us. Under the law we are required to pay a 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty on cotton goods produced in our mills. But Government fixes tariff valuation once a year for most of the varieties of cloth produced in Indian mills. These valuations are invariably higher than the market values obtained by Ahmedabad Mill cloth. Prices declined further last year but, as you know, Government did not then care to revise the valuations in spite of representations. It has its aim at revenue and more revenue, and is exacting higher excise duties from us than prescribed by law. We have strong objections to the tax itself, and Government has also admitted on more than one occasion that the duty is unjust to India. Yet we are paying the tax, but is it fair I ask on the part of Government to raise its incidence by artificial devices? As you are aware, we have already suggested to Government that, till such time as the duty is removed altogether, it may be realised at the rate prescribed by statute on the actual sales of our mills, after deducting a fixed percentage on account of commission, brokerage and other charges. Assessment on tariff valuation may, if desired, be continued at other centres which have no grievance against that method, but there is no reason why we should be made to pay excessive amounts on arbitrary valuations which bear no relation to the prices realised for our goods.

#### LABOUR CONDITIONS

The altered conditions of the market compelled us to review the working costs of our factories in the past year, and we found that wages which constitute about one-third of the costs in converting cotton to cloth were higher in Ahmedabad than anywhere else in the Presidency. Enquiries made by the Bombay Labour Office in this connexion proved that, during the period of War, wages in Ahmedabad mills had risen by about 121 per cent. and in May 1921 they were almost on a par with Bombay. Prices of necessities went up a little in the end of 1921, and the year was expected to be a fairly prosperous one. Hence, when demands were made by operatives for further increases, we granted scarcity allowances to them. These allowances, however, raised the Ahmedabad rates of wages even above those

prevailing in Bombay mills. In pre-war years, they used to be in the proportion of 7:8 and in the depressed state of our industry we naturally requested the re-establishment of the long standing ratio between Ahmedabad and Bombay wages. Other industrial centres in the Presidency paid even less wages than what we proposed for our operatives. Prices of necessities were also known to be easier than in 1920-21. But local labour leaders would not come to an understanding with us over the wage reduction question. Our efforts to obtain a settlement through arbitration also proved fruitless and the Association had to resolve independently on a reduction of 20 per cent. in the wages of the local cotton mill operatives. Labour leaders thereupon called out a strike which continued throughout April and May last. Better sense, however, prevailed at last and early in June the operatives were persuaded to return to work at a reduction of two and a half annas in the rupee. The strike no doubt inflicted losses on us and privations on our workpeople, and I hope its lessons will not be lost on either side. I for one still feel that, if labour leaders had used a little foresight and tried to understand the position of the industry, they would have realised the necessity of a more reasonable and conciliatory attitude in the beginning, and it would have been possible to compromise on the issue of wage reduction without loss or suffering to anyone. May I not hope that the risky experiment will not be tried again? The chief trouble is that labour leaders are mere outsiders. Were the officers of the local Labour Office drawn from the mill workers themselves, there would be less friction and more understanding between us and the Labour Office.

#### WELFARE WORK

I am afraid the two idle months spent by our operatives have brought some of them in the clutches of Pathan money-lenders. The latter are notorious for their usurious rates of interest and deprive our men of some of their hard-earned wages from month to month. It is not rare that the men are harassed for the recovery of dues, and it would conduce to their contentment and give them peace of mind, if we were to organise co-operative banks for their benefit, from which they might be granted loans of small amounts on easy terms. Another grievance complained of by operatives is about large increases in house rent. I am aware that a fairly large number of workpeople are housed in Mill Chawls but it is up to us to look to the comforts of all our employees, and I suggest that our new Managing Committee should earnestly consider the problem and try to find a solution of it with the help of our Municipal authorities, where necessary.



#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

It is usual practice in Ahmedabad mills to compensate workmen who unfortunately suffer injuries through accidents for which they are not responsible. I am gratified to note that the Indian Legislature has considered it desirable to make the payment of such compensation compulsory all over India. Commissioners are now to be appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act by the Local Governments to decide questions of compensation, and I trust Government will select, for an industrial centre like Ahmedabad, an Official who is conversant with the ways of life and habits of our operatives and has a fair knowledge of the textile industry. In my opinion, it is desirable that the Commissioner should invite at least one millowner to assist him in his enquiries, whenever occasion arises.

#### FACTORIES ACT

The New Factories Act came into operation last year and, through the good offices of the Director of Industries, we had not to undergo any special inconvenience on account of certain sections of the Act. We have represented for certain concessions to be given to cotton mills, as was the case in the previous Act, and I am glad to note that some of our suggestions have been given effect to.

#### COAL POSITION

The coal position has been somewhat easy during the last year and, though supplies under the rake system in force during the year have not been so regular, members were able to obtain special supplies on representing to the Coal Transport Officer through the Association in cases of emergency. Railway freight on this important item of the working cost of our factories, however, still rules high, and we have represented to Government for a reduction in freights to the pre-war level and are anxiously awaiting its result.

#### STRIKE COMPENSATION SCHEME

I am sorry that much progress could not be made last year in settling claims for compensation under the Strike Compensation Scheme. Some cases have been investigated, and I understand that this is receiving the early attention of your Secretaries.....

In conclusion, I hope that, though the prospect for the cotton mill industry appears to be overcast and gloomy, the clouds will soon disperse and disappear and that the year which we have just entered will turn out to be a prosperous one for our industry."

#### POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE

The first session of the Bombay Provincial Postmen's Conference was held on 8th and

9th October under the Presidentship of Mr. L. DeSa, (retired) Personal Assistant to the Postmaster General, Bombay. Mr. H. J. Ginwalla in the course of his speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee said they were meeting after recovering from the effects of the last postal strike in 1921, the largest of its kind in India. The speaker then referred to the questions of the pay and housing of postmen. A number of resolutions concerning the pay, house rent, pension, service and time scales for postmen in Bombay were passed. The Conference also urged the early appointment of Advisory Boards at all District Headquarters under the Chairmanship of the Head Postmaster for the district town.

#### SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

It has been finally decided that the Fourth Session of the All India Social Workers' Conference should be held in Bombay in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, near the Servants of India Society, on the 29th and 30th of November and 1st and 2nd of December. About thirty local institutions have joined the Executive Committee of the Conference and a number of others have agreed to send delegates. Dr. Annie Beasant has accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee to preside over the Conference. A social work exhibition will be held along with the Conference where literature on social work will be exhibited and demonstrations about defective children will be displayed.

#### COTTON INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

##### GREAT BRITAIN

A Joint Committee of manufacturers' and master cotton spinners' and operatives' representatives met at Manchester on October 19th, under the Chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, to discuss the situation in the Lancashire cotton industry. After discussion, partly in separate groups of employers and employed, lasting over two hours, the joint committee which had sat in private adjourned until the following week and no official statement was issued. It is understood, however, that no satisfactory progress was made. The



Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, which had met previously on 19th October to decide the policy to be adopted by their representatives, decided to oppose the idea of setting up any Board of Control either under Government or industrial auspices, if such board was to be invested with coercive or compulsory powers.

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

#### AGENDA OF THE SIXTH SESSION

The Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference will assemble at Geneva on June 24th, 1924. The agenda of this Conference will include questions concerning (1) the development of facilities for the utilisation of workers' leisure, (2) the equality of treatment of national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, (3) the weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank surfaces are used and (4) night work in bakeries. The International Labour Office has addressed a detailed questionnaire concerning these questions, together with an explanatory statement, to all Member States.

### WELFARE WORK IN MILLS

#### TATA GROUP OF MILLS

The following table gives the details of the number of persons benefited and the amount paid to them as maternity allowance at the mills controlled by Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., during the quarters ended June and September 1923:—

Mills.	Quarter ended June 1923.		Quarter ended September 1923.	
	Number benefited.	Amount paid.	Number benefited.	Amount paid.
The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd.	10	Rs. 388	7	Rs. 153
The Standard Mills Co., Ltd.	2	38	..	..
The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.	23	328	18	259
The Tata Mills, Ltd., No. 1	17	353	29	684
The Tata Mills, Ltd., No. 2 (formerly The Bombay United Mills, Ltd.)	2	39	3	66
Total ..	54	1,146	57	1,162

### THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD., BOMBAY

According to the Medical Officer's Report of the operatives treated during September and October 1923 at the Free Dispensary attached to the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Bombay (Agents, Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.), there were 651 cases of fresh admissions into the dispensary in September and 693 cases in October. These cases together with repetition cases amounted to 1,265 in September and 1,451 in October. The details of the diseases and the number of cases treated by the officer were as below:—

Diseases.	Number of cases treated during	
	September	October
Dysentery .. ..	21	17
Malaria .. ..	212	298
Other fevers .. ..	89	96
Rheumatism .. ..	29	43
Eyes and ears .. ..	47	41
Respiratory system .. ..	126	159
Diarrhoea .. ..	49	53
Dyspepsia .. ..	145	139
Liver .. ..	6	5
Digestive system .. ..	71	78
Skin .. ..	257	277
Ulcers .. ..	19	20
All other diseases .. ..	65	92
Injuries .. ..	129	133
Total ..	1,265	1,451

Injuries apart, the diseases for which large numbers of patients were treated are dyspepsia, fevers and diseases of the respiratory system and skin diseases. Of the total fever patients of 301 and 394 in September and October, those treated for malaria alone amounted to 212 and 298 respectively.

### WELFARE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

The Labour Office has received a copy of an interesting review of the welfare work carried on during the year 1922 in the Empress Mills at Nagpur. One of the most important features of the welfare work conducted by the mills is the maintenance of cheap grain shops. During the year under review, the loss to the

(Continued on page 27).



mills on this account amounted to no less than Rs. 2,41,720 or a loss per employee of Rs. 28-8-0. Almost all employees were found to take advantage of these concession rates for articles of food.

### WAGES

The following table shows the wages bill of the operatives of these mills for the last five years:—

Year.	Average number of employees on rolls.	Amount paid during the year.	
		Rs.	Rs.
1918 .. ..	8,381	10,91,498	11
1919 .. ..	8,128	11,26,782	12
1920 .. ..	8,295	15,60,538	16
1921 .. ..	8,191	17,83,718	18
1922 .. ..	8,419	17,58,960	17

### MEDICAL AID

Free medical help to the employees in the mills and also to their relatives was continued during the year. The total number of new cases treated during the year at the 4 dispensaries of the mills was 27,327, while the average daily attendance of patients was 217. The cost of this scheme was Rs. 40,000. Three creches were maintained for the children of women employees and these, the Report states, are much appreciated by the operatives.

### PRIMARY EDUCATION

The average daily attendance at the Primary Classes for small boys was 83 during the year, while the average daily attendance of half-day girl workers who attended classes after working hours was seven.

### PROVIDENT FUND

The number of employees on the rolls of the Company's Provident Fund at the end of June 1922 was 2,661, and their contributions during the year, at the rate of one anna per rupee of wages earned, amounted to Rs. 67,736. Contributions by members are repayable to them with interest at 6.0 per cent. per annum at any time they cease to be members. The Company contributes every year to each member's account an amount equivalent to his or her contribution during the year, and interest at 6 per cent. is also allowed on this

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amount. A member becomes entitled to this contribution only after serving the Company for 20 years.

### MATERNITY BENEFITS

One hundred and fifty-five women operatives took advantage of the maternity allowance during the year, and sums amounting to Rs. 2,836 were paid as benefits. These benefits are granted for two months after confinement to all women operatives who have put in at least 11 months' service in the mills.

### ACCIDENT COMPENSATION

No case for the grant of compensation to the relatives of the employees fatally injured occurred during the year under review. The rates of compensation sanctioned by the Company are Rs. 300 as a minimum and Rs. 1,000 as a maximum. Employees seriously injured are allowed half wages during the days of absence.

### HUMIDITY IN INDIAN COTTON MILLS

#### REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION

On page 30 of the October issue of the *Labour Gazette* a general review of the Report on Humidification in Indian Cotton Mills by Mr. T. Maloney, M.C., A.M.C.T., late Adviser on Humidification to the Government of India, was published. In this issue, further sections of the Report are dealt with. Section I of the Report describes the reasons for the use of artificial humidification in the process of spinning the cotton fibre into yarn and weaving yarn into cloth. The need for sizing the warp threads before weaving takes place is also referred to in this chapter. The Report states "the real and legitimate function of sizing is to bind down the projecting fibres on warp threads, and thus bind the yarn together sufficiently to withstand successfully the abrasive action of the reed". Continuing, the Report points out that, to increase the weight and bulk of cheaper cloths, size is often added to warp yarn in quantities greater than necessary for the promotion of good weaving. In Ahmedabad, for example, almost the whole of the cloths produced are heavily sized, and, in many cases, the weight of size added to the warp



yarn may be equal to, or even greater than, the weight of the yarn itself. When finished, such cloths have a very substantial appearance and "feel", owing to the large quantities of size added, and these types of cloth command a ready sale among the poorer classes in certain markets. With higher percentages of size it has become usual, at any rate, in India to use higher percentages of humidity. The necessity for a higher degree of atmospheric humidity when weaving heavily sized goods might, at first glance, be thought unnecessary, if the composition of size is reasonable. In this, however, opinions are conflicting, and a satisfactory solution is difficult because of the divergent views on the subject. Section II of the Report describes in detail the various makes of humidifying systems in use in Indian cotton mills.

#### TEMPERATURE AND GENERAL CONDITIONS

Section III deals with the temperature and general conditions in Indian cotton mills. To obtain an accurate idea, the Report adds, as to the temperatures and general conditions in Indian mills, hygrometrical readings were taken by special observers in the four principal centres of the cotton trade in India, viz., Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore and Madras. Special rules regarding the care and placing of the hygrometers were observed. Readings were taken by observers thrice daily; the first reading between 7-0 a.m. and 9-0 a.m.; the second between 11-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m.; and the third between 4-0 p.m. and 6-0 p.m., so as to ensure an accurate record of the progress of temperature throughout the day. In addition to hygrometer readings, the observers were also responsible for measuring cooling powers by means of the Kata-thermometer.

