

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	Housing-rent	Cost of living
1924	134	123	133	196	156	167	214	172	160
1925	131	124	130	189	152	165	209	172	157
January	134	123	133	185	152	166	210	172	157
February	139	128	138	183	155	165	207	172	159
March	137	128	136	181	153	165	207	172	158
April	133	122	132	182	151	165	207	172	156
May	130	119	129	184	149	165	198	172	154
June	136	119	134	183	152	165	192	172	157
July	126	119	125	184	147	165	191	172	152
August	125	118	124	182	146	165	188	172	151
September	128	121	128	182	148	165	192	172	153
October	129	132	129	182	149	165	185	172	153
November	132	137	133	183	151	165	176	172	155
December	132	140	133	183	151	165	173	172	155
1926	132	136	132	181	150	165	172	172	154
January	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	155
February	132	133	132	180	150	165	175	172	153
March	133	138	133	177	150	164	170	172	153
April	133	139	134	182	152	164	162	172	155
May	134	145	135	187	155	164	160	172	157
June	135	141	136	181	153	164	160	172	155
July	135	145	136	179	152	164	160	172	155
August	135	150	136	180	153	164	159	172	155
September	133	152	135	180	152	164	156	172	154
October	134	155	136	184	154	166	148	172	156
December	134	149	135	188	155	166	143	172	156
1927	134	154	136	180	152	166	148	172	155
January	134	159	137	179	152	166	152	172	155
February	133	153	135	178	151	166	143	172	153
March	133	154	134	176	150	166	147	172	152
April	134	156	136	177	151	166	147	172	154
May	134	153	138	181	154	166	149	172	156
June	136	157	138	184	155	166	152	172	157
July	132	151	134	180	151	166	163	172	154
August	127	151	129	180	148	156	163	172	151
September	125	151	127	180	147	156	157	172	150
October	129	155	131	178	149	156	154	172	151
November	129	155	131	178	149	156	154	172	151
December	129	155	131	178	149	156	154	172	151

LABOUR GAZETTE

The Labour Gazette is a Journal for the use of all persons in obtaining general and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour.

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BOMBAY, JANUARY, 1928

[No. 5

The Month in Brief

STRIKE IN BOMBAY MILLS

The operatives of nine mills in Bombay City under the control of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. are on strike as the result of an attempt by the management to introduce a system whereby one man looks after two sides of spinning frames instead of one and receives an increase of about 50 per cent. in wages, the rest of the saving going to the mill. The workers objected to the introduction of this system and the mills have been closed since January 7th. Negotiations are proceeding between the Bombay Textile Labour Union and the employers with a view to settlement.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

In the textile industry as a whole the supply of labour was equal to the demand during the month of December 1927. The average absenteeism was 7.91 per cent. for Bombay City, 4.30 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 1.74 per cent. for Viramgaum, 12.97 per cent. for Sholapur and 8.16 per cent. for Broach.

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour was adequate. Absenteeism was 12.63 per cent. in the engineering workshops, 5 per cent. in the Marine Lines Reclamation of the Development Directorate, 11.76 per cent. in the Bombay Port Trust Docks and 9.10 per cent. in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust.

In the engineering workshops of the Karachi Port Trust the percentage absenteeism was 8.20.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX

In January 1928, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 154 as against 151 in the preceding month. The Index Number for food articles only was 151.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Bombay was 143 for the month of December 1927.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There was no industrial dispute in the month of December 1927.

BALANCE OF TRADE

During December 1927, the visible balance of trade, including securities, against India amounted to Rs. 352 lakhs.

The Cost of Living Index for January 1928

A RISE OF THREE POINTS

Increase per cent. over July 1914

All articles
Food only

18 per cent.
51 per cent.

In January 1928, the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay City was 3 points higher than in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 151 in December 1927 and 154 in January 1928. The general index is thus 39 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1920 and on a par with the twelve-monthly average for the year 1927.

As compared with December 1927, the index number for all food articles recorded a rise of 2 points. The index number for Cereals advanced by 3 points owing to an increase in all the cereals except jowari, which was stationary at 127. Gram and tur dal rose by 6 and 3 points respectively. The index number for all foodgrains stood at 135 as compared with 132 in the previous month. Among other food articles, sugar (refined), raw sugar (gul) and ghee were cheaper by 8, 7 and 2 points respectively, but salt and oil rose by 4 points each. There was a rise of 8 points in nuts and 27 points in potatoes. The price of the remaining articles was practically stationary during the month under review. The index number for the "other food" group stood at 180.

The "fuel and lighting" index number continued to be stationary at 156. The index number for Clothing fell by 2 points owing to a decline in the price of chudders and T cloths.

All items : Percentage increase over July 1914

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January	69	73	56	59	57	55	56	54
February	62	65	55	56	57	54	55	
March	60	65	54	54	59	55	55	
April	60	62	56	50	58	53	55	
May	67	63	53	50	56	53	53	
June	73	63	52	53	54	55	54	
July	77	65	53	57	57	57	56	
August	80	64	54	61	52	55	57	
September	85	65	54	61	51	55	54	
October	83	62	52	61	53	55	51	
November	82	60	53	61	53	54	50	
December	79	61	57	60	55	56	51	
Yearly average	73	64	54	57	55	55	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 all-India aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living since July 1914.

* The prices at which the index is based are those collected between December 16 and January 15.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—JANUARY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mean Units) (in crosses)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price x Mean Unit		
			July 1914	December 1927	January 1928	July 1914	December 1927	January 1928
Cereals	Maund	70	Rs. 5.594	Rs. 7.252	Rs. 7.531	Rs. 391.58	Rs. 510.44	Rs. 527.17
Wheat	..	21	5.594	6.945	7.826	117.47	140.80	164.35
Jowari	..	11	4.354	5.526	5.526	47.89	60.79	60.79
Sesam	..	6	4.313	5.331	5.609	25.86	31.99	33.65
Total—Cereals	582.62	730.22	769.16
Index Number—Cereals	100	129	132
Pulses	Maund	10	4.302	6.740	7.005	43.22	67.40	70.05
Gram	..	3	5.944	8.734	8.096	17.33	26.28	24.29
Tur dal
Total—Pulses	60.55	93.68	94.34
Index Number—Pulses	100	154	154
Other food articles	Maund	2	7.620	13.094	12.500	15.24	26.19	25.00
Sugar (refined)	..	2	8.557	14.287	13.693	17.12	28.81	27.39
Raw sugar (gul)
Tea	40.000	79.657	80.771	1.00	1.00	2.02
Salt	2	2.130	3.313	3.412	10.65	16.37
Mustard	28	0.323	0.510	0.510	9.04	14.28
Mustard	33	0.417	0.602	0.633	13.76	20.47
Mustard	14	9.198	17.303	17.303	129.77	240.16
Mustard	14	50.792	95.240	94.641	70.19	142.86
Mustard	11	4.479	7.141	8.333	49.27	78.55
Mustard	3	1.552	3.573	3.573	4.66	12.72
Mustard	3	25.396	27.974	27.974	12.70	13.99
Total—Other food articles	301.16	677.76	686.19
Index Number—Other food articles	100	178	180
Total—All food articles	1,024.55	1,521.60	1,552.09
Index Number—All food articles	100	149	151
Fuel and lighting	Case	5	4.375	6.406	6.406	21.86	32.03	32.03
Kerosene oil
Firewood
Coal
Total—Fuel and lighting	60.44	94.29	94.29
Index Number—Fuel and lighting	100	156	156
Clothing	Lb.	27	0.594	0.922	0.906	16.04	24.89	24.46
Chudders
Shirtings
T. Cloths
Total—Clothing	53.06	81.92	80.91
Index Number—Clothing	100	154	152
House-rent	Per month	10	11.302	19.440	19.440	113.02	194.40	194.40
Index Number—House-rent	100	172	172
Grand Total	1,251.07	1,892.21	1,821.69
Cost of Living Index Numbers	100	151	154

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in December 1927 and January 1928 as compared with the price level for July 1914, which is taken as 100. The levels are calculated from the prices of articles per standard (or railway) maund or seer :—

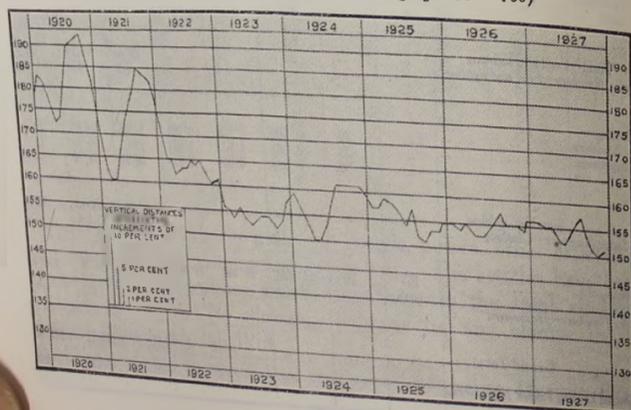
Articles	July 1914	December 1927	January 1928	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in January 1928 over or below December 1927	Articles	July 1914	December 1927	January 1928	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in January 1928 over or below December 1927
Rice	100	130	135	+ 5	Salt	100	156	160	+ 4
Wheat	100	124	126	+ 2	Beef	100	158	158	..
Jowari	100	127	127	..	Mutton	100	192	200	+ 8
Bajri	100	128	130	+ 2	Milk	100	191	191	..
Gram	100	157	163	+ 6	Chee	100	188	186	- 2
Turdal	100	149	152	+ 3	Potatoes	100	159	186	+ 27
Sugar (refined)..	100	172	164	- 8	Onions	100	230	230	..
Raw sugar (gul)..	100	167	160	- 7	Cocoanut oil ..	100	110	110	..
Tea	100	198	202	+ 4	All food articles (weighted average)..	100	149	151	+ 2

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

Rice 26, Wheat 21, Jowari 21, Bajri 23, Gram 39, Turdal 34, Sugar (refined) 39, Raw Sugar (gul) 37, Tea 50, Salt 37, Beef 37, Mutton 50, Milk 48, Chee 46, Potatoes 46, Onions 57 and Cocoanut Oil 9.

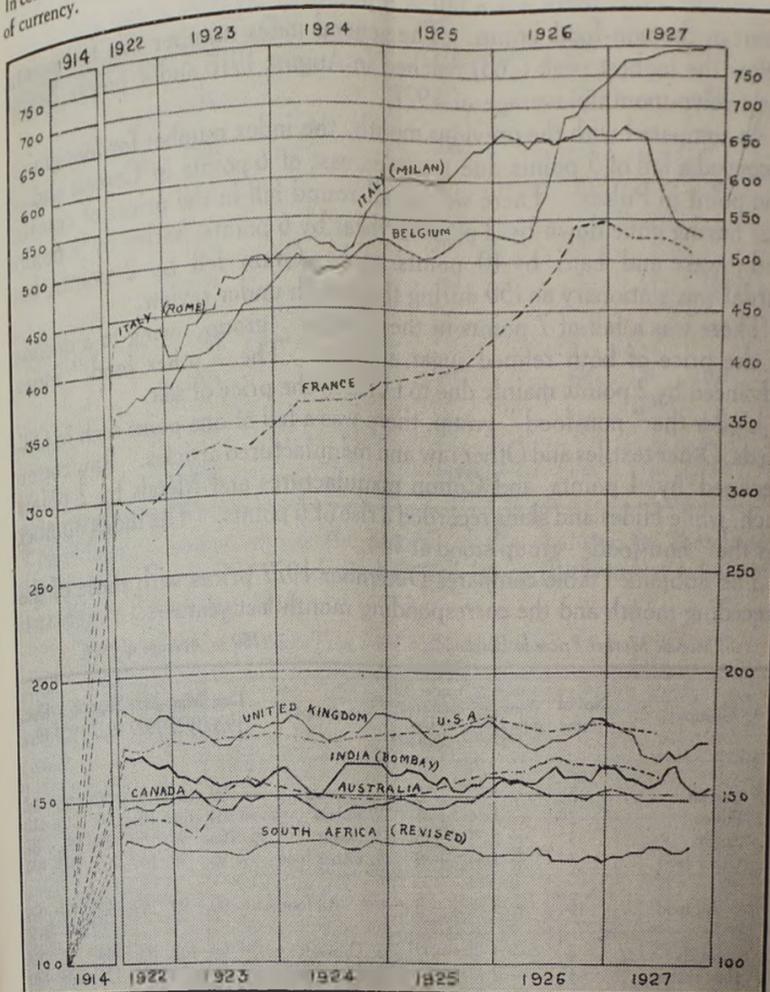
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914, its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 5 pies for all items and 10 annas 7 pies for food articles only.

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



Comparison with the Cost of Living in Other Countries

The diagram on this page shows the comparative levels of the cost of living Index Nos. in Bombay and certain other world centres from the middle of 1922. The diagram is on the logarithmic scale. In considering the position and movements of the curves allowance has to be made for depreciation of currency.



The following are the sources of the Index Nos : (1) United Kingdom—Ministry of Labour Gazette, (2) New Zealand—Census and Statistics Office, Wellington (by cable), (3) South Africa—Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics, (4) U. S. A.—Monthly Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, (5) Canada—The Labour Gazette, published by the Department of Labour, Canada, (6) All other countries—from the Ministry of Labour Gazette, United Kingdom. In the case of Italy the Index No. was for Rome up to June 1923, and thereafter for Milan. The India figure is for Bombay only.

In all cases the Index Number is for working classes only. The actual Index Numbers for twelve world centres will be found among the tables at the end of the volume. The centres for which figures are published are India (Bombay), the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Switzerland, South Africa, France (Paris) and the United States of America. The Labour Office also maintains a register wherein the Index Numbers for all countries for which figures are available are recorded.

Wholesale and Retail Prices

1. WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

A fall of one point

In December 1927, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 143 as against 144 in the previous month. As compared with November 1927, there was a fall of 4 points in the food group and of one point in the non-food group. The general index number was 120 points below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and 4 points below the twelve-monthly average of 1927.

As compared with the previous month, the index number for foodgrains recorded a fall of 5 points due to a decrease of 6 points in Cereals and of one point in Pulses. There was an all-round fall in the prices of cereals, rice having gone down by 2 points, wheat by 6 points, barley by 4 points and jowari and bajri by 10 points each. Gram fell by 2 points, but turdal was stationary at 150 during the month under review.

There was a fall of 7 points in the "Sugar" group, owing to a decline in the price of both refined sugar and gul. The "other food" index advanced by 2 points mainly due to a rise in the price of salt.

Under the "non-food" group, there was a fall of one point each in Oilseeds, Other textiles and Other raw and manufactured articles. Raw cotton declined by 4 points and Cotton manufactures and Metals by 2 points each, while Hides and skins recorded a rise of 6 points. The index number for the "non-food" group stood at 144.

The subjoined table compares December 1927 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year:—

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay * 100 = Average of 1926

Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with Nov. 1927	+ or - % compared with Dec. 1926	Groups	Dec. 1926	Mar. 1927	June 1927	Sept. 1927	Nov. 1927	Dec. 1927
1. Cereals	7	-4	-6	1. Cereals	98	101	98	92	96	92
2. Pulses	2	-1	+5	2. Pulses	104	106	103	99	110	110
3. Sugar	3	-5	-16	3. Sugar	104	90	85	89	92	87
4. Other food	3	+1	+9	4. Other food	95	99	109	109	103	104
All food	15	-3	-3	All food	99	99	99	97	99	96
5. Oilseeds	4	-1	-2	5. Oilseeds	99	107	108	105	98	97
6. Raw cotton	5	-2	+54	6. Raw cotton	78	94	106	131	123	120
7. Cotton manufactures	6	-1	+5	7. Cotton manufactures	89	93	91	98	94	93
8. Other textiles	2	-1	-2	8. Other textiles	96	98	109	103	96	95
9. Hides and skins	3	+5	-19	9. Hides & skins	101	93	93	95	78	82
10. Metals	5	-1	-18	10. Metals	107	103	94	88	89	87
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	4	-1	-12	11. Other raw and manufactured articles	104	106	103	101	92	91
All non-food	29	-1	-2	All non-food	97	98	98	100	95	95
General Index No.	44	-1	-2	General Index No.	98	99	99	99	97	96

* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 464.

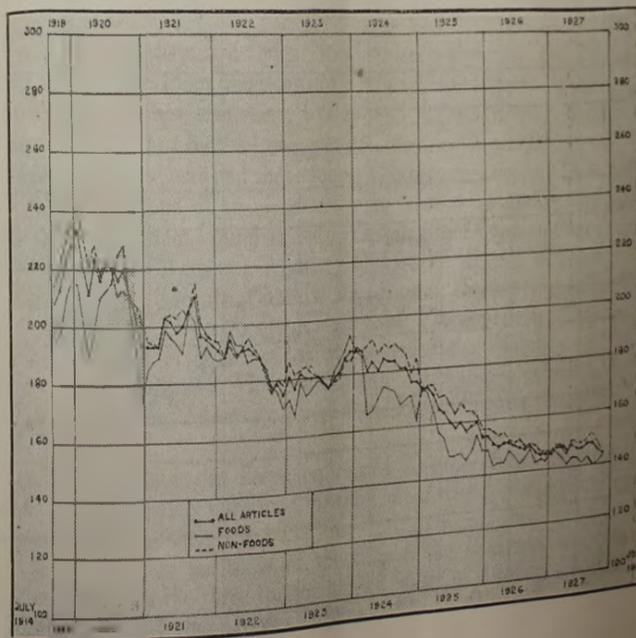
The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices:—

July 1914 = 100

	Food Index No.	Non-food Index No.	General Index No.
Twelve-monthly average 1918	171	269	236
" 1919	202	233	222
" 1920	206	219	216
" 1921	193	201	198
" 1922	186	187	187
" 1923	179	182	181
" 1924	173	188	182
" 1925	155	167	163
" 1926	145	152	149
" 1927	143	148	147

The diagram below shows the course of the changes in the Index Numbers for Foods, Non-foods and all articles in the Bombay wholesale market from September 1919.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers, Bombay

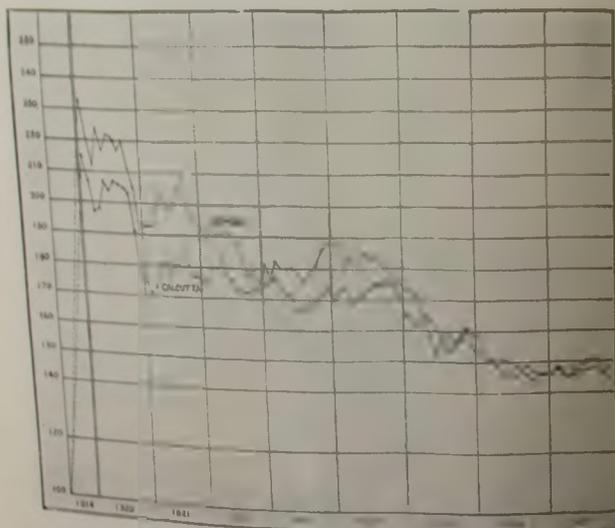


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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

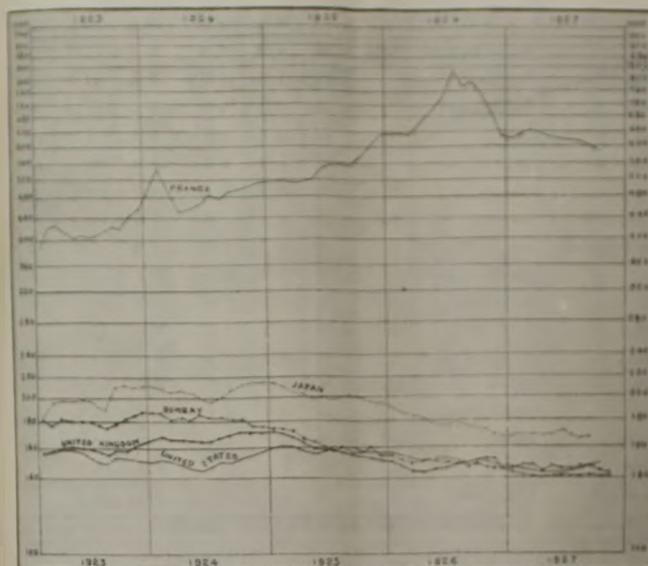
The items included in the indices are 44 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay list but excluded from the Calcutta list. But the details of the different commodities differ. The method of constructing the index is the same in each case—the unweighted arithmetic average being used and certain important commodities being indirectly weighted by securing quotations for more than one grade of such commodities. The diagram shows that the correlation between the two indices is direct but not perfect, i.e., the changes in the two curves are in the same direction but not to the same extent. The increase in prices over July 1914 was definitely lower in Calcutta than in Bombay though there was a tendency for the divergence to diminish in degree, and at the end of 1925 and in the beginning of 1926 and 1927 the two curves temporarily crossed. Since June 1927 prices in Bombay have been lower than those in Calcutta.

The diagram is on an arithmetic and not a logarithmic scale



COMPARISON WITH WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

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



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

These Index Numbers and those for eight other countries will be found in a table at the end of the *Gazette*. The sources of information for these eight other Index Numbers are:—Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; China (Shanghai), Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai; Egypt (Cairo), Monthly Agricultural Statistics, published by the Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance; Java (Batavia), Monthly Bulletins of Statistics of prices and Index Numbers in the Neth.—Indies; Australia, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, published by the League of Nations; Norway, Sweden and Holland figures republished in the *Statist*.

The Labour Office also keeps on record 20 other Index Numbers, including three privately published for the United Kingdom and three for the United States of America. The three privately published figures for the United Kingdom are those of the *Statist*, the *Economist* and the *London Times*, and the three for the United States of America are those of Bradstreet, Prof. Irving Fisher and Dun.

2. RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY

JAN., 1928

Article	Grade	Rate per	Equiva- lent in tolas	July 1914		Nov. 1927		Dec. 1927		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in Dec. 1927 over or below	
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	July 1914	Nov. 1927		
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill.	Paylee	208	5 10	7 4	7 7	7 7	7 7	As. p.	As. p.	
Wheat	Pissi Seoni	"	204	5 10	6 11	6 11	7 1	7 1	+1 9		
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	"	196	4 3	5 1	5 1	5 5	5 5	+1 3		+0 3
Bajri	Ghati	"	208	4 7	5 10	5 10	5 5	5 5	+1 2		+0 2
Gram	Delli*	"	188	4 4	6 1	6 1	5 9	5 9	+1 2		+0 4
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	208	5 11	9 2	9 2	6 4	6 4	+2 0		-0 1
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	1 10	1 10	9 1	9 1	+3 2		+0 3
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	1 11	1 11	2 0	2 0	+0 9		-0 1
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 6	15 6	15 5	15 5	+0 10		+0 1
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	176	1 9	3 0	3 0	2 11	2 11	+7 7		-0 1
Beef	"	Lb.	39	2 6	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	+1 2		-0 1
Mutton	"	"	39	3 0	6 6	6 6	6 3	6 3	+1 6		+0 1
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	+3 3		-0 3
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	+2 2		
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 8	1 1	1 1	1 0	1 0	+6 3		-0 4
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	+0 4		-0 1
Cocoonut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11	+0 3		+0 4

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

1. Dadar—Dadar Station Road.
2. Kumbharwada—Kumbharwada Road (North End).
3. Seitan Chowki—Kumbharwada Road (South End).
4. Elphinstone Road.
5. Naigam—Naigam Cross Road and Development Chawls.
6. Parel—Poibawdi.
7. Fergusson Road.
8. DeLisle Road.
9. Superibag—Superibag Road.
10. Churchpokli—Parel Road.
11. Grant Road.

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

The variations in prices during December 1927, as compared with the previous month, were within narrow limits. Under foodgrains, rice and gram advanced by 3 pies each per paylee, wheat and jowari recorded a rise of 2 and 4 pies respectively per paylee, while bajri and turdal were cheaper by one pie each per paylee. Amongst other food articles, raw sugar (gul) was higher by one pie but potatoes and ghee declined by one and 4 pies respectively per seer. Salt was cheaper by one pie per paylee and tea and mutton registered a decrease of one and 3 pies respectively per lb. The price of the remaining articles was practically stationary during the month under review.

