

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1923

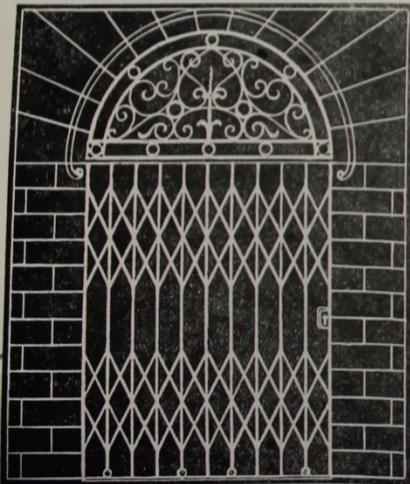
(See Chart No. 2.)

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.

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## The Month in Brief

### EMPLOYMENT—THE COTTON INDUSTRY

IN BOMBAY CITY AND ISLAND the general lock-out in the textile industry ended on 25th March but its effect on employment still continues. The statistics regarding employment in Bombay City and Island for the month ended 12th May 1924, showed an average absenteeism of 14·7 per cent.

In AHMEDABAD, the supply of labour was reported to be plentiful during the month under review except in four cases. Detailed reports of absenteeism have been received from representative mills in this centre. These reports showed an average absenteeism of 4·1 per cent. during the month as compared with 4·3 per cent. last month.

In SHOLAPUR, the supply of labour was adequate and absenteeism showed a slight improvement in the month under review. The average absenteeism was 15·0 per cent. in the present month as compared with 15·3 per cent. last month and 14·1 per cent. two months ago.

In BHOACH, absenteeism showed an increase as compared with the preceding month, the figures being 12·8 per cent. in the present month as compared with 10·2 last month.

### THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

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 two large workshops) showed a decrease, the figures being 14·5 per cent. in the month under review as compared with 15·16 per cent. last month and 12·16 per cent. two months ago.

On the Marine Lines and Colaba Reclamations of the Development Directorate, the average absenteeism was 4·12 per cent. as compared with 4·5 per cent. in the preceding month and 4·25 per cent. two months ago. On the constructions of chauls (tenements) at Naigaum, DeLisle Road and Sewri absenteeism remained on the level of last month, 4 per cent. as compared with 3 per cent. two months ago. On the construction of chauls at Worli, there was no change in the average absenteeism which was 8 per cent. both in the month under review as well as in the last month. The supply of unskilled labour employed for loading, removing,

storing and unloading cargo in the docks by the Bombay Port Trust was plentiful. The percentage of absenteeism was 24 in the month under review, as compared with 19·6 in the preceding month and 16·3 two months ago. The increase was due to the seasonal exodus of labourers to their villages for agricultural purposes during the monsoon. In the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust the supply of labour was plentiful and an improvement in absenteeism was recorded. The percentage of absenteeism was 11·21 as compared with 12·21 last month and 8·25 two months ago.

In KARACHI, the supply of all types of labour was greater than the demand. The average absenteeism based on the attendance of monthly paid workers employed in the Engineering Workshops of the Karachi Port Trust recorded an increase in the month under review, the figure being 10 per cent. as compared with 7·8 per cent. in the preceding month and 10·5 per cent. two months ago.

### COST OF LIVING

In April 1924, the cost of living, as described elsewhere in the Labour Gazette, fell by two 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 represent the level of July 1914) was 150 for all articles and 143 for food articles only. There was a fall of more than 3 per cent. as compared with this time last year and a fall of 22 per cent. from the high water mark (October 1920). The cost of living index has shown a definite downward tendency for the last two months. There was an all-round fall in food prices, especially food grains.

The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living, because an index number purporting to combine movements in prices with movements in consumption would present great difficulties in construction, interpretation and application. Moreover, such an index would not be materially different from a simple index of the general movement of prices in the case of the working classes. A further reference to the cost of living index will be found on page 7.



## THE WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER

In April 1924 the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 184, as compared with 181 in the previous month, showing a rise of nearly 2 per cent. There was a rise of one per cent. in the prices of both food and non-food articles. The index number for food grains only remained stationary at 114 as compared with the previous month. 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				
	December 1923	January 1924	February 1924	March 1924	April 1924
Foods	84	88	87	85	87
Non-foods	85	89	88	90	92
All articles	88	91	90	91	94

## SECURITIES INDEX NUMBER

In April 1924, the general average of the prices of 100 shares and securities was 140 showing a fall of nearly one per cent. as compared with the previous month. Industrial Securities also registered a fall of nearly one per cent. owing to a fall of one per cent. in cotton mill shares. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies showed a decline of more than 2 per cent. in April. Railway Companies and Bank shares showed a slight rise during the month. Miscellaneous shares stand at 4 points above the pre-war level. Government and Corporation Securities remained stationary during the month.

## COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

Cotton mill production in March and in the twelve months ended March 1924, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is shown in the two tables below. The small amount of production of both yarn and woven goods in Bombay was due to the general strike in the cotton mills the effect of which continued throughout the month of March 1924. In Ahmedabad the production of yarn remained on the level of the two previous years while in woven goods there was a fall as compared with the preceding years.

## (1) Month of March

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	March			March		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Bombay Island	27	26	4	16	15	8
Ahmedabad	7	7	7	9	9	6
Other centres	4	4	4	3	3	4
Total, Presidency	38	37	15	28	27	20

## (2) Twelve months ending March

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Twelve months ended March			Twelve months ended March		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Bombay Island	348	348	270	207	196	194
Ahmedabad	85	90	76	85	90	79
Other centres	60	59	53	35	33	35
Total, Presidency	493	497	399	327	319	308

The Bombay Millowners' Association quotations at the end of April 1923 and March and April 1924 are as follows:—

	Net rate per lb. in annas		
	April 1923	March 1924	April 1924
Lancashire	21	23 1/2	23 1/2
T. Cloths	19 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chaddies	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were four industrial disputes in progress during April 1924 as in the preceding month. Three of these disputes began in the month and the number of work-people involved was 568 as compared with 164,820 in the preceding month and 50,507 in April 1923. The aggregate duration of all disputes during April 1924 was about 2,717 working days as compared with 2,893,881 in March 1924 and 1,111,103 in April 1923.

## THE OUTLOOK

The index number of wholesale prices which showed a downward tendency in March rose by 2 per cent. in April reaching the level of September 1922. Food-grains are now only 14 per cent. above the pre-war level. This is an average of rice, wheat, jowari, bajri, gram and turdal. The general average of foods is 67 per cent. above the pre-war level, mainly owing to the high prices of sugar, turmeric and ghee. The average of non-foods is 92 per cent. above the basic period. The price of raw cotton which was moving downwards from November of last year showed a rise of 6 per cent. in April.

Security prices which reached their highest point in April 1920, when the index stood at 319, now stand at 140. The index number for Government and Corporation Securities fell to 58 in December 1920 but has been steadily improving since that date, in contrast with the general depreciation in the value of industrial shares which set in about the middle of the same year. The index for these shares is now 74. The rate of exchange in Bombay on London on the 1st of May was 1s. 4<sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. as against 1s. 4<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. on the 1st of April.



India's foreign trade in April showed a marked decrease in exports over that of the previous month. The bank rate has continued at 8 per cent. since 10th April and the money market is steady. Enquiry for money is reported from Calcutta and this is believed to be required for moving wheat and seed crops from Northern India.

The cotton mill industry of the Presidency shows a steady if slow improvement in trade. Stocks are generally lower and the demand for yarn and cloth is on the whole fair. Some mills, particularly Ahmedabad mills, have booked forward orders for some considerable time to come.

It is reported that the Monsoon has broken at Colombo, but the probable nature of the Monsoon cannot at present be foretold. Although last year's rainfall was generally adequate, certain areas in Gujarat, Bihar, Hyderabad and Madras did not receive their normal amounts of rain as will be seen from the Monsoon chart (chart No. 4) in this issue.

In Great Britain, unemployment continues slowly to decrease as will be seen from the statistics on page 49. The rate of improvement is more rapid than can be accounted for by the usual seasonal changes. The production of coal, iron and steel was very high in March and the only statistics that do not yet show a rise are those relating to foreign trade and ship-building. In Lancashire there are signs of improvement and less nervousness as to the future. Bank clearings since the turn of the year have been in a considerably upward direction.

According to cable information received by the American Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, there was in the United States during April a general reduction in production and trade. Employment, however, continued high and some increases in wages took place during the month. In Germany there has been some improvement and France has been feeling the effects of the fall in the exchange value of the franc. In Japan the effects of reconstruction are, it is said, placing a strain on the financial system. Australia's exportable surplus is marketing well.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION

## The Statistics Bill

On another page of this issue will be found an article dealing with the Bill on statistics which will come before the Bombay Legislative Council at its next meeting. This is the first Act of its kind in India, an Act which follows other legislation notably that in the Self-Governing Dominions of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada. Members of the Legislative Council wishing to consult the Acts of other countries will find these in the Labour Office Library. These Acts include the Census of Production Act of Great Britain.

## THE BALANCE OF TRADE

During April 1924, the visible balance of trade including securities against India amounted to Rs. 185 lakhs.

The corresponding figure for 1923 was a favourable balance of Rs. 237 lakhs. The trade figures for the last six months for India, Bombay and Karachi are given below:—

## India

	In lakhs of rupees.					
	November 1923	December 1923	January 1924	February 1924	March 1924	April 1924
Exports (private merchandise)	27.63	30.94	30.95	31.64	41.25	31.03
Imports do.	23.89	15.4	22.61	18.19	19.31	20.7
Balance of Trade in merchandise	+ 4.74	+ 15.54	+ 8.34	+ 13.45	+ 21.94	+ 10.33
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	- 3.75	- 57	- 4.9	- 4.8	- 4.0	- 1.9
Visible balance of trade including securities	+ 1.00	+ 12.37	+ 3.44	+ 8.65	+ 17.94	+ 8.44

## Bombay

	In lakhs of rupees.					
	November 1923	December 1923	January 1924	February 1924	March 1924	April 1924
Exports (private merchandise)	7.21	6.81	6.96	13.7	6.36	11.67
Imports do.	6.89	6.12	6.65	7.86	7.29	7.57
Balance of Trade in merchandise	- 0.68	+ 0.69	+ 0.31	+ 5.84	- 0.93	+ 4.10
Imports of treasure	1.52	2.00	4.0	4.26	3.62	5.06
Exports of treasure	1	1.56	—	—	3	4
Balance of transactions in treasure	- 1.51	- 0.44	- 4.0	- 4.26	- 1.79	- 1.06

## Karachi

	In lakhs of rupees.					
	November 1923	December 1923	January 1924	February 1924	March 1924	April 1924
Exports (private merchandise)	2.23	2.85	4.57	5.86	5.64	2.38
Imports do.	1.96	1.12	1.90	1.44	1.69	1.57
Balance of Trade in merchandise	+ 0.27	+ 1.73	+ 2.67	+ 4.42	+ 3.95	+ 0.81
Imports of treasure	—	3	5	6	10	10
Exports of treasure	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance of transactions in treasure	—	- 3	- 5	- 6	- 10	- 10

Notes.—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:—

Month	Rate	Month	Rate
June 1923	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	December 1923	1 5 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>32</sub>
July "	1 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	January 1924	1 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
August "	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	February "	1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
September "	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	March "	1 4 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>32</sub>
October "	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	April "	1 4 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
November "	1 4 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	May "	1 4 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>

These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 24th May exchange on London was s. 1 d. 4<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub>.

There was a fall of 12 crores of rupees in Bank clearings in Bombay in April 1924 as compared with the preceding month. In Calcutta the Bank clearings recorded a decrease of Rs. 17 crores, while the clearings in Karachi and Rangoon remained on the level of the preceding month. The figures for the last three months are as follows:—

In crores of rupees\*

Month	February 1924	March 1924	April 1924	Total January in April 1924
Bombay	53	60	48	217
Karachi	3	3	3	14
Calcutta	64	82	65	275
Rangoon	10	10	10	41
Total (four ports)	130	155	126	547

\* 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 April 1924 was 55.04 as against 55.06 in March and 55.14 in February 1924.

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

Month	Rate	Month	Rate
May 1923	Rs. 1,215	November 1923	Rs. 998
June "	" 1,042	December "	" 1,005
July "	" 1,123	January 1924	" 924
August "	" 1,007	February "	" 908
September "	" 995	March "	" 896
October "	" 985	April "	" 881

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

## The International Labour Conference

The personnel of India's representatives at the forthcoming International Labour Conference, which meets in Geneva on the 16th of June 1924, has been announced. Under section 389 of the Treaty of Peace four representatives have to be sent, of whom two shall be Government Delegates and the two others shall be Delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople. The Government delegates are the Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw with Lt.-Colonel Hutchinson, I.M.S., as adviser. The Employers' delegate is Sir Alexander Murray and Mr. Joseph Baptista is the representative of the workers. Mr. Joseph Baptista sailed from India on May 10th.

Elsewhere an article deals with the subjects which come before the Conference. Only one adviser has been appointed on this occasion as the agenda list is not very important from India's point of view. Under the Treaty of Peace a delegate may be accompanied by advisers who shall not exceed two in number for each item of the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman. Members (i. e., Governments) undertake to nominate non-Government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the Industrial organisations, if such organisations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries.

## Conciliation and non-compulsory arbitration in Great Britain

On page 17 will be found references to the speeches of Lord Askwith and the Government Members in the House of Lords when the former introduced his Bill regarding industrial disputes. Lord Askwith is anxious to have the Industrial Courts Act 1919 of Great Britain amended to include sections adopted from the Canadian and South African Acts which make it an offence liable to a fine if a strike is declared prior to or during the sitting of a Court of Enquiry. The sections of the Canadian Act are referred to on pages 17-18 of this issue with the statistics showing how far these sections have been successful in Canada. Particular attention has been drawn to the statement of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Haldane) who pointed out that the Labour Government were unwilling to have Lord Askwith's amendments carried into force.

## Administration of Mines

Government have recently issued orders that the work in connection with the supply of information to the public regarding mines and minerals and with the administration of the Indian Mines Act should be retransferred to the Department of the Director of Agriculture.

## The Cost of Living Index for April 1924

## A fall of three points

All articles .. 50 per cent.

Food only .. 43 per cent.

In April 1924 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 three points below the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was 153 in March and 150 in April 1924. The general index is 22 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920, 9 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1922 and 3 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1923. The index has now reached a level approximating to that of July 1918.

The cost of living index has shown a definite downward tendency for the last two months. There was an all-round fall in food prices, especially food-grains, in April. The general level of retail prices of food articles fell by 4 points owing to a fall of 5 points in cereals, 3 points in pulses and 4 points in other food articles. The clothing group showed a rise of one point during the month.

All items : Average percentage increase over July 1914

Month	1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
	Per cent.													
January	34	82	83	69	73	56	58							
February	34	76	81	62	65	55	56							
March	36	72	77	60	65	54	53							
April	44	67	72	60	62	55	50							
May	47	68	73	67	63	53								
June	48	74	81	73	63	51								
July	49	86	90	77	65	53								
August	53	79	91	80	64	54								
September	65	72	92	85	65	54								
October	75	74	93	83	62	52								
November	75	73	86	82	60	53								
December	83	74	81	79	61	57								
Yearly average	54	75	83	73	64	54								

The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing and house-rent. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the total 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 March and April 1924 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 8.

Articles	July 1914	March 1924	April 1924	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in April 1924 over or below March 1924
Rice	100	128	125	- 3
Wheat	100	127	111	- 16
Jowari	100	124	131	+ 7
Bajri	100	120	114	- 6
Gram	100	114	112	- 2
Turhal	100	116	112	- 4
Sugar (refined)	100	201	279	+ 78
Sugar (raw)	100	160	159	- 1
Tea	100	199	202	+ 3
Salt	100	196	182	- 14
Beef	100	150	150	0
Mutton	100	212	215	+ 3
Milk	100	191	191	0
Ghee	100	193	193	0
Potatoes	100	146	133	- 13
Onions	100	345	270	- 75
Coconut oil	100	117	115	- 2
All food articles (weighted average)	100	147	143	- 4

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

## Wage Census in the Cotton Mill Industry, August 1923

The cotton wage census which was taken in August 1923 has been completed and refers to 176 mills in the Presidency affecting no less than 251,000 operatives engaged in over 300 occupations. This is the second detailed census that has been taken by the Labour Office. The previous census took place in 1921. The source of the statistics is the pay rolls of the various mills and considerable attention has on this occasion been given to the days actually worked by each man in August 1923 and his total monthly earnings in addition to the average daily earnings. The utility of this information readily published to-date can scarcely be over-estimated. A review of the Report will be published in a future issue of the Labour Gazette.





**Wholesale Prices in Bombay**  
A RISE OF 3 POINTS

In April 1924, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 84 per cent. above the level in July 1914 as against 81 per cent. in the previous month, thus showing a rise of nearly 2 per cent. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, prices have risen by more than 2 per cent. and by nearly 2 per cent. from the twelve-monthly average of 1923. The general index has fallen by 30 per cent. from the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and stands at the same level as in September 1922. 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.

In comparison with the previous month, there was a rise of more than one per cent. in the general indexes of both food and non-food articles. The average for food grains alone remained stationary at 14 points higher than the pre-war level. There was a rise of 4 per cent. in the price of rice, of 3 per cent. in wheat and of 6 per cent. in other food articles. There was a fall of more than one per cent. in sugar during the month. A striking feature during the month was that the prices of raw cotton which were steadily falling since November of last year showed a rise of nearly 6 per cent. during April.

The net result of movements in the groups in Bombay is as follows:—

*Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay\**

Groups.	No. of items.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. in April 1924 as compared with	
		the preceding month (March 1924)	the corresponding month of last year (April 1923)
1. Cereals .. ..	7	- 1	- 5
2. Pulses .. ..	2	....	- 9
3. Sugar .. ..	3	- 1	- 10
4. Other food .. ..	3	+ 6	+ 4
Total, food .. ..	15	+ 1	- 4
5. Oilseeds .. ..	4	- 2	- 5
6. Raw cotton .. ..	4	+ 6	+ 26
7. Cotton manufactures .. ..	6	....	+ 9
8. Other textiles .. ..	2	- 3	- 17
9. Hides and skins .. ..	3	+ 4	- 13
10. Metals .. ..	5	- 1	- 9
11. Other raw and manufactured articles .. ..	4	+ 4	- 3
Total, non-food .. ..	28	+ 1	- 4
General average .. ..	43	+ 2	- 2

\* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on pages 33-35.

The subjoined table compares April 1924 with those of the preceding months and of the corresponding month of last year:—

100 = average of 1923

Groups.	Apr. 1923	July 1923	Oct. 1923	Jan. 1924	Mar. 1924	Apr. 1924
I. Cereals .. ..	102	102	98	102	98	98
II. Pulses .. ..	101	99	93	101	92	92
III. Sugar .. ..	108	96	96	109	98	97
IV. Other food .. ..	84	99	115	106	82	87
Total, food .. ..	97	99	103	105	92	93
V. Oilseeds .. ..	100	99	99	103	96	95
VI. Raw cotton .. ..	91	99	94	122	109	115
VII. Cotton manufactures .. ..	99	96	99	107	108	108
VIII. Other textiles .. ..	101	102	99	94	122	119
IX. Hides and skins .. ..	112	93	103	105	94	98
X. Metals .. ..	102	100	98	91	94	93
XI. Other raw and manufactured articles .. ..	104	100	100	95	97	101
Total, non-food .. ..	101	98	98	104	104	105
General average—all articles .. ..	99	98	100	104	100	102

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

*The Construction of the Index*

No.	Articles.	July 1914.			April 1924.		
		Total Num- bers.	Total Num- bers.	Average.	Total Num- bers.	Total Num- bers.	Average.
1	Cereals (Rice, wheat, jowari, barley and bajri).	7	Index Nos.	700	855	122	
2	Pulses (Gram and turdal).	2	" "	200	167	84	
3	Sugar (Refined and raw).	3	" "	300	652	217	
4	Other articles of food (Ghee, salt, etc.)	3	" "	300	837	279	
5	Total, all food	15	" "	1,500	2,511	167	
6	Oil seeds (Linseed, rapeseed, poppyseed and gingelly)	4	" "	400	507	127	
7	Raw cotton	4	" "	400	1,031	258	
8	Cotton manufactures (Long cloth, shirtings, chudders, etc.)	6	" "	600	1,424	237	
9	Other textiles (Silk)	2	" "	200	458	229	
10	Hides and skins	3	" "	300	439	146	
11	Metals (Copper braziers, steel bars, tinplates, etc.)	5	" "	500	846	169	
12	Other raw and manufactured articles (kerosene and coal)	4	" "	400	681	173	
13	Total, non-food	28	" "	2,800	5,386	192	
14	General Average	43	" "	4,300	7,897	184	



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

July 1914 = 100.

	Food.	Non-food.	All articles.
Twelve-monthly average 1918 .. ..	171	269	236
" " 1919 .. ..	202	233	216
" " 1920 .. ..	206	219	216
" " 1921 .. ..	193	201	199
" " 1922 .. ..	186	187	187
" " 1923 .. ..	179	182	181
Four-monthly .. 1924 .. ..	177	190	185

**Comparative Retail Prices**

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona with those in Bombay in March and April 1924 (Bombay prices = 100). It will be seen that the average retail price levels in all the centres are below the level of Bombay in March and April 1924.