#### BOMBAY TEMPERATURE RECORDS

Section IV of the Report is one of the most interesting sections so far as the mills in Bombay City and Island are concerned. It discusses the actual temperature and humidity records for weaving departments, card rooms, blow rooms and spinning rooms. The differences in construction and method of ventilation of the Bombay mills, shown in Table I of the Report, have been taken into consideration in arriving at conclusions from the data

collected. The percentage of humidity required for the various processes of manufacture are also indicated in this section. There is considerable variation in the conditions between different mills in the same areas. This is partially due to the difference in the construction of the mills but more particularly to the excessive use of live steam in not a few instances.

#### WEAVING DEPARTMENTS

Except during the monsoon, ventilation is kept at a minimum in the weaving departments of Bombay owing to the difficulty of obtaining the requisite humidity, considered necessary for weaving purposes by present methods of humidification, if air from outside is freely admitted into the department. All weaving sheds have some arrangement for artificially increasing humidity by spraying atomised water into the room, and in most mills this is supplemented by steam humidification. The percentage of humidity used in Bombay Weaving Departments, the Report states, "cannot, on the whole, be considered excessive for weaving purposes, but, in addition to the process, the comfort of the operatives must be considered. A humidity of 70 per cent. or even 80 per cent. does not seem to be unduly uncomfortable to the operatives at temperatures below 85 degrees, dry bulb, and if it were possible to maintain a temperature of 85 degrees, dry bulb and 80 degrees, wet bulb, throughout the year, conditions would be satisfactory both from the point of view of comfort of the operative and the requirements of the process." These limits cannot, however, be introduced in most weaving departments, except in the cold weather, without very drastic alterations in the present methods of ventilation and humidification. Continuing, the Report says "at temperatures above 85 degrees, dry bulb, the maintenance of the high percentage of humidity necessary for weaving has a very adverse effect upon physical comfort, and it becomes the duty of the management to adopt all practical means of keeping temperatures as low as possible, if the physical efficiency of the workman is to be maintained at a reasonably high standard."

#### USE OF LIVE STEAM

The great objection to the use of live steam as a means of humidifying is that it increases



the wet bulb temperature, but, unlike cold water, humidification does not at the same time decrease the dry bulb temperature. The Report points out that it is indicated, from a comparison in mills X and VII, that live steam is used to an excessive extent in some Bombay mills without a corresponding advantage in the degree of humidity from a weaving point of view. The annual daily averages show that conditions in weaving departments as regards comfort compare most unfavourably with external conditions; for, not only are the average dry bulb temperatures higher but the relative humidity is also considerably higher, and the effect of this is disastrous to the physical comfort of those inside the department.

#### THE WORST MONTH

The Report establishes the fact that conditions in almost all weaving sheds in Bombay mills during the month of May are, as may be expected, most trying. The average dry bulb temperatures are not usually very much above the shade temperatures, but the very high wet bulb temperatures in the departments, combined with the stagnation of the atmosphere, makes work of a hard physical nature almost impossible. The operation of weaving cannot be considered arduous, but even so, weavers working with scarcely any clothing are constantly bathed in perspiration. This, the Report adds, is "a state which cannot be conducive to health and is certainly detrimental to efficiency."

Conditions in card, blow and spinning rooms in Bombay mills will be dealt with in the next issue of this Journal.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

##### INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS AT GENEVA

An International Committee of Experts on Industrial Hygiene, appointed to assist the International Labour Office of the League of Nations in dealing with questions affecting the health of the workers, met at Geneva on 13th, 14th and 15th September 1923. The Committee discussed two subjects, namely, (1) the protection from the disease of anthrax of workers engaged in the handling of hides and skins and (2) the compilation of a list of the

principal industrial processes to be considered as unhealthy.

On the first of these questions the Committee adopted a resolution to the effect that the most effective method of securing the success of research into disinfection methods would be the constitution of a national committee to work under the general direction of the Health Committee of the League of Nations. The members might with advantage be appointed after consultation between the Health Committee of the League and the Government Departments of each country, which are responsible for the administration of the Factory Acts.

The Committee also discussed the question of unhealthy processes. This problem includes not merely the careful examination of the dangers to health involved in various processes, but the collection and study of all the available scientific and statistical information relating to each process. A large number of recognised experts in various countries have already agreed to collaborate in the preparation of this list.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN

##### GOVERNMENT'S NEW SCHEME

Sir Montague Barlow, the Minister of Labour, speaking in London on 16th October, outlined Government's plans for the relief of unemployed. Several railways and other private companies had planned schemes for road and bridge development. The Great Western Railway, for example, contemplated a total expenditure of £10 millions, and most of the work was being started forthwith. The Government had decided to authorise proposals for grants by Lord St. Davids' Committee up to a further £10 millions making £20 millions in all. Acceleration of Admiralty and War Office work and Crown Colony land development was also being arranged. These new schemes together with the provision for export credits and the Trade Facilities Act would mean a new expenditure of not less than £50 millions.

## ACCIDENTS AND PROSECUTIONS

## STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER 1923

The monthly statistics of the accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency, published on pages 34 and 35 of this issue, contain details of the accidents reported during the month of October in Bombay City and Island, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Presidency.

During October, in Bombay City and Island, there were in all 165 factory accidents of which one was fatal, 5 were serious and the remainder, 159, minor accidents. Of the total number of accidents, 47 or 28 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and 118 or 72 per cent. to other causes. As in previous months, by far the largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the proportion of accidents in different classes of factories being 69·1 per cent. in workshops, 26·6 per cent. in the textile mills and 4·3 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad, there were in all five accidents all of which occurred in cotton mills. All of these were minor accidents and were due, with one exception which was due to other causes, to machinery in motion.

In Karachi, there was one accident in a Railway workshop. The accident was a minor one and was due to a cause other than machinery in motion.

In other centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was 36 of which four were in cotton mills, twenty-eight in workshops and four in other industries. Eleven accidents were due to machinery in motion and twenty-five to other causes. Of these 36 accidents, one was serious, one fatal and the rest minor.

## PROSECUTIONS

During the month of October, five prosecutions were instituted in Bombay under the Indian Factories Act. Four were against a cotton mill under section 41 (a) for breach of section 26 in respect of employment of four doffers. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 25 in each of the four cases. The fifth prosecution was against a metal works for breach of section 22 in not observing a weekly holiday on a Sunday or a substituted day for Sunday. The Manager in this case was convicted but no fine was imposed.

## NEW BOILER REGULATIONS

The new Indian Boiler Regulations, recently made by the Governor General in Council, have been published in the *Gazette of India* dated October 27th, 1923 (page 1403). These new Regulations come into force on 1st January 1924 on the commencement of the Indian Boilers Act of 1923.

## LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY

It was decided by the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations at their meeting at Manchester on 23rd October 1923 that the mills engaged in the American cotton spinning section should continue the half-time working during the whole of November and that before the end of the month a ballot of the members in the American section should be taken on the question of further continuance or modification of this arrangement.

## FACTORY LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN

According to the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops in Great Britain for 1922, the total number of registered factories in Great Britain increased from 135,356 in 1921 to 137,858 in 1922. The number of registered workshops (including men's workshops) declined in the same period from 148,266 to 145,684. This tendency for an increase in "factories" and a decline in "workshops" has been observed for many years and is probably mainly due to the conversion of workshops into factories through the introduction of electric or other mechanical power.

## ACCIDENTS

The Report contains an interesting section on *Safety* in which it is stated that the tendency to think of accidents as being mostly due to unfenced machinery is quite erroneous. Accidents due to machinery are less than a third of the total, and the large proportion of these are not attributable to the absence of safeguards. Machinery accidents, however, probably include a high proportion of the more serious accidents. The following table shows the number of accidents reported during 1922,

together with the corresponding figures for 1921 classified by industries:—

Industry.	All Accidents (Fatal and non-Fatal.)		Fatal Accidents.	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Textile:—				
Cotton ..	5,463	3,429	26	21
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ..	2,438	1,961	24	16
Other Textile Industries	1,391	1,221	5	10
Non-Textile:—				
Conversion of Metals, including Rolling mills and Tube Making ..	13,996	8,812	62	46
Founding ..	5,038	5,623	30	27
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles ..	5,863	5,604	23	27
Shipbuilding ..	7,745	11,447	77	120
Other Non-Textile Industries	46,673	46,770	411	462
Docks and Warehouses, Buildings and Railways under Sections 104-106 of the Factory Act, 1901 ..	7,159	6,078	165	260
Total ..	97,966	92,565	843	951

Other sections of the Report deal with industrial diseases, employment, dangerous trades, sanitation, mechanical ventilation, lighting, humidity, welfare work and particulars of wages. A copy of the Report may be seen in the Labour Office Library.

## COTTON MILLS IN CHINA

The following list showing the number of cotton spinning and weaving mills in China worked by mechanical power, the paid up capital and the number of looms and spindles is of interest:—

Owner.	Number of mills.	Capital. Rs. (lakhs).	Number of	
			Looms.	Spindles.
Mills owned by the Chinese ..	64	16,49	8,010	2,671,950
Do. Japanese ..	5	10,66	500	331,964
Do. British ..	2	34	..	90,864
Do. Others ..	2	4,71	..	63,200
Total ..	73	32,20	8,510	2,857,998

In addition to the above 73 mills there are 97 other mills worked by mechanical power and 167 hand looms, for which details of ownership, capital, looms and spindles are not available.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CHINA

An article reviewing the industrial and labour situation in China was published on page 34 of the August issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The recent issue of the *Official Bulletin* of the International Labour Office contains details of the steps taken by the Chinese Government to regulate the hours of employment in industry.

## HOURS OF WORK

The Commission appointed by the Washington Conference of 1919 to consider the application of the provisions of the Draft Convention concerning hours of work to certain countries, amongst which was China, reported that it was not possible for China to conform to Western standards at once.

The Commission, however, recommended that the Chinese Government should adopt the Convention embodying the principle of a 10-hour day or a 60-hour week for adults, and an 8-hour day or a 48-hour week for employees under the age of 15, and that the Convention should also embody the principle of a weekly rest day. The Commission also suggested that the legislation should be made applicable to all factories employing over 100 workers.

## GOVERNMENT'S ACTION

In pursuance of the Commission's recommendation, the Chinese Government has issued a decree promulgating the Provisional Factory Regulations which prescribe a 10-hour day, apply the provisions of the decree to all the factories employing more than 100 workers, and prescribe an 8-hour day for workers under 17. An age limit of 15 years and a weekly rest day were recommended by the Commission.

The Chinese Government have not, however, accepted these, but have provided rest periods of at least 2 days in the month for adults and 3 days for male workers under 17 and female workers under 18. The employment of boys under 10 and of girls under 12 is also prohibited.

In the case of female workers a rest period of three weeks is granted before and after childbirth. Woman labour is also prohibited in certain dangerous places. In addition to these main provisions, the following provisions are also made:—Prohibition of night work (between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m.) for males under 17 and females under 18; a rest interval of one hour per day; change of shifts every ten days; increased payments for overtime; supplementary education at the employers' expense; restriction of employment in dangerous or unhealthy places; and the appointment by the employers of responsible factory managers. These regulations came into force in July 1923, and apply, in addition to ordinary factories, to factories in which the conditions are dangerous or unhealthy, even if the number of employees be under 100, and also to foreign factories in China.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

##### MALAY STATES SCHEME

The Government of the Federated Malay States are considering the introduction of legislation on Workmen's Compensation similar to the Act recently passed in India.

#### CONSUMPTION OF SALT

In the *Labour Gazette* for June 1923 an article giving the consumption of salt according to the working class family budgets collected by the Labour Office was published. Reference was also made in the same article to the views of the Principal Medical and Health Officer, G. I. P. Railway (Dr. J. Cairns, M.D.), to the effect that the consumption of 5 grains of salt per head per day (4 lbs. per head per year) has been found to be more than sufficient for robust health on a mixed diet. With regard to the physiological requirements of salt, the following extract from page 355 of *Handbook of Common Salt*\* by Major J. J. L. Ratton, M.D., M.C., is of much interest:—

"I should be inclined to consider 250 grains of salt per diem a fair hygienic allowance and will compute it at that amount. But it must be borne in mind that this refers to rice eaters and adults only. Some deductions must be made on account of the infant

\* *Methers, Higginbotham, Ltd., Madras, Second Edition, 1921.*

population, if we wish to calculate the amount of salt required per head by the whole population of a country allowing for all ages. We may safely take 200 grains as being the average amount required, as the excess, if any, will be on the side of excess. In round numbers 10 lbs. of salt per head per annum will satisfy the wants of the poor."

As against Major Ratton's 10 lbs. the Labour Office arrived at 12 lbs. per capita per annum after a careful analysis of 2,473 working class family budgets in the city and island of Bombay.

#### RUSSIAN WORKERS' FAMILY BUDGETS

The *Industrial and Labour Information* dated the 7th September 1923 gives details regarding the expenditure of 282 manual workers' and 73 salaried employees' households in Moscow during December 1922. The statistics were compiled by the Moscow Bureau of Labour Statistics and refer to 224 married and 58 unmarried manual workers and 57 married and 16 unmarried salaried employees.

The percentage expenditure on different groups of the Russian labourer and the Bombay worker is given below:—

##### Percentage expenditure in Moscow and Bombay (Labourers)

Items.	Married Workers.		Unmarried Workers.	
	Moscow, December 1922.	Bombay, May 1921 to April 1922.	Moscow, December 1922.	Bombay, May 1921 to April 1922.
Food	47.3	56.3	38.4	54.5
Rent, heating and lighting	12.4	15.1	8.0	8.9
Clothing	23.7	9.6	30.1	6.2
Tobacco and alcohol	2.1	9.5	2.6	20.9
Medicine	0.6	0.3	1.3	5.4
Education	1.5	0.4	2.1	0.2
Others	12.4	8.3	17.5	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The small percentage expenditure in Bombay on clothing, medicine and education and the high percentage on liquor, tobacco and betelnut as compared with Moscow are noticeable.