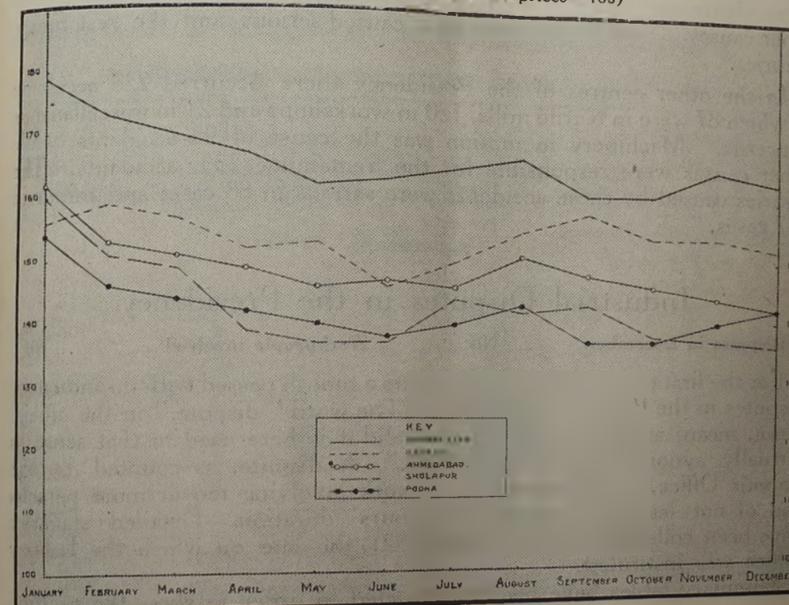
As compared with July 1914, all articles show a rise in prices. Mutton is more than double and onions are double the prewar price. Tea, ghee and milk have risen by more than 75 per cent.; and gul, sugar (refined), salt, beef and potatoes by more than 50 per cent. The rise in the prices of foodgrains is between 21 and 54 per cent. The price of cocoonut oil is only 9 per cent. above its prewar level.

* The equivalent in tolas shown in column 4 relates to Punjab gram.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS OF FOOD ARTICLES IN FIVE CENTRES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (July 1914 = 100)

Articles	November 1927					December 1927				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Rice	129	120	130	159	152	129	120	130	159	145
Wheat	132	136	131	132	149	129	120	130	159	149
Jowari	125	116	118	130	131	125	136	131	127	148
Bajri	121	106	108	108	112	119	112	112	130	128
Gram	176	146	125	124	112	176	150	106	97	112
Turdal	175	141	144	145	160	175	150	125	129	112
Sugar (refined)	167	149	151	123	129	167	147	144	148	170
Jagri (Gul)	148	135	120	103	133	157	135	154	123	129
Tea	190	225	200	171	200	190	225	200	108	143
Salt	131	152	151	158	165	131	152	151	71	200
Beef	218	180	100	160	141	218	180	100	58	165
Mutton	200	175	167	133	150	185	167	100	160	141
Milk	191	190	178	157	133	191	190	160	157	133
Ghee	197	176	195	142	144	175	174	164	142	144
Potatoes	159	166	175	143	156	159	92	175	143	172
Onions	230	196	125	123	105	230	220	125	114	105
Cocoonut oil	112	104	133	120	100	112	104	133	120	109
Average—All food articles	165	154	144	137	140	163	152	142	136	142

Chart showing the unweighted Retail Prices food Index Numbers (17 articles) in five centres of the Bombay Presidency (July 1914 prices = 100)



Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign

Accidents in the Bombay Presidency

STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 1927

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories)

The provisional statistics of accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency published at the end of this issue contain details of accidents reported during the four months from September to December 1927 in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Presidency. During September to December 1927 there were 1163 accidents in Bombay City. The injuries caused by these accidents were fatal in nine cases, serious in 206 and minor in 967 cases. Three hundred and thirty-two or 29 per cent. of the accidents were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the percentages in different classes of factories being 70 per cent. in workshops, 27.3 per cent. in textile mills and 2.7 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

During the four months under review there were in all 150 accidents in Ahmedabad of which 147 occurred in textile mills and the rest in miscellaneous concerns. Out of the total number of accidents, 91 were due to machinery in motion and 59 to other causes. Six of these accidents proved fatal, 95 caused serious, and the rest minor injuries.

In Karachi there were 14 accidents, out of which eight occurred in workshops and six in miscellaneous concerns. Out of the total number of accidents one was due to machinery in motion and the remaining 13 to other causes. Two of these accidents caused serious and the rest minor injuries.

In the other centres of the Presidency there occurred 228 accidents of which 87 were in textile mills, 120 in workshops and 21 in miscellaneous concerns. Machinery in motion was the cause of 95 accidents, while other causes were responsible for the remaining 133 accidents. The injuries caused by these accidents were serious in 88 cases and minor in 147 cases.

Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in December .. Nil Workpeople involved Nil

For the first time in nearly seven years a month passed with no industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency. The word "dispute," in the official sense, means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike." A dispute, as counted by the Labour Office, is an interruption of work involving ten or more persons and of not less than twenty-four hours' duration. Detailed statistics have been collected since 1st April 1921, the date on which the Labour Office was instituted.

Summary tables have been constructed in order to show the position

at a glance. Table I showing the number and magnitude of strikes in December 1927, and working days lost, being blank, has been omitted.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II—Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, August 1927 to December 1927

	August 1927	September 1927	October 1927	November 1927	December 1927
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	8	6	7	5	..
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	..	2	1	2	..
Fresh disputes begun ..	8	6	6	3	..
Disputes ended ..	6	7	5	5	..
Disputes in progress at end ..	2	1	2	..	..
Number of workpeople involved ..	4,326	9,151	598	1,317	..
Aggregate duration in working days ..	64,338	23,156	4,297	2,103	..
Demands—					
Pay ..	3	3	3	1	..
Bonus ..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal ..	2	3	1	2	..
Leave and hours ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	3	2	1	2	..
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	2	1	..	..	..
Compromised ..	1	..	..	..	..
In favour of employers ..	3	6	5	5	..

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

III—Industrial Disputes—Progress for last 12 months*

Month	Disputes in progress	Disputes which began during the month	Disputes ended during the month	Aggregate number of working days lost	Disputes Settled		
					In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)
January 1927 ..	5	5	4	16,507	100	..	..
February ..	4	3	2	775	50	50	..
March ..	7	5	6	5,987	83	..	17
April ..	4	3	4	3,258	50	..	50
May ..	6	6	4	29,688	50	25	25
June ..	6	4	6	694	50	33	17
July ..	5	5	5	14,218	80	..	20
August ..	8	8	6	64,338	50	33	17
September ..	8	6	7	23,156	86	14	..
October ..	7	6	5	4,297	100	..	..
November ..	5	3	5	2,103	100	..	..
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* This table differs from the tables published till January 1927 in two respects. Firstly, the third and the fourth columns are newly added, and secondly, the totals at the end have been omitted.

It may be of interest to state that the highest peak (14,000,000) in respect of the number of spinning spindles now (presently) existing in this Presidency since April 1921 was attained in February, 1924. At present, the lowest level has been reached in December, 1925, when no increase has been reported. The nearest approach to this was in June 1923 when only 200 workings days were lost.

Presidentially ordered fine for violation Act in December

The average of a series having year periodical under Section 41 (a) for the month of January 1926 has comparative figures previously recorded the lowest within the month. The cost of production stood Rs. 25 in each of these cases.

The manager of the same factory was also prosecuted for the same offence under Section 41 (a). He was convicted and fined Rs. 25 in each of these cases.

The manager of a cotton mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (f) for breach of Section 38 and was fined Rs. 50. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

Employment Situation in December

The nature of the industrial expanding movements in the textile industry in the United Provinces and the progress reported and sent in to the Government in the following section of the Presidential every month. Returns were received from 117 of 80 per cent of the mills reported as working during the month of December 1925. The average percentage of workers employed in a mill amounted to 77.11 per cent, as against 77.40 per cent in the month of November 1925.

In Bombay 29 out of 29 mills which were working during the month of December 1925 were reported as working. The supply of labour was stated to be ample by a large majority of the mills, and the average percentage employed in a mill was 77.77 per cent, as against 77.40 per cent in the month of November.

In Madras 27 mills were working during the month and in 100 per cent reported adequate. Absentees amounted to 4.20 per cent, as against 5.13 per cent, in November. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

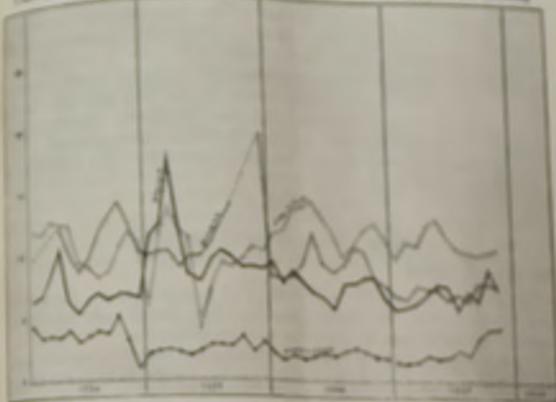
Returns were submitted for 44 the mills in Malabar. None of them reported any shortage in the supply of labour and the average percentage absentees amounted to 4.71.

Information was supplied by only one mill in Viswampan which was working during the month. The percentage absentees amounted to 1.74.

All the three mills in Beroch supplied information and only one of them reported that the supply of labour was inadequate. The average absentees amounted to 5.16 per cent, as against 5.87 per cent, in the preceding month.

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

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



THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City the supply of labour was adequate. The average absentees in representative workshops was 12.44 per cent, as against 12.51 per cent, in the previous month. In the Shantaram Laxmi Rameshwar Dabhi absentees was 7 per cent, and at the Bombay Fort Trust Office it amounted to 11.76 per cent. The average absentees in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust was 7.22 per cent.

The Export Post Trust found both sufficient ordinary labour available in Bombay. In an average 7.27 per cent of the labourers absented themselves from work during the month under review.

Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency

The following summary of conditions in the Presidency during the period ending 31st January 1926 has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture:—

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

Gujarat.—Since the submission of the last report there was some rain in North Gujarat on the 18th and 19th and again on the 27th of December. The rain was generally light. The standing crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of *khari* crops was completed and that of re-sown crops was in progress. The irrigated crops are in excellent condition generally.

Kashmir.—There was no rainfall in the division during the period under review except some light showers on the 19th in North Kashmir. Sowing of late crops was generally finished. The harvesting of castor, sugarcane, betel-nut, etc., was still in progress. The garden crops are doing well almost everywhere in the division.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Since the submission of the last report some rain was received in the North Deccan mostly on the 19th and again in the last week of December, but there was none elsewhere. The harvesting of *khari* crops was completed and their threshing was in progress. The standing *rabi* crops were in good condition generally. The condition of irrigated crops was satisfactory. The condition of

Labour News from Ahmedabad

THE LABOUR UNION

The prize essays on the best method of popularizing the Union are being published in the *Majur Sandesh*. The essays make interesting reading coming as they do from the workers themselves.

The annual report of the Labour Union for the year 1926 has now been published. At the beginning of the year the membership of the Union stood at 12,440, and this figure was substantially the same at the end of the year. Twenty-seven meetings were held in the mill area in connection with the election of the Council of Representatives and seventy-seven for propaganda work.

Some of the activities of the Union are summarised below. Seven hundred and forty-four complaints were recorded during the year. Of these 499 pertained to the throttle department. As compared with the previous year the number of complaints decreased by about 200. This fall is attributed to the fact that in some cases the workers themselves took the initiative in getting their grievances redressed without reference to the Union while others were not recorded in the complaint register as being trivial or false. About 65 per cent. of the complaints referred to unjust penalties and maladministration. The majority (68 per cent.) were settled satisfactorily but the Union complains that there is much avoidable delay in their settlement which sometimes leads to unauthorized strikes. Out of thirty-six strikes during the year only six took place in Union mills.

In addition to dealing with complaints the Union helps workers in other ways. During 1926 ten more beds were added to the *Majur Hospital*. Nearly twelve thousand rupees were spent by the Union on the hospital and in two dispensaries which it maintains. There were 623 students

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in the eleven day schools and 633 students in the fifteen night schools run by the Union. One Montessori school for children between 3 and 7 years was opened during the year. About thirty-four thousand rupees were spent on these schools. Of this amount a sum of rupees fifteen thousand was contributed by the Millowners' Association from the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Thirty-two suits were instituted against mills for unjust forfeiture of wages. All the cases were decided in favour of workers. Fifty-six claims were made for workmen's compensation and a sum of Rs. 11,173 was awarded. The total sales in the two grain shops opened by the Union amounted to Rs. 13,295. New loans given during 1926 totalled Rs. 18,119; short-term advances came to Rs. 5,918 and deposits in the *Majur Savings Bank* amounted to Rs. 3,139. Interest is given on *Savings Bank* deposits at 6 per cent. per annum. A sum of Rs. 256 was paid as victimization benefit. Municipal work was entrusted to a special worker. Out of 98 municipal grievances recorded, 91 were redressed during the year. As regards welfare work conducted by the mills the report says that one creche and one school were closed during 1926.

At the beginning of the year the Union decided to demand the restoration of the wage-cut of 1923, but the question was postponed owing to the depressed condition of the industry.

The Union helped labourers outside Ahmedabad also. The Indore Labour Union. Labourers in Broach were helped by the Assistant Secretary of the Ahmedabad Labour Union on different occasions.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Details of Proceedings

Information furnished by all Commissioners in the Presidency for the month of December 1927 shows that out of 36 cases disposed of during the month 31 were reported by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in Bombay. The cases which were transferred from one Commissioner to another have not been included in the statistics. The gross amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 11,945-11-0 as against Rs. 26,245-5-0 in the previous month and Rs. 8,704-13-0 in December 1926. Out of 36 cases in which compensation was claimed, 16 were in respect of fatal accidents, one of temporary disablement, four of permanent total disablement and 15 of permanent partial disablement. No case of occupational disease has been reported since January 1925. The number of compensation cases in the textile industry amounted to 8 and in other industries to 28. The corresponding figures for December 1926 were 11 and 15.

The total number of claimants for compensation in all the cases disposed of during the month was 36.

Out of the cases disposed of during the month under review, 23 were original claims, 12 registration of agreements and one a miscellaneous application. Compensation was awarded in 17 cases, agreements were registered in 12 cases, 4 cases were dismissed and the remaining three were allowed to be withdrawn.

Working Class Cost of Living

VARIATIONS IN BOMBAY DURING 1927

During 1927 the average level of retail prices for all the commodities included in the working class cost of living index number compared with 1926 fell by approximately 14 per cent, while the level of July 1914 fell from 157 in January to 152 in May, then rose until it reached a maximum of 157 in August again fell until it reached a minimum of 151 in November and rose to 151 in December 1927. The percentage change in the average (154) was one point lower than the average for the previous year and on a par with the average for 1923. The table on page 155 gives the average index for each of the main groups and that on page 477 shows the changes in the index numbers for the main groups since the beginning of 1925. The annual average since 1914 are as follows:

(July 1914 = 100)

Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.
1915	107	1919	175	1923	154
1916	110	1920	183	1924	157
1917	119	1921	171	1925	155
1918	154	1922	164	1926	155
				1927	154

Food. The index number for all food articles, though throughout less than the general average, moved more or less in conformity with it and was 155, 150, 155, 147 and 149 in January, May, August, November and December respectively. As compared with the previous year, it declined by one point mainly due to a decrease of 2 points in wheat and 8 points in sugar. Rice was at the same level but jowari rose by one point to 129. There was only a slight change in the prices of cereals, which showed a marked rise owing to an increase of 8 and 19 points respectively in the prices of gram and tur dal and the weight index number for all kulkarans remained stationary at 134. Among the articles included under the head "other articles of food" the only noticeable fluctuations were a rise of 17 points in mutton and a fall of 53 points in eggs compared with the preceding year. Sugar (brown), ghee, beef, potatoes and coconut oil registered a decrease of 2, 7, 3, 5 and 1 point respectively; tea, oil and ghee were higher by 1, 4 and 2 points respectively than in the previous year while the price of milk recorded no change. Both the "other food" and "all food" index numbers were approximately one point lower than in 1926.

Fuel and Lighting.—The "fuel and lighting" index, which was stationary at 144 between January and September 1927, suddenly declined by 5 points in October owing to a heavy fall in the price of kerosene oil and remained at that level till the close of the year.

Clothing.—There was a further fall of 12 points in the index number for "clothing" during the year under review. The downward tendency in the clothing prices which became evident towards the close of 1924, was more pronounced during the next three years, the twelve-monthly averages for 1924 being 126, 121, 114 and 112 respectively. It may be observed, however, that the group showed very appreciable changes during the year, the index being stationary at 141 in January and April and falling to 131 in September and October.

Household Expenses.—The index number for household expenses was the same as in 1926. The downward tendency was continued during 1927 and the figure for 1927 was 154 (December last year).

The following table shows the annual averages of the index numbers of the various groups and items included in the Working Class Cost of Living Index number:

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Commodities included in the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number (July 1914 = 100)

Group of Item	Annual average for 1925	Annual average for 1926	Annual average for 1927	Percentage rise (-) or fall (+) on 1927 over or below 1926
..	131	154	154	..
..	154	152	150	- 2
..	132	130	130	..
..	132	140	132	- 8
..	132	133	132	- 1
..	120	146	154	+ 8
..	116	133	152	+ 19
..	124	142	154	+ 12
..	131	154	154	..
..	103	142	100	- 42
..	176	166	150	- 16
..	170	176	167	- 9
..	153	154	150	- 4
..	156	162	159	- 3
..	106	100	107	+ 7
..	191	191	191	..
..	190	190	192	+ 2
..	166	174	169	- 5
..	307	329	276	- 53
..	114	113	112	- 1
..	103	101	100	- 1
..	150	152	151	- 1
..	165	165	164	- 1
..	197	164	152	- 12
..	172	172	172	..
..	155	155	154	- 1

The Indian Emigration Act of 1922

REPORTS FOR BENGAL AND CEYLON, 1926

Bengal.—The total number of emigrants who embarked from the several colonies for return to India during the year was 3494 as against 3071 in the previous year. Of the number embarked, 1187 left Fiji, 996 Trinidad, 779 British Guiana, 402 Natal, 50 Mauritius and 80 Surinam. There were two births on the voyage and 68 of the emigrants died. A large number of emigrants returning from the colonies, embarked in poor health which accounts for the large number of deaths occurring amongst them during the voyage. The death rate was greater among emigrants returning from British Guiana and Trinidad due to a protracted voyage of about 45 days and to the fact that the emigrants returning from those colonies were mostly enfeebled by disease and age.

The report contains an interesting statement giving an account of the savings of the emigrants. It is seen from this statement that out of 3494 emigrants embarked from the colonies, 1494 or 42·76 per cent. brought savings ranging from one rupee upwards. Of the remaining 2000 or 57·24 per cent. who were shown as having brought no savings, 1166 were actual paupers and the balance 834 were the wives and children of those who brought savings. The poverty of these people is ascribed to their idleness, illness, extravagance or improvidence. Of the 1494 persons who brought back savings, 1030 or 68·94 per cent. brought savings above Rs. 150, 154 or 10·31 per cent. from Rs. 101 to Rs. 150, 189 or 12·65 per cent. from Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 and 121 or 8·10 per cent. Re. 1 to Rs. 50.

As regards the arrangements for despatch of the emigrants to their homes, those who had sufficient savings with them made their own arrangements for the journey to their homes. Those who had not enough savings and who were paupers were sent to their homes at the expense of the colonies from which they had returned. The paupers were paid a sufficient bonus to enable them to live for some days after their arrival at their homes so as to give them time to find work or to get in touch with their relatives or friends. The invalids and helpless were sent under police escort to the Magistrates of the districts to which they belonged, having been paid sufficient amounts as gratuities and way expenses. The magistrates sent them on to their homes.

Ceylon.—The Report of the Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon on the working of the Act, and the rules issued thereunder and of the Labour Ordinances of Ceylon during the year 1926 shows that the volume of emigration in 1926 was normal. The number of estate labourers who emigrated to Ceylon from India during the year was 101,746 and 61,265 estate labourers returned to India.

As regards the conditions of work and wages, it is pointed out that the true criterion from which the conditions of work must be judged is whether every Indian in Ceylon is well off, not whether he is better off than in India.

As regards housing, it is pointed out that there was less over-crowding on estates in 1926 than in the previous year but even now, on some estates, housing arrangements are not adequate. The Agent is of opinion that a Housing Ordinance is urgently required.

The provision for medical relief on estates continues to be inadequate. But signs are not wanting that the Planters of Ceylon are becoming conscious of this state of affairs and some have already begun to replace the unqualified dispensers with fully qualified doctors. There were in 1925 on the estates 59 hospitals and 106 dispensaries maintained by the Government and 79 hospitals and 690 dispensaries maintained by the estates.

It is interesting to note that there are 136 estate taverns in Ceylon existing almost exclusively for the Indian labourers. Figures supplied by the Ceylon Excise Commissioner show that in 1925 Indian labourers spent no less than 30 lakhs of rupees on drink supplied at the taverns.

The Director of Education in Ceylon has appointed two Inspectors to tour among the estates to interview the Planters and persuade them to start schools on their estates. Perhaps as a result of this 100 estates have either started schools or will start them very soon. At the end of 1925 there were on the estates 265 registered schools and the number of children attending such schools was 11,063 or 14·9 per cent. of the total between the ages of 6 and 10.

As regards indebtedness of the workers it is pointed out that when Ordinance No. 43 of 1921 abolished the "Thundu" and penalised its revival the debts of the labourers were cancelled. But the abolition of the "Thundu" and the cancellation of the old debts have not changed the improvident nature of the Indian labourer. Many of them still incur debts and the Agent is of opinion that "Ill-health, inefficiency and low wages form a vicious circle and until it is broken, indebtedness will persist."

A significant feature of the year under report was the introduction into the Ceylon Legislative Council of the Draft Standard Wage Ordinance which embodies the terms of the settlement arrived at in March 1926 between the Governments of India and Ceylon. The main features of the ordinance and the regulations to be issued thereunder will be:—

- (i) Legalising standard rates of wages for Indian estate labourers;
- (ii) Creation of wage boards to fix standard rates of wages for work on estates in the District with the Board of Immigrant Labour as the Appellate Wage Board;
- (iii) The issue of one-eighth of a bushel of rice to each working man and to each widow with a non-working child; or, in the alternative, the issue of one full cooked meal of rice and curry to every non-working child in the middle of the day;
- (iv) Provision to fix the rates of piece work, which should not be less than the standard rates for time work to labourers on estates;
- (v) Issue to labourers on estates of good, clean and unblended rice at a uniform rate of Rs. 6/40 a bushel;
- (vi) Payment of monthly wages by the tenth of the following month;
- (vii) Payment of all wages into the labourers' own hands;
- (viii) Prohibition of the employment of children under 10 years of age;
- (ix) Penalising the payment of a labourer at a rate of wages less favourable to him than the standard rate applicable to him;
- (x) Replacing the Colonial Secretary by the Controller of Indian Immigrant Labour as the authority to authorise prosecutions for breaches of the labour ordinances.

Women in Industry

INVESTIGATION INTO WEIGHT CARRYING AND LIFTING

The latest report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board deals with the subject of the physique of women in industry, with special reference to weight lifting and carrying by women. This is a matter which has long been regarded in England as a matter requiring regulation, but owing to the absence of precise data the Factory Acts have made no specific provisions with regard to it. Three simultaneous lines of investigation were undertaken, one of which was designed to procure data relating to the weight, height, length of arm, distance of finger-tips from ground (standing) and three physical strength tests for pull, grip and "crush". The data collected related to 4366 women, of whom 3076 were engaged in industrial work in factories, 413 Glasgow women who had formerly been engaged in factory work, but who had been unemployed for at least one year, 460 women students at a training college for teachers in Glasgow and 417 women in "heavy trades" in England. The result, of this part of the investigation were of special value in showing the variations in these physical attributes amongst women and in indicating the extent to which the stronger women tend to gravitate towards the most strenuous occupations. Further, they throw some light on the way in which the exercise of strength depends on mental alertness as well as muscular capacity. It was found that the best rough physical indication of strength among comparable individuals is body weight, and the practical conclusion reached was that variations in the strength of individuals can best be met by assessing the economic load to be carried and lifted as a definite fraction of the body weight. The tentative conclusion reached was that 50 lbs. for "conveniently disposed" loads and 40 lbs. for "inconveniently disposed" loads was about the maximum economic load for women continually engaged in carrying.

The investigators found that in regard to loads where the weight is definitely fixed, the weights in present industrial practice are, on the whole, well within the capacity of women and girls. In occupations where choice of the weight is available to the operative, women are usually self-protective; but young persons of both sexes, particularly males, are sometimes apt to attempt to lift and carry a load heavier than that for which they are adapted. The report expresses the opinion that the weight of the individual load should not exceed 40 per cent. of the body weight for continuous, and 50 per cent. of the body weight for intermittent or occasional carrying. These weights correspond to about 45 lbs. and 55 lbs. according to the physical data obtained in the first part of the enquiry. In the case of adolescents the authors of the report think that it would be unsafe to adopt the above percentages of the body weight as a hard and fast standard and suggest as an alternative a limit of 25 to 30 lbs. for female young persons aged 14 to 16 and a limit of 40 lbs. for female young persons aged 16 to 18. Some interesting conclusions were arrived at as the result of the examination of the physical data collected with reference to women. The weight and height of college women were substantially greater than for women engaged in industry and the strength tests, especially as regards pull, were greatly in favour of college women. The average elbow height of the women

was 39.9 inches from which it follows that the comfortable height of a working bench for the average woman standing should be about 37 inches. The attempt to obtain some standard specification for the classification of workers in terms of fitness was not very successful. The total strength-weight ratio was strikingly uniform for workers in good condition. The evidence collected by the investigators supports the general belief that the rural population is of better physique than the urban.