Bombay prices in March 1924 = 100.

Articles.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmed-abad.	Sholapur.	Poona.
<b>Cereals—</b>					
Rice .. ..	100	93	125	100	125
Wheat .. ..	100	67	87	83	89
Jowari .. ..	100	74	65	82	87
Bajri .. ..	100	81	97	79	98
Average—Cereals .. ..	100	79	94	86	100
<b>Pulses—</b>					
Gram .. ..	100	78	116	86	83
Turdal .. ..	100	103	98	94	131
Average—Pulses .. ..	100	91	107	90	107
<b>Other articles of food—</b>					
Sugar (refined) .. ..	100	98	100	103	105
Jagri (Gul) .. ..	100	98	97	73	70
Tea .. ..	100	89	134	115	106
Salt .. ..	100	67	76	100	101
Beef .. ..	100	123	74	74	74
Mutton .. ..	100	85	85	71	78
Milk .. ..	100	43	57	76	91
Ghee .. ..	100	79	81	81	76
Potatoes .. ..	100	79	87	102	51
Onions .. ..	100	113	83	100	56
Cocconut oil .. ..	100	102	120	113	113
Average—Other articles of food .. ..	100	89	90	92	84
<b>Average—All food articles</b> .. ..	100	87	93	90	90

Bombay prices in April 1924 = 100.

Articles.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmed-abad.	Sholapur.	Poona.
<b>Cereals—</b>					
Rice .. ..	100	102	127	109	127
Wheat .. ..	100	77	99	96	102
Jowari .. ..	100	66	62	79	84
Bajri .. ..	100	86	102	85	103
Average—Cereals .. ..	100	83	98	92	104
<b>Pulses—</b>					
Gram .. ..	100	75	118	85	84
Turdal .. ..	100	101	102	106	136
Average—Pulses .. ..	100	88	110	96	110
<b>Other articles of food—</b>					
Sugar (refined) .. ..	100	94	102	106	105
Jagri (Gul) .. ..	100	82	102	76	64
Tea .. ..	100	88	132	113	104
Salt .. ..	100	65	59	97	97
Beef .. ..	100	123	74	74	74
Mutton .. ..	100	84	84	70	77
Milk .. ..	100	43	57	76	91
Ghee .. ..	100	79	81	81	76
Potatoes .. ..	100	94	100	134	68
Onions .. ..	100	77	83	120	41
Cocconut oil .. ..	100	105	122	115	115
Average—Other articles of food .. ..	100	85	91	97	83
<b>Average—All food articles</b> .. ..	100	85	93	95	91

On page 37 will be found statistics of food prices in March and April 1924 for Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona.

**Securities Index Number**

A FALL OF ONE POINT

In April 1924 the general average of the prices of 100 shares and securities taken in the Labour Office Securities Index Number was 140 as compared with 141 during the previous month, which shows a fall of nearly one per cent. Government and Corporation Securities remained stationary during the month. Cotton Mill shares registered a fall of nearly one per cent. Railway Companies were 2 points higher than the pre-war level. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies which remained stationary for the previous five months fell by more than 2 per cent. during the month. There was a drop of nearly 4 per cent. in Miscellaneous shares. Government and Corporation Securities have risen by 28 per cent.



over their group value in December 1920, when the group index number reached its minimum level of 58.

A full explanation of the scope and method of compilation of the securities index was published in the Labour Gazette for December 1923. The construction of the index is shown in the following table:

The Construction of the Index

Table showing the construction of the index with columns for No., Group, July 1914, and April 1924. Includes categories like Government and Corporation Securities, Bonds, Railway Companies, Cotton Mills, etc.

The following table shows the annual increment for the important groups for July in each year and the monthly increment from July 1923:

Table showing annual and monthly increments for various groups from 1914 to 1924. Columns include Group, Food, Industrial, Cotton, and General averages.

European Cost of Living Index

A RISE OF ONE POINT

ALL ITEMS .. .. . 96 PER CENT
FOOD ONLY .. .. . 98 PER CENT

A description of the scope and method of construction of the index relating to families living in European style in Bombay was published on pages 13-15 in the Labour Gazette for April 1924.

As compared with March 1924, the general average in April 1924 registered an increase of one point. The general average is now two points below the level of July, 1923 and eight points above the level of October 1920.

Group Fluctuations

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

Table showing group fluctuations by month and year for various categories like Food, Fuel and lighting, Clothing, House rent, etc.

It will be seen that in April 1924 there has been a fall as compared with October 1923 in food (beverages and stores), fuel and lighting, clothing, household necessaries and others. On the other hand, house-rent, servants, conveyance, school fees and passages have increased.

General average

The following are the available general averages for certain months in the years 1919, 1920, 1923 and 1924:

Table showing general averages for various months from 1919 to 1924, with July 1914 as the base (100).



Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in April .. .. . 4

Workpeople involved .. 508

On page 46 will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during April 1924, with the number of workpeople involved, the date when the dispute began and ended, the cause and the result. The word 'dispute' in the official sense means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with 'strike'. A dispute, as recorded by the Labour Office, is an interruption of work involving ten or more persons and of not less than twenty-four hours' duration. Detailed statistics have been collected since 1st April 1924, the date on which the Labour Office was instituted.

Summary tables have been constructed in order to show the position at a glance. Table I shows the number, magnitude and duration of strikes in April 1924.

I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Table I: Industrial Disputes classified by Trades. Columns include Trade, Number of disputes in progress in April 1924, Number of workpeople involved, and Aggregate duration.

\* In the number of workpeople involved by the number of working days, as otherwise being made for strikes replaced by others.

There were 4 industrial disputes in progress in April 1924, all of which occurred in cotton mills. The number of workpeople involved was 508 and the working days lost i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) 2,717 which, it will be seen, is a considerable decrease on the March 1924 statistics.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results December 1923 to April 1924

Table II: Industrial Disputes—Results. Columns include Month, Number of strikes and lock-outs, Disputes in progress at beginning, and Total disputes begun.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results—contd.

Table showing results of industrial disputes by month from December 1923 to April 1924. Columns include Month, Number of strikes, Workpeople involved, and Aggregate duration.

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

III.—Industrial Disputes

Table III: Industrial Disputes. Columns include Month, Number of strikes and lock-outs, Aggregate duration, and various other statistics.



## A GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

During April 1924, there were four industrial disputes in the Presidency, the same number as in the preceding month. Of the four disputes one was due to the question of pay and the remaining three to personal and other grievances. One was settled in favour of the employees and the rest in favour of the employers.

*Bombay*

During April 1924, there was in Bombay one industrial dispute. On 15th April thirty operatives of the Hattersley Mill at Ghatkoper struck work demanding full pay for work on Sundays. The strike terminated the next day, the demands of the operatives having been granted.

*Ahmedabad*

In Ahmedabad, two industrial disputes were in progress in April 1924. On the 7th of the month, 110 weavers of the Shri Vivekanand Mills struck work demanding the reinstatement of the Weaving Master whose services were dispensed with. More than half the number of operatives resumed work unconditionally the same day. The strike terminated the next day when 19 more weavers resumed work unconditionally and new hands were engaged in place of others. The strike in the New Manekchok Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, which occurred on the 31st March 1924, was referred to on page 19 of the previous issue of this journal. This strike terminated on the 2nd April.

*Broach*

On 6th April the services of two weavers of the Saraswati Mill were dispensed with on account of irregular and insolent behaviour. The next day 138 weavers struck work demanding the dismissal of the Head Jobber for lack of sympathy towards the operatives. The strike lasted till 25th April after which the weavers offered to resume work unconditionally.

## Industrial Disputes in India

## FIRST QUARTER OF 1924

During the quarter ended 31st March 1924, there were in all 36 industrial disputes in various industries in India. Of these 36 disputes, 24 ended in favour of the employers, 5 wholly in favour of the employees and 3 partially in favour of the employees. The results in three other cases were indefinite and one strike continued at the close of March. The number of workpeople affected in all disputes was over 2,07,000 and the number of working days lost 81,29,665. Bombay with 12 strikes in which 1,68,253 operatives were affected and involving a loss of 75,21,989 working days, headed the list of all the affected Provinces. Bengal records the largest number of strikes, namely 18, but compared with Bombay fewer operatives were involved, namely 25,668.

## Bombay Mills Strike

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

On 17th March 1924, the following questions were asked concerning the general strike in the textile industry of Bombay City and Island in the House of Commons. The answers given to these questions are also printed below.

**Question by Mr. Lansbury (Bow and Bromley, Labour)**—“To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he can state the wages paid to adult men and women workers in the Bombay Cotton Mills during the 12 months preceding August 1914 and the year ending 31st December 1923, and the wages proposed to be paid to the same class of workers during the current year; and will he state the difference in the cost of living and the depreciation in value of the rupee as between the year ending August 1914 and the present time.”

**Answer.**—“Figures answering exactly to the periods referred to in my Honourable Friend's question are not available. The Director of the Bombay Labour Office conducted an enquiry into the comparative pre-war and post war earnings of the mill workers which showed that in Bombay (City and Island) the monthly earnings per head of men were in round figures 35 rupees in May 1921 as against 18 rupees in May 1914 (percentage increase of 90) and of women 17 rupees as against 10 rupees in May 1924 (increase of 73 per cent.); these figures exclude overtime pay, annual bonus, remuneration in the form of food or clothing below market price and cheap housing, where this obtains. As regards the difference in the cost of living (which is of course, an indication of the change in the purchasing power of the rupee), the Bombay Labour Office reports the average percentage increase in the cost of living of the working classes in Bombay over July 1914 to be 58 per cent. in January 1924. The percentage increase is subject to seasonal variations; the figure for July 1923 was 53 per cent.”

**Question by Mr. Lansbury**—“To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the lock-out of Bombay cotton operatives is ended; if not, what steps the authorities are taking to bring about a settlement; will he state what number of these operatives have left Bombay and how many have died of starvation; and is the government or municipality doing anything to relieve distress caused by the lock-out.”

**Answer.**—“The mills were re-opened on 18th February but the strikers did not resume work. I understand that on the initiative of Government of Bombay a special committee of enquiry into the dispute was set up. I have no official information as to the number of operatives leaving Bombay and none as to any deaths from starvation.”

“My noble Friend has telegraphed to the Government of India for further information as to the course of the dispute, and is also enquiring as to the measures



taken to relieve the distress caused by the strike. Steps to pay the wages due for January are in progress.”

**Question by Mr. Lansbury**—“To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he can state who are the owners of the Bombay cotton mills from which the workers have been locked-out; how much British capital, if any, is invested in those mills, and are any persons of British origin shareholders, directors or managers of those mills; and will he state whether trade unions are recognised as legal organisations by the Government of India.”

**Answer.**—“I have not the material for a reply to the first two parts of the question. As already stated, the mills were re-opened on 18th February. As regards the last part of the question, the Government of India have accepted the principle of freedom of association and are contemplating legislation for the recognition and protection of trade unions.”

## Jamsbedpur Labour Organisation

A scheme has recently been announced for the organisation of labour at Jamsbedpur. A Conciliation Committee has been appointed, consisting of Mr. C. R. Das as president, Mr. D. Chamanlal, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. Manushubodar, Mr. Ahuja, Mr. B. C. Gupta, Mr. Ruhr Singh and Mr. Dhavle. The Committee will consider mutual representations from both employers and employed of the Jamsbedpur Steel Works. The findings of the Committee will be in the shape of recommendations which, it is understood, both sides will make their best endeavour to give effect to. It has further been decided that the Committee will shortly proceed to suggest lines for the organisation of labour at Jamsbedpur, the object of which will be not only negotiations with the employers but every activity legitimate to Trade Unions. It is understood that the employers will give assistance in establishing such a Trade Union working on modern trade union principles, including the formation of a regularly elected executive or executives by the provision of a ballot system which will govern all declarations of cessation of work. It is said that this organisation is expected to prove the most far-reaching organisation of labour in India.

## Labour Conditions in Burma

Mr. A. Narayana Rao, M.L.C. (Labour) for East Rangoon has recently published a small pamphlet dealing with labour conditions in Burma. The writer describes the conditions of the workpeople in the various industries of Burma and says that the hours of work are longer than what is prescribed by the Factories Act, housing accommodation is inadequate, wages are low and medical arrangement unsatisfactory. The author maintains that in Burma the root of all labour troubles is the contract system of labour and is of opinion that it is necessary that the present system of recruitment should be restricted as far as possible.

## The Food of the Worker

Last year the Labour Office published a report on family budgets. It was suggested at the time that the amounts of the various kinds of food consumed by the worker should be reduced to calories and the results published. This is a difficult matter and has been undertaken by the Parel Institute of Research under Lt.-Colonel Mackie. The Chief Executive Officer of the Municipality—Dr. Sandilands and the Principal Medical and Health Officer of the G. I. P. Railway—Dr. Cairns, have also been assisting in this question. The final results have not yet been obtained but these will be published in the near future. In the meantime, the following note by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service on the value of food diets is published—

“We have learned”, says Dr. Canning, “that our food should be composed of carbohydrates (starches and sugars) fats and proteins. We have learned that these had to be supplied in proper quantities. We have learned to measure the potential energy of our food in terms of calories, a word familiar to everybody.”

“More recently, there has been discovered the fact that proteins differ greatly in nutrient value, and not only must the body have its proper quantity of proteins every day, but it is quite fastidious as to the kinds of protein which it demands.”

“Then came the study of vitamins, but the advent of these studies has not changed our previously known basic principles. This knowledge has however supplemented our previous information and added an additional factor of great significance.”

“Our first suspicion of the existence of such substances as vitamins was derived from the study of a disease which is particularly prevalent and of great importance in the East, known as beri-beri. It occurs among people who live largely on a diet of rice and its dietary origin had been suspected for some years. By a series of studies and a number of animal feeding experiments carried on by various observers at different times, our knowledge of vitamins has been built up. In addition to studies on beri-beri, observations and experiments were made in studying such diseases as rickets, scurvy, and pellagra.”

“As a result of these studies, it was found that there do exist certain unidentified accessory dietary factors which are absolutely essential for nutrition and growth. These are called vitamins. They resemble one another at least in one particular, namely, they seem to be very potent in very small amounts. So far, they have defied chemical separation in pure form, and they cannot be identified except by physiological effects.”

“Up to the present time there are known four of these substances, which are not named, but are lettered, being called vitamins, A B C and D: for example, scurvy is believed to be due to the lack of vitamin C, which is found abundantly in fresh fruit juices and fresh uncooked



vegetables of many kinds. Rickets is believed to be due in part at least to the lack of vitamin A, in which cod liver oil is especially rich. Beri-beri is thought to be due to lack of vitamin B and so on throughout the list. Not enough is known to make very definite statements as to their exact action and character, but the fact that such circumstances do exist and that they are absolutely necessary to man's well-being can no longer be doubted.

"Their function is peculiar and can perhaps best be understood by a mechanical analogy which has been formulated by some clever writer, in which he compares the body and its foods to a gasoline engine and its motor. The organic food stuffs, such as fats, sugar and starches correspond to the fuel for the engine; the proteins and some of the mineral matters to the materials of which the motor is made; other mineral matters to the lubricant and the vitamin to the ignition spark, whose own energy is insignificant but without which the engine cannot run.

"Let me repeat", said Surgeon General Cumming, "that vitamin studies have not destroyed our old ideas about the selection of our foods but have merely given us additional knowledge.

"Vitamins are undoubtedly essential in our diet and without them, nutrition and growth cannot be maintained.

"They are, however, widespread in nature and an abundance of them will be found in every well-balanced ration.

"Let me emphasize this fact:—we should obtain our vitamins from our food supplies and not from drug stores or from nostrum vendors; we need select only the proper foods to eat and we will get an abundant supply of these precious substances."

### An Inquiry into Cost of Production

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has concluded an investigation of the distribution between growers, manufacturers and merchants of the cost of producing various qualities of cotton piece-goods. The following summary of the result has been compiled by *Commerce and Finance*. The method of procedure has been to take a dollar's worth of sheeting, gingham, calico or percale and represent each factor's share in cents. The second item in the list of costs is the difference between grower's price and the price on the New York Cotton Exchange. In the case of calico manufacturing costs are split between the weaving and the bleaching and printing processes:—

	Sheeting.	Gingham.	Calico.	Percale.
Crower ..	19.8	15.1	20.4	20.1
Handling and assembling..	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.0
Transport ..	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3
Manufacture ..	39.3	43.4	(17.7) (28.4)	41.6
Jobber and retailer ..	36.5	28.1	29.6	35.0
Total (cents) ..	100	100	100	100

### Programme of British Trade Unions

The General Council of British Trades Union Congress has prepared for submission to the Congress when it meets at Hull next September, a declaration of its aims with respect to the following changes in the social economic and political system of Great Britain:—

- (1) Nationalisation of land.
- (2) Nationalisation of railways.
- (3) Nationalisation of mines and minerals.
- (4) Hours of labour—a legal maximum working week of 44 hours.
- (5) Legal minimum wage for each industry or occupation.
- (6) Pensions for all at the age of 60.
- (7) Pensions for mothers with dependent children.
- (8) Adequate provisions for unemployment, with proper maintenance of the unemployed.
- (9) Establishment of training centres for unemployed boys and girls, with extension of training facilities for adults during periods of depression.
- (10) Provision of proper housing accommodation.
- (11) Improved facilities to be provided by the State from elementary schools to universities.
- (12) Extension of State and municipal employment for the purpose of promoting social necessities and service.

### Trade Unions and Immigration in the United States

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, and John Quinn, President of the American Legion (the association of ex-service men) have united to oppose unlimited immigration. Both point to the great dangers which will result, in case immigration is not either checked altogether, or restricted as much as possible. Immigration stands for the lowering of the standard of living of the American worker. The immigration bill has obtained a great majority in the congress. It reduces the percentage of immigrants, which is based on the census of the year 1910, from 3 to 2 per cent., thus decreasing the number of immigrants from 357,000 to 169,000 per year.

### Trade Unions in Palestine

The trade union movement in Palestine has hitherto been almost entirely in the hands of Jewish workers. Now, however, it is beginning to spread slowly also among Arab workers. At the beginning of March a joint conference was held at Haifa of Jewish and Arab railwaymen, to discuss the question of amalgamation. Eventually a joint committee was appointed, which is to take further steps in the matter.



## Lord Askwith's Bill on Industrial Disputes

A bill to amend the law respecting the reference of trade disputes to Courts of Inquiry under Part II of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, was introduced in the House of Lords on 25th March 1924 by Lord Askwith and it was read for the first time.

### MEASURES PROPOSED

The Bill proposes the provision in the Act of 1919 that where a trade dispute has been referred by the Minister of Labour to a Court of Inquiry, it shall be unlawful, prior to and during that inquiry and prior to the report thereon to the Minister, for any employer to declare or cause a lock-out or for any workman to go on strike on account of such dispute. Except where both parties to the dispute agree to an extension of time, however, an employer is not restrained from declaring a lock-out or a workman from going on strike 30 days after the date of the reference of a trade dispute to a Court of Inquiry by the Minister. The Bill also proposes that any employer declaring or causing a lock-out contrary to these provisions should be liable to a fine of not less than £20 or more than £200 for each day or part of a day that the lock-out exists, and any workman going on strike in the same way would be liable to a fine of not less than £2 or more than £10 for each day or part of a day. A penalty of from £10 to £200 is proposed for any person who incites, encourages or aids in any way any employer to declare or continue a lock-out or any workman to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions.

### OBJECTS AND REASONS

Lord Askwith, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said that the main purpose of the Bill was to give the public, as a third party, a voice in a dispute affecting their interests before a stoppage of work took place. He wanted not only to restrict but to prevent strikes. Strikes had taken place recently which could have been fully dealt with by obedience to a law which allowed 30 days for discussion.

Earl Buxton said the system in use for many years in Canada had proved a practical way of bringing disputants together, and many lock-outs and strikes had been saved. It was the elementary duty of a Government to see that the comfort and convenience of the public were not exploited in those trade disputes. He was sure the Bill would be welcomed by the leaders of trade unions, for it would tend to stop those spasmodic and unauthorized strikes which undermined combination and discipline, and thus struck at the root of the authority of the unions.

Viscount Cave said that recent strikes caused much inconvenience and loss to the commercial community and great distress to the poorest of the working classes. The special privileges enjoyed by trade unionists must

not be used to do injury to the general public. The more the system of public inquiry was extended, the better it would be for industrial contentment in that country.

Viscount Cecil urged that the Government should have a positive policy for dealing with this grave and urgent situation. The great advantage of an inquiry before a strike was that it would force both sides in the dispute to state in an intelligible form what their respective conditions were, thus informing public opinion as to the merits of the dispute.

### GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Haldane, said with the main principle of the Bill Government entirely agreed. Strikes were an unmitigated evil and it was difficult to exaggerate the waste and discomfort they caused to the community. The Government proposed, as soon as they could get their heads above water, to set up an investigation of a systematic kind into this very wide question, with a view to determining whether by co-operation with the trade unions or otherwise it was possible to mitigate the circumstances that led to industrial unrest. The proposition in the Bill was that as soon as a Court of Inquiry was set up it would be a penal offence to strike or institute a lock-out. In theory that was admirable, but it was impossible to enforce penalties on 60,000 or 100,000 working people. It was becoming more and more recognised that inquiries were desirable; on recent occasions they had been very successful in bringing out the facts, and it was essential that nothing should be done to diminish the authority of such inquiries. The Bill would inspire the working classes with a sense of martyrdom, and sympathetic strikes would be brought into being with an attempt to overwhelm the provision of the measure. The judicial inquiry without the Bill was already becoming a recognised procedure in the minds of disputing parties. He could not hold out hope that the Government would regard with favour the scheme, as it would make things more difficult.

### CANADIAN LEGISLATION

The measures proposed in the Bill are similar to those contained in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 of the Dominion of Canada. The main provisions of this Act, commonly called the Lemieux Act, were published in the *Labour Gazette* for November 1921 (pages 17-21). Section 56 of the Act runs as follows:—

"It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lock-out, or for any employee to go on strike on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and investigation under the provisions of this Act. Provided that, except where the parties have entered into an agreement under section 62 of this Act, nothing in this Act shall be held to restrain any employer from declaring a lock-out or any employee



from going on strike in respect of any dispute which has been dealt with under section 24 or 25 of this Act." The Canadian Act was prompted by some injurious strikes, particularly in the coal-fields, and its object was to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lock-outs in mines and industries connected with public utilities. It prohibited strikes and lock-outs pending a public inquiry, which might be invoked by the parties in any industry, but was compulsory in those of a public utility character, including municipal services, transport, coal and metal mines. The results of the proceedings under this Act since its passing on 22nd March 1907, up to the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1923, are, according to the last official report\* of the

Government of Canada:—

Number of applications for Boards ..	597
Boards established ..	428
Number of disputes where a strike was not averted or ended ..	37

The purpose of the Canadian Act is shown in its complete title, viz., "An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lock-outs in mines and industries connected with public utilities". The provisions of the Act are made applicable also to any dispute on the joint application of the parties, if such a dispute threatens to result in a lock-out or strike, or if a lock-out or strike has actually taken place. Once such a joint application is made, the provisions of the Act apply to such dispute in the same way as to any public utility service. The penal clauses are almost the same as those in Lord Askwith's Bill.

It will be noted that Lord Haldane on behalf of the Government moved for the rejection of the Bill and the Bill was rejected.

### Industrial Courts in Czechoslovakia

The Ministry of Justice is at present drafting a Bill to extend the scope of the industrial courts. It empowers the industrial courts to deal with all disputes between employers and employed arising out of the contract of service, and also with disputes arising out of the relations between non-manual workers employed in the same undertaking, irrespective of the branch of production to which the undertaking belongs. If the Bill is adopted, the industrial courts will probably be given some other name such as "labour courts".

The labour courts would be competent, irrespective of the sum in dispute, to deal with cases relating to the following matters:—

- Wages.
- The conclusion, continuation and termination of a labour or apprenticeship contract.
- Claims for compensation arising out of labour or apprenticeship contract and, in particular, deductions from wages or other penalties fixed by the contract.

\* Report of the Department of Labour for 1923 (No. 26—1924).

(d) The issue or contents of a certificate relating to work done.

(e) Claims arising out of membership of a pension or other benefit fund in so far as such matters do not fall within the competence of an arbitration court attached to the accident insurance system, sick fund or pension institution for non-manual employees, or any other statutory court of arbitration.

(f) The giving of notice to leave a house which is provided by the employer free of charge or as part of the employee's wages; or the rent of such a house.

(g) Claims made by one non-manual employee against another worker employed in the same undertaking, irrespective of the work performed jointly.

### Minimum Age in Japan

In Japan, persons under 14 years of age are prohibited from industrial employment except in the case of persons over 12 years of age who have finished the course at an elementary school. The legislation governing this, Act No. 34, dated 29th March 1923, is shown below:—

"1. The term 'industry' for the purposes of this Act shall include the following undertakings:—

(1) Mining work, alluvial mining work, quarrying work, or any other work for the extraction of minerals from the earth;

(2) Undertakings in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed (including ship-building and the generation or transformation and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind);

(3) Constructional and building work, or any other work in the erection, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of buildings, as well as preparation for any such work or structure or laying the foundations thereof;

(4) The transportation of passengers or goods by road, railway, tramway, or inland waterway, excluding such transportation as is mainly done by man-power;

(5) The handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves or warehouses.

2. Persons under 14 years of age shall not be employed in industry; provided that this rule shall not apply to persons over 12 years of age who have finished the course at an elementary school.

The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to undertakings where only members of the same family are employed, or to the employment of children in industrial schools (technical schools) with the approval of the administrative authorities.

3. In cases where children under 16 years of age are employed in industry, the employer shall compile a register containing their names, addresses, dates of birth and details of school career, and keep it at the workplace, provided that this rule shall not apply in cases where such registers are provided according to the Regulations under the Factory Act or according to the Mining Act."



## International Labour Conference

### Sixth Session

The agenda for the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference, which meets on June 16th at Geneva, was published in the November 1923 issue of this Gazette (page 26). The names of the delegates to this Session will be found on page 6 of this issue. The International Labour Office has prepared four explanatory memoranda on the subjects to be dealt with together with a questionnaire on each of these, copies of which have been sent to all Member States. The Governments are invited to give their opinions as to the principles to be followed and to reply to the detailed questions contained in the questionnaire. In accordance with the usual procedure, the office will then prepare, on the basis of the replies received, a draft text on each subject to serve as a basis for discussion of the Conference. The following interesting details have been extracted from the explanatory memoranda prepared by the International Labour Office in regard to the first two items on the agenda.

#### Utilisation of Leisure

The first item on the agenda deals with the utilisation of workers' leisure. The reason for the inclusion of this item was due to the references made in debates which took place, particularly at the 1922 Conference, on the ratification of the eight hours Convention and the methods of consolidating the reform which has been adopted in nearly all countries in recent years. In effect, the question of the utilisation of workers' leisure is the corollary of the larger problem of the limitation of hours of work.

Early in 1923, the General Council of the Trade Union Congress in Great Britain drew attention to the great social importance of workers' leisure and to the fact that one of the reasons against the increase of hours of work is the necessity of enabling the worker to complete his education and devote a part of his time to the demands of citizenship and domestic life. It has been pointed out that the profitable utilisation of workers' leisure is as much in the general interests of society as in the personal interests of the workers themselves and the success of efforts in this direction can only result in a general raising of the standard of civilisation. It is, however, recognised that an increase in leisure time is liable on its first introduction to constitute a danger. The working day of 10 or 11 hours has become so firmly established as a matter of routine in industrial countries that the workers sometimes find it far from easy to adjust their manner of living to shorter hours. In India, the usual working day in industry is a ten-hour day and the problem of utilising a workers' leisure hours has not yet been considered

in the same way as it has in countries where an eight-hour working day in industry is more universal. The introduction of schemes for the utilisation of leisure has, however, aroused considerable attention for some time and as it is somewhat novel in character special difficulties were encountered by the International Labour Office in preparing the questionnaire (published below) regarding this question. It was found that, with very few exceptions, no attempts have been made to deal with the question of facilities for the utilisation of leisure by legislation. On the other hand, large numbers of institutions of all kinds for facilitating the utilisations of leisure have come into being since 1919. Certain information concerning these activities has been collected by the International Labour Office, but it is by no means complete as in hardly any country has the question been submitted to a general study. This has added very considerably to the task of preparing the information to be placed before the Conference which meets next month.

#### INSTITUTIONS

The institutions which have been set up in recent years to facilitate the utilisation of workers' leisure may be classified as under:—

- For the improvement of the economic situation of the worker;
- For the promotion of the physical development of the worker;
- For the development of the intellectual life of the worker; and
- For the development of participation in public life;

under (1) may be included institutions which assist the worker to devote his leisure to working in his home, gardening, poultry raising, etc., garden cities and workers' gardens being the most valuable institutions of this kind. In (2) are included the numerous institutions which exist for the encouragement of games and sports. The introduction of an eight-hour day has resulted in increased attention being paid to sport of all kinds. In many cases workers' organisations organise sports clubs and this is particularly noticeable in Great Britain and the United States. Under (3) are included institutions for the general or technical education of the worker such as libraries, courses for adults, foreign languages, schools, technical courses for apprentices, technical education, courses in book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting, commercial correspondence, draughtsmanship, domestic science for girls, as well as institutions such as musical and dramatic societies. Lastly under (4) are included institutions intended to interest workers in the various aspects of political and social life of the nation and to develop in them a sense of their responsibilities as



citizens. Special mention in this connexion may be made of workers' clubs, study circles for political, economic and social questions, public lectures, etc.

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The first question which arises is what part is to be taken by the workers, the State and the employers in the institutions intended to facilitate the utilisation of workers' leisure. Such institutions are sometimes supported by contributions of their members and still more frequently by public authorities, employers, or by private associations. The persons or bodies who grant subsidies often require some guarantee or wish to exercise control. The workers on the other hand are sometimes apprehensive lest the authority of employer should continue to be exercised in institutions devoted to leisure. The question therefore arises as to whether any Recommendation to be adopted by the International Labour Conference should discriminate in favour of institutions managed entirely by the workers or of institutions which receive assistance from the public authorities and from employers. Should a further distinction be made between assistance of the public authorities and of employers and should some general suggestions be given regarding the limits within which control should be exercised over the expenditure of the grants or loans? These and other important points concerning the general principles of these institutions will be discussed at the coming Conference.

#### EQUALITY OF TREATMENT IN COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS

The second item on the agenda is the "Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents." The placing of this item on the agenda has in view one of the objects set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, the Preamble of which includes in the programme of the International Labour Organisation "the protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own" and Article 427 of which provides that "the standard set by law in each country with regard to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein."

#### EXISTING LEGISLATION

The different systems at present applied in the treatment of foreign workers may be classed under four headings, *viz.*, equitable treatment, limited equality, reciprocity and absolute equality.

The system of equitable treatment is distinct from the other three in that it accords a special treatment generally inferior to that accorded to nationals. As a matter of fact, it is applied particularly to foreign labour not belonging to the white race, and may exist along with a system more favourable to other foreign workers.

The other systems, while differing in many details, do not as a rule discriminate as regards foreign workers or their representatives as long as they remain in the

country paying the compensation. They differ considerably on the other hand, as regards their treatment of foreign workers or their representatives who cease to reside or have never resided in the country concerned. From this point of view provisions concerning workmen's compensation for accidents may be divided into three groups:—

- (1) Those which contain limitative clauses as regards foreign workers or their representatives (limited equality):
- (2) Those which, while containing limitative clauses of this nature, make provision for their suspension in favour of foreign workers belonging to another State when this State guarantees the same treatment to the nationals of the other country employed in its territory (reciprocity):

(3) Those which accord complete equality as between national and foreign workers (absolute equality). The laws included under the third group prescribe no limitations as regards the right to compensation by reason of alien nationality and give full effect without any reservations as to reciprocity to the principle of equality of treatment. This system is clearly the ideal system for the foreign worker. Moreover, it gives the utmost protection to the national worker by putting no premium on the importation of foreign labour.

In the case of the other two groups, it would seem desirable to examine more closely the inequalities which they contain and the measures which have been taken by the States concerned with a view to mitigating their effects.

Some laws lay down that foreign workers and their representatives who would otherwise be entitled to compensation for accidents lose all or part of their rights if they do not reside or cease to reside in the territory of the State concerned. Apart from the theoretical considerations which may be urged in favour of these restrictions, their maintenance has been chiefly based on the plea of the practical difficulties involved in paying at regular intervals instalments due to foreigners living abroad as well as in carrying out the necessary supervision of the conditions imposed by the laws concerned, particularly as regards revision of the amount of compensation and certification of the ages of dependents.

It would, however, seem that these considerations do not perhaps take sufficiently into account the interests of the foreign worker and the rights which he acquires from the fact that an accident has happened to him. Seeing that legislation in most industrial countries is based on the principle of occupational risk thus making compensation dependent on the material fact of an injury irrespective of any personal considerations, it would appear only logical that once a foreign worker has been legally admitted to employment in a State and is exposed to the same risks as the national worker he should be accorded the same rights as the latter. This question will therefore receive the attention of the delegates to the Conference.



The remaining two items on the agenda, *viz.*—

- (1) weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank surfaces are used, and
- (2) night work in Bakeries,

are not important items from India's point of view and for want of space it is not possible here to refer to these at length. The full text of the questionnaires is given below.

#### UTILISATION OF WORKERS' LEISURE

1. Do you consider that it is desirable to submit to the Conference a detailed text of a Recommendation concerning the principles to be followed and the methods to be adopted in order to ensure profitable utilisation of workers' leisure?

2. Do you consider that the Recommendation should suggest the adoption by the Governments of measures to prevent the workers from doing paid work during the leisure hours secured to them by the legislation on hours of work?

What measures would in your opinion be calculated to achieve this object?

3. Do you consider it advisable to recommend measures for the preservation of the leisure of the workers?

- (a) By a better organisation of transport facilities.
- (b) By a housing policy.
- (c) By arranging for the day's work to be carried out in one spell without any extended break.
- (d) By other means and, if so, what?

4. Do you consider that, with a view to a more profitable utilisation of leisure, Governments should be recommended to adopt general measures of social hygiene?

5. Would it be desirable to indicate in the Recommendation the institutions best suited to assist workers to develop their economic, physical, intellectual and social life by profitable utilisation of their leisure?

6. Are there any types of institution to which you consider it specially desirable to draw attention?

7. Do you consider that general principles might be laid down for the guidance of Governments, employers and workers?

(a) Should it be definitely stated that the workers should retain complete liberty in regard to the institutions set up for the utilisation of leisure?

(b) Should the nature of the assistance to be given by public authorities, employers and private associations be indicated?

(c) How may moral and financial support be organised?

(d) Would it not be desirable, in order to co-ordinate the efforts of Governments, employers and workers, to recommend the institution of local or district committees composed of representatives of the different parties concerned?

#### EQUALITY OF TREATMENT AS REGARDS COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS

1. Do you consider it desirable that the Conference should adopt a Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents? Do you consider that equality of treatment should be established without any conditions of reciprocity, or that it should be restricted to States which ratify the Convention and which thus mutually undertake to accord to nationals of the other States which are also parties to the Convention the same treatment as is accorded to their own nationals?

Or do you consider it preferable that each State should be invited to recognise, by means of separate Conventions with other States, equality of treatment for the nationals of such States, subject to reciprocity and if necessary to adaptation of the national legislation in the countries concerned? If so, do you consider that the decision of the Conference should take the form of a Draft Convention or a Recommendation?

2. Do you consider it necessary to stipulate in the Draft Convention or Recommendation that no differentiation of treatment shall be made as regards foreign workers or their representatives by reason of the place of their domicile or residence?

3. Do you consider it necessary to insert in the Draft Convention or Recommendation a provision authorising some differentiation of treatment as regards foreign workers or their representatives on account of special circumstances? If so, what, in your opinion, are the circumstances in which such differentiation might be authorised?

4. Do you consider it desirable to insert in the Draft Convention or Recommendation a clause providing for the possibility of transferring funds from which annuities are to be paid to workers or their representatives who have ceased to reside in the country liable for the payment of compensation? What are the conditions and reservations which might, in your opinion, govern the carrying out of such a transfer?

5. Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should contain a provision requiring the authorities concerned to lend each other mutual assistance with a view to ensuring the enforcement of the law relating to workmen's compensation for accidents? Or do you consider it necessary that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should define more in detail the methods of such mutual assistance?

In the latter case, what particular provisions do you suggest?

6. Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should contain a clause exempting the relevant documents, certificates, etc., from fees or taxes beyond those payable in the country of origin?

7. Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should provide that any modifications made in the law or regulations relating to workmen's compensation for accidents, particularly such as affect



the amount of compensation payable, should apply to foreign workers or their representatives on the same conditions as to national workers?

8. Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should contain special provisions regarding certain classes of foreign workers, such as the travelling staff of international railways, or staff belonging to undertakings carried on in two or more countries and temporarily employed in a country which is not their last-quarter?

9. Are there any other provisions which you consider should be included in the Draft Convention or Recommendation?

**SUSPENSION OF WORK FOR THIRTY-FOUR HOURS**

1. Do you consider it desirable that the Conference should adopt a Draft Convention providing that in those cases where such business as is not operations and classes of work which are not necessarily continuous from the technical point of view shall be suspended for 24 consecutive hours per week?

2. If you consider it impossible to prescribe in the Draft Convention that in the whole or part of the given industry operations and work which are not necessarily continuous from the technical point of view shall be suspended for 24 hours each week, what other period of suspension do you consider might be fixed by the Draft Convention, and to what branches of the given industry should it be applied?

3. Do you consider that this suspension of work should, in principle, take place on Sunday, subject to the special conditions in particular countries?

4. Do you consider it desirable that the Draft Convention should contain a provision explicitly excluding from its scope such operations and classes of work as may necessarily be continuous for technical reasons? If so, please give for each of the different branches of the given industry (short time work, long time work, winter time work, piece time work, etc.) a list of the operations and classes of work which you consider should be excluded.

5. Do you consider that permanent exceptions should be allowed to the general rule suggested under (1) for certain special operations or classes of work such as proprietary or complementary work, which, while not necessarily continuous from the technical point of view, must be carried on during the rest period accorded to the staff as a whole?

Do you consider that a list of the classes of work or operations in the different branches of the given industry to which such permanent exceptions should apply should be inserted in the Draft Convention or should be drawn up by the competent authorities in each country? If you favour the last alternative, please indicate the classes of work concerned.

6. Do you consider that these permanent exceptions should be approved after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, if any?

7. Do you consider that provision should be made for temporary exceptions to the general rule suggested under (1):

- (a) in cases of force majeure;
- (b) in cases of exceptional pressure of work?

8. Do you consider that temporary exceptions in respect of exceptional pressure of work should be approved after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, if any?

9. Do you consider that a period should be allowed before the Convention comes into force? What period do you suggest, and what transitional measures do you consider should be taken during such period?

**NIGHT WORK IN FACTORIES**

1. Do you consider it desirable that the Conference should adopt a Draft Convention on night work in factories?

2. Do you consider that such a Draft Convention should lay down prohibition of night work in factories? If so, what is the length of the night and period which should in your opinion be laid down by the Convention?

3. To what classes of undertakings do you consider that the prohibition should apply?

Do you consider that the prohibition should apply to all classes of establishments or that it should be confined to certain classes only? Which classes would you propose to exclude?

4. To what categories of persons do you consider that the Convention should apply?

5. Do you consider that exceptions to the prohibition of night work should in any cases?

(a) Permanent exceptions for the execution of proprietary and complementary work;

(b) Temporary exceptions in the case of a temporary or seasonal nature of production, e.g., during the period of unusual activity in glassmaking or health resorts, during local festivals, fairs, markets, etc.; on grounds of public interest, e.g., for supplies to the Army, etc.; in the case of repair work, accidents and force majeure.

6. Do you consider that the Convention should contain a clause authorizing the authorities in each country to grant permanent exceptions to the prohibition of night work in favour of undertakings where work is organized on industrial lines and which employ more than a certain number of persons? In what way do you consider that night work in such undertakings should be regulated (e.g., limitation of night work to one week in three)?

**Working Hours in Great Britain**

An enquiry has recently been instituted by the British Trade Union Congress on the working hours of members of the affiliated organizations. The results show that 3½ million workers have a 46-hour week, and 55,000 a 42-hour week. Of the 15 million British workers, some 10 to 12 millions work 46 hours a week or less.



**The Collection of Statistics by Legislative Enactment\*  
Draft Bill for Bombay**

The Government of Bombay have published a Bill to provide for the collection of statistical information for public purposes in an area of the Bombay Government. The Bill was passed by the Legislative Council on the 20th April 1928. A copy of this Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons and Notes on Clauses is reproduced below. The Bill has been framed with the object of facilitating the collection of statistical information principally in connection with matters pertaining to labour questions in the Bombay Presidency. It has been modelled on the lines of the most recent legislation on the collection of statistical data and at the same time no provisions have been made outside its conditions in this Presidency. In fact, as pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, a new dinner done among the chief industrial countries is being without legislation for the collection of statistics. The principle of providing compulsory systems for the collection of statistics has been recognized in all countries of industrial importance. Following is a list of the countries which possess legislation of this nature together with the titles of the laws which contain these systems:

- Great Britain—Factory Act, 1906.
- Australia—(1) Act No. 17 of 1915—has been relating to the Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth.
- (2) Act No. XXVIII of 1925—has been to amend the Census and Statistics Act, 1915.
- Victoria—Statistics Act, 1915.
- Tanzania—The Statistical Returns Act, 1927.
- Guatemala—The Statistical Returns Act of 1916.
- New South Wales—Census Act, 1911.
- Western Australia—Statistics Act, 1917.
- Canada—(1) The Statistics Act of 1913.
- (2) Act to amend the Statistics Act, 1913.
- South Africa—(1) The Statistics Act, 1914.
- (2) Various Regulations made from time to time under section 10 of the Statistics Act, 1914.
- New Zealand—The Census and Statistics Act, 1919.
- Germany—(1) Act relating to the Taking of a Census of Occupations and Undertakings (1917).
- (2) Order for securing the obtaining of wages statistics (1924).
- France—Labour Code, Books I and II, Articles 20, 26, 32, 150, 159, 160 and 161.
- Italy—The Law of 29th June 1912, Article 15.
- Hungary—The Law of 1917—to further the Success of Industrial Enquiries.
- Switzerland—Law of 12th November 1911, Article 3.
- Switzerland—Law of 26th December 1926.
- Denmark—(1) Act of 26th April 1917 concerning the Statute for the purpose of Official Statistics.