The following table shows the percentage expenditure of married and unmarried salaried employees in Moscow during December 1922:—

##### Percentage expenditure of salaried employees in Moscow

Items.	Married Workers, December 1922.	Unmarried Workers, December 1922.
Food	46.2	37.7
Rent, heating and lighting	14.2	11.2
Clothing	19.3	23.1
Tobacco and alcohol	1.5	3.0
Hygiene and medicine	5.3	1.4
Education	2.6	3.2
Subscriptions to unions, etc.	3.0	3.5
Others	7.9	14.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Unmarried workers spend comparatively more on conveniences and luxuries than on necessities.

#### MATERNITY BENEFITS IN SPAIN PROPOSED PROVISION

On 20th August 1923, the Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry, Mr. Chapaprieta, submitted to the Council of Ministers a draft decree for the amendment of the Act concerning the employment of women and young persons and establishing a provisional system of maternity benefits pending the definite institution of a compulsory maternity insurance society subsidised by the State. The regulations for this society are to be issued by the Minister of Labour before 31st March 1925 after consultation with the National Provident Institute.

The explanatory statement preceding the draft decree points out that, under the Act of 13th June 1922, the Government was authorised to ratify the Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, adopted at the first session of the International Labour Conference (Washington 1919), and, at the same time, in conformity with the provisions of the Draft Convention, to institute a compulsory maternity insurance society. The protection afforded by existing Spanish legislation in regard to a rest before and after

childbirth extends to all working women, including those employed in agriculture, but does not provide for any maternity benefit. The Washington Draft Convention, on the other hand, covers women employed in industry and commerce only, exclusive of those employed in undertakings in which only members of the same family are employed, but provides that a woman shall, during the period of absence from work before and after confinement, be paid benefits "sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance of herself and her child and be entitled to free attendance by a doctor or certified mid-wife". Accordingly, the adoption of the provisions of the Washington Draft Convention by Spain would mean restricting Spanish legislation so far as the number of women covered is concerned.

Of the alternative systems provided for in Section 3 (C) of the Draft Convention, the Spanish Parliament has decided to adopt that of compulsory insurance and, for this purpose, has authorised the Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry to establish an insurance system, without prejudice to subsequent co-ordination, in accordance with technical and economic requirements, with the health insurance system which may be established. (It is the intention of the Government to submit a health insurance bill to Parliament.)

The regulations concerning the working of the compulsory maternity insurance society have to be submitted to the National Provident Institute for consideration and approval. This involves considerable delay, and the Minister considers that during this period a provisional system should be established for the relief of women workers during confinement. The initial credits already set apart in the budget estimates could be used for this purpose, and the State would contribute a sum approximately equal to its estimated contribution to the compulsory maternity insurance society.

The maternity allowance for the purpose of providing medical attendance and maintenance for the mother and child for a minimum compulsory rest period after confinement will, according to the provisions of the draft decree, amount to fifty pesetas, payable by the State through the medium of the National Provident Institute.

### Accidents in Factories during October 1923 1. Bombay City and Island

Class of Factory.	No. of accidents due to				Nature of accident.						Total No. of accidents.		Remarks.	
	Machinery in motion.		Other causes.*		Fatal.		Serious.		Minor.		January to October 1923.	October 1923.		
	January to October 1923.	October 1923.												
I Textile Mills—														
Cotton Mills ..	335	30	126	11	6	1	35	2	420	38	461	41		
Woolen Mills ..	12	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	15	3		
Others ..	6	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	11	..		
Total ..	353	33	134	11	6	1	36	2	445	41	487	44		
II Workshops—														
Engineering ..	17	1	111	6	1	..	3	..	124	7	128	7		
Railway ..	100	6	702	97	2	..	27	2	773	101	802	103		
Mint ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..		
Others ..	19	2	17	2	1	..	8	..	27	4	36	4		
Total ..	136	9	834	105	4	..	38	2	928	112	970	114		
III Miscellaneous—														
Chemical Works ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	6	..		
Flour Mills ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..		
Printing Presses ..	11	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	3	12	3		
Others ..	15	2	19	2	..	..	9	1	25	3	34	4		
Total ..	28	5	28	2	..	..	12	1	44	6	56	7		
Total, All Factories ..	517	47	996	118	10	1	86	5	1,417	159	1,513	165		

### 2. Ahmedabad

Class of Factory.	No. of accidents due to				Nature of accident.						Total No. of accidents.		Remarks.	
	Machinery in motion.		Other causes.		Fatal.		Serious.		Minor.		January to October 1923.	October 1923.		
	January to October 1923.	October 1923.												
I Textile Mills—														
Cotton ..	44	4	8	1	1	..	17	..	34	5	52	5		
Total ..	44	4	8	1	1	..	17	..	34	5	52	5		
II Miscellaneous—														
Match Factory ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..		
Total ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..		
Total, All Factories ..	45	4	8	1	1	..	17	..	35	5	53	5		

\* Mainly burns, scalds, falls, cuts, shocks, flying pieces of metal, falling of heavy weights, etc.

### Accidents in Factories during October 1923—contd. 3. Karachi

Class of Factory.	No. of accidents due to				Nature of accident.						Total No. of accidents.		Remarks.	
	Machinery in motion.		Other causes.		Fatal.		Serious.		Minor.		January to October 1923.	October 1923.		
	January to October 1923.	October 1923.												
I Workshops—														
Railway and Port Trust ..	5	..	31	1	..	..	7	..	29	1	36	1		
Engineering ..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	..		
Total ..	6	..	35	1	..	..	8	..	33	1	41	1		
II Miscellaneous ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..		
Total ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..		
Total, All Factories ..	7	..	36	1	..	..	9	..	34	1	43	1		

### 4. Other Centres

Class of Factory.	No. of accidents due to				Nature of accident.						Total No. of accidents.		Remarks.	
	Machinery in motion.		Other causes.		Fatal.		Serious.		Minor.		January to October 1923.	October 1923.		
	January to October 1923.	October 1923.												
I Textile Mills—														
Cotton Mills ..	35	3	21	..	2	..	13	..	41	3	56	3		
Cotton Press ..	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	5	1		
Others ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..		
Total ..	38	3	24	1	3	..	13	..	46	4	62	4		
II Workshops—														
Railway ..	24	4	156	23	..	..	4	..	176	27	180	27		
Arms and Ammunition Works ..	4	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	9	..		
Others ..	4	1	13	..	3	1	1	..	13	..	17	1		
Total ..	32	5	174	23	4	1	7	..	195	27	206	28		
III Miscellaneous—														
Gin Factory ..	4	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	6	..		
Paint Works ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Others ..	6	3	3	1	1	..	1	1	7	3	9	4		
Total ..	11	3	5	1	3	..	4	1	9	3	16	4		
Total, All Factories ..	81	11	203	25	10	1	24	1	250	34	284	36		

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	October 1922.	September 1923.	October 1923.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	6 1 2	5 13 4	5 15 3
	Rice	Cwt.	5 9 6	....	6 10 0	6 8 0
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Canly	45 0 0	80 0 0	67 8 0	6 8 0
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	..	40 0 0	70 0 0	44 0 0	63 8 0
Do.	Jubbulpore	..	3 2 6	3 11 3	4 0 4	46 8 0
Do.	Rangoon	Md.	3 4 6	4 3 9	3 2 10	4 0 4
Jowari	—	..	3 4 6	4 10 6	4 12 2	3 2 10
Barley	Ghati	..	..	..	..	4 3 9
Bajri	..	..	4 3 9	4 14 9	3 6 2	..
Pulses—	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	..	5 10 5	6 14 1	5 1 3	3 6 2
	Gram	..	..	..	..	5 1 3
Turdal	Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	3 6 2
Sugar—	Mauritius No. 1	Cwt.	9 3 0	21 8 0	23 8 0	24 4 0
	Sugar	..	10 3 0	22 0 0	22 14 0	23 10 0
Do.	Java white	Md.	7 14 3	14 4 7	11 9 0	11 9 0
Do.	Sangli	..	..	..	..	..
Raw (Gul)	..	..	5 9 3	21 12 4	36 0 10	38 12 5
Other food—	Turmeric	..	45 11 5	85 11 5	88 9 2	85 11 5
	Ghee	..	1 7 6	2 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
Salt	Bombay (black)	..	..	..	..	..

Expressed as percentages of July 1914  
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Cereals—	Rangoon Small-mill	100	129	124	127
Rice	Delhi No. 1	100	....	118	116
Wheat	Khandwa Seoni	100	178	150	141
Do.	Jubbulpore	100	175	110	116
Do.	Rangoon	100	117	127	127
Jowari	—	100	129	97	127
Barley	Ghati	100	142	145	97
Bajri	..	100	..	..	129
Average—Cereals	..	100	145	124	122
Pulses—	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	100	116	80	80
	Gram	100	122	90	90
Turdal	Cawnpore	100	..	..	..
Average—Pulses	..	100	119	85	85
Sugar—	Mauritius No. 1	100	234	256	264
	Sugar	100	216	225	232
Do.	Java white	100	181	147	147
Do.	Sangli	100	..	..	..
Raw (Gul)	..	100	..	..	..
Average—Sugar	..	100	210	209	214
Other food—	Turmeric	100	390	646	695
	Ghee	100	188	194	188
Salt	Bombay (black)	100	170	221	221
Average—Other food	..	100	249	354	368
Average—All food	..	100	178	182	185

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	October 1922.	September 1923.	October 1923.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oilseeds—	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	13 15 0	13 13 0	13 6 0
	Cawnpore (brown)	..	8 0 0	10 8 0	9 12 0	9 11 0
Linseed	Do.	..	10 14 0	15 0 0	13 10 0	13 8 0
Rapeseed	White	..	11 4 0	14 4 0	16 0 0	15 8 0
Poppyseed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textiles—Cotton—	Good	Candy	251 0 0	415 0 0	480 0 0	480 0
	Fully good	..	222 0 0	365 0 0	..	..
(a) Cotton—raw—	Saw-ginned	..	230 0 0	..	..	..
Broach	Machine ginned	..	205 0 0	..	..	..
Oomra	Do.	..	198 0 0	330 0 0	455 0 0	455 0 0
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Cotton manufactures—	40S	Lb.	0 12 9	1 7 0	1 11 0	1 11 0
	Fari 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	13 4 0	12 14 0	12 15 0
6,600	..	4 3 0	9 6 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	
Grey shirtings	Liepman's 1,500	..	10 6 0	26 0 0	24 0 0	24 4 0
White mulls	Local made 36" x 37½ yds...	Lb.	0 9 6	1 7 6	1 4 9	1 5 0
Shirtings	54" x 6 yds.	..	0 9 6	1 6 0	1 3 3	1 3 6
Long cloth	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chudders	..	..	..	..	..	..

Expressed as percentages of July 1914  
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Oilseeds—	Bold	100	157	155	150
	Cawnpore (brown)	100	131	122	121
Linseed	Do.	100	138	125	124
Rapeseed	White	100	127	142	138
Poppyseed	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly	..	..	..	..	..
Average—Oilseeds	..	100	138	136	133
Textiles—Cotton—	Good	100	165	191	191
	Fully good	100	164	..	..
(a) Cotton—raw—	Saw-ginned	100	..	..	..
Broach	Machine ginned	100	167	230	230
Oomra	Do.	100	..	..	..
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	..	..	..	..	..
Average—Cotton—raw	..	100	165	211	211
(b) Cotton manufactures—	40S	100	180	212	212
	Fari 2,000	100	223	217	218
6,600	100	224	209	209	
Grey shirtings	Liepman's 1,500	100	251	231	234
White mulls	Local made 36" x 37½ yds...	100	247	218	221
Shirtings	54" x 6 yds.	100	231	203	205
Long cloth	..	..	..	..	..
Chudders	..	..	..	..	..
Average—Cotton manufactures	..	100	226	215	217
Average—Textiles—Cotton	..	100	206	214	215

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Non-foods)—continued

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	October 1922.	Sept. 1923.	October 1923.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Other textiles— Silk Do.	Canton No. 5 Nankin	Pucca seer	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
			17 12 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
Hides and Skins— Hides, Cow Do. Buffalo Skins, Goat	Tanned Do. Do.	Lb.	1 2 6	1 1 9	1 15 1	1 14 9
			1 1 3	0 11 3	1 1 7	0 10 0
			1 4 0	2 3 4	2 3 8	2 15 3
Metals— Copper braziers Iron bars Steel hoops Galvanized sheets Tin plates	—	Cwt.	60 8 0	78 0 0	75 8 0	75 0 0
			4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
			7 12 0	14 12 0	13 12 0	13 10 0
			9 0 0	16 0 0	16 8 0	16 12 0
			8 12 0	19 0 0	17 8 0	18 0 0
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal Do. Kerosene Do.	Bengal Imported Elephant brand Chester brand	Ton " " 2 Tins Case	14 12 0	25 8 0	24 10 0	24 10 0
			19 11 6	33 13 3	27 1 9	32 3 9
			4 6 0	7 10 6	6 15 6	6 15 6
			5 2 0	10 3 0	9 8 0	9 8 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914  
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Other textiles— Silk Do.	Canton No. 5 Nankin	100 100	105 172	105 172	105 172
Average—Other textiles	—	100	139	139	139
Hides and Skins— Hides, Cow Do. Buffalo Skins, Goat	Tanned Do. Do.	100	96	168	166
		100	63	102	58
		100	177	178	236
Average—Hides and Skins	—	100	112	149	153
Metals— Copper braziers Iron bars Steel hoops Galvanized sheets Tin plates	—	100	129	125	124
		100	200	200	200
		100	190	177	176
		100	178	183	186
		100	217	200	206
Average—Metals	—	100	183	177	178
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal Do. Kerosene Do.	Bengal Imported Elephant brand Chester brand	100	173	167	167
		100	172	138	163
		100	175	159	159
		100	199	185	185
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	—	100	180	162	169
Total—Food	—	100	178	182	185
Total—Non-food	—	100	172	174	175
General Average	—	100	174	177	179

Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	October 1922.	September 1923.	October 1923.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals— Rice Wheat, white " red " white " red Jowari Barley Pulses— Gram Sugar— Sugar Do. Other food— Salt	Larkana No. 3 5% barley 3% dirt 30% red 5% barley 3% dirt 92% red 2% barley 1% dirt 2% barley 1% dirt Export Quality 3% dirt 1% dirt Java, white brown Bengal Maund.	Candy	39 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 6	49 0 0
			31 8 0	43 4 0	33 12 0	32 12 0
			31 4 0	42 12 0	33 0 0	32 0 0
			32 8 0	44 8 0	34 12 0	33 12 0
			32 4 0	44 0 0	34 0 0	33 0 0
			25 8 0	28 0 0	24 0 0	26 0 0
			26 8 0	34 8 0	25 0 0	24 0 0
			29 8 0	38 0 0	26 8 0	25 8 0
			9 2 0	21 7 0	21 12 0	22 3 0
			8 1 6	20 12 0	—	—
2 2 0	1 10 6	2 14 6	2 14 6			

Expressed as percentages of July 1914  
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Cereals— Rice Wheat, white " red " white " red Jowari Barley Averages—Cereals Pulses— Gram Sugar— Sugar " Average—Sugar Other food— Salt	Larkana No. 3 5% barley, 3% dirt 30% red 5% barley, 3% dirt 92% red 2% barley, 1% dirt 2% barley, 1% dirt Export Quality 3% dirt 1% dirt Java white brown	100	128	123	126
		100	137	107	104
		100	137	106	102
		100	137	107	104
		100	136	105	102
		100	110	94	92
		100	130	94	92
		100	131	105	105
		100	129	90	86
		100	235	238	243
100	256	—	—		
100	246	238	243		
100	78	137	137		

## Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	October 1922.	September 1923.	October 1923.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oilseeds—						
Cotton seed	3% admixture	Maund	2 11 3	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 11 0
Rapeseed	Black, 9% admixture	Candy	51 0 0	65 0 0	60 8 0	58 8 0
Gingelly			62 0 0	80 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0
Textiles—						
Jute bags	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	51 0 0
Textile—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund	20 4 0	34 0 0	49 10 0	49 10 0
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Drills	Pepperill	Piece	10 3 6	20 15 0	26 4 0	26 4 0
Shirtings	Liepmann's		10 2 0	25 8 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
Yarns	40s. Grey (Plough)	Lb.	0 12 2	....	....	....
Other Textiles—						
Wool	Kandahar	Maund	28 0 0	21 0 0	37 0 0	38 0 0

Expressed as percentage of July 1914

Price in July 1914 = 100

Oilseeds—			100	148	139	136
Cotton seed	3% admixture		100	127	119	115
Rapeseed	Black, 9% admixture		100	129	135	135
Gingelly						
Average—Oilseeds			100	135	131	129
Textiles—						
Jute bags	Twills		100	125	125	133
Textiles—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind		100	168	245	245
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Drills	Pepperill		100	205	257	257
Shirtings	Liepmann's		100	252	257	257
Yarns	40s. Grey (Plough)		100	....	....	....
Average—Cotton manufactures			100	229	257	257
Average—Textiles—Cotton			100	208	253	253
Other Textiles—Wool			100	75	132	136

## Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Non-Foods)—continued

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	October 1922.	September 1923.	October 1923.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hides—						
Hides dry	Sind	Maund	21 4 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
" "	Punjab	"	21 4 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
Metals—						
Copper Braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	79 0 0	77 0 0	76 0 0
Steel Bars		"	3 14 0	7 12 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
" Plates		"	4 6 0	9 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	1st Class Bengal	Ton	16 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Kerosene	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	10 1 0	9 6 0	9 6 0
"	Elephant	2 Tins	4 7 0	7 8 6	6 13 6	6 13 6

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Hides—			100	59	61	66
Hides dry	Sind		100	59	61	66
" "	Punjab					
Average—Hides			100	59	61	66
Metals—						
Copper Braziers			100	131	128	126
Steel Bars			100	200	187	187
" Plates			100	206	189	189
Average—Metals			100	179	168	167
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	1st Class Bengal		100	219	219	219
Kerosene	Chester Brand		100	196	183	183
"	Elephant		100	170	154	154
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles			100	195	185	169
Total—Food			100	147	120	120
Total—Non-food			100	154	162	163
General Average			100	151	146	146

Wholesale prices index numbers in Bombay by groups  
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Sugars	Other food	Total food	Oil-seeds	Raw cotton	Cotton manufactures	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Total non-food	General average
1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	102	105	108	110	112	115	118	120	122	125	128	130	132	135
1916	105	108	112	115	118	120	122	125	128	130	132	135	138	140
1917	108	112	115	118	120	122	125	128	130	132	135	138	140	142
1918	110	115	118	120	122	125	128	130	132	135	138	140	142	145
1919	112	118	120	122	125	128	130	132	135	138	140	142	145	148
1920	115	120	122	125	128	130	132	135	138	140	142	145	148	150
1921	118	122	125	128	130	132	135	138	140	142	145	148	150	152
1922	120	125	128	130	132	135	138	140	142	145	148	150	152	155
1923	122	128	130	132	135	138	140	142	145	148	150	152	155	158

Note.—The figures of 1921, 1922 and 1923 in heavy type indicate the highest peak reached above the peak of 1920 which is also shown in heavy type.

Retail prices of articles of food in Bombay in July 1914, September and October 1923  
The prices quoted are for local weights and measures

Articles	Grade	Rate per	Equiva- lent in tolas.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in October 1923 over or below		
				July 1914.	September 1923.	October 1923.
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.
Rangoon Small-mill	Paylee	216	5 10	7 4	7 4	+ 1 6
Punjab Pindi	"	212	5 10	7 6	7 6	+ 1 8
Madras	"	208	4 3	5 7	5 7	+ 1 4
Ghats	"	200	4 7	5 10	5 10	+ 1 3
Punjab red	"	208	4 4	5 1	5 1	+ 0 9
Coimbatore	"	204	5 11	7 6	7 6	+ 1 7
Java, white	Seer by weight	28	1 1	2 6	2 6	+ 1 5
Singli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	2 0	2 0	+ 0 10
Ceylon, middle quality	Lb.	39	7 10	13 10	13 10	+ 6 0
Bombay, black	Paylee	188	1 9	4 0	4 0	+ 2 3
Crawford Market	Lb.	39	2 6	3 9	3 9	+ 1 3
Milk	Average for sheep and goat	39	3 0	7 4	7 0	+ 4 0
Choe	Belgum, Deshi	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+ 2 2
Potatoes	Metrapalayam	28	7 1	13 2	13 2	+ 6 1
Onions	Nank	28	0 8	1 5	1 2	+ 0 6
Cocconut oil	Middle quality	28	0 3	1 0	1 0	+ 0 9
		28	3 7	4 0	4 0	+ 0 5

Retail prices of Articles of food in September and October 1923

Articles	Price per	Bombay	Kanoli	Alambabad	Sholapur	Pune	Bombay	Kanoli	Alambabad	Sholapur	Pune
		September 1923.	October 1923.								
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Cereals—	Mixed	6 13 2	6 10 8	8 0 0	7 6 10	9 0 8	6 12 6	6 14 1	8 6 8	7 1 9	9 0 8
Rice	"	7 0 9	4 10 2	6 10 8	6 12 5	6 5 5	7 0 9	4 12 0	6 13 4	6 0 3	6 5 5
Wheat	"	5 6 2	5 10 2	3 10 2	3 8 8	4 1 4	5 5 4	3 10 2	3 11 4	3 0 2	3 10 4
Jowari	"	5 13 1	4 0 0	6 2 6	4 13 11	5 0 0	5 13 1	3 13 2	6 2 6	4 2 1	5 6 2
Bajri	"	4 14 9	3 10 2	5 11 5	4 3 5	4 1 4	4 14 9	3 14 1	5 11 5	4 2 5	4 1 4
Pulses—	"	6 15 7	6 2 6	5 15 8	6 6 0	7 14 5	6 15 7	6 2 6	6 6 5	6 0 4	8 1 10
Gram	"										
Turdal	"										
Other articles of food—	"	17 9 4	15 14 9	17 12 5	18 4 7	16 12 6	17 12 5	16 0 7	20 0 0	18 4 3	17 12 5
Sugar (refined)	"	14 4 7	10 0 0	12 15 3	10 0 0	10 0 0	14 4 7	10 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Jaggi (raw)	Lb.	0 13 10	0 13 6	1 1 9	0 12 4	0 14 6	0 13 10	0 13 10	1 1 9	0 12 4	0 14 6
Tea	Mixed	4 3 9	3 1 3	3 5 4	4 16 5	4 3 4	4 3 9	3 1 3	3 5 4	5 0 0	4 3 4
Salt	Seer	0 7 8	0 9 10	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 8	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Beef	"	0 15 1	0 12 0	0 14 6	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 14 4	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
Mutton	Mixed	17 9 4	8 0 0	10 10 8	13 5 4	14 0 9	17 9 4	8 0 0	10 0 0	13 5 4	14 3 7
Milk	"	94 1 11	72 11 8	88 14 2	80 0 0	84 3 4	94 1 11	71 1 9	82 0 3	85 5 4	84 3 4
Choe	"	10 6 3	9 2 3	11 6 10	12 4 11	5 11 5	8 5 0	9 0 3	11 6 10	8 14 3	5 0 6
Potatoes	"	7 2 3	4 6 7	5 6 9	5 0 0	5 4 2	7 2 3	5 6 1	5 11 5	5 0 0	5 12 11
Onions	"	28 9 1	26 10 8	32 0 0	26 10 8	28 1 1	28 9 1	26 10 8	32 0 0	26 10 8	28 1 1
Cocconut oil	"										

NOTE.—1 lb. = 39 tolas ; 1 maund = 82½ lbs. ; 1 seer = 2½ lbs. ; 80 tolas = 1 seer ; 40 seers = 1 Indian maund.

Expressed as percentages of July 1914 Prices (July 1914 = 100)

Cereals—	122	100	130	140	137	121	109	137	134	106
Rice	126	110	142	131	118	126	114	146	124	118
Wheat	124	100	95	123	119	122	106	96	122	115
Jowari	135	95	131	139	134	135	94	131	119	131
Bajri										
Average—cereals	127	101	125	133	132	126	109	129	125	133
Pulses—	114	95	143	98	84	114	102	143	96	84
Gram	119	92	109	120	119	119	92	104	113	123
Turdal										
Average—pulses	117	94	120	104	102	117	97	124	106	104
Other articles of food—	231	219	198	183	180	233	221	222	193	190
Sugar (refined)	167	144	145	129	150	167	144	164	129	150
Jaggi (raw)	178	196	229	120	177	178	200	229	120	177
Tea	199	234	221	209	224	199	234	221	225	224
Salt	148	196	117	240	141	148	200	133	240	141
Beef	226	200	242	167	183	215	200	267	167	183
Mutton	191	180	213	183	145	191	180	200	186	163
Milk	185	170	200	142	165	185	185	300	222	149
Choe	232	169	308	170	460	232	169	296	200	290
Potatoes	460	243	271	200	262	460	243	262	200	262
Onions	113	108	160	100	100	113	108	160	100	100
Cocconut oil										
Average—other articles of food	212	187	209	180	172	207	192	215	175	174
Average—all food articles (unweighted)	181	156	179	160	155	177	160	184	155	156

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Foreign Countries

Country.	Asia and Oceania				Africa			Europe					
	India (Bambers)	Japan	China (Shanghai)	Australia	New Zealand	Egypt (Cairo)	South Africa	United Kingdom					
								(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
No. of articles.	43	36	151 (a)	92	140	24	100	45	44	150	60	France	Italy
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	100	95	100	106	104	100	97	100	99	100	100	100	100
1915	100	97	100	147	123	102	107	127	123	100	100	100	100
1916	100	117	100	130	134	124	121	160	160	100	100	100	100
1917	100	140	100	153	151	169	141	206	204	100	100	100	100
1918	237	196	100	178	175	202	153	226	225	100	100	100	100
1919	222	239	100	169	178	226	165	242	235	100	100	100	100
1920	215	260	100	228	212	299	223	295	283	100	100	100	100
1921 December	190	210	149	155	169	170	100	157	162	207	100	100	100
1922 February	186	204	150	154	169	181	169	156	158	166	162	100	100
March	192	201	152	153	180	153	100	157	160	160	156	100	100
April	188	190	148	155	180	148	128	159	159	160	159	100	100
May	189	195	146	162	177	141	100	159	162	160	158	100	100
June	190	198	144	163	175	139	100	160	163	160	156	100	100
July	188	202	144	164	177	138	127	158	163	160	159	100	100
August	186	196	142	163	177	139	100	153	158	156	159	100	100
September	181	193	140	165	175	138	100	151	156	154	156	100	100
October	174	190	142	167	174	140	129	153	158	155	156	100	100
November	176	188	143	170	175	144	100	154	159	155	159	100	100
December	173	183	149	168	172	147	100	152	158	157	161	100	100
1923 January	179	184	153	171	171	141	130	153	161	157	160	100	100
February	174	192	156	169	173	137	100	155	163	158	162	100	100
March	179	196	150	171	174	136	100	156	163	160	164	100	100
April	178	196	158	174	174	133	126	158	165	161	165	100	100
May	177	199	158	178	176	134	100	156	164	160	165	100	100
June	177	198	155	187	177	128	100	150	160	159	163	100	100
July	175	192	155	189	100	123	124	147	155	157	159	100	100
August	173	100	153	100	100	120	100	147	156	155	156	100	100
September	177	100	157	100	100	100	100	150	160	158	160	100	100
October	179	100	100	100	100	100	100	160	100	100	161	100	100