International Labour Conference Conventions

TWO RATIFICATIONS BY INDIA

By letter of 19th October 1927 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations forwarded to the International Labour Office a copy of a letter received from the Secretary of State for India, communicating the ratification by India of the Conventions concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases and equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents adopted by the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference (Geneva 1925).

In his letter the Secretary of State for India explains in regard to the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases that no difficulty arises, so far as British India is concerned, since the legislation to give effect to it has recently been passed by the Indian Legislature. Ratification would not, however, be possible if the obligations arising out of the Convention were extended also to the Indian States.

These States number several hundreds, and the majority are industrially undeveloped. They vary greatly in size and population and their relations with the Paramount Power are by no means identical. In general, however, those branches of internal administration which might be affected by the decisions of the International Labour Conference are the concern of the Rulers of the States and are not controlled by the Paramount Power. The Legislature of British India cannot legislate for the States nor can any matter relating to the affairs of a State form the subject of a question or motion in the Indian Legislature.

If, moreover, the consequences of ratification were to apply to the whole of India, it would be necessary, under Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, to bring Draft Conventions before the competent authority or authorities in each of the Indian States, and the failure of a single State to agree to make effective the provisions of a Convention would presumably prevent ratification. And even if those difficulties could be overcome, it would be necessary, under Article 408 of the Treaty, to obtain from each of these several hundred States an annual report of the measures taken to give effect to the provisions of the Convention.

The Government of India is thus unable to assume obligations in regard to the Indian States. It proposes, however, when a Convention has been ratified by India, to bring it to the notice of those States to which its provisions appear to be relevant and will also be prepared, when necessary, to use its good offices with the authorities of such States to induce them to apply so far as possible the provisions of the Convention within their

territories. This action is proposed upon the analogy of the ninth paragraph of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, which provides that in the case of a Federal State, the power of which to enter into Conventions on labour matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a Convention to which such limitations apply as a Recommendation only.

India and the Ninth International Labour Conference

By letter of 10th November 1927 the Secretary of State for India informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Draft Conventions and Recommendations which were adopted by the Ninth (Geneva 1926) Session of the International Labour Conference had been submitted by the Government of India to the Legislative Assembly on 19th September and to the Council of State on 20th September 1927. Resolutions moved on behalf of the Government proposing a postponement of the consideration of the question of ratification of the Draft Conventions and of the acceptance of the recommendations were passed by both Houses of the Legislature. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 5, 1927.)

Unemployment Insurance Bill in England

I.—REPORT BY GOVERNMENT ACTUARY ON FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

The Report of the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1927, has been published.

The Government Actuary points out that the only change proposed to be made by the Bill as regards contributions is a reduction in the rates of contribution for young men and young women between the ages of 18 and 21. As regards benefits, the proposed rates of benefit represent a reduction of 1s. a week in the case of men over 21, but an increase of 2s. a week in the benefit payable in respect of an uninsured wife or other adult dependant. As it appears from the statistics collected by the Ministry of Labour that 50 per cent. of male claimants have an adult dependant, the Actuary points out that these changes balance one another, so far as the total cost of benefits is concerned.

In regard to the statutory conditions for the receipt of benefit, the principal amendment proposed is a new first statutory condition, requiring the payment of 30 contributions during the two years immediately preceding the date on which application for benefit is made. This number is subject to modification in favour of certain war pensioners, and the period is extended in cases where sickness has resulted in incapacity for work during the two years.

The Government Actuary has framed alternative estimates of the surplus or deficiency of the Unemployment Insurance Fund at various rates of unemployment. The estimates are based on an insured population of 11,750,000. He deals first with the position after the expiry of the "extended period," i.e., when the fund is solvent, and when it may be considered

as subject to the operation of a normal trade cycle. He shows that the "maximum" contributions provided under the existing law (subject to an adjustment in the case of young men and young women) would support a rate of unemployment of 7.5 per cent. Further, were the rate to fall to 6 per cent., an average annual surplus, available for the reduction of such maximum contributions, would be £5,400,000. This annual surplus, it is estimated, would permit of reductions of 1d. per week in both the employers' and employees' contributions in respect of all persons over the age of 18, with a corresponding reduction in the case of boys and girls. In these estimates it is assumed that the proportion of men to women among the unemployed will be as 4 to 1. For such part of the "extended period" as may continue beyond the point of time when the transitional conditions cease to operate, and on the basis of the present rates of contribution, as modified by the proposals of the Bill, alternative estimates are given on the assumptions of a ratio of men to women among the unemployed of 4 to 1 and of 11 to 2. For a long period the ratio of men to women did not greatly differ from 4 to 1, but in recent months the proportion has been as high as 11 to 2. This increase in the proportion of men among the unemployed is a recent phenomenon, first becoming pronounced in the early months of 1927, and is explained by the fact that, while the numbers unemployed of both sexes have been diminishing, the reduction has been proportionately much greater in the case of women than in the case of men. The alternative estimates (which include no provision for interest on the debt of the Unemployment Fund) are shown in the following Table:—

Rate of Unemployment	Annual Surplus of Income over Expenditure (or Deficiency)			
	Numbers unemployed representing 4 men to 1 woman		Numbers unemployed representing 11 men to 2 women	
	Surplus	Deficiency	Surplus	Deficiency
	£	£	£	£
7 per cent.	8,900,000	—	8,480,000	—
8 per cent.	5,210,000	—	4,740,000	—
9 per cent.	1,680,000	—	1,170,000	—
10 per cent.	—	1,410,000	—	1,970,000

II.—EXPENDITURE UNDER CLAUSE 11 (SEAMEN, MARINES, SOLDIERS, AND AIRMEN)

A memorandum has also been published on the expenditure likely to be incurred under Clause 11 of the Bill, which relates to seamen, marines, soldiers, and airmen. Under existing legislation these men, on their discharge from the Forces, are (with certain exceptions) credited with 156 unemployment insurance contributions, which entitles them, if unemployed, to draw "standard" benefit up to a maximum of 26 weeks, subject to the usual conditions.

Under Clause 11 of the Bill, men discharged from the Forces will be credited with 30 contributions, which will give them the maximum contribution for benefit possible. It will enable them, if unemployed and satisfying the usual conditions, to receive unemployment benefit during the whole or part of a period of approximately eighteen months from the date of their discharge from the Forces.

The Unemployment Fund receives a *per capita* sum for each man falling under these provisions. The total amount so paid to the Fund during the financial year 1926-27 was £446,152, of which £318,567 (or five-sevenths) was paid by the Service Departments, and £127,585 (or two-sevenths) was borne on the Ministry of Labour vote as part of the Exchequer contribution. It is estimated that the extra cost due to the enlargement of the benefit rights of ex-service men under Clause 11 of the Bill will range between 30 and 40 per cent., or approximately £100,000 under present conditions, of which about five-sevenths will be borne on the Service Departmental votes. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, November 1927.)

Married Women in Industry

The continued presence of women in industry after marriage necessitates a new attitude toward wage earning women. It is not that the married woman is new to industry but that she is entering it in increasingly large numbers. Women can no longer be regarded as temporary workers, nor does marriage put an end to their industrial experience.

In a recent study of "Women in Binghamton Industries," the facts regarding the employment of married women were almost startling—so large a part did they play in the industrial life of the community. In all cities in the United States with a population of 25,000 to 100,000, 23 per cent. of women workers are married. In Binghamton, the proportion is more than twice as high, or 48 per cent. If Binghamton is compared with four other industrial cities, it seems that Binghamton has a higher percentage of married women who are working than is shown in any of these four cities.

	Per cent.
Binghamton	48.2
Passaic, N. J.	37.3
Butte, Mont.	23.7
Manchester, N. H.	23.1
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	17.5

In manufacturing 51 per cent. of the women employed are married, with the manufacturing of cigars heading the list with 62 per cent. of its women workers married; metal and machinery comes next with 58 per cent.; wood products and shoes next with 52 and 51 per cent. respectively.

In mercantile establishments where younger women are undoubtedly an asset, 33 per cent. are married and in restaurants 45 per cent.

Because of the large number of married women in industry it is natural that the predominating age group of the employed women in Binghamton is older than in most industrial cities. Sixty-four per cent. of the employed women in Binghamton fall in the middle-age group, that is, 21 to 44 years

of age; 23 per cent. are young workers, that is, less than 21 years of age, and 13 per cent. are over 45 years of age.

The married women in Binghamton show median annual earnings \$22 a year higher than those of single women. Following are the median yearly earnings of single, married, and widowed, separated or divorced women:—

Marital Status	Median Annual Earnings
Single	\$855.68
Married	\$877.72
Widowed, separated or divorced	\$868.75

The earnings of single women in Binghamton would naturally be lower than those of married women because they are younger and less skilled.

Judging from these figures, the indication is that the marital status has not much to do with the size of the pay envelope and that the married woman is in industry on the same wage basis as her unmarried sister.

As to the relation of working hours to the marital status, very little difference is seen between the single and married women excepting that the amount of overtime is greater among single women. As with wages, the length of the working day differs very little between the married and unmarried women. In manufacturing, 43 per cent. of full time was worked by single women, 49 per cent. by married and 8 per cent. by widowed or divorced. Of the undertime, 49 per cent. by married women, 4 per cent. by the widowed or divorced. Of the overtime, 60 per cent. was worked by single women, 37 per cent. by married and 3 per cent. by the widowed or divorced.

There was very little difference in the separate industries as to the hours worked by the married and single women except in laundries, where 42 per cent. of the full time was by married women and 17 per cent. by single women. As to the undertime work in laundries, 52 per cent. was by married women and 26 per cent. by single. In the manufacturing of foods the overtime work was done largely by single women, 77 per cent. as against 23 per cent. by married. These variations, however, can be readily accounted for in that the laundry workers, generally speaking, are the older women and the women workers in the manufacturing of food are the younger women.

Here, then, is an industrial city with a total population of approximately 67,000, of which 25,000 are wage earners. About one-third of all the industrial workers are women and 49 per cent. of these are married. The length of their working day, their wages, differ but little or not at all from those of their unmarried sisters.

Whether married women go to work because of economic necessity, whether it is from personal preference for work outside the home or whether it means a desire to be economically independent of their husbands, they are being employed in increasingly large numbers. Their presence in our industries can no longer be ignored or pushed aside because of prejudice or fear. They are to be accepted and reckoned with as any other group of industrial workers. (From "Industrial Bulletin," Albany, November 1927.)

Registered Trade Unions in Great Britain

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has compiled a Statistical Summary, giving preliminary figures of the membership, income, expenditure and funds in the years 1917-1926 of those trade unions in Great Britain which were registered under the Trade Union Acts.

Comparative figures for the years 1917, 1920 (when the aggregate membership of trade unions reached its highest point) and 1924-6, extracted from this Summary, are given below, the membership being shown to the nearest thousand, and the income, expenditure and funds to the nearest £1,000. It should be observed that the figures relate only to Great Britain, and that registered Trade Unions of employers, as well as of employees, are included in the figures. The employers' unions included, however, form only a small proportion of the total, e.g., in 1926 they numbered 92, with a total membership of 44,000, an aggregate income of £123,000, expenditure of £111,000 and funds of £172,000.

Registered Trade Unions in Great Britain

	1917	1920	1924	1925	1926
Number of Unions on Register at end of year	609	656	578	579	577
Number of Returns received *	608	664	578	578	577
Membership at end of year	4,387	6,982	4,501	4,492	4,190
Income		Thousands			
From Members	5,166	11,315	8,344	8,097	7,120
From Ministry of Labour (Unemployment Insurance and Administration Expenses)	53	312	2,070	3,122	4,542
From Other Sources	645	1,372†	930	741	2,282
Expenditure :-					
Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit ‡	267	1,718†	3,139†	4,527†	6,377
Dispute Benefit	137	3,219	1,188	313	5,617
Sick and Accident Benefit	536	748	822	793	800
Funeral Benefit	265	297	310	319	118
Other Benefits including Superannuation and Grants to Members	553	723	992	1,063	1,141
Payments from Political Fund	43	185	216	114	100
Grants to Federations, Other Societies, etc.	276	1,687†	673	355	456
Management and Other Expenses	1,610	4,363	3,327	3,292	3,216
Total Funds :-					
At beginning of Year	10,596	15,917	10,905	11,533	12,747
At end of Year	12,773	15,975†	11,581	12,717	8,650

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

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

‡ The expenditure on Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit shown in this Table (e.g., £6,377,000 in 1926) represents the total amount paid by the unions, including, in addition to the benefit chargeable to the funds of the unions, the amounts disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total amount receivable each year from the Ministry of Labour on this account and in respect of administration expenses (e.g., £4,542,000 in 1926) is shown under "Income."

In the following Table details are given of the aggregate membership, income, expenditure and funds in 1926 in each of a number of different groups of trade unions.

Group	Unions on the Register at end of 1926 *	Member-ship at end of 1926	Expenditure			Funds at end of 1926
			Income	Unemploy-ment, Travelling and Emi-gration Benefit	Other Expendi-ture	
		Thousands	£1000's	£1000's	£1000's	£1000's
Mining and Quarrying	97	675	2,290	73	3,383	225
Metals, Machines, Imple-ments and Conveyances	74	641	4,675	3,298	1,708	2,550
Textiles	69	250	902	642	257	1,438
Clothing	16	146	364	186	210	497
Papermaking, Printing, etc.	19	124	556	166	527	545
Building, Decorating, etc.	30	326	1,337	539	781	618
Transport	27	615	1,388	948	2,230	1,239
Commerce and Finance	34	214	354	38	321	300
Other and General	119	1,155	1,955	487	2,136	1,066
Total of above	485	4,146	13,821	6,377	11,553	8,478
Registered Employers' Associations	92	44	123	..	111	172
Grand Total	577	4,190	13,944	6,377	11,664	8,650

Wage Movements in the United States

With regard to the movement of wages, it is well to dispel an erroneous impression which appears to be fairly widespread in Great Britain to the effect that American employers worked out a philosophy of high wages and embarked upon a settled policy of increasing wage rates with the conscious object of augmenting the purchasing power of the working population. The regulation of wage rates has responded rather to the ordinary working of the law of supply and demand and to ordinary, and sometimes violent, methods of adjustment. No year has elapsed since the war without its record of strikes and labour disturbances, occasioned either by the attempts of the working forces to secure advances in wages or by those of employers to reduce them. Such disputes were both numerous and serious while the country, in 1920-22, was still suffering from the shock of the post-war price deflation, and they still continue to be one of the normal phenomena of American industrial life, but, owing to sustained general activity in the past five years, the wage question has given rise to much fewer and less important struggles than in earlier times. The

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

working population, on its side, has taken note of the fact that large output and high earnings, since 1922 at all events, have synchronized so closely as to be probably interdependent, while employers, as a rule, have recognized more clearly than ever before the fact that, when by far the greater part of the goods they produce are sold on the home market, the wages of the labour that goes to their manufacture constitute also the most important proportion of the fund out of which the goods are purchased.

Investigations undertaken by the National Industrial Conference Board in 1,678 manufacturing establishments selected from 25 representative American industries show that the average weekly earnings of factory labour have moved as follows:—

Average Weekly Earnings

	Actual money earnings		Real earnings
	Amount	Index	Index
	\$		
1914-July	12.54	100	100
1920-Quarterly average	29.36	234	118
1921	23.60	188	113
1922	24.04	192	122
1923	26.53	211	131
1924	23.78	210	128
1925	26.93	214	128
1926-Monthly average	27.18	223	133

During the period of war inflation, up to 1919 or 1920, the advance of prices kept well ahead of the general rise of wages. Hourly union rates for industrial workers in 1918, though 32 per cent. higher than the 1913 hourly rates, were nearly 24 per cent. smaller in purchasing power, but in 1919-20 the rates underwent a sharp upward curve, outstripped the advance in general prices and, after a decline in 1921 and 1922, resumed the upward movement, showing the results indicated in the foregoing table, causing a heavy aggregate expansion in the total earnings of the factory population, and enlarging the margin for savings as well as for improvement in the general standard of living. The average annual income per person gainfully employed—and this includes agricultural as well as factory labour—increased as follows.

Income per person gainfully occupied

Year	Current dollars	1913 dollars
1913	864	864
1914	836	828
1915	861	843
1916	1,014	919
1917	1,232	947
1920	1,851	907
1923	1,821	1,113
1925	1,971	1,163
1926	2,010	1,186

Agricultural labour, it should be added, has been comparatively poorly paid as will be seen from the following table:—

Wages of Hired Farm Labour in the United States

Year	Weighted Average Monthly Wages	Index No.
	\$	
1914	24.26	100
1917	33.42	138
1918	42.12	174
1919	49.11	202
1920	57.01	235
1922	34.91	144
1924	39.67	164
1925 (October)	41.28	170
1926 (October)	42.10	174

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

The reward for farm labour lower than the average income stated in the immediately preceding table only emphasises the prosperity of labour engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Estimates published by the Bureau of the Census show that the total wage bill of all factories in Continental United States amounted to approximately \$11,009 millions in 1923, as compared with \$4078 millions in 1914, representing an increased saving and buying power of nearly \$7000 millions, or of nearly 3200 millions if allowance be made for the spread in retail prices in the interval. These high levels of industrial wages provide one of the main supports for, and are in turn sustained by, the high rate of manufacturing activity that still prevails throughout the country. (From "Report on Economic Conditions in the United States of America," May-June 1927, Department of Overseas Trade, London.)

Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton Industry in the United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labour has issued a bulletin* on the above subject which contains figures regarding wages and hours of labour in the cotton goods manufacturing industry in the United States from 1910 to 1926. The enquiry for the year 1926 related to 151 mills employing 82,982 persons or 18 per cent. of the total. The data were taken directly by the Agents of the bureau from the records of cotton mills.

The average full-time hours per week in 1926 varied from 49 to 57 in the case of men and 48 to 56.9 in the case of women. The general average for men was 53.8 and 52.8 for women, the average for the whole industry being 53.3 hours per week.

The average earnings per hour were \$.347 and \$.301 for males and females respectively, the general average being \$.328. The average

*Wages and Hours of Labour in Cotton-Goods Manufacturing 1910-1926 Bulletin No. 446 of the U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, July 1927.

full-time earnings per week were \$18.67 for males, \$15.89 for females, the general average being \$17.48.

As regards overtime, 140 out of the 151 cotton mills covered by the enquiry reported the same rate of pay for overtime as for regular work. The rest of the mills paid 15 to 50 per cent. extra for overtime.

Only 28 of the 151 mills covered in 1926 had bonus systems in operation during the very period for which data were collected. In 17 mills the bonus was based on production, in 9 on attendance and in 2 on attendance and production. In certain of these 28 mills all employees were paid the bonus and in the remainder the bonus was paid only to a portion of the employees.

The following table giving the index numbers of earnings for the seven years after 1913 for which the Bureau collected wages data is of interest.

Year	Index Numbers of average earnings per hour		
1913 100.0
1914 103.1
1916 120.6
1918 179.9
1920 323.5
1922 222.4
1924 250.7
1926 221.0

The Eight-Hour Day

In France, seven new Decrees have been promulgated for the application of public administrative regulations to enforce the eight-hour day in industries which were not covered by previous regulations. In Belgium, a new Order regulates the application of the Eight Hours Act in industries subject to seasonal fluctuations. In Mexico, under regulations which came into operation on 1st September, the eight-hour day is applied to all persons engaged in commercial undertakings, whether as salaried employees or as skilled or unskilled workers.

In the United States the eight-hour day is now universally adopted in the steel industry. According to the "Iron Trade Review," there is no doubt that its adoption has resulted in a reduction in the labour turnover, and in the greater efficiency of the workers.

In Argentina, in reply to a questionnaire submitted to it by the Parliamentary Committee appointed to draw up the Labour Code, an employers' organisation, the *Asociacion del Trabajo*, stated: "We accept in general the legal enforcement of the eight-hour day, and we recognise the theoretical, legal and social reasons which justify State intervention in the regulation of conditions of labour, as well as the scientific, economic and moral reasons which show that the limit of eight hours is the most satisfactory one." The Association added, however, that it was opposed to the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention until such time as it has been ratified by the important industrial States. (From "Industrial Labour Office Weekly News Service," Geneva, November 14, 1927.)

A Proposal for Old-Age Pensions in South Africa

A Commission has been sitting in South Africa since the beginning of 1926 to examine and report upon—

(a) the payment of pensions by the State to necessitous aged and permanently incapacitated persons who are unable to maintain themselves and for whom no provision at present exists;

(b) a system of national insurance as a means of making provision for the risks of sickness, accident, premature death, invalidity, old age, unemployment and maternity.

The Commission has just issued its first report, which is devoted to the first term of reference only. Much space is devoted to the practice of foreign countries in the matter of old-age insurance.

It was found that there was very great need of assistance for the aged and invalids. The Commission consequently recommended that pending further enquiries into the institution of a contributory scheme, non-contributory pensions should be provided without delay.

Non-contributory pensions are thus regarded as a temporary measure. The proposed scheme corresponds generally with that existing in Australia. British subjects only are eligible, and they must have been resident in South Africa for at least fifteen out of the twenty years preceding the date of application for the pension. The age proposed for the award of the pension is 65 for both sexes. Pensions are also to be granted to persons over 21 who are totally and permanently disabled or blind.

Asiatic and coloured (*i.e.*, having an admixture of non-European blood) persons would be eligible for pensions on the same footing as Europeans. Natives, on the other hand, would not be covered: for although a section of the native population lives in the towns under conditions very similar to those of coloured workers, yet the vast majority live under a tribal organisation, and it is not practicable to draw a statutory distinction between the two groups of natives. It is, however, recommended that the scale of poor relief granted to natives should be increased.

The rate of pension suggested is 10s. a week, as in Great Britain, to be reduced in proportion to the means of the pensioner: every pound of annual income involves a reduction of 10s. in the annual pension; but income for this purpose does not include assistance from children or benefits from friendly societies. The Commission do not consider such a pension sufficient to meet all the needs of an individual in all districts of the Union, though it compares not unfavourably with the rates at present paid in other countries, except Australia and New Zealand, which indeed are reported to be finding the cost somewhat onerous. They expect, however, that the pensioner will continue to be assisted by charitable organisations. Moreover, the receipt of poor relief is not a disqualification for a pension.

The cost of the pensions is to be met by the Union Government, and the post office is made responsible for paying out the weekly instalments of the pension. (From "International Labour Review," Geneva, December 1927.)

Conditions of Women Workers in Japan

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Commission on Women's Labour Problems of the Japanese Association for International Labour Legislation was held in Tokyo on 12th October 1927. Discussion took place on the subject of first-hand investigation of the conditions of work underground of women miners in the Kyushu district, and those of maid-servants employed in the city of Tokyo and its suburbs. It was decided to undertake these two investigations, the first to take place in the latter part of October.

The following resolution was adopted urging improvement of the dormitories of women workers in the textile industry.

The system of boarding women workers in dormitories attached to factories is peculiar to Japan. At present about 500,000 women workers, or about 66 per cent. of the 750,000 women workers employed in the textile industry, live in dormitories maintained for the most part by their employers.

Needless to say not only does the condition of the dormitories to a great extent affect the private life of women workers, but the fact that the majority of the women workers employed in the same factory live in the same dormitory hinders the development of the spirit of independence and self-help and places them in a disadvantageous position in bargaining with their employers. It goes without saying that the amelioration of the dormitory life of women workers must begin by improvements in basic conditions, such as the prohibition of night work, prolongation of leisure hours, increase of holidays and wages, etc., yet much is left to be desired in the method of management and equipment of the dormitories themselves.

In view of this, the Commission on Women's Labour Problems of the Japanese Association for International Labour Legislation, having investigated the actual conditions in dormitories attached to factories in the textile industry in Japan, has come to the conclusion that the adoption of the following reforms is most urgently needed, and demands their introduction by the Government authorities and employers concerned.

(1) Instead of deducting a part of the wages towards the expenses for the management of the dormitories, a reasonable amount of wages should be paid to the workers and the actual cost of boarding collected from the boarders themselves.