\* See previous articles on Labour Committee for May, June, July and August 1922.

- (2) Act of 16th April 1919 concerning the furnishing of information to the Trade Commission.
- (3) Act of 26th November 1920 concerning the furnishing of information to the Labour Commission of 1918 and the Nationalizing Commission.
- Sweden—Act relating to Statistical Returns, 1913.
- Denmark—Law No. 149 of April 26th, 1913.
- United States—Census Act of 1913—see following page for Federal legislation.
- Argentina—Act No. 212 of 1913.
- California—Act No. 1828 of 1906 as amended by Chapter 21, Act of 1911.
- Colorado—Various Statutes 1908, Sections 292-301 as amended by Chapter 140, Act of 1909.
- Georgia—Act of 1911—page 122.
- Hawaii—Various Laws 1915—page 128.
- Minnesota—Act of 1919.
- Italy—Act of 1917; Amendment of 1920, as amended by Chapter 196, Act of 1923.
- Kansas—Various Statutes 1909, Sections 617-621.
- Kentucky—Statutes 1912, Sections 2-6.
- Maine—Act of 1915—Chapter 180.
- Massachusetts—Act of 1919—Chapter 371.
- Minnesota—Act of 1913—Chapter 216.
- Missouri—Various Statutes 1909, Sections 770 to 779.
- Montana—Act of 1911—Chapter 56.
- Nebbraska—Various Statutes 1913, Sections 391 to 398.
- Nevada—Various Laws 1912.
- New Jersey—Compulsory Statistics 1919—page 123.
- North Dakota—Various Laws of 1915, Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 24 and 25.
- Ohio—Census Act 1914.
- Oregon—Law's Oregon Laws, 1910, Sections 304 to 312.
- Pennsylvania—Act of 1913—No. 267.
- Rhode Island—Census Law 1919, Chapter 81.
- South Carolina—Civil Code of 1912, Sections 251-254.
- Texas—Various Criminal Statutes Acts, 1905-1911.
- Utah—Census Law 1919, Sections 267 / 2-8.
- Virginia—Code 1916, Sections 1796.
- Washington—Census and Statistics—1915, Sections 651-655.
- West Virginia—Code 1919, page 137.
- Puerto Rico—Act No. 24 of 1912.
- Argentina—Law of 26th November 1912, Article 3.
- Japan—Act No. 51 concerning investigations for the collection of labour statistics 1912.

From the above it will be seen how widely applied is the principle of legislative enactment for the obtaining of complete statistics, and therefore, correct statistics. In the United States of America the laws which authorize



the establishment of Bureau of Labour or Departments of Commerce, Industries and Labour, give the Commissioners in charge of these departments powers to enforce answers to enquiries in connexion with the compilation of statistical information. It is necessary to obtain, for example, full and accurate data on wages and other labour statistics. This is not possible, as the experience of other countries as well as this show, without compulsory powers. It is not the large and enlightened employer who refuses to give the data but usually the smaller employers. But not all Associations of employers in the Presidency are so advanced as the Bombay Millowners' Association which has for the last three years supplied data readily. Even in Bombay, however, all Mills are not members of the Millowners' Association and, therefore, are not bound by its rules. When there is legislation it is fair to everyone; all give the data and this is not only kept strictly secret but only general averages are published.

Section 4 of the Bill defines the scope of the statistics to be collected under the Act. Sub-section (6) provides that subject to the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder statistics shall be collected for public purposes from time to time by the Director relating to "any other matter which the Governor in Council may by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette prescribe". Almost all Statistical Acts provide for the collection of statistics relating to matters not specifically prescribed for in an Act. The usual phrase adopted for this provision is "any other prescribed matters" at the end of the section which defines the scope of the statistics to be collected. In Canada, to take one example, these powers are more specifically defined in sections 34 and 35 of the Statistics Act of 1918 which read as follows:—

"34. Subject to the discretion of the Minister, the Bureau shall collect, abstract and tabulate annually statistics in relation to all or any of the following matters: (Here a list of statistical data is given including (g) any other matter prescribed by the Minister or by the Governor in Council."

"35. The Governor in Council may authorise the Minister to have any special statistical investigation made that is deemed advisable, and may prescribe the manner and by what means such investigation shall be made."

All Acts on the subject of the Collection of Statistics provide sanctions or penalties for refusing or neglecting to supply information, for inserting or permitting to be inserted in any form issued by an Office information known to be false, for refusing or wilfully neglecting to return a form within the prescribed time, for refusing the Director or any other person in charge of an office collecting any information access to any premises to which such officer is entitled to have access to or for wilfully refusing to answer, to the best of one's knowledge and belief any question asked by the Director or Statistician or Commissioner. All acts also provide sanctions or

penalties for those who divulge information gained in the performance of their duties. In many cases the penalties are very severe. For refusing to give information the penalty in Great Britain according to section 12 of the Census of Production Act, 1906, is a fine not exceeding ten pounds and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the offence continues. The fine may therefore amount to anything in the case of a continuing offence. In South Africa, according to the Act of 1910, the penalty for not supplying information is "a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months, or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine". Section 26 of the Census and Statistics Act, 1905, in the Commonwealth of Australia prescribes a penalty of fifty pounds for supplying false returns and section 18 of the same Act prescribes a penalty of ten pounds for refusing to answer questions put by the Statistician or by a person authorised by him in writing. According to the Canadian Act of 1918, as amended by the Amending Act of 1921, the penalty for refusing or neglecting to supply information amounts to a fine "not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and not less than thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment."

The following is the full text of the Bill:—

### Bill No. XII of 1924

#### A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the collection of statistical information for public purposes AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor General required by clause (e) of sub-section (3) of section 89A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short Title.*—(1) This Act may be called "The Bombay Statistics Act 1924."

2. *Extent and commencement.*—(1) It extends to the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

(2) It shall come into operation on such date as may be fixed by the Governor in Council by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette.

3. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Director" means the Director of the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay, and includes any person for the time being acting in that capacity.

(2) "Factory" means any building or place used for the purpose of manufacturing, treating, repairing or preparing any article.

(3) "Employer" includes—

(a) any employer in any industry;

(b) the manager, overseer or other person for the time being acting for and on behalf of any employer.

(4) "Industry" includes—

(a) any business, trade, undertaking or calling of employers;

(b) any calling, service, employment, handicraft or industrial occupation or avocation of employees; and

(c) a branch of an industry or a group of industries.

(5) "Dwelling" means a building, tent or vessel whether permanent or temporary, which is wholly or partly used for the purpose of human habitation, and includes a vessel in any port of the Bombay Presidency.

(6) "Occupier" or "Person in Charge" includes every master, keeper, chief officer, or other person in actual charge of any jail, prison, hospital, or other public or charitable institution.

(7) "Shop" includes any store or place in or from which any articles are sold.



"Owner" includes the manager or other person for the time being in charge of any factory, shop or place of business.

4. *Scope of the statistics.*—Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder statistics shall be collected for public purposes from time to time by the Director relating to all or any of the following matters:—

(1) prices of commodities and the cost of living;

(2) rents of dwellings;

(3) rates of wages and hours of labour;

(4) employment and unemployment;

(5) industrial disputes; and

(6) any other matter which the Governor in Council may by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette prescribe.

5. *Publication of statistics.*—Subject to the general or special orders of Government, the Director shall compile and tabulate the statistics so collected and may publish them or abstracts thereof with any observations he may deem proper to make thereon.

6. *Preparing and filling up of forms.*—For the purposes of sections 4 and 5 the Director may deliver to any person, employer, owner, occupier or person in charge a notice in such form as he considers necessary for obtaining any information required. Every person, employer, owner, occupier or person in charge to whom any such notice is delivered shall fill up the forms required in charge to be filled up, or cause the same to be filled up with the information required in the forms to the best of his knowledge, information and belief and shall, within the time prescribed in the notice, supply the information required to the Director.

7. *Access to records.*—Every person or local authority who has the custody or charge of any provincial, municipal, or other public records or documents, or of any records or documents of any corporation from which information sought in respect of the objects of this Act can be obtained, or which would aid in the completion or correction thereof, shall grant to the Director or any other person deputed by the Director for that purpose in writing, access thereto for the obtaining of such information therefrom.

8. *Authentication of forms.*—Every form delivered or issued by the Director under this Act shall be sufficiently authenticated, if the name of the Director by whom it is delivered or issued has been printed or stamped thereon.

9. *How forms may be issued.*—For the purposes of this Act a notice shall be deemed to have been delivered to any person, employer, owner, occupier or person in charge, if such notice shall have been personally delivered to such person, employer, owner, occupier, or person in charge by the Director or by his agent, or shall have been left at the usual or last known place of business of the usual or last known place of abode of such person, employer, owner, occupier, or person in charge, or if the same shall have been forwarded by post addressed to such person, employer, owner, occupier, or person in charge at his usual or last known place of abode.

10. *Power to enter factories, etc.*—For the purpose of making any enquiries or observations necessary for the proper carrying out of this Act the Director or any person authorised in this behalf by the Director in writing, may, at any reasonable hour between sunrise and sunset, enter any factory, mine, building, shop, or place where persons are employed or where articles are sold or bartered, and may make such enquiries as are necessary to any investigation.

11. *Penalty for refusing or neglecting to supply information, etc.*—Any person, employer, owner, occupier, or person in charge, who

(1) refuses or wilfully neglects to fill or cause to be filled up a form required to be filled up by a notice duly delivered to him as aforesaid; or

(2) inserts or permits to be inserted in such form any information known by him to be false or which he does not believe to be true; or

(3) refuses or wilfully neglects within the time prescribed in the form to return the form duly filled up to the Director or to any person employed on his behalf to collect or receive the same; or

(4) refuses the Director or any officer authorised in writing by the Director such entry on or access to any land or premises as by this Act the Director or such officer is entitled to have, or obstructs or hinders the Director or such officer in the performance of his duties as such; or

(5) wilfully refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge and belief any question asked by the Director or by any officer deputed by the Director for the purpose which he may lawfully be required to answer, or makes a false answer to such question, knowing the answer to be false, shall be punished for each such offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

12. *Prohibition against publishing individual returns.*—No individual return or part of an individual return made, and no answer to any question put, for the purposes of this Act shall, without the previous consent in writing of the person, employer, owner, occupier, or person in charge for the time being of the undertaking or dwelling in relation to which the return or answer was made or given, be published, nor shall any person not engaged in an enquiry instituted by the Director as prescribed under this Act be permitted to see any such individual return or any part of an individual return; and no

report, summary, statistics or publication issued by the Director shall contain any of the particulars comprised in any individual return, so arranged as to enable any person to identify any particulars so published as being particulars relating to any individual person or business.

13. *Penalty for divulging information and misconduct.*—Any person engaged in the collection, tabulation, compilation or publication of returns or information required under this Act who

(1) puts an offensive or improper question to any person; or

(2) divulges any information obtained by him in the performance of his duties,

shall be punished for each such offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

14. *Inadmissibility in legal proceedings.*—Save in the case of a prosecution under this Act no return made in pursuance of any of the requirements or provisions of this Act shall be admissible in evidence in any civil, revenue or criminal court.

15. *Procedure.*—(1) No prosecution shall be instituted under this Act except with the previous sanction of Government.

(2) All offences against this Act shall be triable by the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class.

16. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The Governor in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for

(a) prescribing the particulars and information to be furnished in relation to any matter in respect of which statistics may be collected under this Act;

(b) prescribing the manner and form in which, the times and places at which, and the persons by whom and to whom such particulars and information shall be furnished.

17. *Commencement of rules.*—Rules made under section 16 shall be published in the Bombay Government Gazette and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

#### Statement of Objects and Reasons

The general principles of statistical acts are almost universally accepted, and India is now almost alone among the chief industrial countries in being without legislation for the collection of statistics.

The Imperial Statistical Conference which met in London in 1920 definitely supported the principle of collecting statistics under statutory powers and Resolution No. 13 of that Conference reads as follows:—

"The Conference affirms its opinion that the accuracy of statistical information secured by means of voluntary or optional returns is open to serious doubt. The Conference therefore recommend that whenever a Government calls for statistics on any subject or series of subjects it should confer the necessary statutory authority upon its officers for their collection."

Since the Labour Office was founded in April 1921 statistics have been collected in Bombay without compulsion. In a few exceptional cases, notably in the engineering trades, the smaller concerns have been unwilling to furnish statistics although they were given assurances that no individual returns would be published. The recent industrial strikes in the Presidency, especially in Ahmedabad, have proved the necessity for complete and accurate information. At the last wage census, 39 mills only out of 64\* gave the information required. In order, therefore, to obtain full and accurate statistics of labour, as is customary in other industrial countries, it has been deemed necessary to follow the example of those countries and to adopt the Resolution of the Imperial Statistical Conference. A bill has, therefore, been drawn up on the lines of the legislation of those countries.

Detailed explanations of the provisions of the Bill are given in the subjoined notes on clauses.

#### Notes on Clauses

Clause 3 (2).—"Factory". The definition of "factory" is wider than that in section 2 (3) of Act XII of 1911 as amended by Act II of 1922. The definition given in section 10 of the Victorian Statistics Act, 1915, has been adopted.

Clause 3 (5).—"Vessel" has been included in view of the labour employed at the Docks, including lascars, etc., on ships.

Clause 4.—It will be seen that the statistics are to be collected subject to the provisions of the Act and subject to the direction of the Governor in Council. The statistics have also been clearly defined. The scope of the statistics is considerably less than that in vogue in the Dominions. Dominion legislation generally covers all statistics.

Clause 5.—This clause has been adopted from section 14 of the Western Australia "Statistics Act, 1907" with the word "Statistician" changed to "Director". It gives statutory powers to publish the statistics to be compiled under the Act.

\* Ahmedabad



Clause 1.—This clause is better to be inserted in section 1 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as amended and section 4 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as amended and section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as amended.

Clause 2.—This clause deals with the power to appoint. It refers to section 1 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, which is, in many respects, a model for the power to appoint in the various Acts of the Legislature in the various States.

Clause 3.—This clause is better to be inserted in all Acts of the Legislature in all States in which the power to appoint is not provided for in the various Acts of the Legislature in the various States.

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Clause 8.—This clause is better to be inserted in all Acts of the Legislature in all States in which the power to appoint is not provided for in the various Acts of the Legislature in the various States.

Clause 9.—This clause is better to be inserted in all Acts of the Legislature in all States in which the power to appoint is not provided for in the various Acts of the Legislature in the various States.

Clause 10.—This clause is better to be inserted in all Acts of the Legislature in all States in which the power to appoint is not provided for in the various Acts of the Legislature in the various States.

Clause 11.—This clause is better to be inserted in all Acts of the Legislature in all States in which the power to appoint is not provided for in the various Acts of the Legislature in the various States.

Clause 12.—This clause is better to be inserted in all Acts of the Legislature in all States in which the power to appoint is not provided for in the various Acts of the Legislature in the various States.

The Workmen's Compensation Act

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS

The Workmen's Compensation Act comes into operation on the 1st of July 1924 and some employers, especially millowners in Bombay, have already taken steps to insure against accident. The Government of Bombay

\* In place of the words "section 1(b) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as amended" the words "section 12, the penalty for not giving information is a fine not exceeding ten pounds and in the case of a continuing offence a further fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the offence continues." Under section 6(5) of the same Act the penalty for furnishing information

have appointed a whole time Commissioner for Bombay, Bombay Suburban Districts, and the Districts of Ahmedabad, Porbhar, Surat, Dholpur and Kutch. The District Judges of the Small Causes Courts and First and Second Class Subordinate Judges have been appointed ex-officio Commissioners under the Act.

In Madras, the Labour Commissioner will be the Western's Compensation Commissioner and he has, it is understood, been deputed to England to study this work.

Repeal of Apprentices Act

On the 27th of June 1923, the Government of India in the Department of Industries addressed the local Government regarding the desirability of repealing the Apprentices Act (Act of 1911) which was originally intended to apply chiefly to European orphan boys taken from military and other orphanages. The Government of India believed that in respect of services both at sea and on land the Act had become a dead letter in view of the fact that protection to children employed in various industrial occupations was afforded by a number of other Acts.

The Shipping Master, Bombay, and the Secretary, the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay (Madras), who, amongst others, were consulted on the subject, observed that the Act will serve some useful purposes so far as Merchant Shipping in India and the Institution were concerned. The Honorary Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India stated that while there was no particular necessity to repeal the Act, there was certainly probability of its serving a useful purpose in future because the society contemplated to arrange to get the boys bound as apprentices, in which case the protection given by the Apprentices Act to children brought up by public charity would be very valuable.

The Government of Bombay in the General Department in their letter No. 2019-C dated the 19th January 1923, suggested that the Act should not be repealed as it was used for the apprenticeship of women and for the purposes of reformatory institutions and was likely to be availed of for child welfare work in the near future.

In their letter No. L-1061 dated the 16th January 1924, the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour communicated to the Government of Bombay their decision not to proceed with the proposal to repeal the Apprentices Act.

Time loss in disputes in Great Britain

The number of working days lost in industrial disputes in Great Britain and northern Ireland during the last five years was as under:—

Table with 2 columns: Year (1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923) and Millions of days lost (35, 264, 86, 20, 104).



Accidents and Prosecutions

STATISTICS FOR APRIL 1924

The monthly statistics of the accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency, published on pages 4 and 44 of this issue, contain details of accidents reported during the month of April in Bombay City and Island, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Presidency.

During April, in Bombay City and Island, there were in all 26 factory accidents of which two were fatal, three serious and the remainder 195 minor accidents. Of the total number, 23 accidents or 87.5 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 3.5 per cent. in other causes. By far the largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the proportion of accidents in different classes of factories being 73 per cent. in workshops, 20.5 per cent. in textile mills and 1.5 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad, there were in all eight accidents of which seven occurred in cotton mills and one in a match factory. Of these eight, three were serious and the remaining five minor accidents. Six of these accidents were due to machinery in motion, and two to other causes.

In Karachi, there were in all two accidents, both of which occurred in railway workshops, and both these were minor accidents. These accidents were due to causes other than machinery in motion.

In other centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was 19, of which nine were in textile mills, eight in workshops and two in miscellaneous concerns. Six accidents were due to machinery in motion and 13 to other causes. Of these 19 accidents, one was fatal and the rest minor.

PROSECUTIONS

During April 1924, there were three prosecutions in Ahmedabad under the Indian Factories Act: (1) The proprietor of a spinning and pressing factory was prosecuted under section 41(a) for employment of six children in contravention of section 23(a), and was fined Rs. 600. (2) The Manager of a cotton mill was fined Rs. 300 under sections 41(f) and 41(g) for non-compliance with Rule 23(a). (3) The Head Jobber of a cotton mill was prosecuted under section 41(a) for allowing two uncertified children to work and fined Rs. 20.

There were no prosecutions in the rest of the Presidency under the Act.

Young Persons in Factories

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, in Great Britain the Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to inquire into the working of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts for the medical examination of young persons as to their fitness for employment in factories, and to consider:—

(a) Whether the existing requirement of a certificate of fitness, limited to a particular factory, should be modified; whether any other changes should be made in the examination and certificate, and what arrangements should be adopted for the future.

(b) What measures should be taken for linking up the examination of young persons under the Factory and Workshop Acts with their examination under the school medical inspection service, and if considered desirable, with other public health services of the country.

(c) What arrangements could best be made for providing medical supervision of young persons (where such supervision is considered necessary by the Department) during employment in factories or processes where the conditions of work are unfavourable to health or physique.

Indian Factory Statistics for the year 1922

A report containing statistics of factories subject to the Indian Factories Act for the year ending December 1922 has recently been published. The last report containing comparative statistics for the factories in the Bombay Presidency and other industrial provinces was reviewed in the February 1923 issue of the Labour Gazette. Statistics of factories for the year 1922 are of special interest because of the coming into operation in July 1922 of the Amended Factories Act. The figures for the year 1922 with those of 1921 are:—

FACTORIES IN INDIA

Table with 4 columns: Province, Number of factories (1921, 1922), Increase per cent. Rows include Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, and All Provinces Total.

The total number of factories in 1922 was 3,144 as against 4,095 in 1921. The large increase in the number of factories was mainly due to the wider definition of a "factory" under the Amended Act. The factories that came to be included in the statistics for the first time were (1) factories dealing with the preparation of agricultural products such as tea and indigo and (2) small factories previously excluded on account of their employing less than fifty persons. The most marked increases were in Behar and Orissa (153 per cent.) and in Assam (332 per cent.). Madras and Bengal also showed substantial increases.