Country.	Europe—continued.							North America.			
	Switzerland (b)	Belgium	Germany (b)	Netherlands (b)	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Canada	United States of America		
									(5)	(6)	(7)
No. of articles.	71	209	77	..	93	47	33	272	96	325	88
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	(c)	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	100	100	105	105	100	116	100	100	100	100	100
1915	100	100	142	145	(d) 159	145	138	109	100	98	100
1916	100	100	153	222	(d) 233	185	164	134	100	101	100
1917	100	100	179	286	341	244	228	175	100	127	100
1918	100	100	217	392	345	339	293	205	100	177	100
1919	100	100	415	297	322	330	294	216	100	194	100
1920	100	100	1,486	281	377	347	246	216	100	206	211
1921 December	176	369	3,487	165	269	172	188	170	100	226	239
1922 March	163	350	5,433	161	240	164	178	166	100	140	142
April	161	344	6,355	162	236	165	177	166	100	142	147
May	160	348	6,458	165	231	164	179	167	100	143	149
June	161	356	7,030	167	230	164	180	165	100	148	158
July	163	360	10,059	162	232	165	180	166	100	150	162
August	163	360	17,985	155	227	163	178	164	100	151	165
September	163	364	27,419	153	225	158	176	163	100	153	165
October	169	385	56,600	156	221	155	180	162	100	154	164
November	170	408	115,100	158	221	154	182	164	100	156	164
December	175	407	147,480	158	220	155	181	165	100	156	164
1923 January	178	434	278,500	159	230	156	192	165	100	157	166
February	181	474	558,470	158	224	158	199	166	100	157	166
March	186	482	468,800	164	229	162	200	167	100	159	169
April	187	480	521,200	163	231	159	204	168	100	151	169
May	181	474	817,000	100	233	158	202	169	100	148	167
June	180	484	1,938,500	100	230	160	207	167	100	145	164
July	175	504	7,478,700	100	235	157	207	166	100	151	159
August	175	529	94,404,100	100	231	160	202	164	100	139	159
September	100	100	100	100	100	155	205	163	100	141	100

\* July 1914=100. (a) New index numbers. (b) Revised figures. (c) Average Dec. 1913 to June 1914=100. (d) The figures from 1915-19 are for December. (e) February 1913=100. NOTE—The absolute and secondary maxima are indicated in heavier type. (1) Statist. (2) Economist. (3) Board of Trade. (4) Times. (5) Bradstreet. (6) Bureau of Labour. (7) Federal Reserve Board.

Principal Trade Disputes in progress in October 1923

Name of concern and locality.	Approximate number of workpeople involved.		Date when dispute began.		Cause.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Began.	Ended.		
Tenth Peak			1923.	1923.		
1. The Kutcheraud Mill, Dabur, Bombay.	1,000	1,352	2 October.	16 October.	Demanded for the removal of 10% of base wages.	Work resumed success-fully and was not stopped.
2. The Malabar Mills, De La Rue Road, Poona.	545	2,274	12 October.	26 October.	Demanded for better wages.	The strikers were paid off and discharged and were back at work on 26th inst. in the same place as the new men.
3. The Malabar Mills, Lower Road, Poona.	200	....	12 October.	26 October.	Do. do.	Some strikers were paid off and the remainder returned work success-fully. New back was engaged in place of those paid off.
4. The Emperor Edward Mill, Marwar, Bombay.	250	2,693	13 October.	23 October.	Do. do.	Work resumed success-fully and was not stopped.
5. The Edward Sassoon Mill, Ferguson Road, Bombay.	426	....	15 October.	21 October.	Do. do.	Work resumed success-fully and was not stopped.
6. The New John Mill, Curry Road, Bombay.	250	....	15 October.	20 October.	Do. do.	Compressed, an increase of half a pice in the rates granted.
7. The Universal Cotton Mills, Co. Ltd., Jamalpur, Kachar Masjid, Ahmedabad.	100	....	16 October.	18 October.	(1) Against their being given damaged cloth in lieu of their wages. (2) Against a reduction of 4 pice per pair of Dhotee produced.	The strikers were paid off and discharged.
Miscellaneous						
8. The Hydraulic Estab-lishment, Alexandria Dock, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Pier, Bombay.	322	....	1 October.	6 October.	Demanded for the removal of the Engineer and the Chargehand for alleged ill-treatment.	Work resumed success-fully.

Detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts (or numbers) of yarn spun  
Bombay Presidency

Count or Number.	Month of September.			Six months ended September.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds	6,830	6,694	6,773	39,542	38,887	36,191
Nos. 11 to 20 "	20,757	19,616	16,495	121,618	117,771	102,513
Nos. 21 to 30 "	13,242	13,183	12,893	80,999	82,986	70,599
Nos. 31 to 40 "	1,001	971	1,432	6,583	6,947	5,819
Above 40 "	182	163	284	1,018	1,041	1,260
Waste, etc. "	52	6	9	208	57	71
Total ..	42,064	40,633	37,386	249,968	247,689	215,855

## Bombay Island

Count or Number.	Month of September.			Six months ended September.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds	6,189	6,183	5,509	36,002	35,733	33,917
Nos. 11 to 20 "	15,193	13,688	10,953	88,458	82,340	74,550
Nos. 21 to 30 "	7,905	7,711	7,849	49,218	50,019	47,910
Nos. 31 to 40 "	481	467	739	3,145	3,081	3,397
Above 40 "	85	83	118	516	575	626
Waste, etc. "	47	2	1	164	12	14
Total ..	29,900	28,134	25,169	177,503	171,760	159,514

## Ahmedabad

Count or Number.	Month of September.			Six months ended September.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds	223	143	221	1,199	772	616
Nos. 11 to 20 "	2,814	2,895	3,244	15,763	17,401	12,324
Nos. 21 to 30 "	3,743	4,024	3,596	22,908	24,426	14,444
Nos. 31 to 40 "	384	394	574	2,775	3,184	1,720
Above 40 "	70	63	133	352	338	374
Waste, etc. "	....	....	....	3	....	1
Total ..	7,234	7,519	7,768	43,000	46,121	29,479

Detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and description of woven goods produced  
Bombay Presidency

Description.	Month of September.			Six months ended September.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Chudlers	1,940	1,499	2,046	8,761	7,631	7,584
Dhotis	6,847	4,520	6,295	40,921	37,231	29,790
Drills and jeans	683	521	685	5,077	3,834	4,263
Cambrics and lawns	77	24	29	511	420	130
Printers	305	342	536	1,950	2,512	1,815
Shirtings and long cloth	8,678	6,630	8,899	51,456	47,478	41,628
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,262	1,073	1,073	8,225	6,138	5,819
Tent cloth	131	63	75	710	463	405
Other sorts	1,317	1,546	2,149	5,981	8,291	10,220
Total ..	21,320	16,212	22,197	123,552	114,018	102,654
Coloured piece-goods	8,540	7,833	8,002	44,297	39,384	41,733
Greys and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	191	192	174	1,008	1,195	962
Hosiery	18	16	14	94	82	82
Miscellaneous	141	150	129	555	562	542
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	4	3	11	29	44	84
Grand Total ..	30,214	24,406	30,527	169,535	155,305	146,052

## Bombay Island

Description.	Month of September.			Six months ended September.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Chudlers	1,349	835	1,136	5,620	4,191	4,770
Dhotis	1,839	1,580	1,826	12,280	11,332	10,435
Drills and jeans	637	497	641	4,780	3,631	4,468
Cambrics and lawns	53	17	25	395	219	87
Printers	21	24	11	77	255	54
Shirtings and long cloth	5,738	5,059	6,249	36,236	34,481	31,645
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	968	858	878	6,772	5,036	4,968
Tent cloth	108	49	39	598	401	288
Other sorts	742	1,129	1,560	3,286	5,820	7,744
Total ..	11,455	10,048	12,365	70,044	65,366	64,479



Detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and description of woven goods produced—continued  
Bombay Island—continued

Description.	Month of September.			Six months ended September.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Coloured piece-goods Pounds ..	7,392	6,923	6,738	37,765	33,202	34,673
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods .. ..	184	189	167	969	1,156	902
Hosiery .. ..	9	7	8	53	49	44
Miscellaneous .. ..	141	149	126	554	578	523
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool .. ..	4	2	10	27	40	79
Grand Total .. ..	19,185	17,318	19,414	109,412	100,391	100,700

## Ahmedabad

Description.	Month of September.			Six months ended September.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Chudders Pounds ..	447	513	734	2,432	2,793	2,273
Dhotis .. ..	4,261	2,218	4,220	22,747	20,158	14,103
Drills and jeans .. ..	16	6	14	171	117	135
Cambrics and lawns .. ..	9	2	2	68	150	22
Printers .. ..	248	200	336	1,386	1,441	1,033
Shirtings and long cloth .. ..	2,278	1,192	2,125	11,083	10,094	7,162
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings .. ..	257	144	181	1,308	939	777
Tent cloth .. ..	5	2	22	16	8	70
Other sorts .. ..	350	290	394	1,491	1,268	1,571
Total .. ..	7,871	4,567	8,028	40,702	36,968	27,146
Coloured piece-goods .. ..	455	329	680	2,643	2,457	3,327
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods .. ..	4	1	8	11	4	2
Hosiery .. ..	9	9	3	41	33	39
Miscellaneous .. ..	....	....	3	....	3	19
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool .. ..	....	2	1	1	5	2
Grand Total .. ..	8,339	4,908	8,720	43,398	39,470	30,535

## CURRENT NOTES FROM ABROAD

(These notes are drawn from numerous official and in some cases non-official sources. Special indebtedness is acknowledged to the International Labour Office, Geneva. Care is taken to examine and check as far as possible all statements, especially those from newspaper cuttings.)

**United Kingdom.**—The following table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July 1914, for all items included in the statistics of the cost of living of a working class family since January 1918:—

Average Percentage increase since July 1914.  
All items (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	per cent.					
January 1st ..	85—90	120	125	165	92	78
February ..	90	120	130	151	88	77
March ..	90	115	130	141	86	76
April ..	90—95	110	132	133	82	74
May ..	95—100	105	141	128	81	70
June ..	100	105	150	119	80	69
July ..	100—105	105—110	152	119	84	69
August ..	110	115	155	122	81	71
September ..	110	115	161	120	79	73
October ..	115—120	120	164	110	78	75
November ..	120—125	125	176	103	80	..
December ..	120	125	169	99	80	..

The following table shows the trade union percentage of unemployed month by month since the year 1913:—

## Trade Union Unemployment Percentages.

	1913.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	per cent.							
End of—								
January ..	2·2	0·3	1·0	2·4	2·9	6·9	16·8	13·7
February ..	2·0	0·3	0·9	2·8	1·6	8·5	16·3	13·1
March ..	1·9	0·3	1·2	2·9	1·1	10·0	16·3	12·3
April ..	1·7	0·3	0·9	2·8	0·9	17·6*	17·0	11·3
May ..	1·9	0·4	0·9	2·1	1·1	22·2*	16·4	11·3
June ..	1·9	0·4	0·7	1·7	1·2	23·1*	15·7	11·1
July ..	1·9	0·4	0·6	2·0	1·4	16·7	16·6	11·1
August ..	2·0	0·5	0·5	2·2	1·6	16·3	14·4	11·4
September ..	2·3	1·3	0·5	1·6	2·2	14·8	14·6	11·3
October ..	2·2	1·1	0·4	2·4	5·3*	15·6	14·0	..
November ..	2·0	1·1	0·5	2·9	3·7	15·9	14·2	..
December ..	2·6	1·4	1·2	3·2	6·0	16·5	14·0	..

\* Excluding coal miners.

The Labour Press Service of 20th September 1923, quoting the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, just issued as a Blue Book, states that trade depression in 1921 cost registered trade unions no less than £7,500,000 in unemployment benefit beyond the amount recovered from the Ministry of Labour under the State insurance scheme. The expenditure of this enormous sum has no parallel in trade union history, and was only made possible by the savings effected during the war years and additional levies on the members. But for these, the accumulated funds of the Unions could not have stood the strain.

**Australia.**—The Arbitration Court of Western Australia, after a protracted hearing, made its award constituting a forty-eight hour week in place of a forty-four hour week worked by Government artisan employees. The men of the Water Supply Department opposed the decision of the Court and struck work at the end of September. This resulted in a serious position in the mines of the Kalgoorlie district causing them to cease production and throwing out of work all but a few men required for the maintenance of the mines. The firewood companies supplying fuel to the mines were also notified that no more fuel would be required until further notice, with the result that workers engaged in this industry were similarly thrown out of employment. The metropolitan area of Perth was not affected, but a serious shortage of water was threatened at Kalgoorlie where water supplies for only a month were available.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

## Official Publications

## INDIA

National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.—Annual Report of the— for 1922.

Lady Chelmsford All India League for Maternity and Child Welfare.—Second Annual Report for 1922.

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES

The Labour Code, 1923.—Enactment No. 18 of 1923, Malay States.

*Report on the Working of the Labour Department, Malay States for 1922.*

## UNITED KINGDOM

*Ministry of Labour Gazette.*—Vol. XXXI, No. 10, for October 1923.

*Board of Trade Journal.*—Vol. CXI, Nos. 1400-1404 of 1923.

*Monthly Bulletin of Information.*—Vol. VIII, No. 4, (Department of Overseas Trade).

## CANADA

*Labour Gazette.*—Vol. XXIII, No. 9, for September 1923. (Department of Labour.)

*Third Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1922.*—(Toronto.)

## VICTORIA

*Safety Pamphlet*—No. 1 (Power Presses).

.. .. No. 2 (Surface Planing Machines).

.. .. No. 3 (Chaff cutting Machines).

.. .. No. 4 (Mincing Machines).