Women workers should be represented on the staff for the supervision and management of the dormitories. Furthermore, the supervision and management of dormitories should be entrusted as much as possible to organisations not established for purposes of gain.

(2) Women should be appointed as superintendents of dormitories; conveniences should be provided for the use of men and women separately.

(3) Harmful or unsuitable food should not be served in dormitories; adequate regulations penalising any infringement should be provided.

(4) The size of rooms in dormitories should be smaller and the number of persons accommodated therein accordingly decreased. The lighting and heating arrangements should be improved, and at the same time

facilities should be provided which would contribute towards the domestic happiness of women workers. In addition, adequate provision should be made for the comfort of night workers to ensure their getting undisturbed sleep in the day time.

(5) In matters relating to the establishment of educational or recreational facilities for women workers, their welfare should above all be considered as a primary object. Special attention should be paid to educational facilities so as to arrange the curriculum or subject-matter to fit in with the normal practical daily life of these women workers.

(6) Freedom of correspondence should be allowed to women workers, together with free access to the dormitory at any time.

With regard to the methods of carrying out these reforms, the Commission considers that it is most expedient to revise the existing Regulation concerning the supervision of dormitories and at the same time to initiate a policy of appointing women as factory inspectors, so that they may be able to supervise the strict enforcement of Acts and Regulations and promote the introduction of better conditions in dormitories. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 12, 1927.)

Labour Statistics in Japan

According to the September issue of the Japanese *Rodo Jiho* (Labour Gazette), published by the Bureau of Social Affairs, the total number of workers in factories, mines, communications, transportation and casual labour at the end of June 1927 amounted to 4,676,666, indicating an increase of 34,985 as compared with the end of 1926. The following table shows the distribution of workers according to employment and sex:—

Employment	Type of Management	Number of workers		
		Male	Female	Total
Factories	State	99,357	28,752	128,109
	Public	6,520	2,234	8,754
	Private	977,863	1,022,677	2,000,540
Total		1,083,740	1,053,663	2,137,403
Mines		226,637	69,378	296,015
Transportation and Communications		393,842	28,366	422,208
Casual workers and others		1,418,266	402,774	1,821,040
Grand Total		3,122,485	1,554,181	4,676,666

(From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 12, 1927.)

Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

Returns for Fourth Quarter 1927

AN INCREASE OF NEARLY 8 PER CENT. IN MEMBERSHIP

The Quarterly Reviews of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency prepared by the Labour Office used to be published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for the months of March, June, September and December. The review for the third quarter of the year 1927 was however published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for the month of October. In future these reviews will be published in the issues for the months of January, April, July and October. The latest information for the fourth quarter of the year 1927 is summarised in three tables on pages 436 to 456 of this issue. Table I gives the names of the Federations or Associations of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, the names of the principal office-bearers of each Federation, and the names of the affiliated Unions in each case. Table II gives, by localities or centres, the names of all Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, the number of members in each Union and the names and addresses of the principal office-bearers. Table III shows the rates of membership fees for different classes of members, the average monthly income for the latest quarter for which information is available and the average monthly expenditure in the same way for each of the Unions given in Table II.

There have been several important events associated with the Trade Union movement in the Bombay Presidency since the publication of the last review. The Eighth Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at Cawnpore on the 26th, 27th and 28th November 1927 under the presidentship of Diwar Chaman Lal, M.L.A. An account of the proceedings of the Congress, which attracted a large number of delegates from most of the Unions in the Bombay Presidency, was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1927. The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Conference held its Seventh Session at Dharwar on the 12th and 13th November and the All-India Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Conference held its Fifth Session at Bombay on the 7th, 8th and 9th January under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar.-at-Law, M.L.A. In addition to the Municipal Workmen's Union which was registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, on 24th August 1927 the following Unions in the Bombay Presidency have now been registered:—

- (1) G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.
- (2) The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association, Ahmedabad.
- (3) G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union.
- (4) The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Bombay.
- (5) The Wadi Bunder Staff Union (G. I. P. Ry.), Bombay.
- (6) The Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay.
- (7) The Kasbi Karigars' Union, Bombay.
- (8) The Bombay Textile Labour Union.
- (9) The Karachi Municipal Sweepers' Union.
- (10) The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union, Bombay.

Two new Unions were formed in Karachi: (1) The Karachi Municipal Sweepers' Union, and (2) the Indian Seamen's Union. Four new Unions

of the staff of the G. I. P. Railway have been formed at Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Dhond. The new Union in Bombay is called the G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Union. Full particulars in connection with the Poona Union have been incorporated in the tables published at the end of this issue. The figure for membership of the G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Union is not available but information regarding the office-bearers has been incorporated in Table II. Information regarding the Sholapur and Dhond Unions is not available for publication in this issue.

The total number of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency as incorporated in Tables II and III now stands at 72 as compared with 68 as reported in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette* and as compared with 21 Unions reported just a little over three years ago in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1924. Out of the 72 Unions in the Presidency, 32 are in Bombay City, 9 in Ahmedabad and 31 in the rest of the Presidency. The total membership of these Unions stands at 87,340 as compared with 81,107 showing an increase of 7.68 per cent. The number of members in the Unions having their offices in Bombay City rose from 55,048 to 59,489 or by 8.07 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions rose from 18,763 to 19,229 or by 2.48 per cent. The number of members in the Unions in the rest of the Presidency rose from 7,296 to 8,622 or by 18.17 per cent. The following table summarises the position in regard to the membership of the Unions:—

Summary Table showing the membership of the Unions

Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter	Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter
June 1922 ..	22	57,914		June 1925 ..	38	53,591	+ 3.8
Sept 1922 ..	23	52,776	— 8.87	Sept 1925 ..	38	54,175	+ 1.09
Dec 1922 ..	22	51,472	— 2.47	Dec 1925 ..	38	49,318	— 8.97
Mar 1923 ..	22	48,669	— 5.45	Mar 1926 ..	51	59,544	+20.73
June 1923 ..	21	51,276	+ 5.08	June 1926 ..	53	64,572	+ 8.44
Sept 1923 ..	19	41,646	—18.77	Sept 1926 ..	56	72,411	+12.14
Dec 1923 ..	19	46,037	+10.54	Dec 1926 ..	56	74,875	+ 3.4
Mar 1924 ..	21	48,502	+ 5.4	Mar 1927 ..	56	75,602	+ 0.97
June 1924 ..	21	49,729	+ 2.5	June 1927 ..	66	75,847	+ 0.32
Sept 1924 ..	21	47,242	— 5.0	Sept 1927 ..	68	81,107	+ 6.94
Dec 1924 ..	36	52,227	+10.7	Dec 1927 ..	72	87,340	+ 7.68
Mar 1925 ..	36	51,625	— 1.25				

The information in connection with Trade Unions is collected through Secretaries of the Unions as well as through District Officers in the Presidency, including Sind. The information for all the Unions affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association and the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union is procured from time to time from the head offices of these Associations in Bombay. Every endeavour is made to include in the quarterly review all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, but it often happens that some Unions

do not notify their existence to the authorities concerned with the collection of the necessary information. It would be desirable both in the interests of the Unions themselves and of the Labour Office, if the persons who are concerned with the creation of new Unions notify their formation either to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence (Labour Office), at Bombay or to the Labour Investigator of the Government of Bombay at Ahmedabad.

Federations of Trade Unions

Table I on pages 436 and 437 of this issue shows that there are five Federations of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency—(1) The Central Labour Board in Bombay; (2) The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association with its head office in Bombay; (3) The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union also with its head office in Bombay; (4) The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union with its head office in Bombay; and (5) The Labour Union in Ahmedabad. The last is not exactly a Federation in the accepted sense of the term but rather a Central Bureau which controls, under one management, all the various Unions of cotton mill operatives in Ahmedabad City. The constitution of the first three Federations and the terms of affiliation of each of their members was fully described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1925 and March 1926.

The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Central Union, which had been reported as a Federation of the three Unions of the Port Trust Workers in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1926, decided not to function as a Federation but as a Central Council of the Bombay Port Trust employees. This Council is composed of representatives from each of the three Port Trust Unions and functions only where the interests of all the workers of the different departments of the Bombay Port Trust are concerned. The constitution of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union still remains undecided but it is understood that Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., has been appointed the Honorary General Secretary. This Federation is now doing its utmost to revive all the branch offices of the old G. I. P. Railway Staff Union into separate Unions. With the formation of the G. I. P. Railway Unions at Sholapur and Dhond, this Federation will now have seven Unions affiliated to it. In the present article it is only necessary to deal with those Federations whose activities were of particular interest during the quarter under review.

The Central Labour Board.—The main activities of the Board during the quarter under review were (1) the reconstruction of the constitution of the Unions affiliated to the Board with a view to registration under the Indian Trade Unions Act; (2) the consolidation of the membership of the Unions formed during the second quarter of the year 1927; and (3) the organisation of new Unions in Bombay City. The Secretary of the Board reports that owing to the pressure of work in connection with the registration of the several Unions with which he is connected, the Board was not able to spare any time for its purely social activities such as the Purity Mission campaign and its regular lectures on temperance, thrift and hygiene.

The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association.—The most important event during the quarter under review from the view-point of the members of this Association was the successful meeting of the Seventh Session of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Conference which was held on the 12th and 13th November 1927 at Dharwar under the presidency of Mr. D. V. Belvi, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. In his presidential address Mr. Belvi pointed out the urgent necessity for all classes of employees in the Postal Department combining together and forming one Association in place of the two separate Associations, the first consisting mainly of clerical hands and the second of Postmen and Lower Grade Staff. In this connection he stated that the employees in the Telegraph branch of the Postal and Telegraph Department were able to achieve greater success with the representations which they had submitted to Government than the employees of the Postal branch principally because there was more unity in the ranks of the workers in the Telegraph Branch. The financial statements for the year 1926-27 which were presented to the Conference showed that the revenue from affiliation fees from District Unions amounted to Rs. 7352-6-6 during the year, this together with other miscellaneous items of revenue and an amount of Rs. 5021-6-11 brought forward from the previous year's accounts, brought the total on the revenue side to Rs. 13,115-10-5. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6684-10-6 leaving an amount of Rs. 6430-15-11 to be carried forward as a credit balance to the accounts of the next year. Printing charges and the cost of publication of the *General Letter*—the official organ of the Association—amounted to Rs. 2080-7-0. The budget prepared for the year 1927-28 provides for a total revenue of Rs. 9306 and for an expenditure of Rs. 8691.

The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.—The All India Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union to which the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union is affiliated held the Fifth Session of their Conference in Bombay on the 7th, 8th and 9th January 1928 under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar.-at-Law, M.L.A. About 300 postal delegates from different parts of India and Burma attended the Conference besides a large number of visitors. Mr. H. A. Sams, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, was also present. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, said that the session was a unique one in that the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs had also consented to attend the Conference. He paid a tribute to the loyalty and devotion with which the postmen in India carried on the work entrusted to them and hoped that a speedy solution would be found to their demands and grievances.

Mr. Jinnah in his presidential speech declared that the first thing he would like to urge upon all postmen was to organise themselves and to try and persuade their comrades to join the All India Union of postmen. He regretted that out of 30,000 postmen only 7000 had joined the Union. He knew they had many grievances in regard to questions of pay, promotion and prospects and that the questions with regard to these matters had been constantly debated in the Legislative Assembly. He assured them that the members of the Assembly had evinced the keenest interest

in their welfare. In conclusion Mr. Jinnah said, "I appeal to you to band yourselves together and get every postman to become a member of your Union. As loyal servants of the Government, put forth your demands with reason and with all the emphasis that you can command and I am sure the question between postmen and Government will not be a controversial one."

The Ahmedabad Labour Union.—The most important event in the affairs of the Union during the quarter under review was the election of its Secretary to the Municipality. The Labour Investigator at Ahmedabad reports that it is significant that he came out at the top of the poll, defeating a local millowner who was a sitting member. The Union has been further fortunate in having its Secretary elected by the Municipality to its Standing Committee.

During the quarter under review the membership of the Frame Department Union and the Drivers' and Firemen's Union—two Unions affiliated to the Labour Union—increased by 100 and 232 respectively. The strength of the other Unions remained the same. The membership of the Drivers' and Firemen's Union has more than doubled itself during the last three months especially because the workers in the Engineering Departments of Mills wanted to organise themselves strongly in order to agitate for getting back their weekly holiday.

One or two activities of the Union during the quarter deserve special mention. It arranged to distribute quinine among the workers when large numbers of them were suffering from malarial fever, and it tried its best to induce the Flood Relief Committee to advance loans to those workers whose houses were damaged by the floods. It also helped workers in obtaining loans from some mills for repairing their damaged tenements and induced all the mills to pay wages to the time workers for the period of the flood when the labourers could not attend work. All the Mills, without a single exception, are stated to have paid these wages.

The normal activities of the Union in regard to the settlement of complaints, compensation claims, grain shops, etc., continued as usual. The *Majur Sandesh* was used for the electioneering campaign during the Municipal elections. It reviewed the administration of the Factories and the Workmen's Compensation Acts and gave items of Indian and Foreign News of interest to labour. Interesting stories on the subject of ethics, education, hygiene and sanitation by one of the teachers of a school run by the Union formed an attractive feature of this weekly publication. The Majur Savings Bank conducted by the Union is doing much useful work in inculcating the habit of thrift among labourers. It continued to lend money to the workers at 6 per cent. per annum on the security of ornaments. The total number of patients treated at the hospital and two dispensaries maintained by the Union was 3929 of whom 3846 were out-door and the remaining 83 in-door patients. The number of operations performed amounted to 69. There were 717 boys and 59 girls on the rolls of 12 day schools, 526 boys and 5 girls in the 14 night schools, 41 boys and 26 girls in the 2 Montessori schools and 30 boys in the Boarding school conducted by the Union. The average attendance came to 71 per cent. in the day schools and 63 per cent. in the night schools.

PROGRESS OF INDIVIDUAL UNIONS

BOMBAY

The Bombay Textile Labour Union.—The membership of the Bombay Textile Labour Union increased from 7516 to 7667 during the quarter. The average monthly income during this period amounted to Rs. 1014 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 819. The amount of cash on hand as at first December 1927 stood at Rs. 12,694-7-4. Fourteen propaganda meetings, 16 meetings of mill committees and 2 election meetings were held during the quarter under review.

The Union was successful in bringing about a satisfactory conclusion of a strike which took place during the quarter in connection with a reduction in the rates of wages. Out of the 15 complaints brought forward from the previous quarter 7 proved successful and 6 were dropped. Out of 40 new complaints 19 proved successful, 5 unsuccessful, 5 were dropped and 11 were stated to be pending. It succeeded in getting Rs. 300 for a female worker in a compensation case. Two delegates were appointed to attend the eighth session of the All India Trade Union Congress, and the Union has consented to the appointment of Mr. Bakhale as its representative on the Labour Committee of the Indian Textile Association.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Limited.—The membership of this Union fell from 1916 to 1801, attributed to the removal of the names of members in arrears with their subscription fees. The following table shows the distribution of the present effective membership over the various Railways in India:—

Railway Administration	Class of Members					Total number of members
	A	B	C	D	E	
G. I. P. Railway ..	752	44	38	11	10	855
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	60	6	10	12	14	102
M. & S. M. Railway ..	38	20	25	104	52	239
S. I. Railway ..	37	4	5	5	4	55
N. W. Railway ..	76	4	5	6		91
N. G. S. Railway ..	28	21	23	58	9	139
E. I. Railway ..	195	1	1	22	1	220
A. B. Railway ..	2		31	47	20	100
Total ..	1,188	100	138	265	110	1,801

The numbers of members of the different classes shown against each Railway are those who definitely belong to one or other of the 52 branches of the Society which are scattered over the whole of India. The number of members on the rolls of the Society's Voluntary Legal Defence and Protection Fund fell from 1261 as reported in the previous quarter to 1199 during the quarter under review. The number of members subscribing to the Society's Family Benefit Fund amounted to 423 and to the voluntary Sick Benefit Fund to 100. The average monthly income during the quarter amounted to Rs. 2450 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 2200.

The Indian Seamen's Union.—The membership of the Union increased from 17,419 to 18,371. The distribution of this membership in the three departments which comprise the Union is as follows:—

Deck Department	3,064
Engine Department	3,671
Saloon Department	11,636
	18,371

In all eleven meetings were arranged by the Union during the quarter, five being general meetings, five Executive Council Meetings and one a Saloon Department Committee meeting. The general meetings held on the 2nd October and the 25th November passed certain amendments in the rules of the Union so as to bring them into line with the provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

In order to deal with the problem of unemployment among the members of the Saloon Crew, the Union approached the Willingdon Sports Club and the Western India Turf Club with a view to getting its members employed as waiters. The Willingdon Sports Club is stated to have responded to the request made by appointing 90 members of the Saloon Department as table waiters on daily wages at the Club during the period under review. Twenty-seven complaints with reference to unfair selection for employment, non-payment of wages, etc., were dealt with and letters in connection therewith were addressed to the authorities concerned.

With a view to submit a memorandum to the Honourable Sir Geoffrey Corbett, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, during his visit to Bombay in December 1927, an elaborate enquiry was conducted by the Union with the help of Mr. P. G. Kanekar of the Bombay Social Service League into various matters in connection with the method of recruitment, periods of service, terms of unemployment, etc., of seamen resident in Bombay. The enquiry was conducted by house to house visits in the *Koots* (Clubs) of Saloon Crew, *Lathis* (tenements) of the Deck and Engine Crews and the *Deras* (residential quarters) of Punjabi Crews. The enquiry lasted for a period of six weeks and its organisers as a result of their investigations hope to expose various evils in connection with the present system of recruitment of seamen, their indebtedness and the long terms of unemployment to which seamen are at present subjected.

The unemployment amongst Goan seamen as a result of the existence of the two rival Unions has, of late, led to a serious situation and more than one attempt has been made to secure a compromise but without success. In the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for October 1927 we gave an account of a meeting held by the *Goan Union*, a representative organisation of Goans in British India, on the 14th September, in order to arrive at a decision on the question whether the Goan seamen should remain as a separate entity or whether they should be consolidated into one Union with Non-Goans. The meeting, by a large majority, decided to support the aims and objects of the Indian Seamen's Union. On the conclusion of that meeting the intervention of the Consul General for

Portugal was sought for as a means of bringing the decision of the *Procuradores* (Managers of Goan Clubs) into force. The Consul General was of opinion that another meeting of the Managers of Goan Clubs should be held under his presidency in order to confirm the earlier decision. As a result of his invitation a large gathering of the *Procuradores* met at the hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano on the 13th November 1927 to register their votes on the main issue as to which of the two Unions had the confidence of the seamen. The Consul General for Portugal, Dr. Amadeu Da Silva, presided and there were present amongst others Senhor A. J. T. Fernandes, Vice-Consul; Dr. M. A. De Heredia, President of the Goan Union; and Dr. F. Coutinho, Vice-President of the Indian Seamen's Union. The meeting is stated to have lasted for over five hours and 123 votes were recorded for the Indian Seamen's Union as against 13 for the Bombay Seamen's Union.

The Seamen's Union.—The membership of this Union increased from 8,051 to 8,266. The average monthly expenditure amounted to Rs. 573 as against an average monthly income of Rs. 2,439. The Union is now stated to have a large reserve fund which it hopes to utilise in the near future in order to grant advances to its members in order to free them from the clutches of money-lenders charging exorbitant rates of interest. The relations of the Union with the Shipping Companies and in particular with the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. are reported to have been very cordial but acute unemployment is stated to continue in spite of the best endeavours of the Shipping Companies. The question of amalgamation with the Indian Seamen's Union has been in the forefront of the discussions between the members of the managing committee. The members of the Seamen's Union continue in their policy of having one Union exclusively for the Goan members of the Saloon Crew whereas the members of the Indian Seamen's Union hold that there should be only one Union in Bombay representative of all classes of seamen.

The Government Peons' and Menials' Union.—The number of members of this Union increased from 899 to 1,061 during the quarter. According to the latest information available the distribution of the members of this Union over different Government Offices in Bombay is as follows:—

New Custom House	355
Income Tax Office	133
High Court	110
Offices in the Old Custom House, Development Department Buildings and the Town Hall	132
Secretariat	95
Accountant General's Office	63
Small Causes Court	33
Public Works Department Secretariat	60
Currency Office	60
Miscellaneous Offices	20
Total	1,061

During the quarter under review the Union forwarded a circular letter dealing with the disabilities in connection with pay, increments, pension, etc., of peons and menials in the different offices under the Government of India and the Government of Bombay to various heads of departments of the Central and Local Governments. The circular gives statements showing the different scales of pay which prevail in different offices and demands that a standard scale should be adopted for all Government departments as follows :—

Designation	Scale	Quarter Allowance
Scaleman, Hamal, Sepoy, Laskar	Rs. 25—1—35	Rs. 10
Naik	30—1—43	10
Havaladar	45—2—49	10
Jamadar, Chopdar	50	10
Dafterband, Liitman	50—2—60	10
Boy-peon	15 and 16	10
Head Packer	50—2—60	10
Other Packers	40—1—50	10

The Circular further points out the inadequacy of the pension of Rs. 6 granted to peons and menials in Government service and requests that the average rate of pension should not be less than Rs. 16 per month. It also requests that the advantages of the Government Provident Fund should be thrown open to the menial establishment and that a certain percentage of appointments in the clerical grade should be reserved for competent persons from the ranks of the inferior establishment.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union was held on the 29th October at which resolutions were passed appointing Mr. R. F. Gorwalla, late Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the General Department, as Joint Secretary of the Union, and requesting Government to expedite the redress of the grievances set forth in the memorial dealt with above and also to discontinue the use of the term "menials" as being derogatory to the workers. A deputation from the Union recently waited on Mr. A. H. Lloyd, Member of the Central Board of Revenue, with reference to questions connected with increases of pay and pension.

The Girni Kamgar Mahamandals.—In the Quarterly Review on Trade Unions published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for June 1927, it was stated that the President of the Chinchpokli Mandal, Mr. D. A. Bhatawadekar, did not intend to continue his Union on a separate basis and that he had decided to merge his Union in the other Mahamandals which are controlled by Mr. D. R. Mayekar. It was stated that a meeting of the members of all the Mahamandals was to be held in order to form a central Union with branch offices in the same way as was done by the Bombay Textile Labour Union. This meeting has not yet been held. Whereas the membership of the Chinchpokli Mandal continues at the same figure, the membership of the Prabhadevi Mandal has increased from 867 to 1,270 and that of the Ghorupdeo Mandal from 542 to 570.

Five complaints were received from the members of the Ghorupdeo and Prabhadevi Mandals during the quarter. Three complaints were

successfully dealt with and the remaining two are still pending. It is reported that a serious strike of the weavers in the Standard Mills as a protest against alleged reductions in wages was averted as the result of the successful intervention between the owners and the men by the Union.

The First Annual General Meeting of the Prabhadevi and Ghorupdeo Mandals was held on the 18th December under the presidency of Mr. A. A. Alve. The annual report and the balance sheet for the period July 1924 to November 1927 were adopted. The statements of accounts show that the total expenditure during this period amounted to Rs. 10,118-5-3 as against receipts amounting to Rs. 11,298-7-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,180-1-9 to be carried forward.

The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.—The membership of this Union increased from 2995 to 3222 during the period September to December 1927. The average monthly expenditure increased from Rs. 416 to Rs. 503 with a corresponding increase in the average monthly income from Rs. 874 to Rs. 912. The increase in the expenditure is attributed to an expense of about Rs. 200 during the month of November for sending two delegates to the All-India Trade Union Congress at Cawnpore. Retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 306 were paid to 16 members during the quarter under report.

The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Union were responsible for much propaganda work during the quarter in connection with the formation of new Unions. In this connection visits were made to Igatpuri and Manmad where organised meetings of railway workmen were held with a view to promote unionism.

The Co-operative Credit Society of the Union now has 103 members. An amount of Rs. 824 was given in loans to the members during the quarter and the funds of the Society as at 1st December 1927 amounted to Rs. 1828.

The Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Union was held at the Damodhar Thackersey Hall at Parel on the 6th November 1927, when the annual report and the balance-sheet for the year 1926-27 were adopted. The Income and Expenditure Account shows that the revenue from subscriptions amounted to Rs. 7920 which, together with interest on fixed deposits and current accounts amounting to Rs. 886-1-0, brought the total receipts during the period under report to Rs. 8806-1-0. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 8340-15-8 leaving a balance of Rs. 465-1-4 to be carried forward to the accounts of the next year. The figure for expenditure includes an amount of Rs. 5158-4-0 written off from the Foundry Loan Account. The capital fund as at 31st March 1927 showed a credit balance of Rs. 26,417-9-5 of which a sum of Rs. 12,000 is on fixed deposit with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., and an amount of Rs. 9,126-2-9 is in account current with the Central Bank of India. Post Office Five Year Cash Certificates with a face value of Rs. 6000 are valued at Rs. 4500 and an amount of Rs. 370-12-0 is shown as advances granted to members.