OPERATIVES EMPLOYED

As the new factories included in the statistics were for the most part small, the increase in the number of workers employed daily was not on the same scale. The average number of workers employed daily for all India rose from 1,266,395 in 1921 to 1,361,002 in 1922 an increase of only 7 per cent. With the exception of Burma and the North-West Frontier Province, every province showed an increase. In spite of the inclusion of a number of new factories, the number of children employed decreased from 68,113 in 1921 to 67,658 in 1922 owing to the raising of the minimum age limit of children from 9 to 12. In Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills and jute mills which usually employ about three-fourths of the total number of factory children, the increase in the number of males in 1922 was 10 per cent. whereas the number of females increased 5 per cent. It might be concluded from this that the exclusion of children was not followed by a corresponding increase in the employment of women. The total number of workers employed in the Bombay Presidency was 360,518 in 1922 as against 279,608 in 1921. The total of 1922 was made up as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number of Operatives. Categories include Government and Local fund factories, Textile, Mineral and Metals, Engineering and Transport, Food, drink and tobacco, Chemicals and dyes, etc., Paper and Printing, Processes relating to wood, stone and glass, Processes connected with skins and hides, Gins and presses, Miscellaneous, and Total.

HOURS OF LABOUR

Statistics of the average weekly hours worked in factories throughout India have been published for the first time. They show that while the majority of the factories probably worked up to the maximum of 60 hours permissible under the Factory Act, a considerable proportion worked appreciably shorter hours. In the case of men, more than a quarter of the factories making returns were observing a week of not more than 48 hours and in the case of women the proportion was considerably higher.

ACCIDENTS

The number of accidents reported during the year 1922 was 6,960 as against 7,006 in the previous year. Fatal accidents numbered 191 as against 202 in the preceding year. The total number of accidents in the Bombay Presidency was 1,110 of which 42 were fatal, 88 serious and the remaining 980 minor. The reduction in the number of reported accidents was due to the increased

powers conferred by the new Act on the Inspecting staff and greater attention being paid to the fencing of machinery and other preventative measures. It is expected that the introduction of the Workmen's Compensation Act in July 1924 will prove effective in further reducing the number of accidents.

CONVICTIONS

The number of persons convicted rose from 55 in 1921 to 124 in 1922 of which 71 were in the Central Provinces and Berar, 13 in Bombay, 10 in Bengal and 9 in Madras. In Bombay 10 of the convictions were under section 41 (a) (employment of persons in contravention of the Act) and the remaining 3 under section 41 (f) (neglect to fence machinery). The large increase in the number of convictions together with a decrease in the number of accidents, marks a great advance in the protection to factory operatives.

INSPECTION

Of the total 5,026 factories (taking a combination of two or more factories as one for the purpose of inspection) 1,410 or 28 per cent. of the factories were not inspected during the year. In Bombay 90 per cent., in Madras 98 per cent., in Bengal 53 per cent., in Burma 38 per cent. and in Assam 22 per cent. were inspected during the year. Of all provinces Assam showed the lowest percentage of inspection.

Labour and Taxation

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer has announced that a Committee has been appointed to consider and report on the national debt and the incidence of existing taxation with special reference to their effects on trade, industry, employment and national credit. Labour is represented by Professor Lees-Smith, Mr. Fred Bramley, Mr. Bowen, Mr. J. A. Hobson and Mrs. Barbara Wootton. The other seven members include Sir Josiah Stamp, the statistician, Sir Alan Anderson, Sir Arthur Balfour, Sir William McLintock, Sir Charles Addis, Mr. Henry Bell and Mr. W. L. Hichens. Lord Colwyn, who presided over the Royal Commission on Income-tax in 1920, is Chairman. Mrs. Wootton, who is not yet 27 years of age, was a student at Girton, Cambridge, and after teaching in her special subject, Economics, joined the staff of the Joint Department of Information and Research of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party. It is with the assistance of people like Mrs. Wootton that the Labour Party have been able to do the work which is now so well-known. Mrs. Wootton, as a Labour paper in England points out, will have the unique honour of sitting on this Committee before she is of an age which is considered fit to vote.

Cost of living index numbers for India and foreign countries

Table showing Cost of living index numbers for India and foreign countries from 1914 to 1924. Columns include Name of country, India (Bombay), United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Italy (Rome), Belgium, Norway, Switzerland, South Africa, France (Paris), Germany, and U.S. of America. Rows list months from July 1914 to April 1924.

(a) From 1914 to 1919 figures relate to second quarter. (b) First half of 1914. (c) Unofficial. (d) April 1914. (e) From 1915 to 1919 June figures are given. (f) June 1914. (g) Expenditure of a family of four persons. (h) Average 1913 is the base. (i) In millions (ooo) omitted. (j) In millions (ooo) omitted. (k) The maxima for the different countries are indicated in heavier type.

Retail food index for India and foreign countries

Table showing Retail food index for India and foreign countries from 1914 to 1924. Columns include Name of country, India, United Kingdom, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, United States of America, France, Italy, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland. Rows list months from July 1914 to April 1924.

(a) Average for the year 1914. (b) Includes fuel and lighting. (c) Unofficial. (d) January to June 1914. (e) 15th April 1914. (f) Figures from 1914 to 1916 are annual averages. (g) In millions (ooo) omitted. (h) In millions (ooo) omitted. (i) In millions (ooo) omitted. (j) In millions (ooo) omitted. (k) The maxima for the different countries are indicated in heavier type.



Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	April 1923.	March 1924.	April 1924.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—						
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	5 13 4	6 1 2	—
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	7 6 6	6 13 0	6 4 11
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	72 8 0	57 8 0	6 8 3
Do.	Jubbulpore	..	40 0 0	47 8 0	46 0 0	63 0 0
Jowari	Rangoon	Md.	3 2 6	4 2 0	4 7 1	49 0 0
Barley	—	..	3 4 6	3 2 10	3 6 2	3 11 3
Bajri	Ghati	..	3 4 6	4 3 9	4 0 4	3 7 10
Pulses—						
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort).	..	4 3 9	3 14 8	3 4 6	3 14 8
Turdal	Cawnpore	..	5 10 5	5 1 3	5 1 3	3 4 6
Sugar—						
Sugar	Mauritius No. 1	Cwt.	9 3 0	29 0 0	26 12 0	25 8 0
Do.	Java white	..	10 3 0	28 12 0	26 4 0	25 0 0
Raw (Gul)	Sangli	Md.	7 14 3	10 3 3	8 13 6	10 3 3
Other food—						
Turmeric	Rajapuri	..	5 9 3	22 7 2	25 0 7	—
Ghee	Deshi	..	45 11 5	85 11 5	85 11 5	27 14 3
Salt	Bombay (black)	..	1 7 6	3 3 0	2 4 0	85 11 5

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Cereals—			100	124	129	134
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	..	100	132	122	116
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	..	100	161	128	140
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	..	100	119	115	123
Do.	Jubbulpore	..	100	131	141	117
Jowari	Rangoon	..	100	97	103	106
Barley	—	..	100	129	123	119
Bajri	Ghati	..	100	129	123	119
Average—Cereals			100	128	123	122
Pulses—						
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	..	100	93	77	77
Turdal	Cawnpore	..	100	90	90	90
Average—Pulses			100	92	84	84
Average—Food grains			100	120	114	114
Sugar—						
Sugar	Mauritius No. 1	..	100	316	291	278
Do.	Java white	..	100	282	258	245
Raw (Gul)	Sangli	..	100	129	112	129
Average—Sugar			100	242	220	217
Other food—						
Turmeric	Rajapuri	..	100	402	449	500
Ghee	Deshi	..	100	188	188	188
Salt	Bombay (black)	..	100	217	153	149
Average—Other food			100	269	263	279
Average—All food			100	174	165	167



Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	April 1923.	March 1924.	April 1924.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oilseeds—						
Linseed	Bold	..	8 14 6	13 9 0	12 7 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	Cwt.	8 0 0	9 10 0	9 12 0	9 11 0
Poppyseed	Do.	..	10 14 0	13 0 0	12 10 0	12 2 0
Gingelly	White	..	11 4 0	16 0 0	15 8 0	15 10 0
Textiles—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton—raw						
Broach	Good	..	251 0 0	515 0 0	500 0 0	505 0 0
Oomra	Fully good	Candy	222 0 0	440 0 0	530 0 0	565 0 0
Dharwar	Saw-ginned	..	230 0 0	..	..	..
Khandesh	Machine-ginned	..	205 0 0	..	..	..
Bengal	Do.	..	198 0 0	..	..	..
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Twist	40S	Lb.	0 12 9	..	..	..
Grey shirtings	Fari 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 14 6
White mulls	6,600	..	4 3 0	8 12 0	13 14 0	14 0 0
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	..	10 6 0	25 8 0	9 0 0	8 12 0
Long cloth	Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds...	Lb.	0 9 6	1 5 0	29 0 0	28 8 0
Chudders	54" x 6 yds.	..	0 9 6	1 3 6	1 7 6	1 7 6

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Oilseeds—			100	152	140	135
Linseed	Bold	..	100	120	122	121
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	..	100	120	116	112
Poppyseed	Do.	..	100	142	138	139
Gingelly	White	..	100	142	138	139
Average—Oilseeds			100	134	129	127
Textiles—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton—raw						
Broach	Good	..	100	205	223	233
Oomra	Fully good	..	100	198	239	255
Dharwar	Saw-ginned	..	100	..	..	..
Khandesh	Machine-ginned	..	100	..	254	271
Bengal	Do.	..	100	210	260	272
Average—Cotton—raw			100	204	244	258
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Twist	40S	..	100	204	235	239
Grey shirtings	Fari 2,000	..	100	219	234	236
White mulls	6,600	..	100	209	215	209
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	..	100	246	280	275
Long cloth	Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds...	..	100	221	247	247
Chudders	54" x 6 yds.	..	100	205	218	218
Average—Cotton manufactures			100	217	238	237
Average—Textiles—Cotton			100	213	241	246

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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	April	March	April
			Rs. a. p.	1923.	1924.	1924.
Other textiles— Silk	Manchow	..	5 2 6	9 10 0	9 13 0	9 15 2
	Mathow Lari	..	2 15 1	6 0 0	8 3 9	7 12 5
Hides and Skins— Hides, Cow	Tanned	..	1 2 6	1 12 9	1 11 9	1 12 1
	Do.	..	1 1 3	0 13 6	0 11 11	0 13 3
Skins, Goat	Do.	..	1 4 0	3 5 10	2 7 11	2 9 11
	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
Metals— Copper braziars	..	Cwt.	60 8 0	80 0 0	74 8 0	71 8 0
	..	..	4 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Iron bars	..	..	7 12 0	14 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0
Steel hoops	..	..	9 0 0	17 8 0	16 4 0	16 2 0
Galvanized sheets	..	Box	8 12 0	19 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Tin plates	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal	Bengal	Ton	14 12 0	26 2 0	24 10 0	24 10 0
	Imported	..	19 11 6	31 3 1	26 11 8	32 1 11
Do.	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	7 8 0	7 4 6	7 4 6
Kerosene	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	10 0 6	9 8 0	9 8 0
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Article	Grade	July 1914	April 1923	March 1924	April 1924
Other textiles— Silk	Manchow	100	182	190	193
Do.	Mathow Lari	100	203	290	275
Average—Other textiles	..	100	195	235	209
Hides and Skins— Hides, Cow	Tanned	100	155	150	152
	Do.	100	78	69	77
Skins, Goat	Do.	100	209	200	210
	Do.	100	..	..	..
Average—Hides and Skins	..	100	167	140	146
Metals— Copper braziars	..	100	132	123	118
	..	100	200	175	175
Iron bars	..	100	181	145	145
Steel hoops	..	100	194	181	179
Galvanized sheets	..	100	217	229	229
Tin plates	..	100	..	..	..
Average—Metals	..	100	185	171	169
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal	Bengal	100	177	167	167
	Imported	100	158	136	163
Do.	Elephant Brand	100	171	166	166
Kerosene	Chester Brand	100	196	185	185
Do.	..	100	..	..	..
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	..	100	176	164	170
Total—Food	..	100	174	165	167
Total—Non-food	..	100	194	190	192
General Average	..	100	180	181	184

Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	April	March	April
			Rs. a. p.	1923.	1924.	1924.
Cereals— Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	5% barley	..	31 8 0	40 8 0	30 12 0	30 2 0
Wheat, white	30% dirt	..	..	..	..	..
	5% barley	..	31 4 0	40 8 0	30 0 0	34 12 0
.. red	3% dirt	..	..	..	..	..
	92% red	..	..	..	..	..
.. white	2% barley	..	32 8 0	41 12 0	36 12 0	36 8 0
	14% dirt	..	..	..	..	..
.. red	2% barley	..	32 4 0	41 4 0	36 0 0	36 12 0
	13% dirt	..	..	..	..	..
Jowari	Export Quality	..	25 8 0	22 0 0	29 4 0	28 8 0
	3% dirt	..	26 8 0	22 8 0	25 4 0	27 8 0
Barley	1% dirt	..	29 8 0	28 0 0	24 8 0	25 0 0
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulses— Gram	Java, white	Cwt.	9 2 0	27 0 0	26 7 0	22 0 0
	.. brown	..	8 1 4	..	..	..
Sugar— Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other food— Salt	Bengal	..	2 2 0	2 14 0	1 30 3	1 30 6
	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Article	Grade	July 1914	April 1923	March 1924	April 1924
Cereals— Rice	Larkana No. 3	100	115	126	126
	5% barley, 3% dirt	100	129	113	113
Wheat, white	30% dirt	100	..	..	..
	5% barley, 3% dirt	100	128	112	111
.. red	92% red	100	..	..	..
	2% barley, 14% dirt	100	128	113	112
.. white	2% barley, 13% dirt	100	128	112	111
	2% barley, 13% dirt	100	86	115	104
.. red	Export Quality	100	86	115	104
	3% dirt	100	84	99	104
Average—Cereals	..	100	117	113	112
Pulses— Gram	1% dirt	100	97	85	86
	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar— Sugar	Java, white	100	296	299	241
	.. brown	100	..	..	..
Average—Sugar	..	100	296	299	241
Other food— Salt	Bengal	100	135	77	78
	..	..	..	..	..



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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	April 1923.	March 1924.	April 1924.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>Oilseeds—</b>						
Cotton seed	.. ..	Mauud ..	2 11 3	4 3 0	4 5 0	4 0 0
Rapeseed	.. .. 3% admixture	Candy ..	51 0 0	57 8 0	62 4 0	63 8 0
Gingelly	.. .. Black, 9% admixture	.. ..	62 0 0	88 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
<b>Textiles—</b>						
Jute bags—	.. .. B. Twills	.. .. 100 bags ..	38 4 0	53 0 0	56 8 0	56 0 0
<b>Textiles—Cotton—</b>						
(a) Cotton, raw	.. .. Sind	.. .. Mauud ..	20 4 0	45 2 0	.. ..	.. ..
(b) Cotton manufactures—	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Drills	.. .. Pepperill	.. .. Piece	10 3 6	24 4 0	29 8 0	57 12 0
Shirtings	.. .. Liepmann's	.. ..	10 2 0	24 8 0	27 0 0	30 0 0
Yarns	.. .. 40s. Grey (Plough)	.. .. Lb.	0 12 2	.. ..	.. ..	27 0 0
<b>Other Textiles—</b>						
Wool	.. .. Kandahar	.. .. Mauud ..	28 0 0	38 0 0	42 0 0	42 8 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

<b>Oilseeds—</b>						
Cotton seed	.. ..	.. ..	100	155	160	148
Rapeseed	.. .. 3% admixture	.. ..	100	113	122	125
Gingelly	.. .. Black, 9% admixture	.. ..	100	142	.. ..	.. ..
Average—Oilseeds	.. ..	.. ..	100	137	141	137
<b>Textiles—</b>						
Jute bags	.. .. Twills	.. ..	100	140	146	146
<b>Textiles—Cotton—</b>						
(a) Cotton, raw	.. .. Sind	.. ..	100	223	.. ..	285
<b>(b) Cotton manufactures—</b>						
Drills	.. .. Pepperill	.. ..	100	237	289	294
Shirtings	.. .. Liepmann's	.. ..	100	242	267	267
Yarns	.. .. 40s. Grey (Plough)	.. ..	100	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Average—Cotton manufactures	.. ..	.. ..	100	240	278	281
Average—Textiles—Cotton	.. ..	.. ..	100	234	278	282
Other Textiles—Wool	.. ..	.. ..	100	136	150	152



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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	April 1923.	March 1924.	April 1924.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>Hides—</b>						
Hides dry	.. .. Sind Punjab	.. .. Mauud ..	21 4 0	14 8 0	18 8 0	18 0 0
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	21 4 0	14 8 0	18 8 0	18 0 0
<b>Metals—</b>						
Copper Braziers	.. ..	.. .. Cwt. ..	60 8 0	79 0 0	70 0 0	74 0 0
Steel Bars	.. ..	.. ..	3 14 0	7 12 0	6 4 0	6 12 0
.. .. Plates	.. ..	.. ..	4 6 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	8 0 0
<b>Other raw and manufactured articles—</b>						
Coal	.. .. 1st Class Bengal	.. .. Ton ..	16 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Kerosene	.. .. Chester Brand	.. .. Case ..	5 2 0	9 14 6	9 6 0	9 6 0
.. ..	.. .. Elephant ..	.. .. 2 Tins ..	4 7 0	7 6 0	7 2 6	7 2 6

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

<b>Hides—</b>						
Hides dry	.. .. Sind Punjab	.. ..	100	68	87	85
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100	68	87	85
Average—Hides	.. ..	.. ..	100	68	87	85
<b>Metals—</b>						
Copper Braziers	.. ..	.. ..	100	131	116	122
Steel Bars	.. ..	.. ..	100	200	161	174
.. .. Plates	.. ..	.. ..	100	177	177	183
Average—Metals	.. ..	.. ..	100	169	151	160
<b>Other raw and manufactured articles—</b>						
Coal	.. .. 1st Class Bengal	.. ..	100	219	219	219
Kerosene	.. .. Chester Brand	.. ..	100	193	183	183
.. ..	.. .. Elephant ..	.. ..	100	166	161	161
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	.. ..	.. ..	100	193	188	188
Total—Food	.. ..	.. ..	100	135	124	119
Total—Non-food	.. ..	.. ..	100	163	166	175
General Average	.. ..	.. ..	100	152	149	153



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

Table with 14 columns: Months, Cereals, Pulses, Sugar, 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. Rows include months from April 1921 to April 1924.

NOTE.—The figure in heavy type indicates the highest peak reached.

Retail prices of articles of food in Bombay in July 1914, March and April 1924

The prices quoted are for local weights and measures

Table with 10 columns: Article, Grade, Rate per, Equivalent in tolas, July 1914, March 1924, April 1924, Increase (+) or decrease (-) in April 1924 over or below July 1914, March 1924. Rows include Rice, Wheat, Jowari, Bajri, Gram, Turdal, Sugar (refined), Tea, Salt, Beef, Mutton, Milk, Ghee, Potatoes, Onions, Coconut oil.



Retail prices of Articles of food in March and April 1924

Table with 11 columns: Articles, Price per, Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Poona, Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Poona. Rows include Cereals (Rice, Wheat, Jowari, Bajri), Pulses (Gram, Turdal), and Other articles of food (Sugar, Jagri, Tea, Salt, Beef, Mutton, Milk, Ghee, Potatoes, Onions, Coconut oil).

NOTE.—1 lb. = 39 tolas; 1 maund = 82 1/2 lbs.; 1 seer = 2 1/2 lbs.; 80 tolas = 1 seer; 40 seers = 1 Indian maund.

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

Table with 11 columns: Cereals, Pulses, Other articles of food, Average—cereals, Average—pulses, Average—other articles of food, Average—all food articles (unweighted). Rows include Rice, Wheat, Jowari, Bajri, Gram, Turdal, Sugar (refined), Jagri, Tea, Salt, Beef, Mutton, Milk, Ghee, Potatoes, Onions, Coconut oil.