.. .. No. 5 (Circular Saws).

(Department of Labour, Melbourne.)

## QUEENSLAND

*Queensland Industrial Gazette.*—Vol. VIII, No. 9, for September 1923. (Department of Labour, Queensland.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES

*Industrial Gazette.*—Vol. XXIV, No. 3, September 1923.

## NEW ZEALAND

*Monthly Abstract of Statistics.*—Vol. X, No. 9, for September 1923. (Census and Statistics Office, Wellington.)

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Federal Reserve Bulletin.*—For September and October 1923.

*Prices and Cost of Living.*—For August and September 1923.

*Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.*—For September 1923.

*Workmen's Compensation Tables.*—(Special Bulletin)—No. 120, September 1923.

*Miscellaneous Labor Laws.*—(With Amendments and Additions up to August 1st, 1923.)

## FRANCE

*Conseil Supérieur Du Travail Vingt-Sixième Session.*—November 1922.

*Statistique Des Greves Survenues Pendant L'Année, 1919.*—For 1922. (Directeur Du Travail.)

*Bulletin Du Ministère Du Travail.*—Nos 7 to 9, July to September 1923.

*L'Unification De La Statistique Des Comtes De Domes*  
(Dr. de la Statistique Générale de la France).

## GERMANY

*Reichsarbeitsblatt.*—Nos. 19 and 20 of 1923.

*Wirtschaft und Statistik.*—Nos. 18 and 19 of 1923.

*Boletín Comercial e Industrial.*—Vol. IV, Nos.

36 and 37, April and May 1923.

*Zeitschrift des Preussischen Statistischen Landesamts.*—62 Jahrgang, 3 und 4 Abteilung.

## BELGIUM

*Revue du Travail.*—Vol. XXIV, No. 9 for September 1923.

*International Record of Child Welfare Work with Supplements Nos. 44 (Denmark) and 45 (France).*—No. 19, October 1923.

## HOLLAND

*Maandschrift.*—For September 1923 (Centraal Bureau, Voor de Statistiek).

## SWITZERLAND

*Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt.*—No. 9 for October 1923.

## BATAVIA

*Wholesale and Retail Prices and Index Numbers in the Netherland Indies for the years 1913-1923.* (Mededeelingen Vantlet Statistisch Kantoor)—No. 12.

## PORTUGAL

*Boletín Do Fomento.*—Vol. III, Nos. 1-4 of 1921.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

*Industrial and Labour Information.*—Vol. VII, No. 13; Vol. VIII, Nos. 1-4 of 1923.

*Official Bulletin.*—Vol. VIII, Nos. 12-16 of 1923.

*International Labour Review.*—Vol. VIII, No. 4, for October 1923.

*Index to Official Bulletin.*—Vol. VII, January to June 1923.

*Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*—Vol. IV, No. 9, September 1923.

*Reports on General Principles for the Organisation of Factory Inspection.*—(5th Session, October 1923).

## Unofficial Publications

## UNITED KINGDOM

*The Statist.*—Vol. CII, Nos. 2379-2383 of 1923.

*Labour Magazine.*—Vol. II, No. 6, for October 1923.

*Labour Women.*—Vol. XI, No. 10, for October 1923.

*Labour Monthly.*—Vol. V, No. 4, for October 1923.

*Industrial Welfare.*—Vol. V, No. 58, for October 1923.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*American Federationist.*—Vol. XXX, No. 10.

*Industrial News Survey.*—Vol. VII, Nos. 32-33.

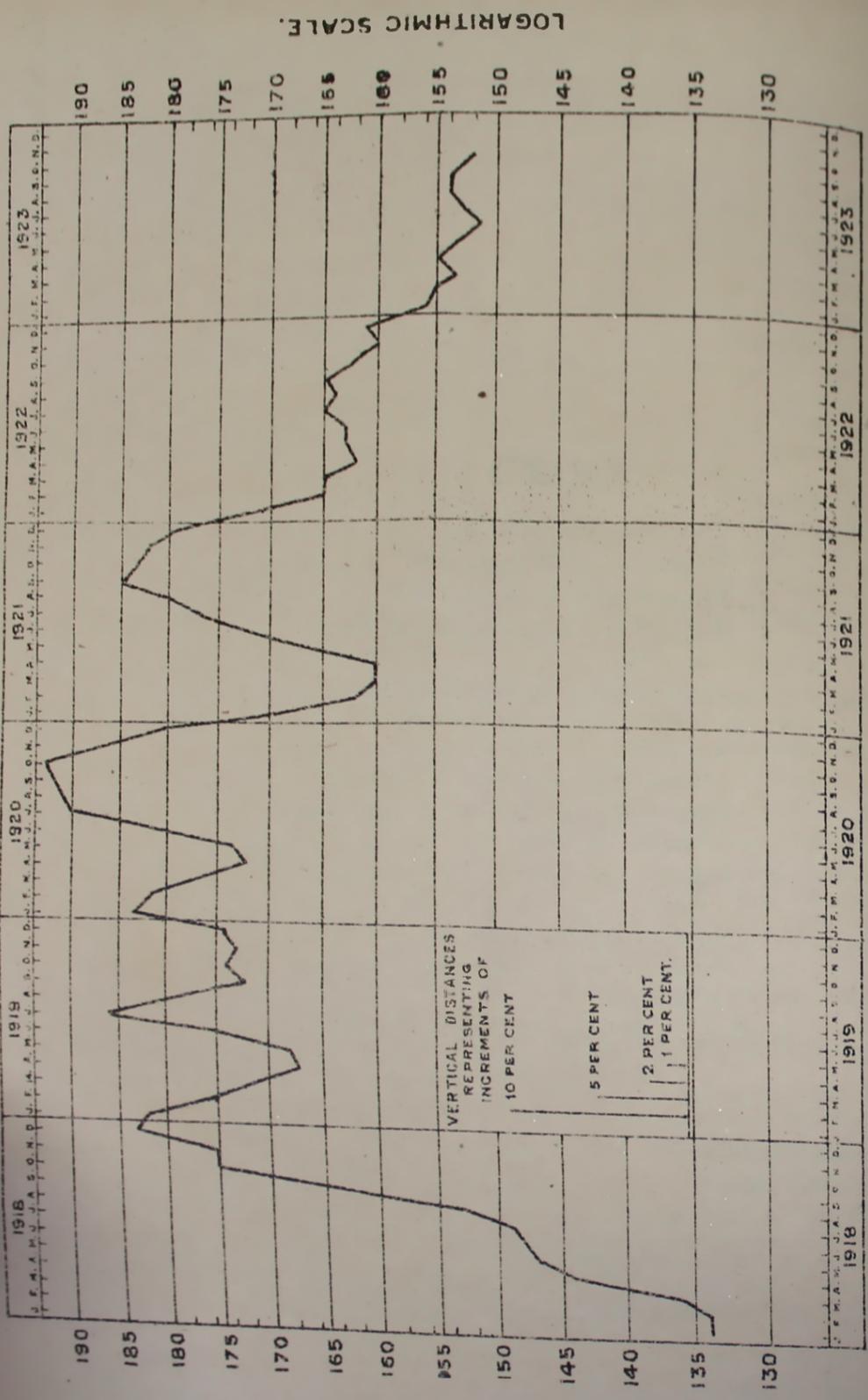
*American Federation of Labor.*—Vol. XIII, Nos. 29-30, October 1923.

## CHARTS

1. *Cost of Living in Bombay.*
2. *Progress of the Monsoon, 1923.*
3. *Progress of the Monsoon, 1922.*
4. *Rainfall for the period June to November 1922.*
5. *Index numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Foreign Countries.*
6. *Retail Prices of Rice, Pulses, Cereals and Other Articles of food in Bombay.*
7. *Cost of Living Indexes in India and Foreign Countries.*
8. *Imports and Exports of Merchandise—India.*
9. *Rate of Exchange in Bombay.*
10. *Wholesale Prices in Bombay, Foods and Non-foods.*
- 11 & 12. *Strikes in the Bombay Presidency.*

CHART No 1.

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY  
RATIO OR LOGARITHMIC CHART  
(JULY 1914 - 100)



LOGARITHMIC SCALE.

NOTE :- This chart is intended to show the proportional increase in the cost of living. It will be seen that the rate of increase is inversely proportional to the index number. Thus, an increase of 5 points over 200 is half the increase of the same 5 points over 100. Equal vertical distances in this chart represent equal ratios. Note the steadiness of the curve in 1922.

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON 1923. CHART No 2.

Abbreviations: S - Scanty, F - Fair, N - Normal, EX - Excess.

PROVINCE OR STATE	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					
	6 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	31 <sup>st</sup>
I. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	F	F	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	EX	EX	EX	N	F					
1. SIND (RIVER RAINFALL)						S	S															
2. GUJARAT		S	S	S	S	F	F	N	S	F	R	N	S	S	S	F	EX					
3. DECCAN	S	S	S	S	EX	EX	N	EX	EX	F	N	F	S	S	S	F	EX					
4. KONKAN	S	F	F	S	EX	EX	EX	N	F	EX	EX	N	F	S	S	EX	EX					
II. MADRAS PRESIDENCY																						
1. MALABAR	S	N	N	EX	N	EX	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	S	EX	EX	N	F	S	S	N	EX	N
2. DECCAN	S	S	N	S	F	F	N	F	S	F	S	S	S	F	F	EX	S	F	S	S	N	EX
3. COST NORTH	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	N	S	F	N	S	S	F	F	EX	EX	EX	S	S	N	EX
4. SOUTH EAST																						
III. MYSORE	EX	S	S	S	F	EX	EX	EX	S	S	EX	S	S	S	S	EX	N	S	S	S	S	F
IV. HYDERABAD	S	S	S	S	EX	N	N	EX	S	F	N	F	S	S	EX	EX						
1. NORTH	S	S	F	F	S	N	EX	N	S	F	S	F	S	F	EX	N	EX	F				
2. SOUTH																						
V. CENTRAL PROVINCES																						
1. BERAR	S	S	S	S	F	N	S	EX	EX	S	EX	F	S	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	S	N	EX
2. WEST	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	EX	EX	F	EX	EX	EX	S	F	EX	N	EX	S	S	N	EX
3. EAST	S	S	F	S	EX	N	N	F	EX	N	EX	F	F	N	F	EX	EX					
VI. CENTRAL INDIA																						
1. WEST	S	S	S	S	F	EX	N	EX	EX	S	F	F	EX	S	EX	EX						
2. EAST	S	S	S	S	S	EX	F	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	F	S	S	EX	EX				
VII. BENGAL PRESIDENCY	S	N	N	N	F	N	N	F	EX	N	F	EX	N	EX	N	N	F	S	EX	F		
VIII. ASSAM	S	EX	EX	N	N	N	N	N	F	F	S	F	N	EX	EX	N	N	N	N	EX	F	S
IX. BIHAR & ORISSA																						
1. BIHAR	F	S	N	N	S	EX	F	N	F	F	S	F	EX	F	F	S	N	EX				
2. ORISSA	S	S	F	S	N	N	EX	N	N	EX	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	EX	EX			
X. UNITED PROVINCES																						
1. EAST			S	S	N	N	EX	N	N	EX	F	N	N	EX	S	S	EX	EX				
2. WEST					S	F	N	EX	F	EX	F	EX	F	N	S	S	EX	EX				
XI. PUNJAB																						
1. EAST & NORTH																						
2. SOUTH & WEST																						
XII. RAJPUTANA																						
1. WEST			S	S	EX	S	EX	EX	F	N	EX	F	S	S	S	F						
2. EAST			S	S	N	N	EX	EX	F	EX	F	E	S	S	F							
XIII. BURMA																						
1. LOWER	EX	EX	N	EX	EX	N	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	F	F	F	N	N	EX	F			
2. UPPER	F	EX	N	EX	F	S	N	N	N	N	EX	N	EX	N	N	F	N	N	EX	EX	S	

NOTES

1. Within the wet season, the whiter the chart, the better the season. Red areas indicate deficient, and black areas excessive rains.
2. Excess - More than 120 per cent of the normal.  
Normal - 80-120 per cent of the normal.  
Fair - 40-79 per cent of the normal.  
Scanty - Less than 40 per cent of the normal.

Normals for Divisions are means of Normals of reporting stations excluding hill stations. The Daily Weather Report gives the complete list of stations.

3. The zigzag lines give the approximate dates of the normal annual setting in and withdrawal of the Monsoon, and are based on information supplied by the Director-General of Observatories. Lettering outside the green lines is omitted as rainfall in these places is less important. Within the green lines (i.e. the Monsoon) the third successive and following "EX" squares and the second successive and following "S" squares are hatched.
4. As the Monsoon is of little or no importance in Sind, both the rise in the Indus above the fair irrigating level and the rainfall are shown. The date of the normal rise is in the First week of June and of the normal fall the last week of September.

# PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON 1922.

CHART No. 3.

Abbreviations: S Scanty F Fair N Normal EX Excess.