The resolutions adopted at the general meeting dealt with time scales of pay for employees in the railway workshops and the issue of free passes to employees attending the meetings of the All India Railwaymen's

Federation and the All India Trade Union Congress meetings at Cawnpore. The Chairman in his presidential address stated that now that the Union had been registered under the Trade Unions Act it ought to be recognised by the administration of the G. I. P. Railway. He congratulated the members on the increase in the membership of the Union during the year under report but pointed out that more than half of the total number of the employees in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Matunga and Parel were still outside the Union. He said that even with a membership of 10,000 the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Workmen's Union at Kharagpur were not in a sufficiently strong position to enforce their demands from the administration of that railway. The proceedings of the annual general meeting were preceded and followed by interesting dramatic performances which were attended by over 1000 members.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union.—This Union improved its membership by 200 during the quarter, from 2170 to 2372. The average monthly expenditure amounted to Rs. 500 as against an average monthly income of Rs. 725. The Union made a donation of Rs. 200 to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Lock-out Relief Fund.

There is considerable apprehension among the members of the Union that retrenchment of staff in the railway workshops will be carried out in accordance with the recommendations made by Sir Vincent Raven's State Railway Workshops Committee which was appointed in the year 1926 to enquire into matters connected with the working of the mechanical departments of the State Railways of India. Although the B. B. & C. I. Railway is not under the administration of the State, it is anticipated that the management will carry out the recommendations of the Raven Committee in order to reduce expenditure in its workshops.

A mass meeting of the members of the Union was held at the end of September at which resolutions were passed demanding equal privileges of leave, amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, increase in time scale, legislation making it obligatory on the Railway employers not to dismiss an employee without an impartial enquiry and requesting the Government to ask the Railways to issue free passes for workers when attending the various meetings of the Railwaymen's Federation and Trade Unions. Another resolution requested the Agent to fulfil his promise to recognise the Union.

The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union.—As a result of its registration and consequent recognition by the Municipal Commissioner the membership of this Union increased from 1200 to 1609 or by nearly 34 per cent. during the quarter under report. The Union contemplates starting a monthly bulletin called the "Municipal Kamgar" from January 1928. Public meetings of municipal workers are held every month at which the advantages of trade unionism are explained to the workers. The Union also holds departmental meetings on various occasions in order to ventilate the grievances of the men. A deputation of the representatives of the Union, headed by Mr. Jhabvala, waited upon the Municipal Commissioner on the 14th October and submitted several grievances of the employees of the Bombay Municipality to him. The various matters submitted for redress are stated to be under the consideration of the

Municipal administration. But the Union are endeavouring to focus the attention of the Corporation in the immediate present on matters connected with gratuity; privilege, sick and casual leave; retrenchment in the lower grades; and, questions connected with fines, dismissals, favouritism and bribery.

The Kasbi Karigars' Union.—When enquiries were made for the purposes of collecting the information for the quarterly reviews of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency for the second and third quarters of the year 1927 the membership of this Union was reported at 1200. This Union was registered on the 22nd December 1927 with a membership of 550 and the actual membership given for the purposes of this review is 552.

As a result of the formation of the Kasbi Karigars of Bombay into a Union they have been able to fix a standard rate of wage at 14 as. per tola of Kasab (gold thread) turned out. The members of the Union made a garland of gold for presentation to His Majesty King Amanullah of Afghanistan during His Majesty's visit to Bombay en route for Europe.

The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union.—According to the latest information available, the membership of this Union stands at 1092 as against 1073 reported in the previous review. The average monthly expenditure amounted to Rs. 119 as against an average monthly income of Rs. 278.

The Central Council of the various Unions of the Bombay Port Trust submitted a joint representation to the authorities on the 10th September 1927 dealing with the disabilities of the Port Trust employees in the different departments of the administration. In dealing with the Dock Department, the letter stated that the prospects of the out-door staff had been completely blocked since the general revision of 1920, and that the maximum of Rs. 110 per month for out-door workers compared very unfavourably with the maximum of Rs. 140 per month allowed in the case of the members of the in-door clerical staff. Looking to the arduous nature of the work required as well as the long hours of duty demanded, the members of the out-door staff were entitled to have better remuneration and better treatment and this should be urgently considered. The test for the efficiency bar operated as a hardship upon them as promotions were made dependent, not upon the period of service and experience but on their passing the efficiency bar. The Council demanded its immediate removal with an equalisation of grades both in the in-door and out-door staff in order to remove the principal causes of discontent amongst the latter. It was further pointed out that the inferior grades of Port Trust employees such as mukadams, peons, temporary clerical staff and others were not admitted to the benefits of the provident fund nor were they allowed anything like casual leave. The administration were asked to extend the advantages of the provident fund and the grant of sick leave to these classes of employees.

The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union.—The membership of this Union fell from 474 to 395 during the quarter under review. In the general representation submitted to the Port Trust authorities by the Central Council of the Union of Port Trust employees particular emphasis was laid on the question that the general revision of pay in the case of

the employees of the Bombay Port Trust Railway had become considerably overdue. It was pointed out that the staff of the Bombay Port Trust Railway stands at a great disadvantage, even with regard to conditions of work and other allowances, and that an immediate revision of the conditions of service all round is urgently needed.

The G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union.—The membership of this Union has risen from 850 to 3000 during the quarter under report. This large increase in membership is attributed to the fact that the Union has now completed the organisation of centres at Bombay, Kalyan, Thana, Kurla, Igatpuri, Nasik, Manmad, Nandgaon, Nagpur, Itarsi and Lonavla. Two further centres at Damoh and Katni are in the process of formation. It is very important to differentiate between this Union and the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union which is a federation of the following five Unions of the employees of the G. I. P. Railway :—

- (1) The Wadi Bundar Staff Union ;
- (2) The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union ;
- (3) The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union ;
- (4) The G. I. P. Railway Poona Staff Union ; and
- (5) The G. I. P. Railway Audit Office Staff Union.

Whereas the five Unions just dealt with are separate organisations federated to the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union is constituted on an entirely different basis. The various centres are branches of the Central Union and have no separate constitution of their own. But each centre has got independent fiscal autonomy. They submit periodical contributions to the head office of the Union in Bombay for administrative expenditure and the publication of the official organ of the Union—*The G. I. P. Railwayman*. Each centre has its own local committee for the management of its affairs. The members of these local committees are generally outsiders who are well known in the centres which they represent. Each centre holds an extraordinary meeting for the discussion and submission of its grievances to headquarters. A Centre Superintendent is appointed by the head office to visit all the centres and to submit a report every month. The main grievances against which the Union are fighting at present are : (1) removal of racial distinctions ; (2) strict removal of medical tests ; and (3) demand for duty allowances or reduction in hours of work. The officials of the Union expect that the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union will shortly be amalgamated with the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.

The Jari Workers' (Goldthread Workers) Union.—This Union which has a membership of 325 has now started a regular office of its own. In order to cope with the increasing unemployment among Jari workers, the Union has started a workshop at Coghari Mhola in Bombay where work is provided for the unemployed. The Union has so far spent an amount of Rs. 1000 on establishing this workshop. It is reported that the workers who are provided with work here earn as much as Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month.

The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union.—The membership of this Union increased from 394 to 468 during the quarter. The average monthly expenditure was Rs. 50 as against an average monthly income of

Rs. 124. The Union has opened three additional branches at Belgaum and Poona and for the line staff in addition to the three existing branches at Masjid, Kalbadevi and Umarkhadi in Bombay City which are controlled by the Central Office of the Union.

A general meeting of the Union was held on the 17th October at which resolutions were passed disaffiliating the Union from the All-India Trade Union Congress and requesting Government to sanction one-half of their pay as pension instead of one-fourth as at present. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., who was present at the meeting promised to support their demand for half pension at the next session of the Legislative Assembly.

The Managing Committee of the Union has issued a memorandum narrating the grievances of telegraph employees. They maintain that the time for their consideration is ripe and, if redressed, would lead to efficiency in work. The present scale of salary with house and message rate allowances approximately amount to about Rs. 40 per month, which, according to the present standard of living in Bombay, cannot be called a living wage. The Committee request that the scales of wages may be raised in such a manner so as to bring the total emoluments of a telegraph peon in Bombay City to Rs. 50. A demand was also made for the grant of proportionate pension.

The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (G. I. P. Railway).—The membership of this Union now stands at 402, and the majority of the workers employed in the Wadi Bundar Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway are stated to be members of the Union. It is alleged that the Receipt Clerks in the Goods Shed are compelled to work from 1 p.m. to 2 a.m. and sometimes to 4 a.m. Telegrams regarding this matter were sent to the Commissioner, Railway Board, and the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway acquainting them with the conditions of these clerks and requesting a modification in the rules in order to give them more reasonable hours of work.

The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union.—A general meeting of the members of this Union was held on the 4th December at which the question of the registration of the Union under the Trade Unions Act was discussed.

The Remaining Unions in Bombay City.—There is nothing of particular interest to report regarding the activities of the rest of the Bombay Unions. The latest information in connection with the membership, income and expenditure of all Unions not specifically dealt with in this review is given in Tables II and III, printed on pages 438 to 456 of this issue.

AHMEDABAD

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

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.—The membership of this Association has increased from 7313 to 7447. A branch office has been opened at Bulsar and an organiser has been sent to work in the Fatehgarh District. The officials of the Association state that although the Union has been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, it has

not yet been recognised by the railway authorities and that pending recognition the Association finds it impossible to represent general or individual grievances to the heads of departments.

The Postal and R. M. S. Union.—The membership of this Union is reported to have remained steady during the last nine months. It sent two delegates to the seventh session of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Conference held at Dharwar on the 12th and 13th November 1927. One of the resolutions moved by the Union at the Conference requested the Government to waive the recovery of the advance of two months' pay given to the staff after the recent floods.

REST OF THE PRESIDENCY

In view of the winding up of the two Unions of cotton mill operatives at Broach, the majority of the remaining Unions in the Bombay Presidency outside the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad are Postal Unions, affiliated either to the Bombay Presidency Postal Association or to the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union. The activities of these Unions are more or less confined to constitutional agitation for the removal of specific grievances and for improvements in conditions of service. The remarks made under the headings of the two Federations of Postal Unions above therefore apply generally to the activities of the individual affiliated members as well. Full particulars regarding office-bearers, membership, income and expenditure of all known Trade Unions in the rest of the Presidency will be found in Tables II and III, printed on pages 438 to 456 of this issue.

It is noticed that great difficulty is now being experienced in collecting the necessary information for this review and for the tables published on pages 436 to 456 of this issue in view of the large increase in the number of Unions in Bombay. The main object in publishing quarterly reviews of Trade Unions in the *Labour Gazette* is to assist Trade Unionism in the Bombay Presidency by giving the latest and the most authentic information with regard to their membership, income and expenditure. If these reviews are to maintain the same standard that has now been reached it is absolutely necessary that the Secretaries and the Assistant Secretaries of the various Unions should do their utmost to co-operate with the Labour Office by supplying the information asked for as early as possible.

Old-Age Pensions in Canada

British Columbia is the first Canadian province to establish non-contributory old age pensions under the optional Dominion scheme whereby half the cost is defrayed by the Dominion Government.

British subjects resident in the Province for five years are eligible on reaching the age of 70 for a pension not exceeding 240 dollars a year, reducible by an amount equal to the excess of the beneficiary's private income over 125 dollars.

Pensions became payable as from 29th September 1927. (*From Industrial and Labour Information, Geneva, November 21, 1927.*)

Industrial Disputes in the Bombay Presidency A Review for the year 1927

Statistics regarding industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency have been collected by the Labour Office since its inception in April 1921; and detailed particulars regarding the facts and figures in connexion with each dispute have been published every month in the *Labour Gazette*. A complete review of all disputes during the five years from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1926 was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for May 1926. Annual reviews of the industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1925 and 1926 were published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1926 and February 1927 respectively. The present article, similarly reviews and summarises these statistics for the year 1927.

The total number of disputes in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1927 was 54. Out of these, 49 or 90·74 per cent. occurred in the Textile industry, 2 or 3·7 per cent. in Metal and Engineering workshops and the remainder in other industries. All these disputes occurred in individual concerns. The following table shows the location of the disputes classified according to the more important industries.—

Number of Industrial Disputes

Locality	Spinning and Weaving	Metal and Engineering	Printing Presses	Others	Total
Virangaum	2	..	..	..	2
Ahmedabad	17	..	..	..	17
Chalingson	1	..	..	..	1
Bombay	17	2	1	..	20
Kurla	1	..	..	..	1
Thane	1	..	..	..	1
Ambernath .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1
Hubli	1	..	..	..	1
Broach	3	..	..	..	3
Barai	2	..	..	..	2
Chalis	1	..	..	..	1
Jalgaon	3	..	..	..	3
Kandivli .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1
Total	49	2	1	2	54

The number of workpeople involved in all the disputes during the year amounted to 28,078 out of whom 26,548 or 94·55 per cent. were cotton

mill operatives. The following table gives the number of workpeople involved classified according to industries in the various localities :—

Number of workpeople involved

Locality	Spinning and Weaving	Metal and Engineering	Printing Presses	Others	Total
Viramgaum	510	..	..	..	510
Ahmedabad	2,103	..	..	..	2,103
Chalisgaon	500	..	..	..	500
Bombay	16,297	235	25	..	16,557
Kurla	3,859	..	..	..	3,859
Thana	147	..	..	..	147
Ambernath	..	..	..	1,235	1,235
Hubli	324	..	..	..	324
Broach	339	..	..	..	339
Barsi	1,368	..	..	..	1,368
Dhulia	115	..	..	..	115
Jalgaon	986	..	..	..	986
Karachi	..	..	..	35	35
Total	26,548	235	25	1,270	28,078

The number of working days lost during the year amounted to 165,061 and out of this the loss in time to the cotton mill industry alone amounted to 161,468 working days or 97.82 per cent. The detailed figures for working days lost are set out in the following table classified by industries and localities :—

Number of working days lost

Locality	Spinning and Weaving	Metal and Engineering	Printing Presses	Others	Total
Viramgaum	2,005	..	..	..	2,005
Ahmedabad	1,967	..	..	..	1,967
Chalisgaon	945	..	..	..	945
Bombay	104,172	325	75	..	104,572
Kurla	11,515	..	..	..	11,515
Thana	864	..	..	..	864
Ambernath	..	..	..	3,088	3,088
Hubli	3,000	..	..	..	3,000
Broach	4,831	..	..	..	4,831
Barsi	21,388	..	..	..	21,388
Dhulia	115	..	..	..	115
Jalgaon	10,666	..	..	..	10,666
Karachi	..	..	..	105	105
Total	161,468	325	75	3,193	165,061

CAUSES OF DISPUTES

The number of disputes which arose over questions relating to pay and allowances was 26, the same as in the previous year. As compared with

the year 1926, disputes due to "fines" were more frequent. Disputes in connexion with pay and allowances included stoppages of work on account of alleged reductions in rates of wages. "Personal" causes include demands for dismissal or reinstatement of jobbers and other individuals. The disputes on account of fines cover those which were due to the system of giving damaged cloth in lieu of wages to weavers. The following tables show the causes of disputes (1) by localities and (2) by classes of industries :—

Causes of Disputes—By Localities

Locality	Pay and allowances	Personal	Conditions of work, discipline, etc.	Fines	Others	Total
Viramgaum	1	..	..	1	..	2
Ahmedabad	5	9	..	3	..	17
Chalisgaon	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bombay	8	6	3	1	2	20
Kurla	..	..	..	1	..	1
Thana	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ambernath	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hubli	1	..	..	..	..	1
Broach	2	1	..	..	..	3
Barsi	2	..	..	..	..	2
Dhulia	1	..	..	..	..	1
Jalgaon	2	..	..	..	1	3
Karachi	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total	26	16	3	6	3	54

Causes of Disputes—By Classes of Industries

Class of Industry	Pay	Personal	Conditions of work	Fines	Others	Total
Spinning and weaving mills	24	16	2	6	1	49
Metal and engineering	1	..	1	2
Printing Presses	1	1
Others	2	2
Total	26	16	3	6	3	54

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RESULTS OF DISPUTES

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

Results of Disputes—By Localities

Locality	Entirely favourable to workers	Favourable to workers	Entirely unfavourable to workers	Total
Virangaum	..	..	2	2
Ahmedabad	2	1	14	17
Chalisgaon	..	..	1	1
Bombay	2	3	15	20
Kurla	..	1	..	1
Thana	..	..	1	1
Ambernath	..	1	..	1
Hubli	..	..	1	1
Broach	1	..	2	3
Barsi	1	..	1	2
Dhulia	..	..	1	1
Jalgaon	..	1	2	3
Karachi	1	..	..	1
Total ..	7	7	40	54

Results of Disputes—By Classes of Industries

Class of Industry	Entirely favourable to workers	Favourable to workers	Entirely unfavourable to workers	Total
Spinning and Weaving Mills ..	4	6	39	49
Metal and Engineering ..	2	..	..	2
Printing Presses ..	..	..	1	1
Others ..	1	1	..	2
Total ..	7	7	40	54

DURATION OF DISPUTES

The following tables set out the details in connexion with the duration of disputes (1) by localities and (2) by classes of industries :—

Duration of Disputes—By Localities

Locality	Number of disputes lasting						Total number of disputes
	One day	Two days	Three days	Four days	Five days	Over five days	
Virangaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	8	5	3	1	..	1	17
Chalisgaon	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bombay	4	5	2	3	..	6	20
Kurla	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Thana	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ambernath	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hubli	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Broach	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Barsi	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dhulia	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Jalgaon	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13	12	8	5	1	15	54

Duration of Disputes—By Classes of Industries

Class of Industry	Number of disputes lasting						Total number of disputes
	One day	Two days	Three days	Four days	Five days	Over five days	
Spinning and Weaving Mills ..	12	11	5	5	1	15	49
Metal and Engineering ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Printing Presses ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Others ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Total ..	13	12	8	5	1	15	54

The figures given in these tables are given in terms of working days or, in other words, holidays are excluded. It will be seen that 13 or 24 per cent. of the total number of disputes lasted for one day only and 15 or 28 per cent. lasted for more than five days.

The following table shows the general effects of the disputes during the last 7 years —

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
1921*	103	131,999	1,272,362
1922	143	173,386	756,747
1923	109	109,332	2,836,000
1924	50	179,522	7,559,401
1925	69	175,631	11,387,797
1926	57	29,314	78,113
1927	54	28,078	165,061

* The figures are for 9 months from April to December.

Although in the year under review the numbers of industrial disputes and the workpeople affected thereby were both lower than in 1926 the loss in time was more than twice as much. It is interesting to note that December 1927 was the first month for 7 years without any industrial dispute.

Industrial Safety in Japan

The week from 2nd to 8th October 1927 was devoted to industrial safety in the majority of the prefectures of Japan, under the auspices of the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Industrial Welfare Association. A propaganda campaign was carried out by means of badges, posters, lectures, bulletins of accidents, "danger" signs, and visits to factories by members of the Safety Committee and others.

Statistics of accidents in factories employing fifty or more persons during 1922, 1923 and 1924 are as follows —

Year	Total number of factories	Total number of workers	Number of accidents	Number of deaths	Number of accidents per factory	Percentage of workers affected
1922	5,073	.....	31,083	229	6.17	..
1923	4,932	1,081,028	31,676	770	6.58	3.00
1924	5,109	1,138,223	32,159	172	6.33	2.84

Efforts are at present being made for the prevention of accidents both by education in industrial safety and by safety regulations. The attention of factory owners and workers is directed to the matter by lectures and pamphlets, and by the observance of "Safety Days" in factories.

Advantage is taken of the erection of new factories or annexes, alterations, etc., either by order of the factory inspection authorities, or on the initiative of factory owners themselves, to improve dangerous mechanical appliances and provide equipment for the prevention of accidents. Serious accidents are investigated, and preventive measures adopted. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 21, 1927.)

Mofussil Labour and Wages, 1926-27

The almost invariable upward trend of mofussil wages since the beginning of the war now appears to have reached its peak. The position during the year under review shows that, with the exception of a small increase in the rates of wages of skilled labour in rural areas and slight increases in particular centres, wages in general of all classes of labour, both in urban and in rural areas, were either stationary or slightly on the decline as compared with the previous year. The purchasing power of the rupee on the basis of the Cost of Living Index for Working Classes in Bombay City, as compared with July 1914, fell from ten annas and five pies for the twelve months ending 31st March 1926 to ten annas and four pies for the twelve months ending 31st March 1927. Expressed in terms of percentages, the Cost of Living Index rose from 154 to 155. As compared with the prewar year the index numbers for the daily average rates of wages of different classes of labour in urban and rural areas during the year 1926, for the whole Presidency, were as follows:—

	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
Field Labour	221	194
Ordinary Labour	204	181
Skilled Labour	216	215

The above figures suggest that the general condition of the labouring classes, in comparison with the prewar year, continued to remain as satisfactory as what it was during the previous two or three years. This statement is borne out by the reports sent in by various Collectors of Districts.

The Report from Thana District in the Northern Division states that the condition of the labouring classes on the whole is improving but that there is no appreciable change in their economic condition as they waste their earnings in drink! The economic condition of the Ratnagiri District is closely bound up with that of Bombay City and owing to the trade depression in Bombay during the year under review conditions in Ratnagiri were not so good as usual. On the other hand, the general depression in the cotton trade during the last two years is reported not to have had any effect on wages in East Khandesh where the rates showed no signs of declining. The economic condition of labour in this District is stated to be improving with a corresponding improvement in the standard of living. The Collector of the District adds that it cannot be denied, however, that labour is cheap and that there is an abundant indigenous supply. In the Satara District migration to the cities is reported to have had the effect of improving the labourers' understanding and ability to manage their own affairs as a result of contact with the more advanced populations, but this last factor is also stated to have had the effect of creating more expensive habits of life. The report from the Sukkur District in Sind states that the economic condition of the labourers has not yet improved because the purchasing power of their wages has not increased. The social status of the labourer is said to be the same as before although wages are somewhat higher.

With the exception of the usual migration to Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and to the two Khandesh Districts during the cotton season, there was no inter-divisional migration worth mentioning in the Presidency Proper during the year although inter-district migration continued as usual. Nasik District reported that recruitment for the Assam Tea Plantations continued during the year under review and that 1,223 men, women and children had so far been recruited from this district. In Sind conditions as regards migration have altered to some extent in view of the continuous demand for labour on the Lloyd Barrage. Owing to the unfavourable inundation many labourers and *Haris* (tenants) went to Sukkur in search of work on the Barrage. The immigration of Tharis, Marwaris and Pathans into the Hyderabad District produced a temporary decline in wages, but there was not the same immigration of these tribes as usual because the Tharis and Marwaris had good showers of rain in their own country and were busily engaged there.

Agricultural Labour.—With the exception of Ahmedabad and Thana Districts where field labour continued to be scarce and costly owing to its diversion to the cities of Ahmedabad and Bombay for employment in the more remunerative non-agricultural industries, the position regarding this class of labour in the other districts of the Northern Division was easier than what it was during the previous three or four years. In the Panch Mahals the rates continued fairly steady at eight annas per day throughout the year as compared with eight annas to a rupee per day demanded and paid in the previous year. This is stated to have been due to a release of workers owing to a lull in building operations. In the Broach District the usual scarcity was felt in the Broach, Ankleshwar and Hansot Talukas where the rates of wages prevailing in the previous year were maintained; but field labourers in the remaining talukas could only earn six to twelve annas per day, according to seasonal demand, as against eight annas to a rupee per day in the year 1925. Owing to the constant migration to Bombay City and its suburbs for employment on the re-modelling of the various stations and the permanent way of the G. I. P. and the B.B. & C.I. Railways consequent on electrification, agricultural labour in the Thana District was scarce, and especially so during the transplanting season and at the time of grass cutting when outside labour had to be imported. Wages in this district ranged normally from eight to twelve annas per day.

In the Southern Division there was the usual difficulty in securing labour for agricultural operations in the above-Ghat Talukas of the Kanara District. In the Yellapur Taluka the wages of field labourers were high as labour was drawn off on Forest Contract work. In Haliyal the rates fell slightly owing to immigration from the Bijapur and Dharwar Districts on account of scarcity. Labour in the Coast Talukas was, however, abundant. In the Belgaum District the condition of agricultural labourers in the *Mallad* (hilly tracts) was as usual good, but in the *Desh* (plains) employment was not easily available owing to the nature of the season and wages were low, especially in Athni, Gokak and the Eastern parts of Saundatti. Tagai works were encouraged in certain parts of the District and these gave employment where it was badly needed. Field labour was in great demand during the year in the Bijapur District as

many cultivators constructed *Wads* (field embankments) with the help of Tagavi advances. Many agricultural labourers from parts of Navalgund and Hubli Talukas in the Dharwar District had to migrate to other talukas and towns in search of work owing to the unfavourable season. The work of destroying prickly pear continued in all parts of the third sub-division of this district during the year under review.