Table A—Bombay European Cost of Living Index

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual No. or quantity required per family	Prices			Total Expenditure		
			July 1914	March 1924	April 1924	July 1914	March 1924	April 1924
<i>Food-Bazaar</i>								
<i>Meat—</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Beef (selected)	Pound	132	0.250	0.375	0.375	33.00	49.50	49.50
Beef (for soup and stewing)	"	720	0.125	0.188	0.188	90.00	135.36	135.36
Mutton	"	192	0.250	0.563	0.563	48.00	108.10	108.10
Kidneys	Each	96	0.047	0.094	0.078	4.51	9.02	7.49
Suet	Pound	36	0.313	0.438	0.438	11.27	15.77	15.77
<i>Fish—</i>								
Pomfret	Each	180	0.250	0.875	1.500	45.00	157.50	270.00
<i>Poultry—</i>								
Chickens	Each	48	0.375	0.750	0.688	18.00	36.00	33.02
Fowls	"	24	1.000	1.750	1.375	24.00	42.00	33.00
Eggs	Dozen	360	0.375	0.688	0.719	135.00	247.68	258.84
<i>Dairy—</i>								
Milk	Seer	900	0.250	0.500	0.500	225.00	450.00	450.00
Butter	Pound	96	0.750	1.250	1.250	72.00	120.00	120.00
Bread	"	360	0.094	0.146	0.146	33.84	52.56	52.56
<i>Vegetables—</i>								
Potatoes	Seer	360	0.063	0.089	0.089	22.68	32.04	32.04
Onions	"	120	0.021	0.063	0.057	2.52	7.56	6.84
Tomatoes	"	60	0.094	0.109	0.172	5.64	6.54	10.32
<i>Fruit—</i>								
Bananas	Dozen	24	0.188	0.313	0.313	4.51	7.51	7.51
<i>Food-Bazaar—Index No. and expenditure</i>			100	191	205	774.97	1,477.14	1,590.35
<i>Food-Stores—</i>								
Coffee	Pound	12	1.625	2.500	2.500	19.50	30.00	30.00
Tea	"	12	0.938	1.750	1.750	11.26	21.00	21.00
Rice	"	36	0.313	0.375	0.375	11.27	13.50	13.50
Flour	7 lb. tin	6	1.000	1.750	1.750	6.00	10.50	10.50
Sugar	Pound	240	0.125	0.313	0.313	30.00	75.12	75.12
Salt	"	4	0.438	1.000	1.000	1.75	4.00	4.00
Cheese	2 1/2 lb. Pound	24	1.000	2.125	2.125	24.00	51.00	51.00
Jam	"	48	0.438	0.625	0.625	21.02	30.00	30.00
Sauce	"	12	1.625	2.000	2.000	19.50	24.00	24.00
Biscuits	"	12	1.438	3.000	3.000	17.26	36.00	36.00
Oats	"	24	0.625	0.875	0.875	15.00	21.00	21.00
Soda-water	Per dozen	96	0.375	0.750	0.750	36.00	72.00	72.00
Cigarettes	50	72	1.250	2.375	2.375	90.00	171.00	171.00
Cheroots	50	12	1.500	1.625	1.625	18.00	19.50	19.50
<i>Food-Stores—Index No. and expenditure</i>			100	181	181	320.56	578.62	578.62
<i>Total All-Food—Index No. and expenditure</i>			100	188	198	1,095.53	2,055.76	2,168.97
<i>Fuel and lighting—</i>								
Coal	Ton	12	18.000	24.625	24.625	216.00	295.50	295.50
Electricity	Unit	768	0.250	0.250	0.250	192.00	192.00	192.00
Matches	Dozen	36	0.094	0.250	0.250	3.38	9.00	9.00
Kerosene oil	Tin	6 tins	2.185	3.641	3.641	13.11	21.85	21.85
<i>Fuel and lighting—Index No. and expenditure</i>			100	122	122	424.49	518.35	518.35
<i>Clothing—Men—</i>								
Shirts	Each	1 dozen	3.000	5.000	5.000	36.00	60.00	60.00
Vests	"	1/2	1.375	2.250	2.250	8.25	13.50	13.50
Socks	1 Pair	9 pairs	2.500	5.000	5.000	22.50	45.00	45.00
Collars (stiff, white 4 fold)	Dozen	1 dozen	7.500	15.000	15.000	7.50	15.00	15.00
Collars (soft, white)	"	1	7.500	12.000	12.000	7.50	12.00	12.00
Cotton suit	Each	1/2	15.000	37.500	37.500	90.00	225.00	225.00
Coat, Sports	"	1/3	35.000	45.000	45.000	23.33	30.00	30.00
Pyjamas, Suits	Pair	4 pairs	15.000	27.000	27.000	60.00	108.00	108.00
Hats	Each	1	12.500	14.500	14.500	12.50	14.50	14.50
Shoes	Pair	1 pair	18.000	40.000	40.000	18.00	40.00	40.00
Lounge suit	Each	1/2	65.000	110.000	110.000	32.50	55.00	55.00
Rain coat	"	1/2	65.000	109.000	109.000	13.00	21.80	21.80
Ties	"	4	2.750	5.000	5.000	11.00	20.00	20.00
<i>Clothing—Men—Index No. and expenditure</i>			100	193	193	342.08	659.80	659.80



Table A—Bombay European Cost of Living Index—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual No. or quantity required per family	Prices			Total Expenditure		
			July 1914	March 1924	April 1924	July 1914	March 1924	April 1924
<i>Clothing—women and children—</i>								
Muslin	12 yards	12 yards	0.750	1.000	1.000	9.00	12.00	12.00
Prints	"	12	0.625	1.250	1.250	7.50	15.00	15.00
Satin	"	3	7.500	13.500	13.500	22.50	40.50	40.50
Silk for dresses	"	12	5.500	8.750	8.750	66.00	105.00	105.00
Crape de Chine	"	12	4.500	6.500	6.500	54.00	78.00	78.00
Ribbons, Satin	"	18	0.375	0.563	0.563	6.75	10.13	10.13
Stockings	1 pair	9 pairs	10.500	18.750	18.750	94.50	168.75	168.75
Vests	1 vest	4	7.500	10.500	10.500	30.00	42.00	42.00
Shoes, walking	1 pair	2 pairs	14.000	31.500	31.500	28.00	63.00	63.00
<i>Clothing—women and children—Index No. and expenditure</i>			100	168	168	318.25	534.38	534.38
<i>All-clothing—Index No. and expenditure</i>			100	181	181	600.33	1,194.18	1,194.18
House-rent	Per month	12 months	150.000	244.500	244.500	1,800.00	2,934.00	2,934.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
<i>Servants—</i>								
Butler	"	1	25.000	40.000	40.000	300.00	400.00	400.00
Cook	"	1	25.000	40.000	40.000	300.00	400.00	400.00
Hamal	"	1	18.000	26.000	26.000	216.00	312.00	312.00
Arabi	"	1	25.000	40.000	40.000	276.00	400.00	400.00
Dhobi	"	1	20.000	30.000	30.000	240.00	360.00	360.00
<i>Servants—Index No. and expenditure</i>			100	159	159	1,332.00	2,112.00	2,112.00
<i>Conveyance—</i>								
Chauffeur	"	1	40.000	70.000	70.000	480.00	840.00	840.00
Petrol	Gallon	360	0.937	1.781	1.781	337.50	641.16	641.16
Oil	"	12	3.500	5.500	5.500	42.00	66.00	66.00
Tyres	Set of 4 covers	1	272.000	374.500	374.500	272.00	374.50	374.50
Inner tubes	Set of 4	1	67.000	55.000	55.000	67.00	55.00	55.00
<i>Conveyance—Index No. and expenditure</i>			100	165	165	1,196.50	1,976.66	1,976.66
School fees	"		124.531	175.484	175.484	1,494.37	2,105.81	2,105.81
Passages	One return passage	1	1,138.500	2,005.938	2,013.500	759.00	1,317.29	1,342.31
<i>Income-tax</i>	Per month	12 months	55.000	110.000	110.000	660.00	1,320.00	1,320.00
<i>House-hold necessities—</i>								
Forks, table	Dozen	1/2	27.500	45.000	45.000	4.13	6.75	6.75
Spoons, table	"	1/2	27.500	45.000	45.000	1.37	2.25	2.25
Knives, table	"	1/2	19.500	45.000	45.000	5.85	13.50	13.50
Tumblers, 1/2 pint	"	1/2	5.000	9.750	9.750	2.50	4.88	4.88
Tea-set	Set 40 pieces	1	29.000	52.750	52.750	4.83	8.79	8.79
Dinner-service	Set 93	1	91.000	140.125	140.125	9.10	14.01	14.01
Towels	Pair	One dozen	5.000	6.500	6.500	60.00	78.00	78.00
Sheets	"	6	18.500	20.000	20.000	111.00	120.00	120.00
<i>House-hold necessities—Index No. and expenditure</i>			100	125	125	198.78	248.18	248.18
<i>Others—</i>								
Stationery	5 quires (paper)	4	0.563	1.000	1.000	2.25	4.00	4.00
Medicine	Month	12 months	8.625	18.417	18.417	103.50	221.00	221.00
<i>Others—Index No. and expenditure</i>			100	213	213	105.75	225.00	225.00
<i>Miscellaneous—Index No. and expenditure</i>			100	162	162	5,748.40	9,324.94	9,310.19
<i>Total Index No. and All-Expenditure</i>			100	165	166	9,728.75	16,027.23	16,125.89



Bombay European Cost of Living Index—concl'd.

A—SUMMARY

B—ALTERNATIVE METHOD

Table with columns for Group or articles, Total annual expenditure of a family at prices in (July 1914, March 1924, April 1924), Approximate percentage weight assigned to each article based on proportion to annual family expenditure at prices in July 1914, Index Number (Mar. 1924, Apr. 1924, March 1924, April 1924), and Weight x Index Number (Mar. 1924, Apr. 1924, March 1924, April 1924). Rows include Food-Bazaar, Food-Stores, Fuel and lighting, Clothing, Men, Clothing, Women and Children, House-rent, Servants, Conveyance, School-fees, Passages, Income-tax, House-hold necessities, Others, and Grand Total of Weights.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Foreign Countries

Table with columns for Country, India (Bombay) (a), Japan, China (Shanghai), Java (Batavia), Australia, New Zealand, Egypt (Cairo), South Africa, United Kingdom (C1, C2, C3, C4), France, and Italy. Rows list various commodities like Wheat, Rice, Sugar, etc., with their respective index numbers.

Table with columns for Country, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany (b), Netherlands (b), Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Canada, and United States of America (C1, C2, C3). Rows list various commodities like Wheat, Rice, Sugar, etc., with their respective index numbers.

\* 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 Labor. (7) Federal Reserve Board. † In millions (000's omitted).



LABOUR GAZETTE

Securities Index

MAY, 1924

Year	Month	Government and Corporation securities (fixed interest). (7)	Banks. (6)	Railway companies. (10)	Cotton mills. (42)	Cotton ginning and pressing companies. (8)	Cement and manganese companies. (4)	Electric undertakings. (2)	Miscellaneous companies. (21)	Industrial securities. (93)	General average. (100)
1914	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	"	96	95	113	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916	"	87	112	123	114	94	100	90	100	100	100
1917	"	73	126	102	138	102	98	122	100	100	100
1918	"	74	126	97	212	118	404	128	147	100	100
1919	"	77	191	107	216	131	456	139	185	100	100
	December	68	178	95	317	145	585	237	210	100	100
1920	January	66	185	95	389	145	632	249	241	100	100
	February	65	167	92	368	170	588	330	250	100	100
	March	63	168	91	415	170	594	295	244	100	100
	April	63	167	90	476	168	582	268	243	100	100
	May	63	171	89	403	167	536	245	245	100	100
	June	65	172	89	388	167	534	285	234	100	100
	July	65	174	91	438	168	505	222	229	100	100
	August	65	165	92	434	167	467	246	224	100	100
	September	64	163	91	417	166	440	227	218	100	100
	October	60	156	90	380	186	413	198	208	100	100
	November	59	153	89	383	183	400	198	205	100	100
	December	58	152	87	376	163	395	183	200	100	100
1921	January	61	162	88	388	163	448	190	193	100	100
	February	61	160	87	380	167	425	193	196	100	100
	March	62	153	88	340	163	416	164	187	100	100
	April	62	149	88	365	158	492	169	186	100	100
	May	63	150	89	375	159	481	179	189	100	100
	June	64	157	91	383	158	471	184	192	100	100
	July	65	162	92	450	158	529	212	203	100	100
	August	65	163	89	445	158	498	207	197	100	100
	September	65	161	88	462	158	508	194	191	100	100
	October	65	162	88	461	158	484	193	182	100	100
	November	66	163	86	448	158	473	186	174	100	100
	December	67	157	87	433	158	472	181	169	100	100
1922	January	66	158	85	409	157	438	164	167	100	100
	February	63	152	85	384	160	413	159	159	100	100
	March	63	152	85	391	160	407	157	161	100	100
	April	62	151	85	379	158	387	160	156	100	100
	May	64	156	88	381	158	433	169	165	100	100
	June	64	158	91	401	163	465	188	165	100	100
	July	63	157	94	406	163	413	175	163	100	100
	August	63	153	94	388	163	404	168	160	100	100
	September	64	150	92	373	163	385	160	157	100	100
	October	64	147	92	344	163	367	154	153	100	100
	November	65	147	92	298	163	363	144	147	100	100
	December	65	145	91	283	163	313	142	144	100	100
1923	January	65	144	91	292	163	318	149	150	100	100
	February	65	145	91	288	166	310	152	147	100	100
	March	67	145	92	255	142	264	140	141	100	100
	April	68	147	95	241	142	247	133	139	100	100
	May	71	147	100	235	142	256	133	136	100	100
	June	71	146	101	222	145	214	126	136	100	100
	July	72	145	102	229	147	196	126	126	100	100
	August	73	136	106	216	153	162	138	124	100	100
	September	73	140	106	225	133	171	133	121	100	100
	October	72	138	105	213	133	157	131	118	100	100
	November	71	137	104	216	122	131	135	119	100	100
	December	71	137	100	215	122	131	131	114	100	100
1924	January	71	136	100	196	122	128	126	110	100	100
	February	72	139	103	192	122	118	127	105	100	100
	March	74	137	100	189	122	112	128	108	100	100
	April	74	138	102	188	119	109	130	104	100	100

Note.—The maxima for the different groups are indicated in heavier type. In the case of the fixed interest securities the lowest figure is in bold type.



LABOUR GAZETTE

Accidents in Factories during April 1924\*  
1. Bombay City and Island

MAY, 1924

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	Remarks	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes†		Fatal		Serious		Minor				
	January to April 1924	April 1924	January to April 1924	April 1924	January to April 1924	April 1924	January to April 1924	April 1924	January to April 1924	April 1924			
I Textile Mills—													
Cotton Mills	58	27	26	13	2	2	6	3	77	35	85	46	
Woolen Mills	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	59	28	27	13	2	2	6	3	79	36	87	47	
II Workshops—													
Engineering	5	1	29	12	..	..	1	..	33	13	34	13	
Railway	32	3	427	142	1	..	1	..	497	145	499	145	
Mint	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Others	4	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	17	..	
Total	41	4	470	154	1	..	3	..	507	158	511	158	
III Miscellaneous—													
Chemical Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Flour Mills	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	
Printing Presses	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	
Others	5	1	7	..	1	..	1	..	11	1	13	1	
Total	8	1	11	..	1	..	1	..	18	1	20	1	
Total, All Factories	108	33	508	167	4	2	10	3	604	195	618	200	

2. Ahmedabad

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	Remarks	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes†		Fatal		Serious		Minor				
	January to April 1924	April 1924	January to April 1924	April 1924	January to April 1924	April 1924	January to April 1924	April 1924	January to April 1924	April 1924			
I Textile Mills—													
Cotton	24	6	3	1	1	..	12	2	14	5	27	7	
Total	24	6	3	1	1	..	12	2	14	5	27	7	
II Miscellaneous—													
Match Factory	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	
Flour Mills	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	2	..	2	1	1	..	13	3	16	5	31	8	
Total, All Factories	26	6	5	2	2	..	25	5	30	10	58	15	

\* The progressive figures do not always represent the sum of the latest month's figure and of the progressive figure published in the preceding issue as corrections have to be made from month to month in these tables.  
† Mainly burns, scalds, falls, cuts, shocks, flying pieces of metal, falling of heavy weights, etc.



Accidents in Factories during April 1924—contd.

3. Karachi

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury.						Total No. of persons injured.		Remarks	
	Machinery in motion.		Other causes.		Fatal.		Serious.		Minor.		January to April 1924.	April 1924.		
	January to April 1924.	April 1924.	January to April 1924.	April 1924.	January to April 1924.	April 1924.	January to April 1924.	April 1924.	January to April 1924.	April 1924.				
I Workshop—														
Rubber and Port Trust	3	..	9	2	..	..	1	..	11	2	12	2		
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..	3	..	9	2	..	..	1	..	11	2	12	2		
II Miscellaneous—														
Total ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..		
Total, All Factories ..	4	..	9	2	..	..	1	..	12	2	13	2		

4. Other Centres

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury.						Total No. of persons injured.		Remarks	
	Machinery in motion.		Other causes.		Fatal.		Serious.		Minor.		January to April 1924.	April 1924.		
	January to April 1924.	April 1924.	January to April 1924.	April 1924.	January to April 1924.	April 1924.	January to April 1924.	April 1924.	January to April 1924.	April 1924.				
I Textile Mills—														
Cotton Mills ..	19	5	8	4	1	1	4	..	22	8	27	9		
Others ..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..		
Total ..	21	5	9	4	3	1	4	..	23	8	30	9		
II Workshops—														
Railway ..	3	..	47	7	..	..	..	..	50	7	50	7		
Arms and Ammunition Works ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..		
Others ..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	4	1		
Total ..	5	..	50	8	..	..	1	..	54	8	55	8		
III Miscellaneous—														
Ginning and Pressing Factories ..	10	..	3	1	3	..	1	..	9	1	13	1		
Paint Works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Others ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1		
Total ..	11	1	5	1	3	..	1	..	12	2	16	2		
Total, All Factories ..	37	6	64	13	6	1	6	..	89	18	101	19		



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

Count or Number	Month of March.			Twelve months ended March.		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
No. 1 to 10 Pounds .. ..	6,361	5,466	1,091	78,700	81,045	65,891
No. 11 to 20 .. ..	18,091	19,626	6,456	241,617	242,562	198,044
No. 21 to 30 .. ..	12,175	12,141	6,089	157,202	159,518	131,209
No. 31 to 40 .. ..	1,301	908	642	12,857	12,226	11,175
Above 40 .. ..	148	162	190	2,017	1,891	2,799
Waste, etc. .. ..	6	11	8	362	110	180
Total ..	38,082	37,714	14,676	492,635	497,352	398,522

Bombay Island

Count or Number.	Month of March.			Twelve months ended March.		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
No. 1 to 10 Pounds .. ..	5,969	4,967	570	71,274	74,226	56,122
No. 11 to 20 .. ..	13,347	13,431	1,485	175,505	171,829	125,510
No. 21 to 30 .. ..	7,386	6,864	1,332	94,753	95,405	79,538
No. 31 to 40 .. ..	519	396	130	6,000	5,567	6,669
Above 40 .. ..	71	73	33	989	1,628	1,338
Waste, etc. .. ..	2	2	..	174	24	73
Total ..	27,294	25,753	3,550	348,695	348,699	269,586

Ahmedabad

Count or Number.	Month of March.			Twelve months ended March.		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
No. 1 to 10 Pounds .. ..	96	128	137	2,431	1,983	1,892
No. 11 to 20 .. ..	2,826	2,612	2,554	31,696	33,783	31,387
No. 21 to 30 .. ..	3,732	4,148	3,661	45,093	48,250	36,437
No. 31 to 40 .. ..	667	420	535	5,542	5,472	4,880
Above 40 .. ..	62	68	110	726	595	1,065
Waste, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	110	..	1
Total ..	7,383	7,376	6,977	85,598	90,083	75,662



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

## Bombay Presidency

Description.	Month of March.			Twelve months ended March.		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Grey and bleached piece-goods—	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chudders Pounds ..	923	956	930	15,654	15,993	15,522
Dhotis ..	7,930	6,854	5,368	79,566	74,356	66,431
Drills and jeans ..	595	846	146	8,880	7,919	8,393
Cambrics and lawns ..	141	46	36	950	655	440
Printers ..	618	668	431	4,912	5,714	4,672
Shirtings and long cloth ..	8,534	7,589	6,213	99,223	93,912	86,979
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings ..	1,032	992	620	14,210	12,095	10,575
Tent cloth ..	62	58	28	1,328	965	943
Other sorts ..	1,512	1,615	1,038	14,567	22,071	23,122
Total ..	21,347	19,624	14,810	239,290	233,680	217,077
Coloured piece-goods ..	6,075	6,581	4,602	83,985	81,207	87,795
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ..	139	144	23	2,000	2,268	1,672
Hosiery ..	20	15	11	205	189	180
Miscellaneous ..	78	113	39	1,062	1,324	1,038
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ..	7	15	7	73	113	153
Grand Total ..	27,666	26,492	19,492	326,615	318,781	307,915

## Bombay Island

Description.	Month of March.			Twelve months ended March.		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Grey and bleached piece-goods—	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chudders Pounds ..	459	424	366	9,713	8,315	9,050
Dhotis ..	2,069	1,849	746	23,916	20,434	19,446
Drills and jeans ..	566	741	85	8,383	7,362	7,771
Cambrics and lawns ..	85	21	21	687	332	273
Printers ..	6	.....	.....	302	306	65
Shirtings and long cloth ..	6,308	4,859	3,287	69,216	63,537	61,959
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings ..	820	776	393	11,397	9,743	8,358
Tent cloth ..	48	41	9	1,099	804	561
Other sorts ..	1,059	1,045	462	8,659	14,860	15,189
Total ..	11,420	9,756	5,369	133,372	125,693	122,672



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

## Bombay Island—continued

Description.	Month of March.			Twelve months ended March.		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Coloured piece-goods Pounds ..	(000) 5,084	(000) 4,970	(000) 2,322	(000) 70,853	(000) 66,771	(000) 68,723
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ..	134	132	21	1,908	2,172	1,585
Hosiery ..	16	8	2	127	111	96
Miscellaneous ..	76	110	36	1,057	1,299	990
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ..	7	13	5	64	99	140
Grand Total ..	16,737	14,989	7,755	207,381	196,145	194,206

## Ahmedabad

Description.	Month of March.			Twelve months ended March.		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Grey and bleached piece-goods—	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chudders Pounds ..	424	408	519	4,586	6,067	5,168
Dhotis ..	4,760	3,914	3,690	43,815	42,145	35,681
Drills and jeans ..	28	67	43	310	327	306
Cambrics and lawns ..	39	12	13	149	234	95
Printers ..	458	500	292	3,320	3,756	2,857
Shirtings and long cloth ..	1,734	2,169	2,415	22,006	23,812	18,674
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings ..	179	208	197	2,506	2,085	2,016
Tent cloth ..	.....	6	12	24	30	269
Other sorts ..	261	389	390	3,067	4,543	4,921
Total ..	7,883	7,673	7,569	79,783	82,999	69,987
Coloured piece-goods ..	479	914	1,235	4,795	6,496	9,341
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ..	.....	1	1	21	10	9
Hosiery ..	4	7	9	78	79	84
Miscellaneous ..	1	2	3	1	23	48
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ..	.....	.....	.....	8	11	9
Grand Total ..	8,367	8,597	8,817	84,686	89,618	79,478



## Principal Trade Disputes in progress in April 1924

Name of concern and locality.	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Began.	Ended.		
Textile Trades.						
1. The New Manekchah Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Idga Road, Ahmedabad.	290	....	31 March ..	2 April ..	Against the supply of bad yarn.	Work resumed unconditionally by some and the others were replaced by new hands.
2. The Shri Vivekanand Mills, Ltd., Gentiour Road, Ahmedabad.	110	....	7 April ..	8 April ..	Demand for the reinstatement of the Weaving Master.	Work resumed by the majority and new hands engaged.
3. The Saraswati Mill, Branch.	138	....	7 April ..	26 April ..	Demand for the dismissal of the Head Jobber of the Weaving Department for want of sympathy for operatives.	Work resumed unconditionally.
4. The Hattersley Mill, Ghalkot.	30	....	15 April ..	16 April ..	Demand for full pay for work on Sundays.	Demands granted.