PROVINCE OR STATE	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER			
	8 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	31 <sup>st</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>
<b>IBOMBAY PRESIDENCY</b>	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	N	N	N	N	F	F	N	EX	EX	EX	EX				
1 SIND (RIVER RAINFALL)	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	N	N	N	N	F	F	N	EX	EX	EX	EX				
2 GUJARAT	S	S	EX	EX	S	F	F	EX	S	S	F	F	EX	EX	EX	EX				
3 DECCAN	S	S	EX	EX	F	S	EX	N	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	S				
4 KONKAN	N	F	N	EX	EX	F	N	EX	S	S	S	EX	F	N	F	F				
<b>MADRAS PRESIDENCY</b>																				
1 MALABAR	F	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	F	F	F	EX	F	N	F	EX	F	F	F	F	F
2 DECCAN	F	S	F	S	S	F	N	S	S	F	F	EX	F	S	S	S	N	EX	F	S
3 COST NORTH	EX	S	F	F	S	F	S	EX	S	F	EX	S	EX	F	N	F	F	F	F	N
4 SOUTH EAST									EX	F	S	EX	F	F	S	F	F	F	F	N
<b>MYSORE</b>	F	S	EX	F	N	F	N	EX	S	N	F	F	N	F	F	F	S	S	F	EX
<b>HYDERABAD</b>																				
1 NORTH	N	F	N	EX	EX	S	F	F	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	EX	F			
2 SOUTH	F		N	F	F	F	S	EX	S	S	S	S	EX	N	F	S	N			
<b>CENTRAL PROVINCES</b>																				
1 BERAR	S	N	EX	N	F	F	EX	EX	F	S	S	S	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 WEST	S	S	EX	N	N	N	N	N	F	S	N	N	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S
3 EAST	S	EX	N	N	F	F	EX	EX	F	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	F	F	S	S	S	S
<b>CENTRAL INDIA</b>																				
1 WEST	S	EX	N	N	N	EX	N	EX	S	S	F	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	
2 EAST	S	S	EX	N	EX	EX	EX	N	N	S	EX	EX	EX	S	N	N	N	N	N	N
<b>BENGAL PRESIDENCY</b>	EX	F	EX	EX	N	F	EX	N	N	EX	F	F	EX	F	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
<b>ASSAM</b>	N	F	N	EX	N	F	EX	EX	F	N	F	F	EX	N	S	F	EX	EX	F	N
<b>BIHAR &amp; ORISSA</b>																				
1 BIHAR	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	EX	F	F	N	F	S	S	EX	EX	N	
2 ORISSA	N	F	N	EX	EX	F	N	EX	N	EX	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
<b>UNITED PROVINCES</b>																				
1 EAST	N	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	EX	S	F	EX	EX	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	
2 WEST		N	F	F	EX	EX	N	N	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	F					
<b>PUNJAB</b>																				
1 EAST & NORTH			S	S	EX	N	EX	F	S	N	F	N								
2 SOUTH & WEST									N	N	S	S								
<b>RAJPUTANA</b>																				
1 WEST			S	F	S	F	F	EX	S	S	F	S	F							
2 EAST			EX	N	S	N	N	EX	S	S	EX	S	EX	N						
<b>BURMA</b>																				
1 LOWER	N	EX	F	F	N	N	N	N	EX	N	N	N	EX	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 UPPER	F	F	EX	N	F	EX	EX	F	F	EX	N	F	EX	N	N	EX	EX	N		

NOTES

1. Within the wet season, the whiter the chart, the better the season. Red areas indicate deficient, and Black areas excessive rains.
2. Excess: More than 120 per cent of the normal.  
Normal: 80-120 per cent of the normal.  
Fair: 40-79 per cent of the normal.  
Scanty: Less than 40 per cent of the normal.
3. Normals for Divisions are means of Normals of reporting stations excluding hill stations. The Daily Weather Report gives the complete list of stations.
4. The zigzag lines give the approximate dates of the normal annual setting in and withdrawal of the Monsoon, and are based on information supplied by the Director-General of Observatories. Lettering outside the green lines is omitted as rainfall in these places is less important. Within the green lines (i.e. the Monsoon) the third successive and following "EX" squares and the second successive and following "S" squares are hatched.
5. As the Monsoon is of little or no importance in Sind, both the rise in the Indus above the fair irrigating level and the rainfall are shown. The date of the normal rise is in the first week of June and of the normal fall the last week of September.

CHART No. 4.

## RAINFALL FOR THE PERIOD, JUNE TO NOVEMBER 1922.

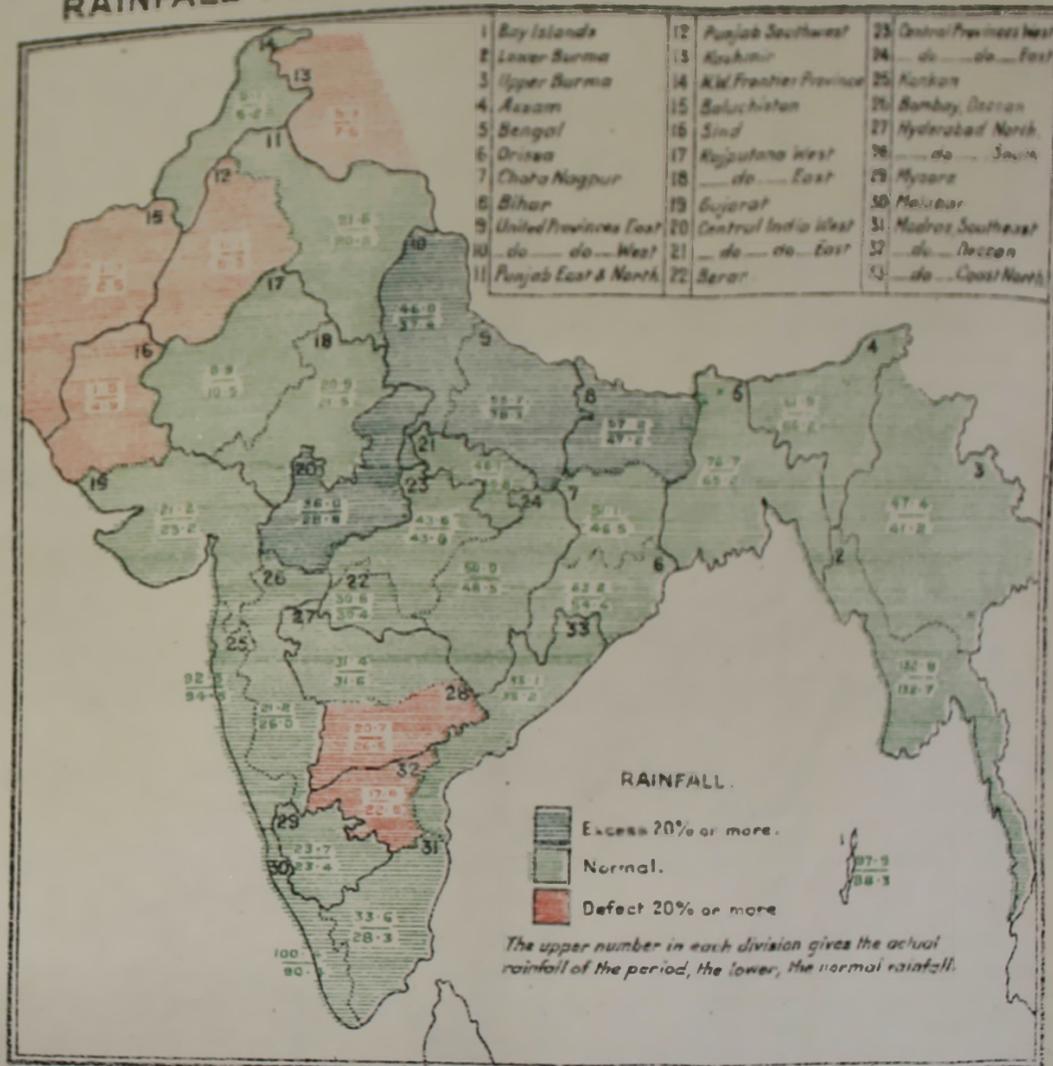
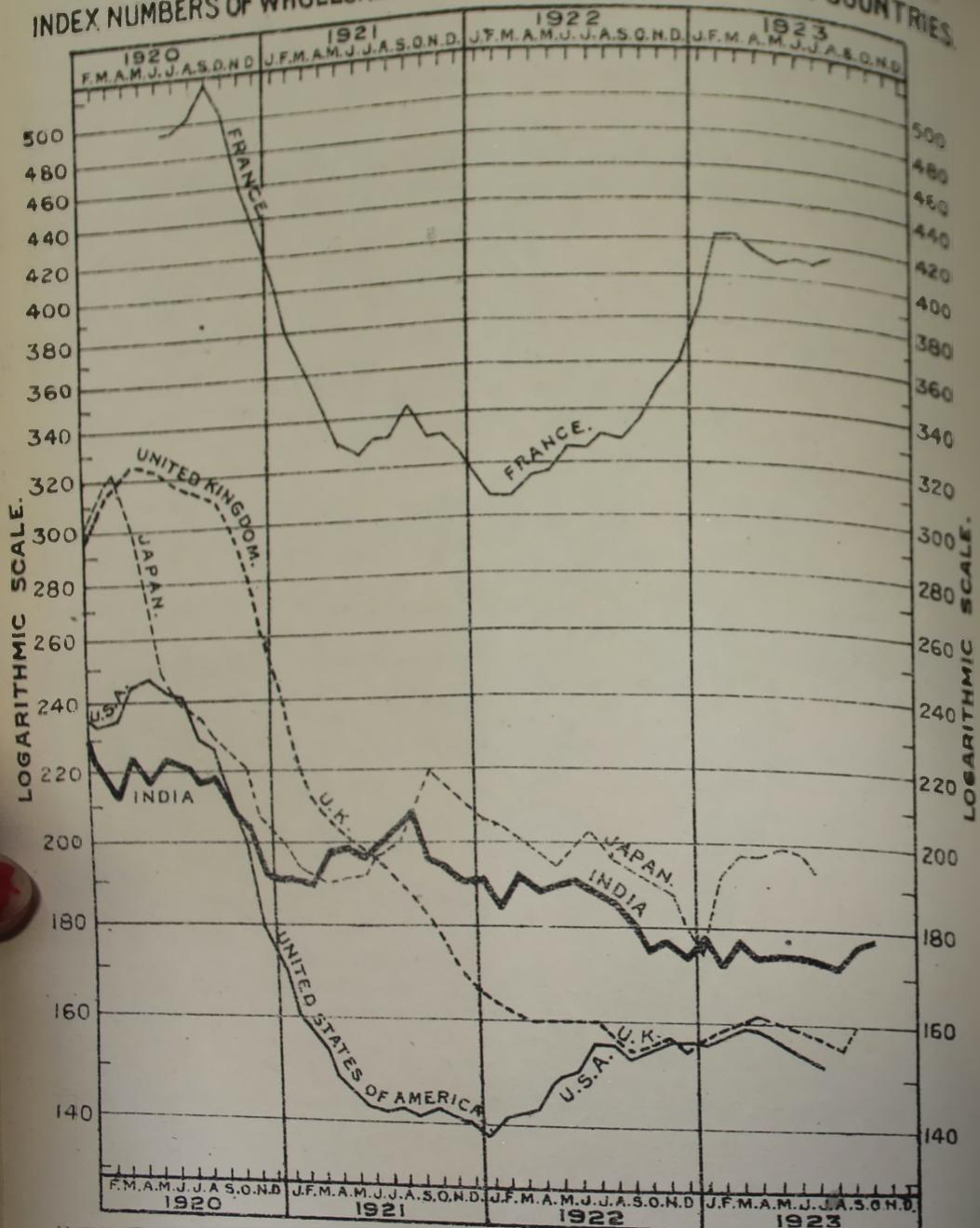
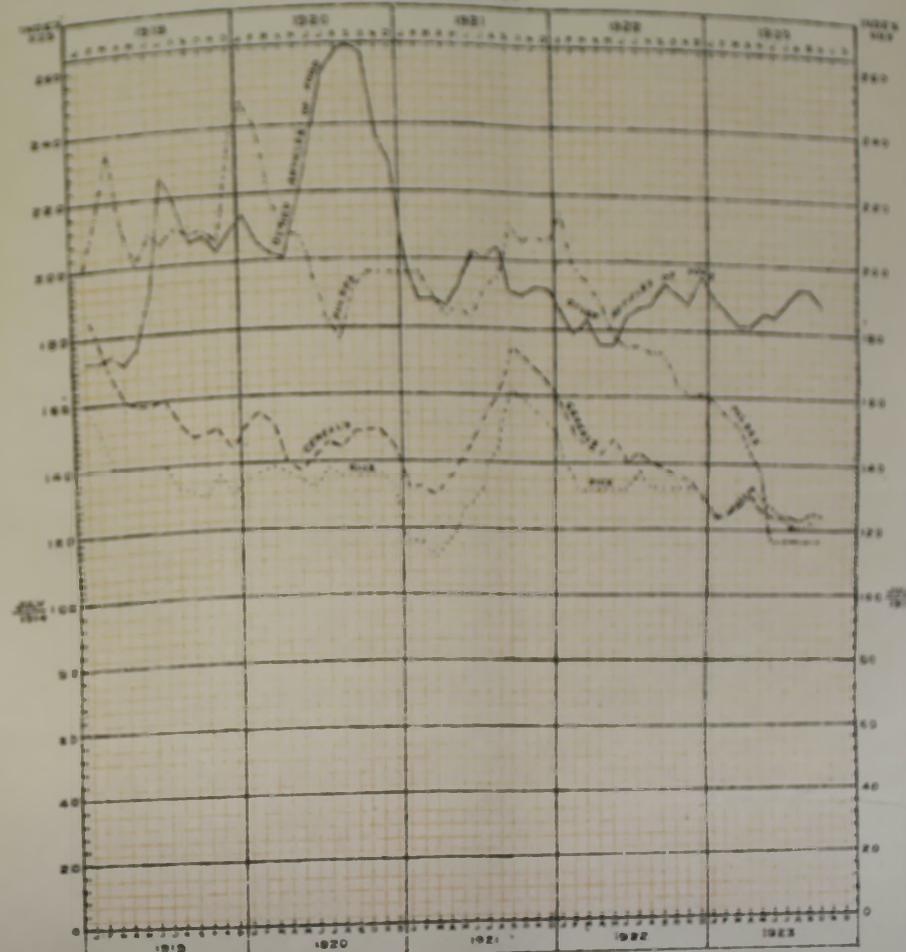


CHART NRS  
INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.



Note:- Average of the year 1913=100 except in the case of India where July 1914=100.