There was ample employment available for agricultural labourers in the fields of the East Khandesh District of the Central Division from June to January. From February to June they were engaged in bringing in head-loads of grass and fuel and in sundry work such as house building, road-making, etc. In the Peint Taluka of the Nasik District ample employment was offered during the off season in the operations of the Forest Department. In the Poona District, agriculturists in Mulshi and Mawal found it difficult to obtain labour for their fields at ordinary rates of pay owing to the great demand from the Tata Hydro-electric Works where better wages were paid. There was some migration from the villages of the Eastern Division to the irrigated tracts and to other busy centres owing to the failure in the crops due to a deficient monsoon. On the other hand, a more favourable season in the adjacent district of Satara improved the wages of field labourers. There was ample work in the Karad and Patan Talukas of this district where the harvesting of the groundnut crop demanded a large supply of labour. Wages remained stationary in the Sholapur and the West Khandesh Districts and fell slightly in the Ahmednagar District.

In the Sind Division agricultural wages remained stationary in the Karachi District, registered a slight increase in Thar and Parkar, and fell slightly in the Sukkur and Nawabshah Districts, in the latter of which the fall was due firstly to a fall in the prices of food stuffs and secondly to less migration. The following table gives the average daily wages of field labourers in the neighbourhood of district headquarters towns (Urban Areas) and in the more Rural Areas, by Divisions and Economic Circles, and for the Presidency with and without Sind.

Field Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages* in					
	1913		1925		1926	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. e. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division	0 4 9	0 3 9	0 12 0	0 9 9	0 12 3	0 10 0
Central Division	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 10 3	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Southern Division	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 9	0 7 6	0 8 9	0 6 0
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle	0 4 6	0 3 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 11 9	0 10 6
Deccan Circle	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 9 6	0 7 6	0 9 3	0 6 9
Konkan Circle	0 5 3	0 4 6	0 12 6	0 9 3	0 11 6	0 9 0
Presidency Proper	0 4 9	0 4 0	0 10 3	0 8 3	0 10 3	0 8 0
Sind	0 7 9	0 8 0	1 0 9	1 1 9	1 0 0	1 0 6
Whole Presidency	0 4 9	0 4 3	0 10 6	0 8 9	0 10 6	0 8 3

* The figures are weighted averages—the weights used being the population figures in tables 20 and 21 printed on pages 95 to 97 of the Agricultural Wages Report published in 1924 by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay.

Unskilled Labour.—Taking the Presidency as a whole, the wages of ordinary or unskilled labourers fell slightly in urban areas and remained stationary in rural areas as compared with the previous year. In the Northern Division there were slight increases both in urban and rural areas but in the Southern Division the average daily rates in urban areas fell from 11 annas and 6 pies to 10 annas and 6 pies or by 9 per cent.

In the Northern Division wages were lower than the previous year in the Panch Mahals as building operations were very much restricted owing to the general depression in trade and tightness of the money market except in the Dohad and Jhalod talukas where they remained stationary owing to an extensive demand for labour for railway construction work at Dohad. The Manganese Mines at Shivrajpur and Bamankua continued to attract a large number of workers from various adjoining tracts. In the Broach District some labour had to be imported by the local mills and the ginning factories and presses as usual. Unskilled labour continued to be scarce in the Thana District owing to the migration to Bombay. The rice and brick factories and the timber and charcoal works gave employment at good wages to all who wanted work in this District.

In the Southern Division, local labour in the Kolaba District was mostly employed in agricultural operations and the labour required for the higher types of unskilled work had to be imported from outside. In the Belgaum District, construction work on the Miraj-Pandharpur Railway, the building of the Ugar and Jagnur Railway Stations and Public Works Department road repair work provided ample employment for ordinary labourers in the Athni and Gokak talukas. The Gokak Falls and the other cotton mills, gins and presses attracted the usual number of labourers from outside during the cotton season.

There was a great demand for unskilled labour in the two Khandesh districts of the Central Division during the cotton season and ordinary labourers were able to earn as much as 14 annas per day from December to March. During the rest of the year, the Spinning and Weaving mills at Jalgaon, Amalner and Chalisgaon and the Railway workshops at Bhusawal afforded full scope for the employment of this class of labour. In the Nasik District there was ample work available in the Railway workshops at Igatpuri, Manmad and Nandgaon in general earth work on the permanent way, in the building of the Nasik Jail and the Security Printing Press, in the Pressing and Ginning Factories in Malegaon, Nandgaon and Satana, the bidi manufacture at Sinnai and in the gold and silver thread industry at Yeola. In the Satara District a certain number of labourers found employment on the Bhatgar Dam and the Vita Water Supply Construction Works. Surplus labour in the Sholapur District was utilised on railway and canal construction but in the Poona District the supply was equal to the demand in all talukas.

In Sind the demand for unskilled labour in the Karachi District was satisfactorily met as a consequence of the usual immigration from Cutch and other parts of Sind. In the Sukkur District there was continuous

employment throughout the year on the works in connection with the Lloyd Barrage. The Pathans who immigrated into the Hyderabad District found ample employment on the excavation of the Barrage Canals. The following table shows the daily average wages of unskilled labourers in District Headquarter towns (Urban Areas) and in certain taluka towns one in each district (Rural Areas) in the same way as in the case of field labourers.

Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour

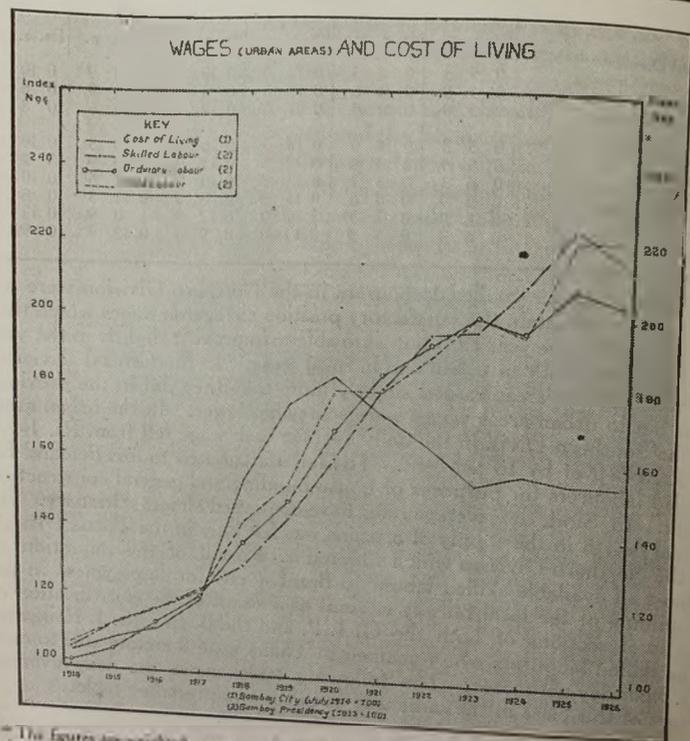
Divisions	Daily average wages* in					
	1913		1925		1926	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division	0 5 3	0 4 3	0 14 6	0 10 3	0 14 9	0 10 6
Central Division	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 10 0	0 8 3	0 9 9	0 8 0
Southern Division	0 5 9	0 4 9	0 11 6	0 8 3	0 10 6	0 8 3
Economic Circles :—						
Gujarat Circle	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 14 3	0 10 3	0 14 3	0 10 6
Deccan Circle	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 10 6	0 7 9	0 9 9	0 7 6
Konkan Circle	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 12 9	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 10 0
Presidency Proper	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 11 9	0 8 9	0 11 3	0 8 9
Sind	0 8 0	0 7 3	1 1 0	0 12 3	1 0 9	0 12 3
Whole Presidency	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 13 0	0 9 6	0 12 9	0 9 6

Skilled Labour.—Skilled Labourers in the Northern Division were not only able to maintain the satisfactory position as regards wages which they had secured in the year 1925 but were able to improve it slightly in the year under review both in urban and in rural areas. In the Central Division, artisans in rural areas earned slightly more than they did in the previous year but in urban areas wages were somewhat lower. In the urban areas of the Southern Division the daily average cash wage fell from Rs. 1-9-6 to Rs. 1-5-0 or by 18 per cent. The fall is attributed to less demand for skilled labourers for purposes of house building and general construction work. In Sind, the average rates have continued almost stationary. An actual dearth in the supply of artisans was felt only in the Thana District of the Northern Division which suffered as a result of the migration of almost all available skilled labour to Bombay city for employment in the rebuilding of the local railway stations as a result of the electrification of the local sections of both the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways. The skilled labourers who remained in Thana were therefore able to earn Rs. 3 per day with ease. The following table shows the daily average wages of this class in the same way as in the two preceding tables.

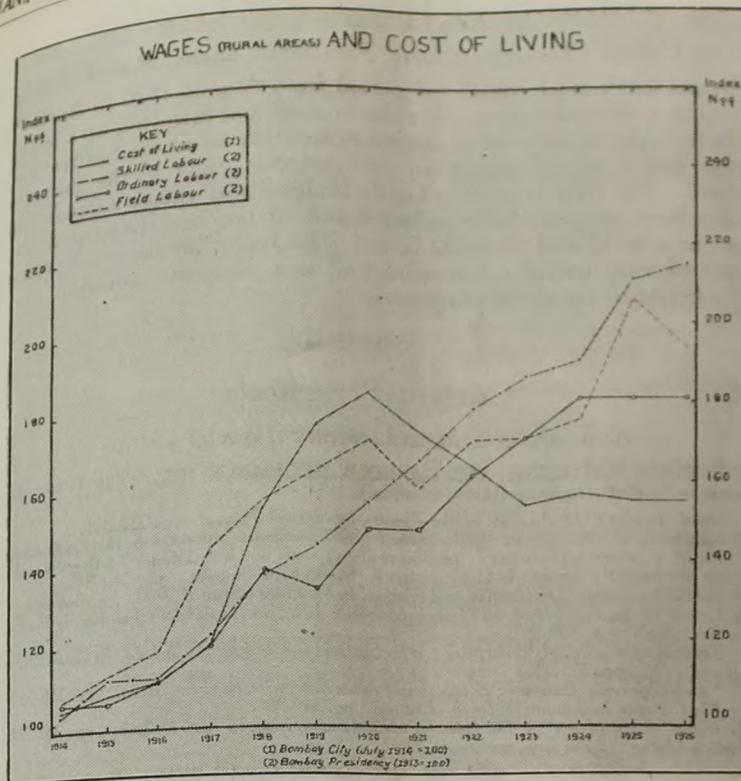
* The figures are weighted averages—the weights used being the population figures in tables 20 and 21 printed on pages 95 to 97 of the Agricultural Wages Report published in 1924 by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay.

Skilled Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages* in					
	1913		1925		1926	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division	0 13 9	0 11 9	2 2 3	2 0 0	2 3 3	2 0 6
Central Division	0 13 0	0 10 6	1 10 0	1 4 0	1 9 3	1 5 3
Southern Division	0 10 9	0 9 9	1 9 6	1 1 9	1 5 0	1 2 0
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle	0 13 6	0 11 9	2 0 9	1 15 3	2 2 0	1 15 9
Deccan Circle	0 11 9	0 10 0	1 9 6	1 2 0	1 6 9	1 3 0
Konkan Circle	0 13 9	0 11 3	2 0 9	1 13 6	2 0 9	1 13 3
Presidency Proper	0 12 6	0 10 9	1 12 3	1 7 0	1 11 0	1 7 9
Sind	1 4 6	1 2 0	2 10 6	2 1 0	2 10 9	2 0 6
Whole Presidency	0 13 9	0 11 9	1 14 9	1 8 9	1 13 9	1 9 3



* The figures are weighted averages—the weights used being the population figures in tables 20 and 21 printed on pages 95 to 97 of the Agricultural Wages Report published in 1924 by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay.



India and Sickness Insurance

In reply to a question in the British House of Commons on 28th November 1927, Earl Winterton, Under-Secretary of State for India, said that instructions had been given to the Indian Government Delegates to the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference with regard to sickness insurance, but no representations were made on behalf of the Government of India at the Conference. The reason for this action was that the Indian Government considered that the adoption of any comprehensive scheme of sickness insurance must be regarded, for the time being, as impracticable in India. The Government of India would give sympathetic consideration to this question and, should it be possible to adopt such a scheme in future, it would not hesitate to recommend legislation to the appropriate authorities. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 26, 1927.)

Reviews of Books and Reports

Patna College Chanakya Society, Fourteenth Annual Report, 1926-27

The present report covers the period from August 1926 to April 1927. It contains several reports of visits to mills and factories, an analysis of family budgets, reports on co-operative societies, an account of two village surveys and a special report on co-operative credit in the Jamui sub-division. The data regarding family budgets and village surveys appear to have been very carefully collected and it has been presented in the report in a lucid and readable form. The report on the whole contains a mine of very useful information and is a welcome addition to the scanty literature on social economics.

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. VI, NO. 8, DECEMBER 1927. (The Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, London.)

- Special Articles: (1) *An Epic of the Thames*, by Herbert Tracey. pp. 339-341.
 (2) *Democracy or Disruption: An Examination of Communist Influences in the Trade Unions*, by Walter M. Citrine—Introductory; conflict of ideas; trade union evolution; continental warning; minority movement's origin; is it disruptive? freedom of thought. pp. 342-345.
 (3) *Behind the Scenes of Bolshevism and Fascism*, by M. Philips Price Part II. pp. 346-348.
 (4) *Labour at the Town Hall*, by Herbert Morrison, J.P., L.C.C. (Vice-Chairman of the Labour Party Executive). pp. 349-352.
 (5) *Triumph of Municipal Enterprise: Why Sheffield is a Labour Stronghold*, by Councillor E. G. Rowlinson, J.P. pp. 353-355.
 (6) "Doles" for Big Business: *State-aided Private Enterprise*, by J. T. Scanlon. pp. 356-359.
 (7) *The Chaos in Roumania*, by Jacob Pistiner. pp. 364-366.
 (8) *In the "Eight-fifteen"*: *The Need for Mental Supervision*, by T. S. Dickson. pp. 367-369.
 Routine Matter. As in previous issues.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. IX, NO. 108. (Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

- Special Articles: (1) *The Trend of the Welfare Movement*, by Gerald B. Lloyd.—The fear of unemployment; the fear of ill-health or accident; the fear of sudden death; the fear of insufficient real wages. pp. 385-387.
 (2) *A Birmingham Welfare Scheme*. Sea-side rest home for women and girls; sick and benevolence fund; savings bank; extra-mural welfare-recreations. pp. 388-392.
 (3) *The Value of "Breaks" and Relaxation*. pp. 393 and 394.
 (4) *A City Firm's Staff Funds*. pp. 395 and 396.
 (5) *Miners' Welfare*—National scholarship scheme; mine rescue apparatus and equipment committee. pp. 397 and 398.
 Routine Matter. As in previous issues.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XVI, NO. 6, DECEMBER 1927. (International Labour Office, Geneva.)

- Special Articles.—(1) *At What Moment do the International Labour Conventions become Applicable?* by Dr. Jean Morellet. pp. 755-772.
 (2) *Sickness Insurance at the International Labour Conference* by A. Tixier (Chief of the Social Insurance Service, International Labour Office)—The composition of the national delegations and the general trend of discussion in the committee on sickness insurance; the principle of compulsory sickness insurance; the scope of insurance; cash benefits; benefits in kind; medical benefits for the families of insured persons; the organization of the medical service; insurance institutions—types of institution, management of institutions; financial resources and the sharing of the cost; the settlement of disputes; exception for sparsely populated territories; conclusion. pp. 773-803.
 (3) *Provision for Prolonged Unemployment in Certain Industrial States*, by Dr. Fritz Rager (Secretary of the Vienna Chamber of Workers)—Germany; Austria; Great Britain; Russia; Poland; Denmark; conclusion. pp. 804-816.

- (4) *The Medical Aspect of Vocational Guidance: II* by Dr. A. Stocker—Practical measures for collaboration—the doctor and the vocational guidance office, the doctor and vocational committees; the doctor and legislation on vocational guidance; conclusion. pp. 817-834.
 Routine Matter. As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE—VOL. XXVII, NO. 10, OCTOBER 1927. (The Department of Labour, Canada.)

- Special Articles: (1) *Adoption of Old Age Pensions in British Columbia: Agreement Executed by Dominion Government with Provincial Government under the Old Age Pensions Act*. p. 1050.
 (2) *The Problem of Old Age Pensions in Industry: Results of Study by Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission*. pp. 1051 & 1052.
 (3) *Labour Legislation in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Yukon Territory in 1927*.—New Brunswick; Prince Edward Island; Yukon Territory. pp. 1053 & 1054.
 (4) *New York Labour Laws of 1927*. p. 1054.
 (5) *Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario for 1926*. pp. 1055-1057.
 (6) *Unemployment Insurance in Germany*.—Central Insurance Institute; joint basis of system; technical sections and conciliation councils; scope and benefits of the system; conditions of grant of allowance; strikes and lock-outs; duration of allowance; composition of allowance; partial unemployment; prevention of unemployment; general provisions; reciprocity arrangement. pp. 1059-1061.
 (7) *Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Plan of Employees' Stock Ownership*. pp. 1061 & 1062.
 (8) *The Trades Union Congress of Great Britain*. pp. 1073-1075.
 (9) *The Trade Union Movement in Soviet Russia*.—Consumers' co-operation in Soviet Russia. pp. 1076-1079.
 (10) *General Provisions of Trade Union Agreements*.—Wages; hours; overtime; arbitration; apprenticeship; unemployment. pp. 1105-1107.
 Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE—VOL. XXVII, NO. 11, NOVEMBER 1927. (The Department of Labour, Canada.)

- Special Articles. (1)—*Factory Inspection in Nova Scotia in 1926*. p. 1167.
 (2) *Dominion-Provincial Conference: Meeting of Representatives of Dominion and Provincial Governments, Ottawa, November 3-10, 1927*—Senate reform; amendment of the British North America Act; international labour conference; industrial disputes investigation act; unemployment relief; technical education; industrial research; old age pension; unemployment and sickness insurance; unemployment insurance for handicapped veterans; oriental immigration; provincial subsidies; financial problems. pp. 1168-1173.
 (3) *Employees' Superannuation in Canada*—Vancouver and Victoria; Montreal; Calgary; Toronto; Ottawa; Winnipeg. pp. 1175 and 1176.
 (4) *Employees' Benefit Plans of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. of Trail, B.C.*—Plan of group life insurance—present plan, proposed plan, benefits of insurance, details of plan, conversion. pp. 1177 and 1178.
 (5) *The Progress and Development of Secondary Vocational Education in Canada*.—Early developments; royal commission on industrial training and technical education; royal commission on technical education—Manitoba; Dr. Seath's report—Ontario; agricultural instruction act; technical education act; developments since 1919; Prince Edward island; Nova Scotia; New Brunswick; Quebec; Ontario; Saskatchewan; Alberta; British Columbia; summary. pp. 1180-1186.
 (6) *American Federation of Labour: Synopsis of the Proceedings of the 47th Annual Convention*.—Summary of report of executive committee; report of committee on executive council's report; finances and membership; report of committee on law; report of committee on legislation; report of committee on labels; report of committee on state organizations; Canadian immigration; Mexican immigration and emigration; legal status of trade unions; jurisdictional adjustments; the "Volstead Act"; to investigate old age pensions; refusal to have certain text-books barred; thanks tendered executive council; committee on shorter work day; committee on education; international labour relations; report of committee on boycotts; report of committee on resolutions; resolutions referred to executive council; fraternal addresses; tribute to Mr. J. E. Giles; election of officers. pp. 1189-1200.
 (7) *League of Nations International Labour Organization*—Thirty-seventh session of the governing body; advisory committee on intellectual workers; the ratification of draft conventions; Belgium and the international labour conference; the international labour organization and economic problems; the international labour office as a world centre of information; report on use of white lead in painting; measures in favour of Armenian and Russian refugees. pp. 1213-1216.
 (8) *Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages*.—Manufacturing: pulp, paper and paper products; construction; buildings and structures; transportation and public utilities; telegraphs and telephones; service: hotels and restaurants. pp. 1237 and 1238.
 Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

Current Notes from Abroad

INTERNATIONAL

The question of the relations between voluntary social effort and public social services in the industrial field is one of the chief subjects to be discussed at the International Conference of Social Work, to be held in Paris from 8-13 July 1928.

The programme of the Conference was recently established at Prague by the Executive Board of the Organising Committee.

The Conference, which will be presided over by Dr. Alice Masarykova will be divided into five sections:

- (1) General organisation of social work;
- (2) Training for social work;
- (3) The methods of social case work;
- (4) Social work and industry;
- (5) Social work and public health.

As regards Section 4, it may be pointed out that in recent years a notable development has taken place in the intervention of the State in the regulation of conditions of life and labour, but *pari passu* with the progress of social service has gone the development of voluntary social work, and many interesting questions arise in connection with the co-ordination of the social services of the State and the social work of the voluntary associations.

The relation of factory inspection to social work is another important problem to be discussed.

Social work, however, is concerned not only with conditions of life in the factory, but also with conditions of life outside the factory, and these are usually connected with the life of the family. The various meetings of Section 4 will deal with some of the main questions connected with the relations of industry and the family, including the family standard of life, the worker's spare time, unemployment and the family, family problems of migration, and health work in industry. (From "*Industrial and Labour Information*," Geneva, December 12, 1927.)

* * * * *

UNITED KINGDOM

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November resulted in a reduction of about £16,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 163,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £7,100 in those of 19,000 workpeople.

The largest group of workpeople affected by reductions were boot and shoe operatives, whose wages were reduced under a cost-of-living sliding scale, the reduction amounting in the case of adult male and female time-workers to 4s. and 2s. per week respectively. Other groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced included coalminers in Warwickshire, Siemens steel makers in South-west Wales (except the lower-paid men), and certain classes of blastfurnace workers in Cumberland and in North Lincolnshire.

The principal groups whose wages were increased included workpeople in steel-smelting shops and rolling mills, piece-workers in the boot and shoe repairing industry, and men employed by civil engineering contractors. Most classes employed in steel-smelting and rolling, except the lower-paid men, had their wages increased by the equivalent of about 1 per cent. on current rates; in the boot and shoe repairing industry the maximum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by 2½ or 5 per cent.; men engaged on works of civil engineering construction received an increase of ½d. per hour. There were also increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for certain classes of workpeople employed in brush and broom making. (From "*Ministry of Labour Gazette*," London, December 1927.)

* * *

At 1st December the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 69 per cent. above that of July 1914; for food alone the rise was 63 per cent. These figures are the same as those recorded for 1st November, and compare with 79 and 69 respectively at 1st December 1926. (From "*Ministry of Labour Gazette*," London, December 1927.)

* * *

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in November was 16. In addition, 15 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in November (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 10,600; and the aggregate duration of all disputes during November was about 51,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 10,500 workpeople involved and 40,000 working days lost in the previous month. In the first eleven months of 1927 the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was approximately 109,000 and the time lost by such workpeople was about 1,136,000 working days. (From "*Ministry of Labour Gazette*," London, December 1927.)

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union—January 1926. [Registered on 23rd December 1927.]	1,661	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. F. J. Givwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. M. A. J. Jhabvala, M.A., LL.B. Treasurer— 1. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., J.P. 2. Moulvi Abur	General Secretary—R. Balakrishna, Secretary of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Organizing Secretary—Munassar, M.L.C.
	2	The ...	1,801	President—C. W. A. Vice-President—R. ... Treasurer—A. ...	General Secretary—E. C. ...
	3	The ... [Registered on 1st December 1927.]	18,371	President—[appointed] (1) Dr. F. Coutinho. M. L. G. ... han, B.A., LL.B. M. ... M.L.A.	General Secretary—M. ...
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Union—August 1920 [Registered on 31st October 1927.]	2,372	President—Raj Sahab Chandrinar President of Agents (1) F. J. Givwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Esplanade, Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay. (2) B. C. Horniman.	General Secretary—Ry. Work...