## 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 1919:—

## Average Percentage increase since July 1914

All items (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

		1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
		Per cent.					
January	1st ..	120	125	165	92	78	77
February	..	120	130	151	88	77	79
March	..	115	130	141	86	76	78
April	..	110	132	133	82	74	73
May	..	105	141	128	81	70	..
June	..	105	150	119	80	69	..
July	..	105-110	152	119	84	69	..
August	..	115	155	122	81	71	..
September	..	115	161	120	79	73	..
October	..	120	164	110	78	75	..
November	..	125	176	103	80	75	..
December	..	125	169	99	80	77	..

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

## Trade Union Unemployment Percentages

		1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
		Per cent.							
End of—									
January	..	2'2	1'0	2'4	2'9	6'9	16'8	13'7	8'9
February	..	2'0	0'9	2'8	1'6	8'5	16'3	13'1	8'1†
March	..	1'9	1'2	2'9	1'1	10'0	16'3	12'3	7'8
April	..	1'7	0'9	2'8	0'9	17'6*	17'0	11'3	
May	..	1'9	0'9	2'1	1'1	22'2*	16'4	11'3	
June	..	1'9	0'7	1'7	1'2	23'1*	15'7	11'1	
July	..	1'9	0'6	2'0	1'4	16'7	16'6	11'1	
August	..	2'0	0'5	2'2	1'6	16'3	14'4	11'4	
September	..	2'3	0'5	1'6	2'2	14'8	14'6	11'3	
October	..	2'2	0'4	2'4	5'3*	15'6	14'0	10'9	
November	..	2'0	0'5	2'9	3'7	15'9	14'2	10'5	
December	..	2'6	1'2	3'2	6'0	16'5	14'0	9'7	

\* Excluding coal miners. † Revised figure.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, the upward tendency in wages continued during March in the United Kingdom. The number of Trade disputes,

involving stoppages of work, reported to the Ministry of Labour, as beginning in March was 59. In addition, 21 disputes, which began before March, were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in March was approximately 76,000 as compared with 144,000 in the previous month. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during March was about 730,000 working days as compared with 700,000 days in February.

In accordance with the terms of settlement of the recent trade dispute in connexion with the dock transport workers, a Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Labour for the purpose of developing and strengthening the system of registration of dock transport workers and to examine the proposal for a guaranteed week for such workers.

**Spain.**—The *Gaceta de Madrid* (the official journal of Spain) published on 26th February a Ministerial Decree to the effect that the officials of the Factory Inspection Department and of the Statistical Department of the Institute of Social Reform should undertake an enquiry into the crisis which is affecting production in certain branches of national industry, in order to determine the precise causes of the crisis and to propose remedial or palliative measures. The enquiry is to cover the first half of 1924.

**New Zealand.**—In order to facilitate the placing of unemployed workers in positions in the outlying districts of the country, and with a view to bringing farmers into closer touch with the labour markets in the cities, an arrangement has been made by the Labour Department in Wellington with the Post and Telegraph Department, by which all postmasters in towns where no permanent officer of the Labour Department is stationed will act as employment agents. Under this arrangement, any employer desiring the services of a worker may apply at the nearest post office, and if no suitable labour is available locally the postmaster will communicate with the nearest office of the Labour Department. Similarly, workers in need of employment may communicate with the nearest postmaster, and an endeavour will be made to find them suitable work.

## Publications Received

OFFICIAL

India

*Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills* for January 1924. (Commercial Intelligence Department, Calcutta.)

*Statistics of Factories* for the year ending 31st December 1922. (Commercial Intelligence Department, Calcutta.)

*Wholesale and Retail (Fortnightly) Prices* ending 31st March 1924. (Commercial Intelligence Department, Calcutta.)

*Maternity and Child Welfare in India.*—Vol. IV, No. 1. (Lady Chelmsford All-India League, Simla.)



*Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1922-23.* (Government Central Press, Bombay.)

[The total area under cotton increased with the stimulus of high prices from 4,676,000 to 5,817,000 acres or 24 per cent. and the outturn from 1,136,000 to 1,328,000 bales or 17 per cent. Of the total outturn 358,000 bales or 27 per cent. was long stapled Broach, Dharwar and Kurma varieties, and the rest short stapled cotton of Khandesh, Gujarat and Sind.]

#### United Kingdom

(His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.)

*Board of Trade Journal.*—Vol. CXII, Nos. 1425-1429.

*Tenth Report of the work of the National Insurance Audit Department, 1923.*

*Census of England and Wales 1921.*—Cmd. 1485.

*Ministry of Labour Gazette.*—Vol. XXXII, No. 4.

#### Canada

*Labour Gazette.*—Vol. XXIV, No. 3. (Department of Labour, Canada.)

*The Canada Year Book 1920 and 1921.* (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada.)

#### Queensland

*Queensland Industrial Gazette.*—Vol. IX, No. 3. (Department of Labour, Queensland.)

#### New Zealand

*Monthly Abstract of Statistics.*—Vol. XI, No. 3. (Census and Statistics Office, Wellington.)

#### Australia

*Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, Quarter ending December 1923, No. 94.* (Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne.)

#### United States of America

*Federal Reserve Bulletin for March 1924.* (Federal Reserve Board, Washington.)

*Prices and Cost of Living for February 1924.*

*Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour in Ohio.*—Report No. 1, Vol. 1. (Department of Industrial Relations, Ohio.)

*Industrial Bulletin.*—Vol. III, No. 5 for January 1924. (Industrial Commissioner, New York State.)

*Special Bulletin No. 123.—Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law November 1922-February 1924.*—(Department of Labor, New York.)

#### Belgium

*Revue du Travail.*—Vol. XXV, Nos. 2 and 3. (Ministre De L'Industrie et Du Travail.)

*Bulletin International De La Protection De L'Enfance.*—No. 24, March 1924.

#### Holland

*Maandschrift.*—Vol. XIX, No. 3, 1924. (Centraal Bureau Voor de Statistiek.)

*Second Statistical Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions 1923-24.* (International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam.)

#### Germany

*Reichsarbeitsblatt.*—Nos. 6, 7 and 8, 1924.

*Wirtschaft und Statistik.*—Vol. IV, Nos. 5-7.

#### Austria

*Der Oesterreichische Volkswirt.*—Vol. XVI, Nos. 25-28.

#### Switzerland

*Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt.*—No. 3.

#### Poland

*Statistique Du Travail.*—July to December 1923.

*Revue Mensuelle De Statistique.*—August-December 1923.

#### International Labour Office

*Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*—Vol. V, No. 3, 1924.

*Official Bulletin.*—Vol. IX, No. 1.

*Industrial and Labour Information.*—Vol. IX, Nos. 11-13. Vol. X, Nos. 1 and 2.

*International Labour Review.*—Vol. IX, Nos. 2 and 3.

#### UNOFFICIAL

##### India

*The Indian Textile Journal.*—Vol. XXXIV, No. 402.

*Report of the Proceedings of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.*—January-December 1923.

*Indian Journal of Economics.*—Vol. IV, Part 3. (Economics Department, University of Allahabad.)

*The Indian Year Book, 1924* by Sir Stanley Reed. (Bennet Coleman & Co., Ltd., Bombay.)

#### United Kingdom

*Labour Magazine.*—Vol. II, Nos. 11 and 12. March and April 1924. (The Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party.)

*Monthly Bulletin: London and Cambridge Economic Service.*—Vol. II, Nos. 2 and 4.

*Economica.*—No. 10, February 1924.

*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.*—Vol. LXXXVII, Part 1, January 1924.

*Economic Journal.*—Vol. XXXIV, No. 133.

*Industrial Welfare.*—Vol. VI, No. 63, March 1924. (Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

*Journal of the Textile Institute.*—Vol. XV, No. 3, March 1924.

#### BOOKS

*Labour Turnover in Industry* by Paul Frederick Brisenden & Emil Frankel. (Macmillan Co., New York.)

*The Maintenance of the Agricultural Labour Supply in England and Wales during the war* by J. K. Montgomery. (The International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.)

*India in the Labour World* by Shapurji Saklatvala. (Labour Publishing Co., Ltd., London.)

*Vital Statistics* by Sir Arthur Newsholme. (Geo. Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.)

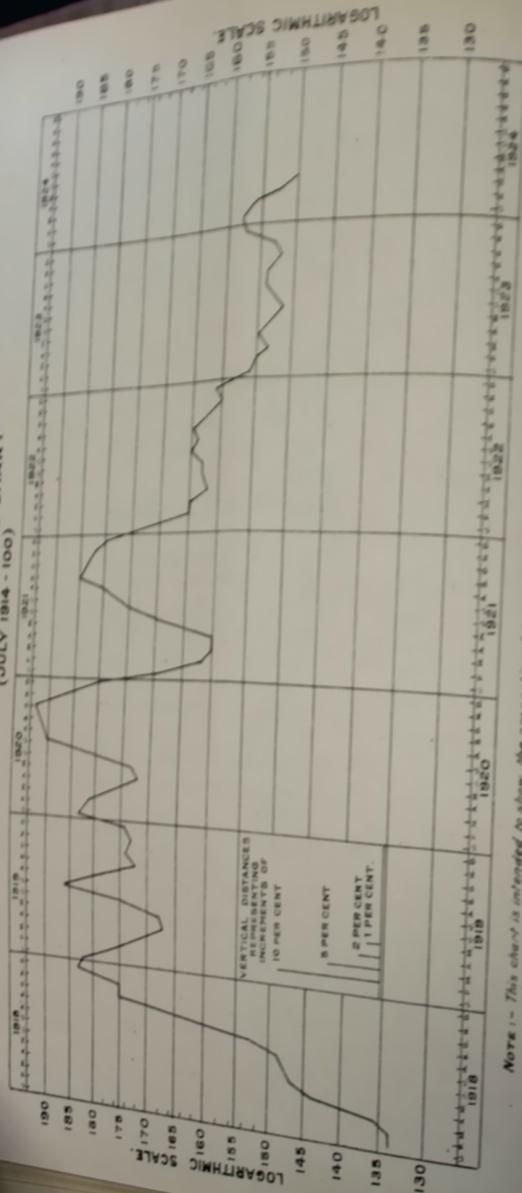
*The Labour Who's Who, 1924.*—(The Labour Publishing Co. Ltd., London.)

*Labour Conditions in Burma* by A. Narayan Rao.

## CHARTS

1. Cost of Living in Bombay.
2. Progress of the Monsoon, 1923.
3. Securities Index.
4. Rainfall for the period June to November 1923.
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)



Note 1 - 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 per cent over 200 is half that from any part of the diagram to any other, instead of equal increments, as on a ordinary arithmetical chart.

CHART No. 2

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON 1923.

Abbreviations— S—Scanty F Fair N Normal EX Excess

PROVINCE OR STATE	JUNE			JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>II BOMBAY PRESIDENCY</b>	F	F	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	EX	EX	N
1. SIND (RIVER)															
2. GUJARAT	S	S	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	S	S	S	N	EX	N
3. DECCAN	S	F	S	EX	EX	EX	N	F	EX	N	F	S	EX	EX	F
4. MDRAN															
<b>III MADRAS PRESIDENCY</b>	S	N	N	EX	N	EX	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	F	EX	N
1. MALABAR	S	S	N	S	F	N	F	S	F	S	F	EX	N	F	EX
2. DECCAN	S	S	S	F	F	N	S	F	N	S	F	EX	N	F	EX
3. COST NORTH															
4. SOUTH EAST	EX	S	S	F	EX	EX	EX	S	EX	S	EX	S	EX	N	S
<b>IV MYSORE</b>															
1. HYDERABAD	S	S	S	EX	N	EX	S	F	N	F	S	EX	EX		
2. SOUTH	S	F	F	N	EX	N	S	F	F	F	EX	N	EX		
<b>V CENTRAL PROVINCES</b>															
1. BERAR	S	S	S	F	N	S	EX	EX	S	EX	F	S	EX	EX	EX
2. WEST	S	S	S	N	N	N	EX	EX	F	EX	EX	S	F	EX	EX
3. EAST	S	S	F	EX	N	F	EX	N	EX	F	N	F	EX	EX	S
<b>VI CENTRAL INDIA</b>															
1. WEST	S	S	S	F	EX	N	EX	EX	S	F	F	EX	S	EX	EX
2. EAST	S	S	S	EX	F	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	F	S	EX
<b>VII BENGAL PRESIDENCY</b>															
1. BIHAR	S	N	N	F	N	F	EX	N	F	EX	N	EX	N	F	EX
2. ORISSA	S	EX	EX	N	N	N	N	N	F	F	F	EX	EX	N	EX
<b>VIII ASSAM</b>															
1. BIHAR	S	S	N	N	S	EX	F	N	F	F	F	EX	F	N	EX
2. ORISSA	S	S	F	S	N	EX	N	EX	N	F	N	F	F	N	EX
<b>IX UNITED PROVINCES</b>															
1. EAST	S	S	S	N	N	EX	N	N	EX	F	N	EX	S	EX	EX
2. WEST	S	S	F	N	EX	F	EX	F	EX	F	N	S	EX	EX	
<b>X PUNJAB</b>															
1. EAST NORTH															
2. SOUTH WEST															
<b>XI RAJPUTANA</b>															
1. WEST	S	S	S	EX	S	EX	EX	F	N	EX	F	S	EX	F	
2. EAST	S	S	S	N	N	EX	EX	F	EX	F	S	EX	F		
<b>XII BURMA</b>															
1. LOWER	EX	EX	N	EX	N	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	F	F	N	EX
2. UPPER	F	EX	N	EX	F	S	N	N	N	EX	N	EX	N	N	EX

- 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 percent of the normal.  
Normal: 60-120 percent of the normal.  
Fair: 40-75 percent of the normal.  
Scanty: Less than 40 percent 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 getting 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 irrigation 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.

SECURITIES INDEX  
RATIO ON LOGARITHMIC CHART

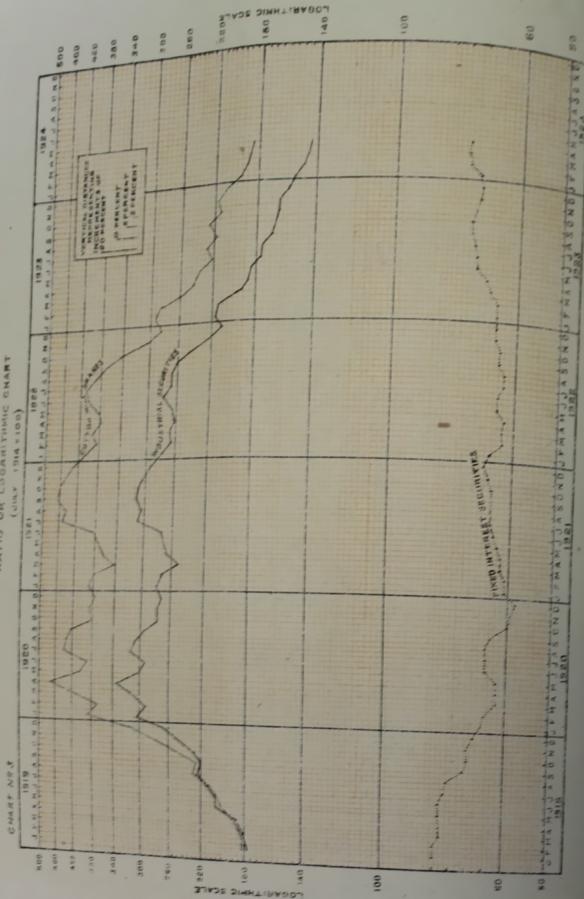


CHART N° 4

RAINFALL OF PERIOD JUNE TO NOVEMBER 1923.