CHART NRS  
RETAIL PRICES OF RICE, PULSES, CEREALS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY  
JULY 1914=100



Note:- Pulses Average Price of Gram & Turdal  
"Rice" Clean  
"Cereals" Average Price of Rice, Wheat, Jawar, & Bajri  
"Other articles of food" Average Price of Sugar, Tea, Salt, Beef, Mutton, Ghee, Potatoes, Onions, Coconut oil &c.

CHART No 7.

**COST OF LIVING INDEXES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**  
JULY 1914 = 100.

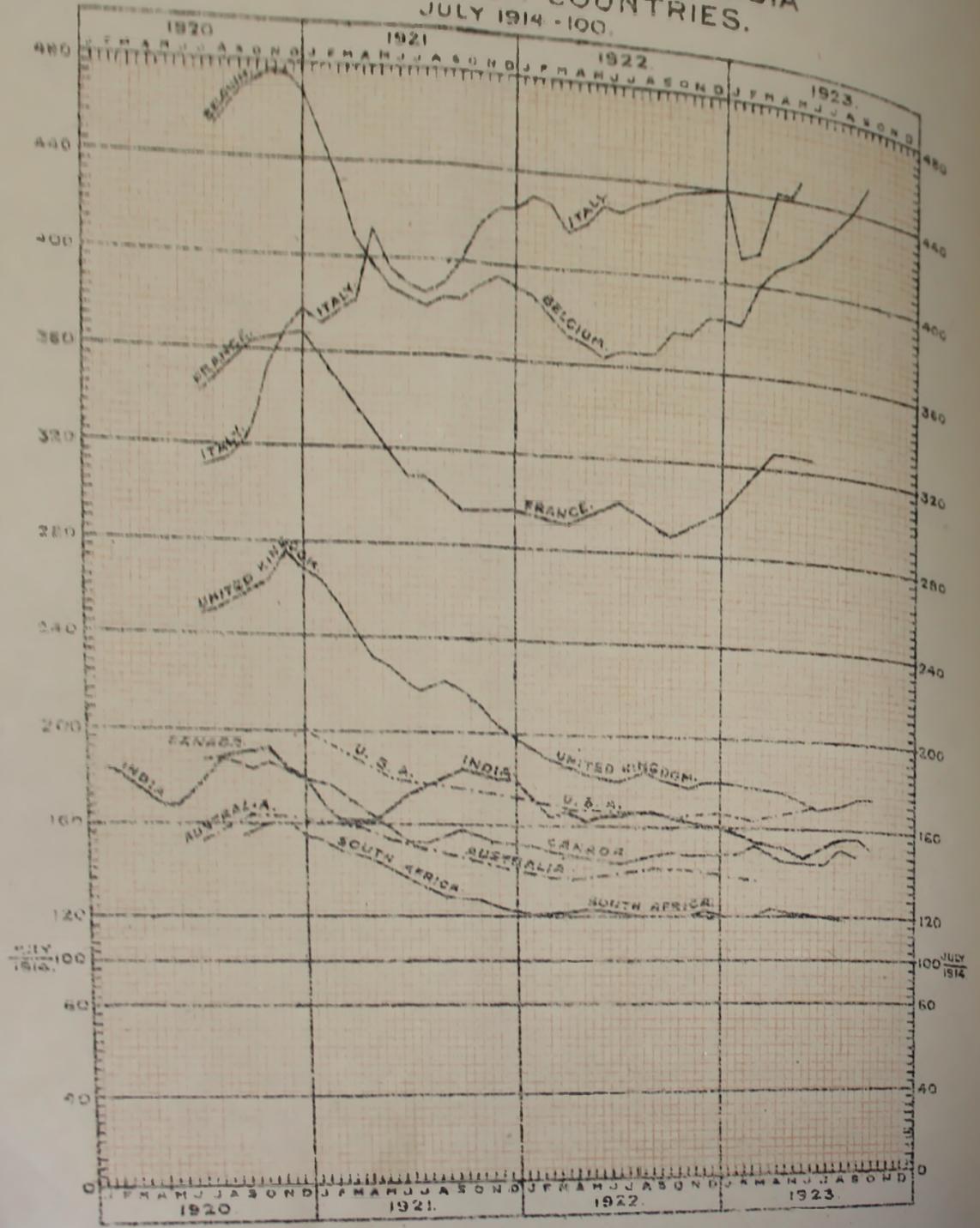
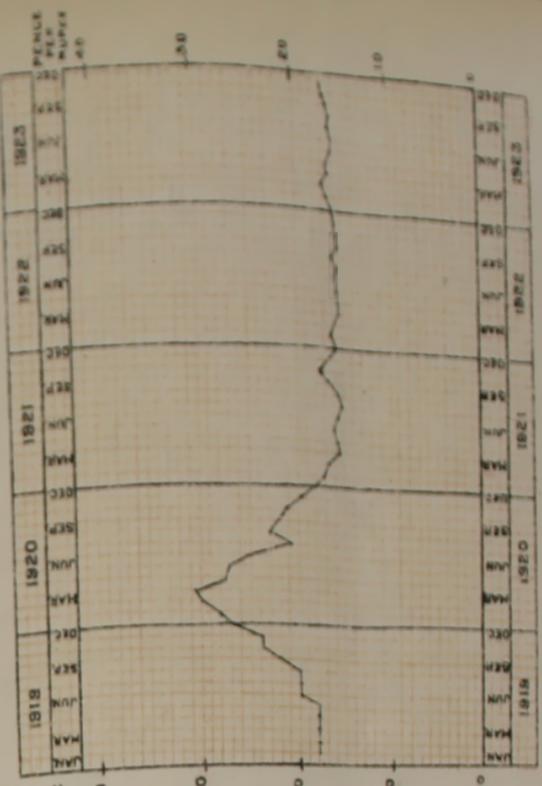


CHART No 8

**RATE OF EXCHANGE IN BOMBAY.**

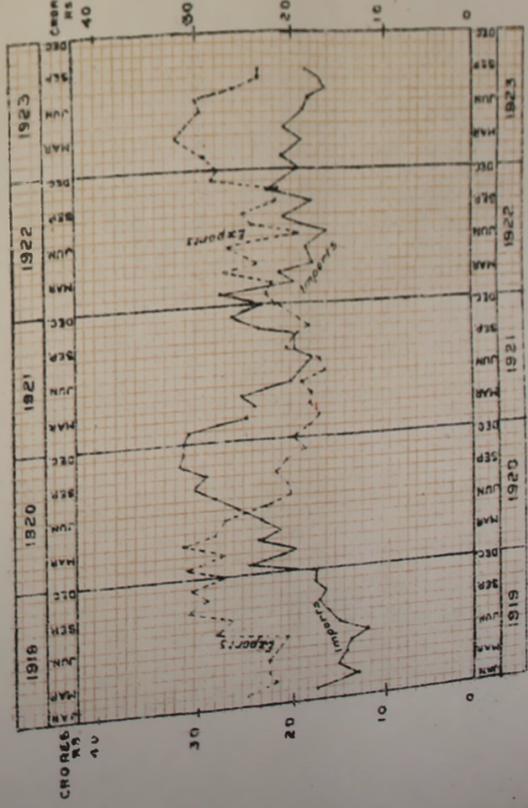


Note (1) The reason for the fall of exchange will be evident from the preceding chart when the balance of trade is adverse (import is greater than exports). Exchange rate tends to be adversely affected in such a case. This is the Telegraphic Transfer rate on London.

(2) Each square equals 1 penny.

CHART No 9

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE - INDIA**



Note: Each Square equals 10 millions of Rupees.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY FOODS & NONFOODS

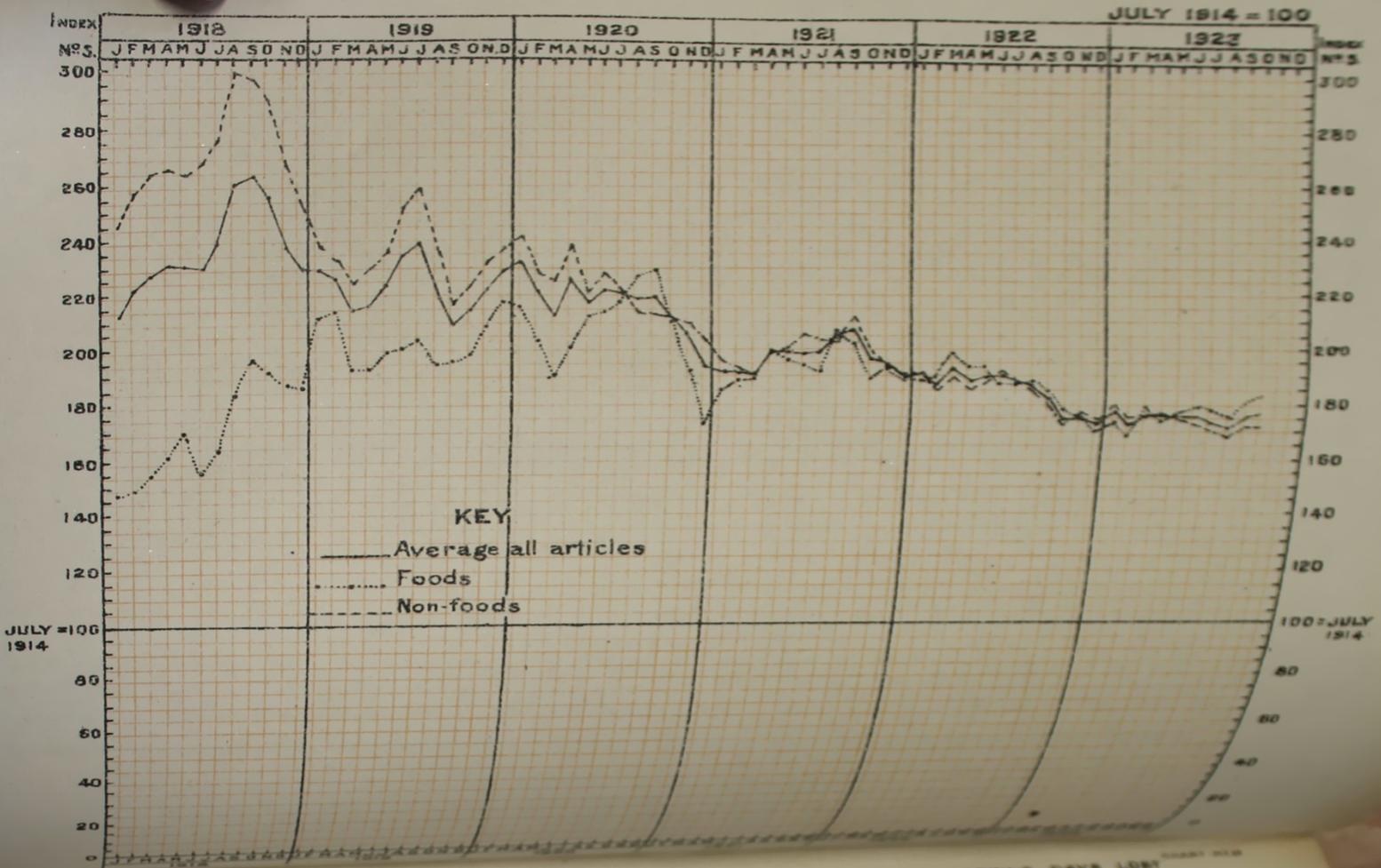


CHART No 11

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED

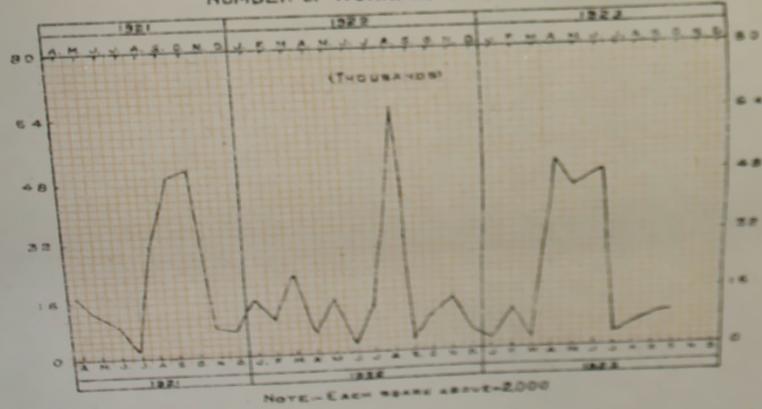
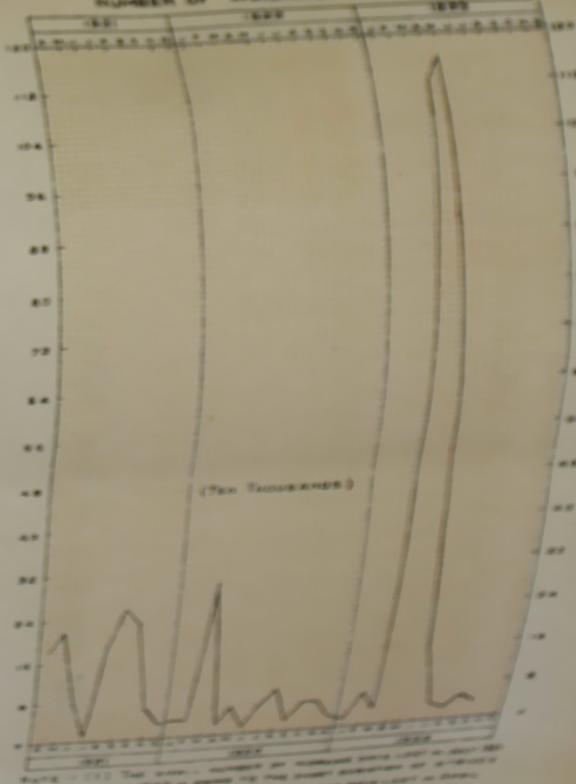


CHART No 12  
 NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST



NOTE—(1) The above figures are based on the number of workpeople employed in the cotton textile industry in Bombay. (2) The number of working days lost is based on the number of workpeople employed in the cotton textile industry in Bombay. (3) Each square above = 10,000