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—	5	The ... [Registered on 1st October 1927.]	3,222	President—J. ... Treasurer—	General Secretary—M. ...
	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees Union—March 1920.	204	President—W. H. Patel. Treasurer—	General Secretary—H. ...
	7	The Clerks Union—April 1918.	926	President—M. ... Vice-President— Treasurer—	General Secretary—S. H. ...
	8	The ... [Registered on 1st October 1927.]	182	President—G. A. ... Treasurer—	General Secretary—V. G. ...
	9	The ... [Registered on 1st October 1927.]		President—G. A. ... Treasurer—	General Secretary—V. G. ...

JAN., 1928

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	9	The Bombay Postmen's Union—January 1926. [This Union has taken over the Bombay members of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union founded in April 1918].	1,397	President—F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, M.L.C., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice-Presidents—(1) V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. (2) M. C. Chhagla, Bar.-at-Law. Honorary Treasurer—E.M. Bahadurji, Solicitor.	Hon. Secretaries—(1) K. R. Ujvalkar, Vakil. (2) K. S. Parulekar. Assistant Secretary—N. K. Indap.
	10	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Mandal)—August 1925.	1,270	President—Arjun Atmaram Alve. Treasurer—Bhiwa Tanu Alve.	Secretary—Dataram Ramchandra Mayekar, Nagao Sanyal Wadi, 30, Prabhadevi Road, Bombay.
	11	The Bombay Currency Association—17th March 1923.	232	President—R. M. Dongre.	Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Asst. Secretaries—(1) B. B. Acharya, (2) B. B. Shroff, Currency Office, Esplanade Road.
	12	Bombay Postal Union—1907 (Formerly known as the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club).	1,384		Secretary—D. S. Joshi, Soman Buildings, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
	13	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Ghorupdeo Mandal)—December 1925.	570	President—Shankar Kasiram Murkar. Treasurer—K. B. Aglave.	Secretary—S. J. Khankar, near Ghorupdeo Temple, Bombay.
	14	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons Union—July 1922.	468	President—F. J. Ginwala, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice-President—R. L. Surve, Umar-khadi Telegraph Office. Treasurer—Tukaram Sonu, Umar-khadi Telegraph Office.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road. Assistant Secretary—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court.

JAN., 1928

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	15	Government Peons' and Menials' Union—February 1926.	1,061	President—F. J. Ginwala, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Hon. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road. Jt. Hony. Secretary—R. F. Gorwalla, M.A., Krishna Bhuvan, Lohar Chawl Street Bombay, No. 2.
	16	The Seamen's Union—March 1926.	8,266	President—B. L. Pereira (temporary).	Secretary—A. P. DeSa, 35, Haroon Building, Chira Bazar.
	17	The Alcock Ashdown Employees' Union—April 1926.	41	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-Presidents—F. J. Ginwala and Kanji Dwarkadas. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji.	Hon. Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Assistant Secretary—S. W. Gadker.
	18	The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union—1920.	395	President—F. J. Ginwala. Vice-President—O. E. Godfrey. Treasurer—G. K. Shet.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Hon. Secretary—B. K. Parab.
	19	The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union—1926.	1,092	President—F. J. Ginwala. Vice-Presidents—(1) N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (2) C. C. D'Sa. (3) C. S. Mandivikar. Treasurer—Tukaram Khrishnaji.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Secretary—P. P. Carvalho, Assistant Shed Superintendent, Port Trust Docks. Assistant Secretary—S. B. Singh.
	20	The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.)—1926. [Registered on 7th November 1927.]	402	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—N. C. Kulkarni. Treasurer—L. N. Savant.	Honorary General Secretary—P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil. Joint Secretaries—(1) D. S. Vaidya, (2) B. D. Jog.
	21	The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union—1926.	160	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.	Secretary—P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	22	The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union—March 1927. [Registered on 24th August 1927.]	1,019	President—F. J. Carwala. Vice-President—Rajaram Rajaram. Treasurer—P. Datar.	Hon. General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Assistant Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Treasurer—P. Datar.
	23	The Jasi Workers' (Gold thread workers) Union—March 1927.	325	President—S. H. Jhabvala.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala.
	24	The Municipal Officials' Union—April 1927.	491	President—H. F. Mody, M.A., L.L.B., Advocate.	Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., L.L.B., Advocate, Soman Building, Gurgaum Road, Bombay.
	25	The British India Steam Navigation Coy's Staff Union—May 1927.	200	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Vice-President—B. D. Mistry.	Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., L.L.B., Advocate, Soman Building, Gurgaum Road, Bombay.
	26	The G. I. P. Railway Employ- General Union—May 1927. [Registered on 31st October 1927.]	1,000	President—F. J. Carwala. Vice-President—B. C. Horniman. Treasurer—G. K. Brahma.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Shoba Building, Parel stone Road, Parel. Assistant Secretary—Z. R. Chaudhery.
	27	The Kasbi Karigars' Union—March 1927. [Registered on 22nd December 1927.]	552	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Vice-President—Ahmad Hussain.	Secretary—Sibte Ibrahim Building, 2nd floor, opp. J. J. Hospital Byculla.
	28	The Press Workers' Union—March 1927.	400	President—A. V. Chitre, Sahakari Press, Parel Hill, Parel Settlement.	Secretary—K. N. Patil, Sahakari Press, Parel Hill, Parel Settlement.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	29	The Shop Assistants' Union—May 1927.	150	President—S. H. Jhabvala.	Secretary—V. Madhava, Anjan's House, 7, Khatwadi, Bombay.
	30	The G. I. P. Railway Station Staff Union—January 1928.	405	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., L.L.B., Advocate, S.I.C. Vice-President—C. H. Patwardhan, Vakil. Treasurer—P. S. Bakhale, Vakil.	Honorary General Secretary—A. H. Bhatnagar, B.A., L.L.B., Bar at Law, Soman Building, Gurgaum Road, Bombay. Joint Secretary—Dinkar Kothari.
	31	All India and Bombay City General Staff Union—October 1927.	325	President—E. B. Bhatnagar, C. A. Warden, Bombay. Vice-President—C. H. Patwardhan, Vakil. Treasurer—P. S. Bakhale, Vakil.	Honorary General Secretary—E. H. Turner, 125, S. P. Road, Parel, Bombay.
	32	The G. I. P. Railway Audit Office Staff Union.		President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-President—A. H. Kothari. Treasurer—P. S. Bakhale.	General Secretary—J. K. Joshi, M.A., L.L.B., Advocate, S.I.C. Joint Secretary—Dinkar Kothari.
	Total Members, Bombay City.			59,489	
Ahmedabad	33	The Weavers' Union—February 1920.	825	President—M. S. Anand, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—G. K. Brahma, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Officers—contd.	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad—contd.	34	The Winders Union—June 1920.	160	President—Misa Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—Gulzari Lal Nanda, Labour Union Office, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary—Khandubhai Kasanbhai Desai, Solicitor Girdhurlal's House, Mandvini Pole, Ahmedabad.
	35	The Throstle Union—February 1920.	6,655	Do.	Do.
	36	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union—August 1920.	3,230	Do.	Do.
	37	The Drivers, Oilmen's and Firemen's Union—September 1920.	432	Do.	Do.
	38	The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union—March 1926.	180	Do.	Do.
	39	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association—February 1920. [Registered on 27th October 1927.]	7,447	President—V. J. Patel, Khamasa Gate, Ahmedabad.	Honorary General Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Haja Patel's Pole, Kalapur, Ahmedabad.
	40	Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	180	President—N. M. Desai, B.A., LL.B., Raipur.	Secretary—D. S. Patel, Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Officers—contd.	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad—contd.	41	Gujarat Postmen's Union—August 1926.	120	President—J. J. Patel, Khamasa Gate, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Haja Patel's Pole, Kalapur, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—Ganesh Arjun Poo, Raghunath Bums Pole, Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad.
		Total Members, Ahmedabad	19,229		
Sukkur	42	*N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District)—September 1920.	300	President—Radha Kishan A. Mathrani.	Divisional Secretary—J. Bukhar. Assistant Secretary—Sinister.
Karachi	43	N. W. Railway (Recognised) Union (Karachi District)—1920.	2,000	Divisional President—Radhakishan A. Mathrani, Sub-Inspector of Works, N. W. Railway, Reti.	Honorary Divisional Secretary—Dayaram Chak, Divisional Superintendent's Office Commercial, Karachi, N. W. R. Divisional Secretary—J. Bukhari. Organising Secretary—Jethanand.
	44	The Karachi Municipal Sweepers' Union—January 1927 [Registered on 5th January 1928.]	146	President—Narayandas Anandjee, Nanakwara, Jail quarters, Karachi. Vice-President—Shivji Narain. Hony. Treasurer—Lalchand Premchand.	General Secretary—Poonabhai Maniaya, Poonabhai Lane, Opp. Municipal Fire Brigade, Karachi.
	45	The Indian Seamen's Union, Karachi—July 1927.	300	President—Dr. Tarachand J. Lalwani, Robson Road, Karachi.	Hony. Secretary—Abdul Rahiman Dadoo, Indian Village, Keamari.

* Provisional. The Union is under reconstruction.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Poona	46	The Press Workers' Union—February 1921.	110	President—John Mathews, Foreman, Scottish Mission Press, Poona Cantonment.	Secretaries— 1. G. T. Sakpal, Yeravda Prison Press, Poona. 2. N. B. Parikh, Gauri chandra Press, Poona City. 3. Krishna Shinde, Bank, Anandnagar, Poona City. 4. D. S. Hanbaker, Govardhan Press, Poona City.
	47	The Military Accounts Association—January 1920.	1573	President—G. B. Joshi. Vice-Presidents—(1) B. V. Tulpule. (2) J. G. Oak.	Secretaries— (1) G. S. Kulkarni. (2) N. V. Gadhilay, 351, Shaktinagar Peth, Poona. (3) H. P. Mahajan. (4) K. S. Karandikar.
	48	Poona Postal Union—1919.	315	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor, "Kesari."	Secretary—N. V. Bhonde, Poona.
	49	Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union—1926.	202	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor "Kesari."	Honorary General Secretary—R. M. Karlekar. Joint General Secretary—C. K. Joshi.
	50	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1920.	345	President—G. K. Gadgil, Bar-at-Law, Poona. Vice-President—D. V. Ambekar. Honorary Treasurer—P. K. Shere.	Honorary General Secretary—S. C. More, Vakil. Honorary Secretaries— (1) H. G. Jadhav. (2) D. H. Deshpande. Assistant Secretary—Sk. Baloo Hyder. General Secretary—S. Ramrao. Secretary—B. S. Mandavale. Assist. Secretary—Shankar Waman.
	51	The (C.I.P. Ry.) Poona Staff Union.	330	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—M. D. Shivshankar. Treasurer—Abdul Rahiman.	General Secretary—S. Ramrao. Secretary—B. S. Mandavale. Assist. Secretary—Shankar Waman.
Broach	52	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	21	President—H. D. Thakore, Vakil. Vice-President—R. C. Seth, Vakil.	Honorary Secretary—K. J. Mishra.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmednagar	53	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	414		Secretary—Chakrabarti, Ahmednagar.
Belgaum	54	Belgaum Postal Union—1920.	82		Secretary—C. V. Laxmi, Belgaum.
	55	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	111	President—B. K. Dalvi, M.L.C., Vakil.	Honorary General Secretary—B. A. Pawar, Vakil. Honorary Secretary—O. R. Patil. Assistant Secretary—S. F. Yashwanth.
Dharwar	56	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	143	President—V. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.	Secretary—R. M. Betgiri, Dharwar.
Hubli	57	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—June 1927.	90	President—S. A. Pirjade, Vakil, Hubli. Vice-President—Y. S. Syed.	Honorary Secretary—G. R. Pawar. Assistant Secretary—K. K. Pawar.
Jalgaon	58	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	115	President—H. V. Kolhatkar.	Secretary—H. V. Modak.
Nasik	59	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	155	President—Rau Sahib Gogate.	Secretary—R. T. Lele, Nasik.
	60	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	73	President—A. B. Kachole, Vakil.	Honorary General Secretary—B. K. Panse, Vakil. Assistant Secretary—L. G. Barve, Pleader. Secretary—A. K. Murtuza, Ratnagiri.
Ratnagiri	61	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	256		Secretary—V. S. Kulkarni, Pendur (Malwan). Assistant Secretaries— (1) S. K. Teli, Pendur (Malwan) (2) P. G. Kidye, Malwan.
Malwan	62	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—May 1927.	147	President—Dr. R. K. Gawande, Malwan. Vice-President—N. G. Savant. Hony. Treasurer—V. S. Kulkarni.	Secretary—T. K. Datye, Satara.
Satara	63	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	135	President—R. V. Deshpande.	Secretary—T. K. Datye, Satara.

* Information not received.

TABLE B—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Name	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Name and addresses of principal Officers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Suez	54	Suez Postal and R.M.S. Union—1923.	186		Secretary—B. H. Mistry, Suez.
	65	Suez District Pattern's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	80	President—V. C. Jadhav, B.A. Vice-President—K. N. Desai. Honorary Treasurer—C. N. Saraya. Assistant Treasurer—J. L. Parikh.	Honorary Secretary—G. V. Vaidya, Vakil. Honorary Secretary—C. V. Vaidya, Vakil. Assistant Secretary—N. R. Mistry.
Baroda	66	Baroda Postal Union—1923.	192	President—C. M. Doctor.	Secretary—B. Shah, Baroda.
	67	Baroda R.M.S. Union—1924.	293	President—Kalekar.	
	68	Baroda Divisional Pattern's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	45	President—D. N. Chitr, Vakil.	Honorary Secretary—B. B. Palkar, Editor, Vakil. Assistant Secretary—S. K. Vaidya.
Bharuvala	69	Bharuvala Postal and R.M.S. Union—1923.	83		Secretary—T. J. Parikh, Bharuvala.
Rajkot	70	Rajkot Postal and R.M.S. Union—1923.	152		Secretary—H. K. Chhaya, Rajkot.
Karwar	71	Karwar District Pattern's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	65	President—M. G. Chaudhary, Vakil. Vice-President—S. S. Nagarkatti.	Honorary Secretary—T. A. Mhalhar, Vakil. Assistant Secretary—D. R. Talwar.
Miraj	72	Miraj Divisional Pattern's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1926.	150	President—Dr. N. V. Joshi.	Secretary—(1) In-charge Subah Sahas, Miraj. (2) B. G. Shinde, Sangli.
Total Members, list of the Presidency			8,622		
Total Members, Bombay Presidency			87,340		

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

Name	Serial number	Name of Union	Income received for the year ending on 31st October 1927	Expenditure for the year ending on 31st October 1927	Balance on 1st October 1927
Bombay City	1	The Bombay District Labour Union (Registered on 18th December 1927)	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 4 per month	Rs. 100
	2	The Bombay District Labour Union (Registered on 18th December 1927)	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
	3	The Indian Seaman's Union (Registered on 18th December 1927)	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 3 per year	Rs. 200
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union (Registered on 21st October 1927)	Rs. 75	Rs. 2 for those earning Rs. 25 and under per month; Rs. 4 for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per month; Rs. 8 for those earning over Rs. 50. Entrance fees and subscriptions.	Rs. 30
	5	The G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union (Registered on 21st October 1927)	Rs. 92	Rs. 30	Rs. 62

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available	
Bombay contd.	City	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union.	Rs. 157	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under per month. As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	Rs. 88
		7	The Clerks' Union.	22	As. 4 per month ..	Nil
		8	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay (Chinchpokli Mandal).	Nil	Re. 1 per year ..	Nil
		9	The Bombay Postmen's Union.	498	As. 8 per month for postmen (over-seers, readers, sorting postmen and postmen); As. 2 per month for packers (runners, local peons, boy messengers and packers).	310
		10	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Mandal).	281	As. 4 per month ..	375
		11	The Bombay Currency Association.	56	Rs. 3 for clerks and annas 8 for menials per year.	63
		12	Bombay Postal Union.	558	As. 8 per clerk; As. 4 per postman As. 2 for inferior employee.	686
		13	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Chorupdeo Mandal).	133	As. 4 per month ..	32
		14	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union.	124	As. 4 per month ..	50

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available	
Bombay contd.	City	15	Government Peons' and Menials' Union.	Rs. 162	As. 4 per month ..	Rs. 153
		16	The Seamen's Union.	2,439	Rs. 3 per year ..	573
		17	The Alcock Ash-down Employees' Union.	10	As. 4 per month ..	Nil
		18	The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union.	65	As. 2 to As. 8 per month according to pay.	34
		19	The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union.	278	As. 8 per month for clerks and Superior Staff; As. 4 for adult menials and As. 2 for boy menials per month.	119
		20	The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (C. I. P. Rly.) [Registered on 7th November 1927.]	89	Six annas and four annas per month according to pay.	88
		21	The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union.	30	As. 4 per month for clerical staff and As. 2 per month below clerical.	15
		22	The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union. [Registered on 24th August 1927.]	209	As. 2 per month for those earning below Rs. 20; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 20 to Rs. 50; As. 6 for those earning above Rs. 50.	13
		23	The Jari Workers' (Gold thread workers) Union.	25	Rs. 2 per annum ..	10
		24	The Municipal Officials' Union.	163	Rs. 4 per year	86

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available		
Bombay concl.	City	25 The India Steam Navigation Coy's Staff Union.	Rs. 50	As. 2 per month for those earning below Rs. 20; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 20 to Rs. 50; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	Rs. 10		
		26 The G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union. (Registered on 31st October 1927.)	175	Do.	30		
		27 The Kasbi Navigators' Union. (Registered on 22nd December 1927.)	299	Rs. 2 per annum ..	276		
		28 The Press Workers Union.	64	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 20 or more and As. 2 for those earning less than Rs. 20 per month.	29		
		29 The Sheet Assistants Union.	30	As. 4 per month for those earning under Rs. 25; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 25.	15		
		30 The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union.	47	As. 8 per Cabin-man and As. 2 per leverman per month.	11		
		31 All India and Burma Government and Non-Gazetted Railway Services Association.		Rs. 5 entrance fee and Re. 1 per member per month.	11		
		32 The G. I. P. Railway Audit Office Staff Union.		.....		
		Ahmedabad	..	33 The Weavers Union.	156	As. 4 per month ..	175
				34 The Winders Union.	20	As. 2 per month ..	12

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available		
Ahmedabad— cont.	..	35 The Throat Union.	Rs. 1,383	As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per duffer; Annas 1 per half-day worker per fortnight.	Rs. 500		
		36 The Coal Shovel Blow Room and Furnace Diggers Union.	703	As. 4 per month ..	226		
		37 The Drivers, Oilmen's and Firemen's Union.	94	As. 5 per oilman; As. 3 per driver or engine per month.	14		
		38 The Ladders and M. & S. d. Union.	90	As. 8 per ladder or moulder per month.	.....	
		39 The N. W. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association. (Registered on 27th October 1927.)	144	Rs. 2 per year for members earning Rs. 20 and under per month; and Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 20 to 100; Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 100 and upwards.	391		
		40 Ahmedabad Press and R. M. S. Union.	107	As. 5 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	32		
		41 Communist Postmen's Union.	37	Rs. 1 per annum per postman, As. 5 per annum per packer.	.....	
		Sukkur	..	42 N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District).	40	Subscription at the rate of 1 per cent. of monthly pay from all members.	50
		Karachi	..	43 N. W. Railway (Reconstruction) Union (Karachi District).	200	125
				44 The Karachi Municipal Sanitary Union. (Registered on 5th January 1928.)	..	As. 4 per month

* Provisional. The Union is under reconstruction.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Poona	45	The Indian Seamen's Union, Karachi.	25	From As. 4 to Re. 1 per year.	50
	46	The Press Workers' Union.	4	As. 12 per year ..	About 2
	47	The Military Accounts Association.	229	Rs. 6 and 3 per year for subordinate accounts service and clerical establishments respectively.	81
	48	Poona Postal Union.	127	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	66
	49	Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union.	68	As. 8 per clerk, sorter or inspector; As. 2 per mailguard and Anna 1 per peon or porter per month.	105
	50	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	26	As. 4 per month per postman and As. 3 per month for member of the lower grade staff.	9
	51	The (G. I. P. Rly.) Poona Staff Union.	45	As. 4 per month for clerks and As. 2 for menials.	20
Broach	52	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	7	As. 4 per month ..	17
Ahmednagar	53	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	55	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	13
Belgaum	54	Belgaum Postal Union.	38	Do. ..	8
	55	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	20	As. 4 per month ..	....

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Dharwar	56	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	32	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	27
Hubli	57	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	43	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	24
Jalgaon	58	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union.	58	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	47
Nasik	59	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	84	Do. ..	10
	60	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	4	As. 4 per month ..	1
Ratnagiri	61	Ratnagiri Postal Union.	55	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	73
Malwan	62	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	64	Rs. 2 per postman and Re. 1 per member of the lower grade staff per year.	22
Satara	63	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	..*	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	..*
Surat	64	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union.	37	Do. ..	2
	65	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	17	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	8
Baroda	66	Baroda Postal Union.	89	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	31
	67	Baroda R. [M. S. Union.	149	Do. ..	46

* Not reported.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Baroda—contd.	68	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	Rs. 75	As. 4 per month ..	Rs. 3
Bhavnagar	69	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	5	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	7
Rajkot	70	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	44	Do.	1
Karwar	71	Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	6	As. 2 per month ..	1
Miraj	72	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	8	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	3

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES*

1. Bombay City

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927
	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927		
I. Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Woolen Mills .. Others ..	(a2) 378 7 4	(a2) 205 1 2	106 .. 4	133(b) 3(a) ..	11	6 1 ..	215 6 2	119 1 4	382 1 6	188 .. 1	608 7 8	313 2 6
Total ..	389	208	227	110	11	8	223	124	389	189	623	321
II. Workshops— Engineering .. Railway .. Mint .. Others ..	32 205(a) 2 5	20(c) 86(a) 1 1	289(a) 1,231 .. 3(a)	133(b) (a) (b) 570 2	4 1	1	60 166 .. 4	29 35 1,270 2	258 625 1,437 5	133 625 1,437 1	322 1,437 2,229 1	163 660 2 3
Total ..	244	108	1,523	706	5	1	230	67	1,535	..	1,770	828
III. Miscellaneous— Chemical Works .. Flour Mills .. Printing Presses .. Others ..	1 5 13	2 3 10(b)	1 6 16(a)	1 2 12	.. .. 1	.. .. ..	.. 5 16	.. 1 13	1 5 13	1 4 11	2 11 30	1 3 5 24
Total ..	19	16	23	15	2	..	22	15	19	18	43	33
Total, All Factories ..	652	332	1,773	831	18	9	475	206	1,943	967	2,436	1,182

2. Ahmedabad

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927
	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927		
I. Textile Mills— Cotton ..	171(a)	89	91	58	3	6	142	92	118	49	263	147
Total ..	171	89	91	58	3	6	142	92	118	49	263	147
II. Miscellaneous— Match Factories .. Flour Mills .. Oil Mills .. Engineering .. Others ..	4 .. .. .. ..	.. 1 1	2	1 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	5	1	1 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	6	1
Total ..	4	2	2	1	..	..	5	3	1	..	6	3
Total, All Factories ..	175	91	93	59	3	6	147	95	119	49	269	150

* The figures for September to December are provisional
 Explanation—(a) 2 persons injured by one accident; (a2) Two accidents of type (a)
 (b) 3 persons injured by one accident; (b2) Two accidents of type (b)
 (c) 9 persons injured by one accident.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES—(contd.)

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3. Karachi City

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor			
	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927
I. Workshops—												
Railway and Port Trust Engineering ..	5	..	11	5	..	..	5	2	11	3	16	5
Total ..	5	..	11	8	..	..	5	2	11	6	16	8
II. Miscellaneous—												
Total ..	6	1	12	5	..	..	8	..	10	6	18	6
Total, All Factories ..	11	1	23	13	..	..	13	2	21	12	34	14

4. Other Centres

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor			
	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927	Jan to Aug 1927	Sept to Dec 1927
I. Textile Mills—												
Cotton Mills ..	67	44	38(a)	24	14	..	61	33	43	35	118	68
Others ..	18	12	7	7	..	..	7	3	18	16	25	19
Total ..	85	56	45	31	14	..	68	36	61	51	143	87
II. Workshops—												
Railway Arms and Ammunition Others ..	27	22	218	70(c)	1	..	48	32	196	63	245	95
Total ..	39	28	245	92	2	..	61	37	221	86	284	123
III. Miscellaneous—												
Ginning and Pressing Factories ..	11	6(d)	7(c)	1	6	..	5	5	10	6	21	11
Paint Works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	16(b)	5	26(a)	9	1	..	25	10	19	4	45	14
Total ..	27	11	33	10	7	..	30	15	29	10	66	25
Total, All Factories ..	151	95	323	133	23	..	159	88	311	147	493	235

Explanation—(a) 2 persons injured by one accident.