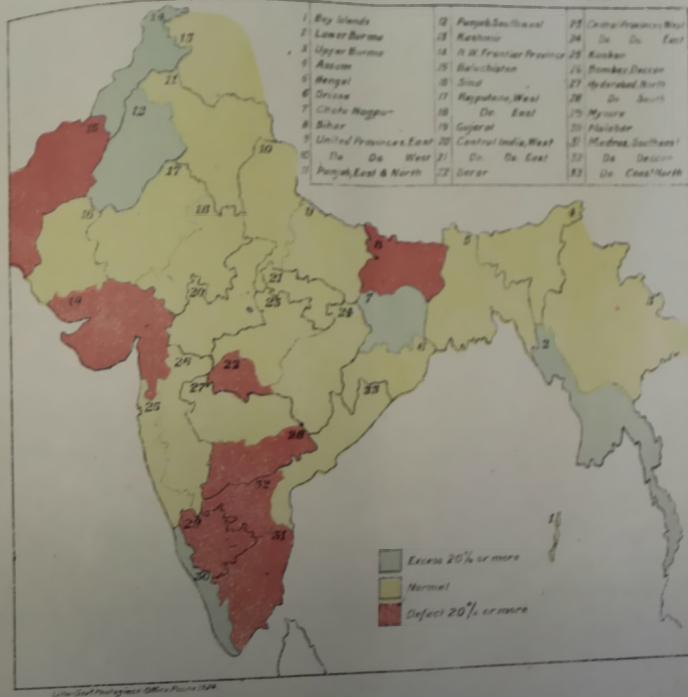
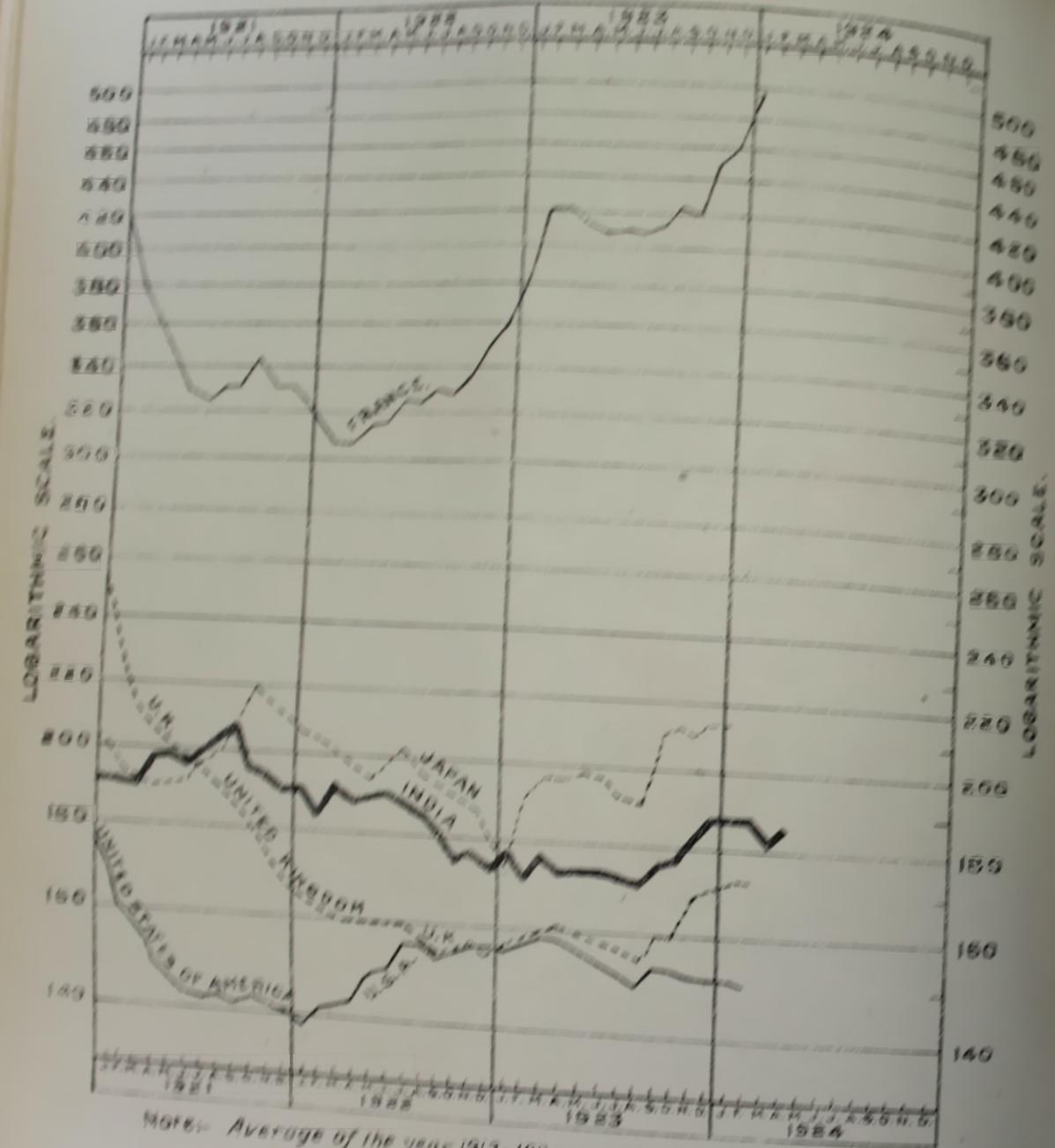
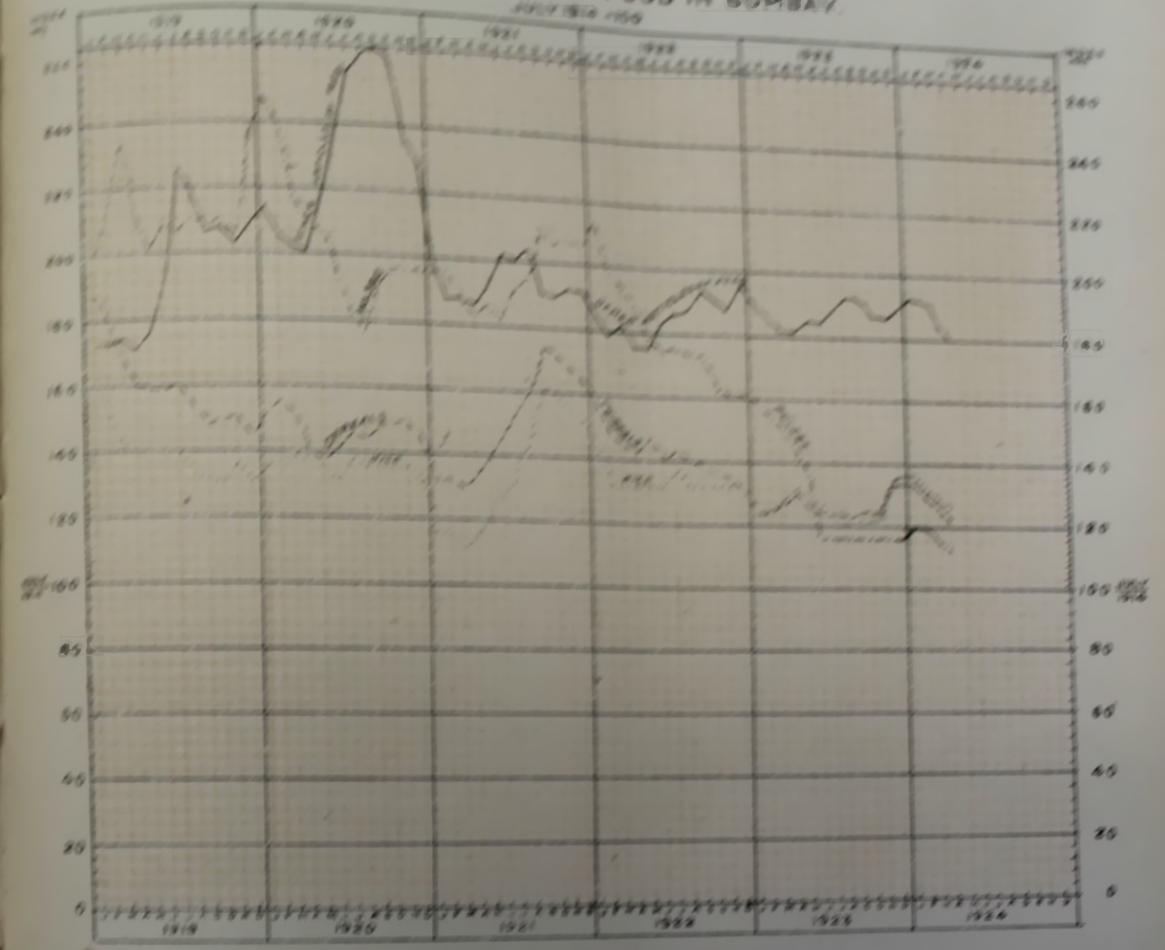


CHART NRS  
 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES  
 IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES



Note:- Average of the year 1913-1914 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 & oil

CHART N° 7  
 COST OF LIVING INDEXES IN INDIA  
 AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.  
 JULY 1914=100.

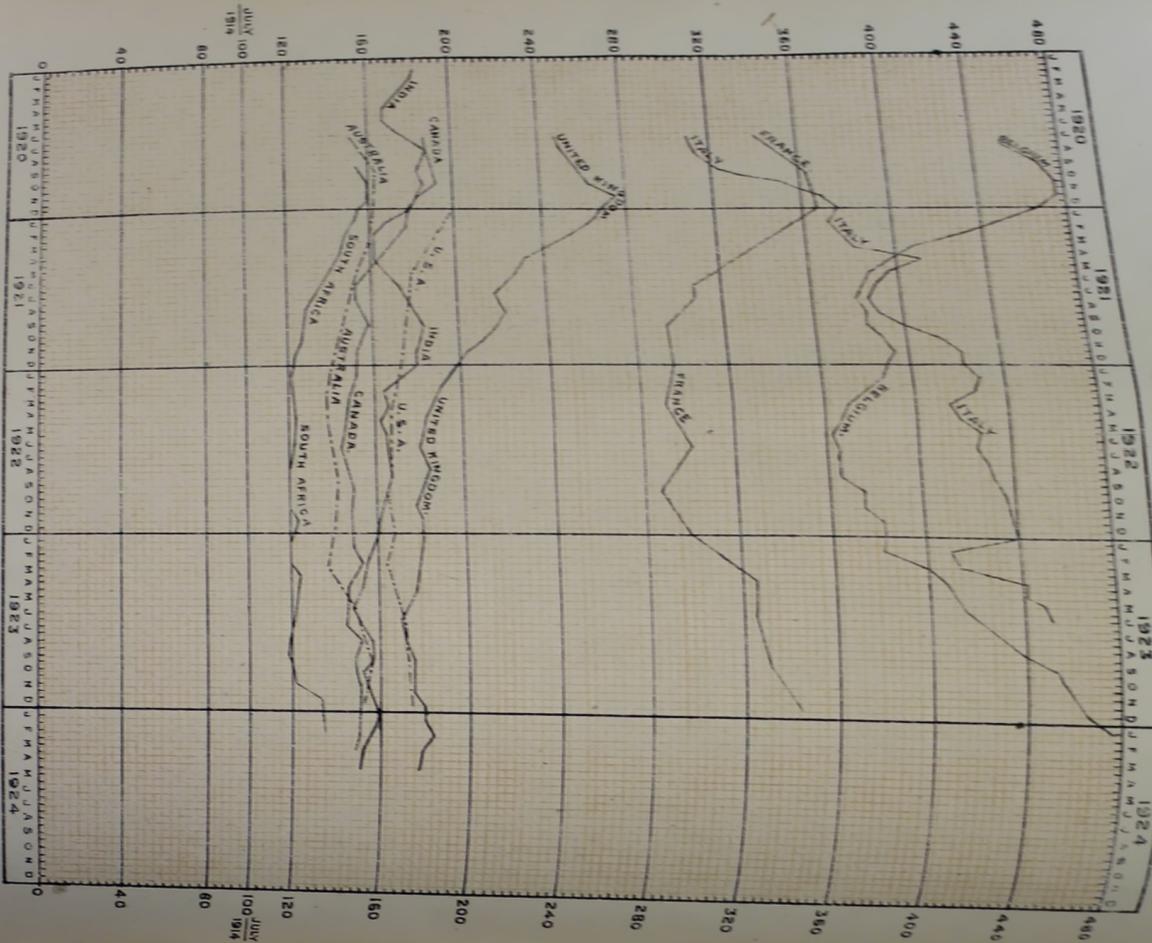
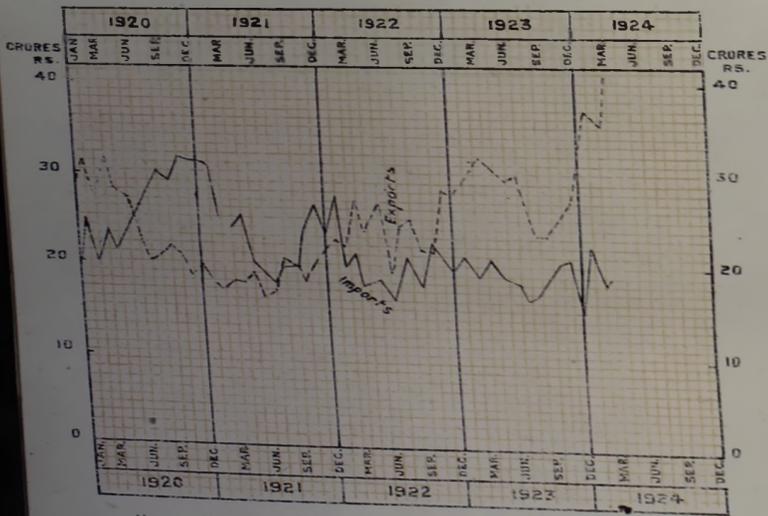


CHART N° 8

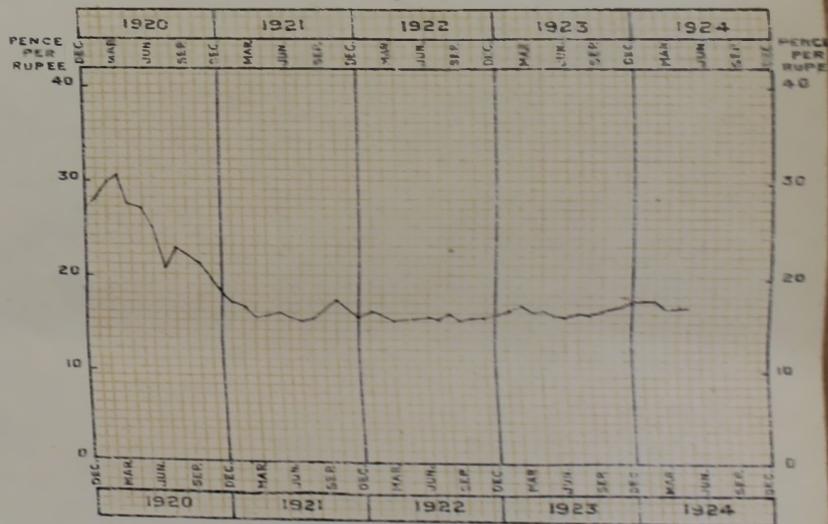
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE - INDIA



NOTE: Each Square = 1 crore (10 millions) of Rupees.

CHART N° 9

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 (imports greater than exports) Exchange also tends to be adverse from India's point of view. This is the Telegraphic Transfer rate on London.  
 (2) Each square equals 1 penny.

# WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY FOODS & NONFOODS

CHART No 10

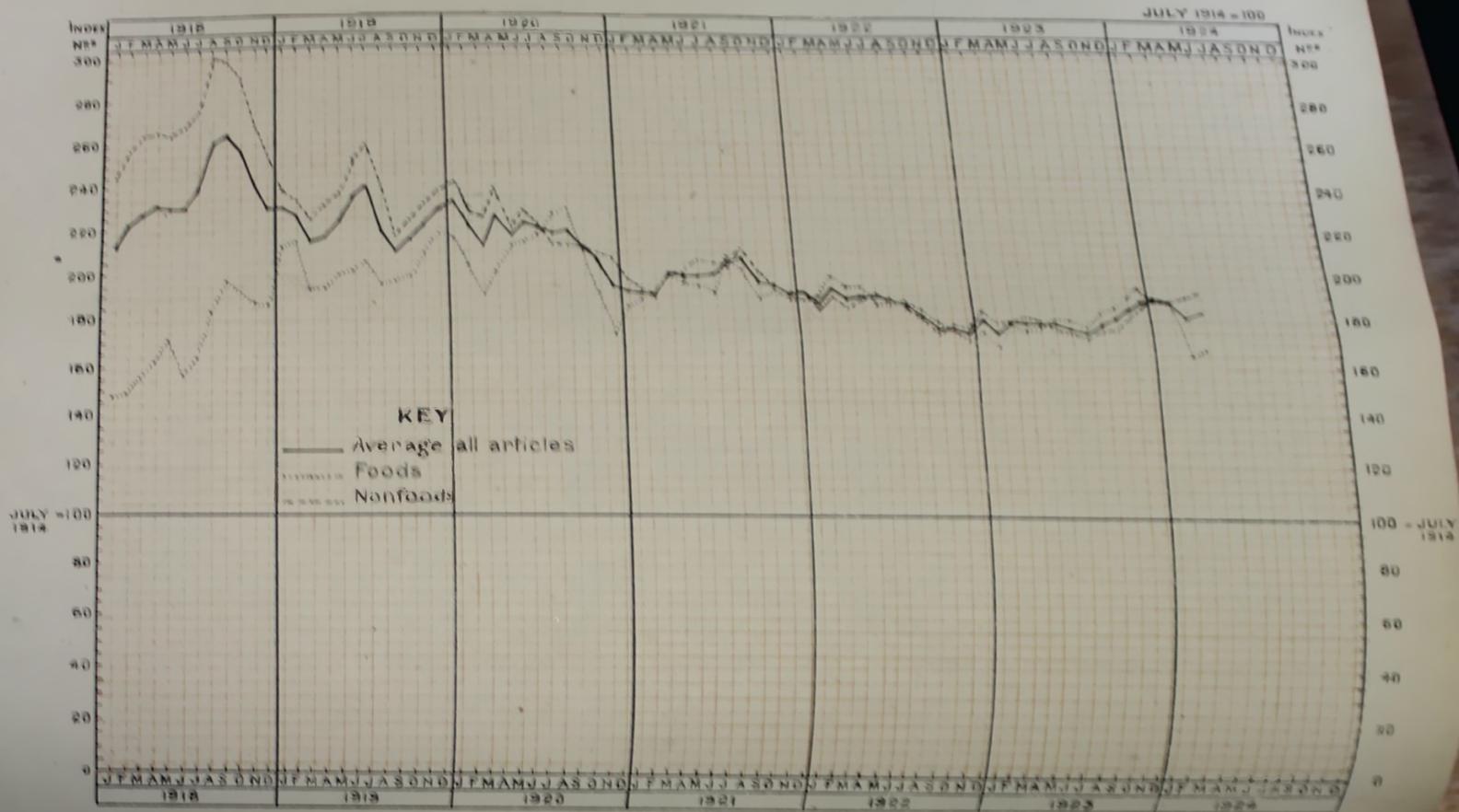
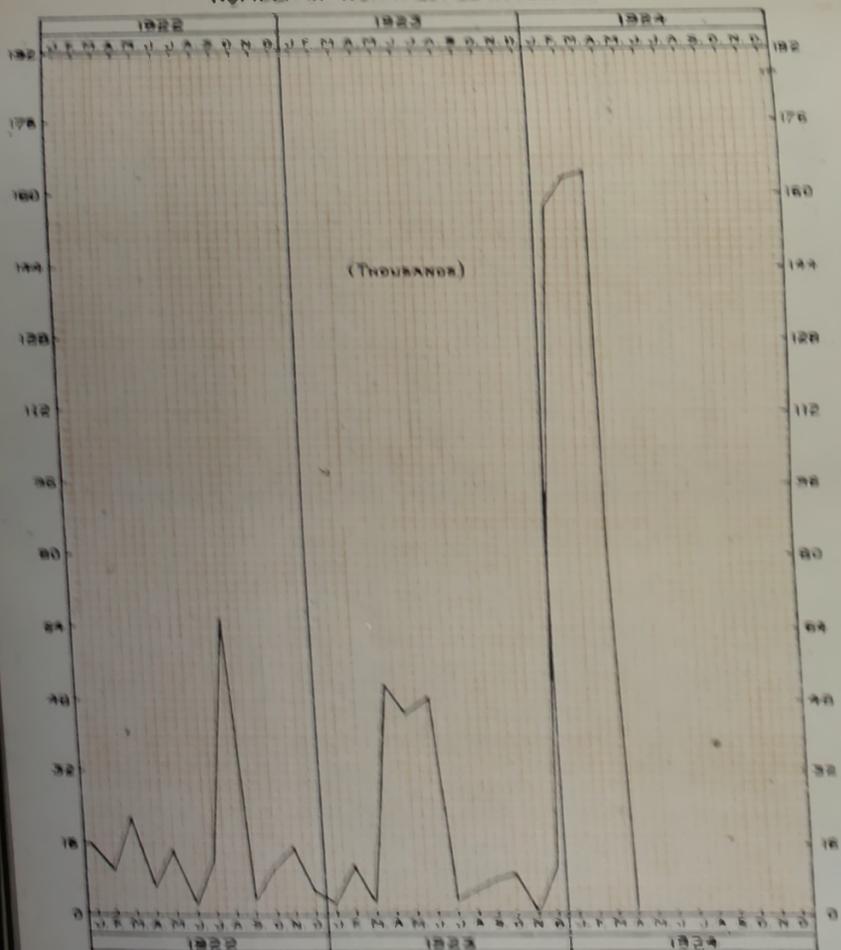


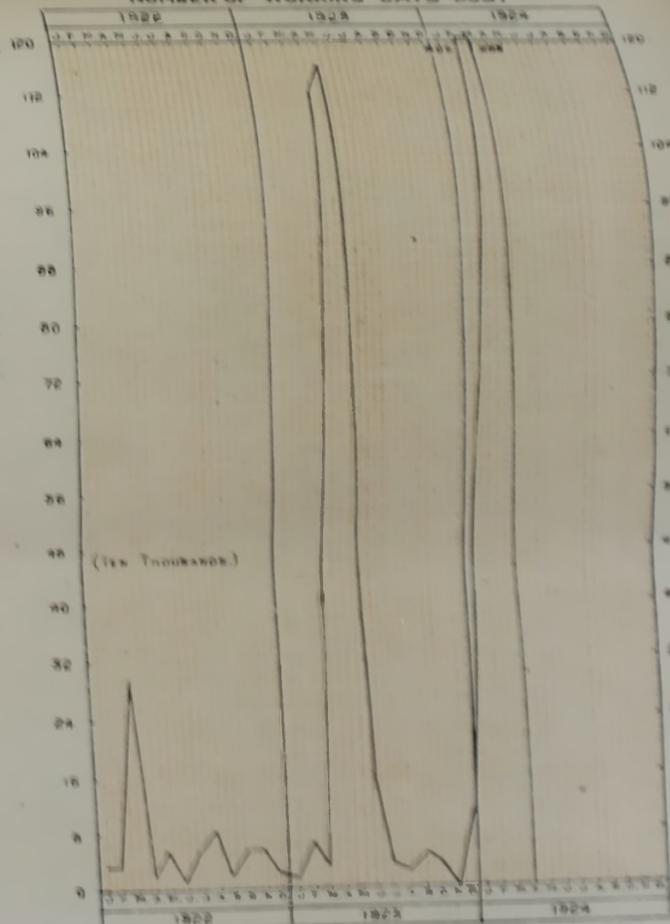
CHART No 11

## NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED



NOTE: EACH SQUARE ABOVE = 2000.

## NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST



- NOTE: (1) THE SMALL NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN JUNE 1922 IS DUE TO THE SHORT DURATION OF STRIKE.  
 (2) THE LARGE NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN APRIL 1923 IS DUE TO THE BIG GENERAL STRIKE IN APPROXIMATE COTTON MILLS.  
 (3) THE LARGE NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST (63,000) IN FEBRUARY AND (885,000) IN MARCH 1924 IS DUE TO THE GENERAL STRIKE IN GENERAL COTTON MILLS.  
 (4) EACH SQUARE ABOVE = 10,000