(b) 3 persons injured by one accident.

(c) 4 persons injured by one accident.

(d) 5 persons injured by one accident.

(f) 13 persons injured by one accident.

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

Count or Number	Month of November			Eight months ended November		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
	Pounds					
Nos. 1 to 10 ..	(000) 939	(000) 6,535	(000) 6,141	(000) 39,978	(000) 55,800	(000) 51,492
Nos. 11 to 20 ..	6,841	17,367	17,234	127,302	148,646	142,666
Nos. 21 to 30 ..	4,876	12,249	15,344	90,661	114,543	122,734
Nos. 31 to 40 ..	747	1,562	1,916	8,322	13,540	16,822
Above 40 ..	261	855	857	3,029	6,879	7,390
Waste, etc. ..	9	82	92	297	836	822
Total ..	13,673	38,650	41,586	269,589	340,244	341,926

BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	Pounds					
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 ..	*	5,684	5,340	34,047	49,444	45,052
Nos. 11 to 20	11,928	10,852	73,484	101,270	94,496
Nos. 21 to 30	7,241	9,048	50,729	70,064	75,296
Nos. 31 to 40	674	942	3,643	6,186	7,975
Above 40	305	437	1,499	2,655	3,600
Waste, etc.	74	92	227	760	821
Total	25,906	26,711	163,629	230,379	227,240

AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	Pounds					
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	349	227	200	1,915	1,681
Nos. 11 to 20	3,818	2,661	3,469	30,122	25,795
Nos. 21 to 30	3,806	3,635	4,888	30,885	32,474
Nos. 31 to 40	608	754	698	3,389	5,849
Above 40	195	411	278	1,050	3,223
Waste, etc.
Total	8,776	7,688	9,533	67,361	69,022

* No production due to strike.

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

Description	Month of November			Eight months ended November		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	668	2,565	2,349	9,138	13,484	18,143
Chudders	1,013	1,491	1,622	12,271	12,765	13,588
Dhotis	5,305	6,533	8,000	51,809	59,975	65,196
Drills and jeans	281	1,058	1,372	6,163	7,932	10,299
Cambrics and lawns	27	32	61	364	227	463
Printers	258	120	209	1,868	1,238	1,198
Shirtings and long cloth	5,713	6,956	9,760	63,086	75,581	78,373
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	732	1,335	1,426	8,173	10,507	11,594
Tent cloth	73	185	58	1,068	740	410
Other sorts	371	449	393	3,784	3,453	3,629
Total	14,441	20,724	25,250	157,724	185,902	202,893
Coloured piecegoods	5,215	10,492	10,075	63,382	77,509	82,549
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	96	136	216	1,683	1,852	1,769
Hosiery	13	16	23	146	167	228
Miscellaneous	79	229	278	1,272	1,886	2,302
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	35	135	278	364	1,258	2,441
Grand Total	19,879	31,732	36,120	224,571	268,574	292,182

BOMBAY CITY

Description	Month of November			Eight months ended November		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	248	2,230	1,827	6,722	11,965	14,393
Chudders	353	1,015	1,131	8,054	8,952	9,537
Dhotis	697	1,905	2,552	15,021	18,538	22,764
Drills and jeans	190	958	1,311	5,190	7,260	9,656
Cambrics and lawns	1	9	40	199	35	243
Printers				19		
Shirtings and long cloth	3,312	5,455	6,982	45,208	58,535	57,257
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	302	960	578	5,714	7,502	8,208
Tent cloth	16	168	50	625	629	357
Other sorts	72	229	238	1,493	1,907	2,121
Total	5,191	12,929	15,109	88,245	115,323	124,536
Coloured piecegoods	2,608	7,773	7,015	44,876	55,466	58,438
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	84	125	211	1,611	1,783	1,745
Hosiery	7	6	11	49	41	77
Miscellaneous	29	180	220	1,018	1,531	1,843
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	11	117	159	304	851	1,630
Grand Total	7,930	21,130	22,725	136,103	174,995	188,269

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

Description	Month of November			Eight months ended November		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	127	123	201	704	386	918
Chudders	439	402	357	3,229	2,911	2,907
Dhotis	3,574	3,772	4,401	28,763	33,857	33,791
Drills and jeans	6	22	18	353	201	209
Cambrics and lawns	26	22	22	150	187	216
Printers	196	56	105	1,219	636	521
Shirtings and long cloth	1,859	1,065	2,148	14,252	12,746	15,984
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	377	313	417	2,240	2,343	2,568
Tent cloth	49			383	10	15
Other sorts	193	102	96	1,577	825	923
Total	6,846	5,877	7,765	52,870	54,102	58,052
Coloured piecegoods	1,605	1,655	1,765	11,393	13,984	14,329
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	2	2	1	8	11	9
Hosiery	6	11	13	95	127	152
Miscellaneous	45	40	44	211	325	399
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	24	16	117	51	395	792
Grand Total	8,528	7,601	9,705	64,628	68,944	73,733

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers					
			July 1914	Dec. 1926	Nov. 1927	Dec. 1927	July 1914	Dec. 1926	Nov. 1927	Dec. 1927		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Cereals—												
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	6 6 10	6 4 11	6 3 1	100	137	134	132		
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	7 7 8	7 8 0 (6)	7 8 0	100	172	134	134		
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	52 0 0	53 8 0	53 8 0	100	130	167	150		
Do.	Jubbulpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 5 5	4 12 2	4 7 1	100	137	134	134		
Jowari (1)	Cawnpore	Maund	3 4 6	4 3 9	4 0 4	3 14 8	100	129	123	141		
Barley	Ghati	Maund	3 4 6	4 15 7	4 8 10	4 3 9	100	152	139	119		
Bajri							100			129		
Index No.—Cereals			100	143	140	134						
Pulses—												
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	5 6 4	5 6 4	5 4 8	100	127	127	125		
Turdal	Cawnpore	Maund	5 10 5	7 9 11	8 7 5	8 7 5	100	135	150	150		
Index No.—Pulses			100	131	139	138						
Index No.—Food grains			100	140	140	135						
Sugar—												
Sugar (refined)	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	18 12 0	15 0 0 (6)	14 4 0	100	184	147	140		
Do. (do.)	Java, white	Maund	10 3 0	10 1 1	10 3 3	9 8 5	100	128	129	140		
Do. Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3				100	156	138	131		
Index No.—Sugar			100	156	138	131						
Other Food—												
Turmeric	Rajapuri	Maund	5 9 3	7 5 7	9 1 10	8 15 8	100	132	163	161		
Ghee	Deahi	Maund	45 11 5	74 4 7	71 6 10	71 6 10	100	163	156	156		
Salt	Bombay (black)	Maund	1 7 6	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	100	136	145	153		
Index No.—Other food			100	144	155	157						
Index No.—All Food			100	143	143	139						
Oilseeds—												
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	10 6 0	10 3 0	9 14 0	100	116	114	111		
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	Cwt.	8 0 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 4 0	100	116	134	128		
Poppy seed	White	Cwt.	10 14 0	16 8 0	17 0 0	18 0 0	100	152	156	166		
Gingelly seed	White	Cwt.	11 4 0	14 12 0	13 4 0	12 15 0	100	131	118	115		
Index No.—Oilseeds			100	133	131	130						

Textiles—Cotton—										
(a) Cotton, raw—										
Broach	Good	Candy	251 0 0	238 0 0	435 0 0 (5)	435 0 0 (5)	100	107	173	173
Omra	Fully good	Candy	222 0 0	221 0 0	361 0 0	348 0 0	100	107	163	157
Dharwar	Saw-ginned	Candy	230 0 0	221 0 0	442 0 0 (5)	442 0 0 (5)	100	108	192	192
Khandesh	Machine-ginned	Candy	205 0 0	221 0 0	339 0 0	332 0 0	100	112	165	162
Bengal	Do.	Candy	198 0 0	221 0 0	327 0 0	312 0 0	100	109	165	158
Index No.—Cotton, raw			100	109	172	168				
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Twist	40 s	Lb.	0 12 9	0 15 6	1 1 0	1 0 3	100	122	133	127
Grey shirtings	Fair 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	8 12 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	100	147	162	162
White mulls*	6/600	Piece	4 3 0	8 14 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	100	212	203	203
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	Piece	10 6 0	17 4 0	18 3 0	18 4 0	100	166	175	176
Long Cloth (3)	Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	0 14 0	0 15 3	0 15 0	100	147	160	158
Chudders (4)	54" x 6 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	0 13 6	0 15 3	0 14 9	100	142	160	155
Index No.—Cotton manufactures			100	156	166	164				
Index No.—Textile—Cotton			100	140	168	166				
Other Textiles—										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	6 0 3	6 13 8	6 13 2	100	117	133	132
Do.	Mathow Lari	Lb.	2 15 1	4 5 4	3 12 3	3 12 3	100	147	128	128
Index No.—Other Textiles			100	132	131	130				
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 12 7	1 5 10	1 3 4	100	155	118	104
Do. Buffalo	Do.	Lb.	1 1 3	1 0 6	0 13 1	0 14 0	100	96	76	81
Skins, Goat	Do.	Lb.	1 4 0	2 7 9	1 14 6	2 3 9	100	199	152	179
Index No.—Hides and Skins			100	150	115	121				
Metals—										
Copper braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	57 8 0	61 0 0	61 0 0	100	95	101	101
Iron bars		Cwt.	4 0 0	6 12 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	100	169	156	150
Steel hoops		Cwt.	7 12 0	10 2 0	9 2 0	9 2 0	100	131	118	118
Galvanised sheets		Cwt.	9 0 0	14 6 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	100	160	133	133
Tin plates		Box	8 12 0	22 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	100	251	160	160
Index No.—Metals			100	161	134	132				
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal (2)	Bengal	Ton	14 12 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	100	142	142	142
Do.	Imported	Ton	19 11 6	24 3 11	21 2 1	19 15 2	100	123	107	101
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	7 10 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	100	175	146	146
Do.	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 12 6	8 8 6	8 8 6	100	191	166	166
Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles			100	158	140	139				
Index No.—Food			100	143	143	140				
Index No.—Non-food			100	147	145	144				
General Index No.			100	146	144	143				

(1) Quotation for Sholapur quality since March 1926. (2) Since June 1925, the quotation is for Bengal, 1st Class Jaria. (3) Quotation for 37" x 37 1/2 yds. since March 1926. (4) Quotation for 50" x 6 yds. since March 1926. (5) Quotation for September 1927. (6) Quotation for October 1927.
 * In the absence of price-quotations for the grade 6/600 the price quoted for white mulls is for the grade 6,000/50 since June 1925 and for 6,000/34 x 19 since October 1927.
 † Since October 1927, the price-quotations for raw cotton are for the following five varieties, viz., Broach, Fully good; Omra, Fair; Dharwar, Saw-ginned, F.G.; Khandesh, Fully good; Bengal, Fully good.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI*

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index Numbers				
			July 1914	Dec. 1926	Nov. 1927	Dec. 1927	July 1914	Dec. 1926	Nov. 1927	Dec. 1927	
			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.					
Cereals—											
Rice (1)	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	59 4 0	66 4 0	66 4 0	100	152	170	170	
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red	"	31 8 0	39 8 0	40 2 0	38 14 0	100	125	127	123	
" "	5% barley, 3% dirt, 52% red	"	31 4 0	39 10 0	40 2 0	38 14 0	100	127	127	123	
" white	2% barley, 14% dirt	"	32 8 0	40 12 0	41 6 0	40 2 0	100	125	127	123	
" red	2% barley, 14% dirt	"	32 4 0	40 14 0	41 6 0	40 2 0	100	127	127	123	
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	34 8 0	37 4 0	37 4 0	100	135	146	146	
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 5 0	36 0 0	33 8 0	33 8 0	100	136	126	126	
Index No.—Cereals							100	132	139	138	
Pulses—											
Gram (2)	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	40 0 0	39 0 0	40 0 0	100	136	132	135	
Sugar—											
Sugar	Java, white	Cwt.	9 2 0	17 8 0	14 2 0	13 12 0	100	192	155	151	
"	" brown	"	8 1 6	15 14 0	13 4 0	13 0 0	100	196	164	161	
Index No.—Sugar							100	194	160	156	
Other—											
Salt		Bengal Maund	2 2 0	1 10 3	1 10 6	1 10 3	100	77	78	77	
Oilseeds—											
Cotton seed		Maund	2 11 3	3 9 0	3 6 0(3)	3 6 0(3)	100	132	125	125	
Rapeseed, bold	3% admixture	Candy	51 0 0	92 0 0	68 0 0(3)	68 0 0(3)	100	133	133	129	
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0	92 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	100	148	127	129	
Index No.—Oilseeds							100	140	128	129	
Textiles—											
Jute ba.	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	69 0 0	50 12 0	54 4 0	100	180	133	142	
Textiles—Cotton											
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund.	20 4 0	24 2 0	36 2 0(3)	36 2 0(3)	100	119	178	178	
(b) Cotton manufactures	Pepperell	Piece.	10 3 6	14 4 0	15 10 0	15 12 0	100	139	153	154	
Drills	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	100	178	178	178	
Shirtings							100	159	166	166	
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	145	170	170	
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton							100	118	123	121	
Other Textiles—Wool	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	33 0 0	34 8 0	34 0 0	100	118	123	121	
Hides—											
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	14 8 0	19 0 0	19 0 0(5)	100	68	89	89	
" "	Punjab	"	21 4 0	14 8 0	19 0 0	19 0 0(5)	100	68	89	89	
Index No.—Hides							100	68	89	89	
Metals—											
Copper Braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	59 0 0	57 0 0	61 0 0	100	98	94	101	
Steel Bars		"	3 14 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	100	161	161	161	
" Plates		"	4 6 0	6 12 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	100	154	166	166	
Index No.—Metals							100	138	140	143	
Other raw and manufactured articles—											
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	22 0 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	100	138	128	128	
Kerosene	Chester Brand	Case.	5 2 0	9 10 0	8 6 0	8 6 0	100	188	163	163	
"	Elephant "	2 Tins.	4 7 0	7 8 0	6 4 0	6 3 6	100	169	141	140	
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles							100	165	144	144	
Index No.—Food							100	139	136	135	
Index No.—Non-food							100	137	136	137	
General Index No.							100	138	136	136	

* Yarn (40 Grey, Plough) has been omitted from the index for want of quotation. (1) Quotation for Su'kur, white since August 1926. (2) Quotation for 3 per cent. mutual since April 1924. (3) Quotation for September 1927. (4) Quotation for October 1927. (5) Quotation for November 1927.

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LABOUR GAZETTE
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WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Month	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other food	Index No. food	Oil-seeds	Raw cotton	Cotton-manure factors	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manuf. articles	Index No. non-food.	General Index No.
1914														
December ..	139	95	167	256	162	143	209	219	168	210	165	168	184	176
1925														
December ..	149	122	148	168	149	129	159	191	148	149	150	155	157	154
1926														
January ..	147	119	148	172	149	127	154	186	149	155	151	158	157	154
February ..	143	117	148	158	143	129	150	186	147	153	152	153	156	151
March ..	148	117	146	152	144	127	144	186	145	147	151	153	154	150
April ..	144	119	150	156	144	131	138	183	143	151	151	150	155	151
May ..	149	122	156	153	148	137	138	182	143	155	151	146	152	151
June ..	150	128	152	148	146	142	141	182	131	144	149	147	151	150
July ..	146	128	144	148	143	140	144	180	130	128	147	148	149	148
August ..	148	133	146	146	145	134	149	178	130	126	147	148	149	148
September ..	150	130	156	148	148	140	149	173	133	134	146	151	150	149
October ..	145	129	144	146	143	132	149	165	134	147	148	152	149	147
November ..	144	133	152	146	144	131	118	157	131	144	150	160	147	146
December ..	143	131	156	144	143	133	109	156	132	150	161	158	147	146
1927														
January ..	153	133	149	140	147	138	113	154	135	142	158	160	146	146
February ..	149	137	139	150	146	143	125	163	135	135	158	159	149	148
March ..	148	133	135	149	144	144	132	163	134	137	156	161	149	148
April ..	144	125	134	150	141	143	128	161	136	142	149	156	147	145
May ..	145	127	132	155	143	145	142	162	142	148	147	159	150	148
June ..	143	130	129	164	143	145	149	161	149	137	142	156	149	147
July ..	139	129	130	162	141	143	154	163	142	139	136	159	149	147
August ..	142	131	132	161	143	143	159	167	138	142	133	156	150	148
September ..	135	125	135	165	146	141	183	172	141	140	133	153	152	148
October ..	136	135	132	162	141	136	179	167	131	144	133	139	148	146
November ..	140	139	138	155	143	131	172	166	131	115	134	140	145	144
December ..	134	138	131	157	139	130	168	164	130	121	132	139	144	143

LABOUR GAZETTE

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COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Italy (Rome)	Belgium	Norway	Switzerland	South Africa	France (Paris)	U. S. of America
Items included in the index	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent	Food, rent, fuel, light, clothing and miscellaneous	Food, fuel, light and rent	Food and rent	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heating, lighting and rent	Food, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heating, lighting, rent and miscellaneous
1914 July ..	100	100	100	(a) 100 (f)	(i) 100	(b) 100	(c) 100	100	(a) 100 (k)	100 (l)	100 (j)	(g) 100
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	117	116	99	117	117	106	106	118
1916 ..	108	148	102	115	112	111	99	116	116	106	106	118
1917 ..	118	180	130	116	128	146	100	146	146	114	114	142
1918 ..	149	203	146	118	144	197	100	253	204 (a)	118	118	174
1919 ..	186	208	195	152	157	205	100	253	204 (a)	118	118	199
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	453	307	274	155	(a) 341	200
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	379	294	200	133	(a) 307	174
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	159	429	366	251	164	(l) 155	(a) 302	170
1923 ..	153	169	146	151	158	(h) 487	429	238	164	130	(a) 334	173
1924 ..	157	170	144	149	160	512	493	249	169	132	(a) 366	175
1925 ..	157	173	146	153	153	(f) 163	398	509	259	168 (a)	(a) 390	178 (m)
1926 ..	157	170	150	150	161	649	637	220	162	130	130	178
August ..	155	170	150	150	163	652	681	219	161	130	130	178
September ..	155	172	149	158	158	657	684	217	161	130	130	178
October ..	155	174	148	158	158	672	705	218	161	131	131	178
November ..	154	179	150	157	157	657	720	217	161	131	131	178
December ..	156	179	151	157	157	657	741	213	161	129	129	176
1927												
January ..	156	175	152	157	157	655	755	210	160	130	130	178
February ..	155	172	151	156	156	667	770	208	160	130	130	178
March ..	155	171	150	156	156	663	771	203	159	131	131	178
April ..	153	165	148	155	155	651	774	201	158	131	131	178
May ..	152	164	148	155	155	612	776	201	159	132	132	178
June ..	154	163	148	155	155	586	785	201	160	132	132	178
July ..	156	166	149	155	155	548	790	203	160	132	132	178
August ..	157	164	149	155	155	543	787	203	160	131	131	178
September ..	154	165	149	155	155	537	794	197	161	131	131	178
October ..	151	167	149	155	155	536	794	196	161	132	132	178
November ..	150	169	149	155	155	161	804	195	161	132	132	178
December ..	151	169	149	155	155	161	804	195	161	132	132	178
1928												
January ..	154	171	150	155	155	161	804	195	161	132	132	178

(a) From 1914 to 1926 figures relate to second quarter. (b) First half of 1914. (c) April 1914. (d) From 1915 to 1919 June figures are given. (e) June 1914 = 100. (f) Figures for 1914 = 100. (g) Average 1913 in the base. (h) The figures for Italy from July 1923 are for Milan. (i) Revised series from March 1922. (j) Revised figures. (k) Figures from 1915 to 1925 refer to August. (m) Figures from 1915 to 1925 refer to December. (n) First half of the year. (o) Yearly averages for the years 1918 to 1925. (p) June figures.

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RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1927*

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

Articles	Price per	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
		November 1927	November 1927	November 1927	November 1927	November 1927	December 1927	December 1927	December 1927	December 1927	December 1927
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—											
Rice	Maund	7 3 10 <i>129</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	8 12 8 <i>152</i>	7 3 10 <i>129</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	8 5 4 <i>145</i>
Wheat	"	7 6 3 <i>132</i>	5 11 5 <i>136</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	6 13 2 <i>132</i>	8 0 0 <i>149</i>	7 6 3 <i>132</i>	5 11 5 <i>136</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	6 9 2 <i>127</i>	8 0 0 <i>149</i>
Jowari	"	5 7 1 <i>125</i>	4 3 4 <i>116</i>	4 8 1 <i>118</i>	3 11 9 <i>130</i>	4 7 8 <i>131</i>	5 7 1 <i>125</i>	4 7 1 <i>122</i>	4 4 3 <i>112</i>	3 11 9 <i>130</i>	4 6 5 <i>128</i>
Bejri	"	5 3 10 <i>121</i>	4 7 7 <i>106</i>	5 1 3 <i>108</i>	3 12 7 <i>108</i>	4 9 3 <i>112</i>	5 2 1 <i>119</i>	4 11 4 <i>112</i>	5 0 0 <i>106</i>	3 6 8 <i>97</i>	4 9 3 <i>112</i>
Index No.—Cereals	..	127	120	122	132	136	126	123	120	128	134
Pulses—											
Gram	Maund	7 9 0 <i>176</i>	5 9 1 <i>146</i>	5 0 0 <i>125</i>	5 4 11 <i>124</i>	5 7 1 <i>112</i>	7 9 0 <i>176</i>	5 11 5 <i>150</i>	5 0 0 <i>125</i>	5 8 9 <i>148</i>	5 7 1 <i>112</i>
Turdal	"	10 4 1 <i>175</i>	8 6 7 <i>141</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 7 1 <i>145</i>	10 9 6 <i>160</i>	10 4 1 <i>175</i>	10 0 0 <i>150</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 10 0 <i>148</i>	11 3 8 <i>170</i>
Index No.—Pulses	..	176	144	135	135	136	176	150	135	139	141

Other articles of food—											
Sugar (refined)	Maund	12 11 2 <i>167</i>	10 13 7 <i>149</i>	12 1 2 <i>151</i>	12 4 11 <i>123</i>	12 0 6 <i>129</i>	12 11 2 <i>167</i>	10 10 8 <i>147</i>	12 4 11 <i>154</i>	12 4 11 <i>123</i>	12 0 6 <i>129</i>
Jagri (gul)	"	12 11 2 <i>148</i>	9 6 7 <i>135</i>	10 10 8 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>103</i>	9 5 8 <i>133</i>	13 7 2 <i>157</i>	9 6 7 <i>135</i>	11 1 10 <i>129</i>	8 1 9 <i>106</i>	10 1 0 <i>143</i>
Tea	Lb.	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>
Salt	Maund	2 12 9 <i>131</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 8 2 <i>158</i>	3 1 7 <i>161</i>	2 12 9 <i>131</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 8 2 <i>158</i>	3 1 7 <i>165</i>
Beef	Seer	0 11 3 <i>218</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 4 0 <i>160</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 11 3 <i>218</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 4 0 <i>160</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	"	0 13 4 <i>200</i>	0 10 6 <i>175</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>	0 12 4 <i>185</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>
Milk	Maund	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 6 9 <i>190</i>	8 14 3 <i>178</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 6 9 <i>190</i>	8 0 0 <i>160</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee	"	100 0 0 <i>197</i>	75 4 10 <i>176</i>	86 7 8 <i>195</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>	88 14 3 <i>175</i>	74 6 8 <i>174</i>	72 11 8 <i>164</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	74 6 8 <i>164</i>
Potatoes	"	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	9 0 3 <i>166</i>	6 10 8 <i>175</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	5 4 2 <i>156</i>	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	5 0 0 <i>92</i>	6 10 8 <i>175</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	5 11 5 <i>172</i>
Onions	"	3 9 2 <i>230</i>	3 8 11 <i>196</i>	2 8 0 <i>125</i>	3 1 3 <i>128</i>	2 1 8 <i>105</i>	3 9 2 <i>230</i>	4 0 0 <i>220</i>	2 8 0 <i>115</i>	2 13 9 <i>114</i>	2 1 8 <i>108</i>
Cocconut oil	"	28 9 1 <i>112</i>	25 9 7 <i>104</i>	26 10 8 <i>133</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>	28 9 1 <i>112</i>	25 9 7 <i>104</i>	26 10 8 <i>133</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	30 7 7 <i>109</i>
Index No.—Other articles of food	..	177	168	154	139	141	174	162	151	139	145
Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)	..	165	154	144	137	140	163	152	142	136	142

* The sources of the price-quotations used in this table are the Monthly Returns of Average Retail Prices Current supplied by the Director of Agriculture, Poona.

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