

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

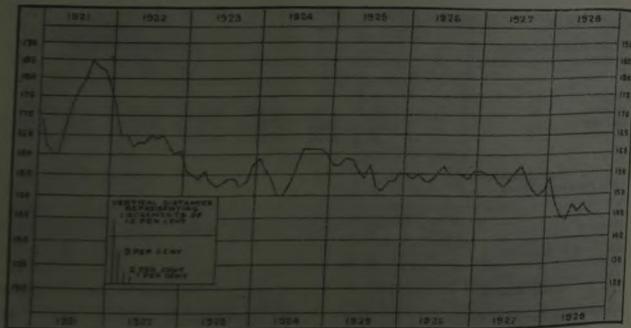
Articles	July 1914	Sept. 1928	Oct. 1928	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Oct. 1928 over or below Sept. 1928	Articles	July 1914	Sept. 1928	Oct. 1928	points in Oct. 1928
Rice	100	121	121		Salt	100	156	151	
Wheat	100	119	124	+ 5	Beef	100	158	158	
Jowari	100	107	109	+ 2	Mutton ..	100	185	177	
Bajri	100	119	123	+ 4	Milk	100	191	191	
Gram	100	145	159	+14	Ghee	100	176	178	
Turdal ..	100	137	144	+ 7	Potatoes ..	100	173	159	
Sugar (refined)	100	164	156	- 8	Onions ..	100	230	230	
Raw sugar (gul)	100	153	160	+ 7	Cocoanut oil ..	100	110	110	
Tea	100	188	189	+ 1	All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	141	142	+ 1

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

Rice 17, Wheat 19, Jowari 8, Bajri 19, Gram 37, Turdal 31, Sugar (refined) 36, Raw Sugar (gul) 37, Tea 47, Salt 34, Beef 37, Mutton 44, Milk 48, Ghee 44, Potatoes 37 Onions 57 and Cocoanut Oil 9.

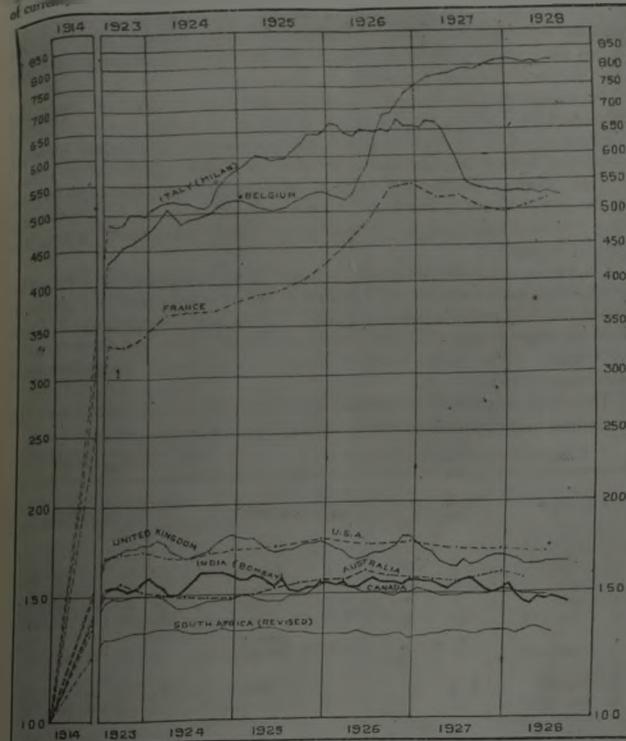
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914, its purchasing power in the month under review was 11 annas for all items and 11 annas 3 pies for food articles only.

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 1923. The diagram is on the logarithmic scale, considering the position and movements of the curves allowance has to be made for depreciation of currencies.



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—

Statistics, (5) Canada—The Labour Gazette, published by the Department of Labour, Canada, (6) Australia—Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations, (7) All other countries—from the Ministry of Labour Gazette, United Kingdom. In the case of Italy the Index No. is 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*

48 per cent

In September 1928 the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 101 as against 100 in the preceding month. As compared with 1927 there was a rise of 7 points in the food group but the number of points advanced was no change. The general index number was 115, the peak (263) reached in August 1918 and the lowest point was reached in July 1927.

As compared with the preceding month the index number for food advanced by 1 point to 139 due to a rise of 3 points in Cereals and 2 points in Pulses. With the exception of jowari and turdal, which remained stationary during the month, all the other food grains advanced in price. The price of raw sugar advanced by 4 points mainly due to an increase in the price of raw sugar (100) while the price of ghee declined by 3 points. The price for the "Other food" group thus rose by 3 points.

Under the non-food group there was a fall of 1 point each in Raw cotton and manufactures, of 2 points in Other textiles and of 3 points in Metals and Oilseeds respectively. Other raw and manufactured articles advanced by 1 point, Hides and skins recorded 4 points respectively. The index number for the "non-food" group remained stationary at 101.

The subjoined table compares September 1928 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year.

Bombay †		100 = Average of 1927				
Groups	No.	+ or - with Aug. 1928	Dec 1927	Mar 1928	June 1928	Aug. 1928
1. Cereals	95		94	90	96	92
2. Pulses	95		105	98	95	96
3. Sugar	99		97	90	113	111
4. Other food ..	106		101	103	126	122
All food ..	58	+18	97	94	105	100
5. Oilseeds	101		93	89	93	91
6. Raw cotton ..	122	-6	112	108	111	101
7. Cotton manu- factures ..	105	-18	100	99	103	102
8. Other textiles ..	103	-2	95	91	94	91
9. Hides & skins ..	102	-15	88	102	107	113
10. Metals ..	93	+11	92	92	97	96
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	100	+4	91	86	92	95
All non-food ..	103	-7	97	91	101	99
General Index No.	101		97	95	101	99

found on page 1

* Actual prices will be found on page 119

The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices in Bombay from 1918 to 1928. July 1914 = 100

Year	Food Index No.	Index No.	General Index No.
1918 ..	171	270	239
1919 ..	202	294	223
1920 ..	206	274	216
1921 ..	193	264	198
1922 ..	186	180	187
1923 ..	179	180	181
1924 ..	173	188	182
1925 ..	155	188	163
1926 ..	145	188	149
1927 ..	143	188	147
1928 ..	141	188	144

The diagram below shows the course of the changes in the Index Numbers for Food, Non-food and all articles in the Bombay wholesale market from September 1927.

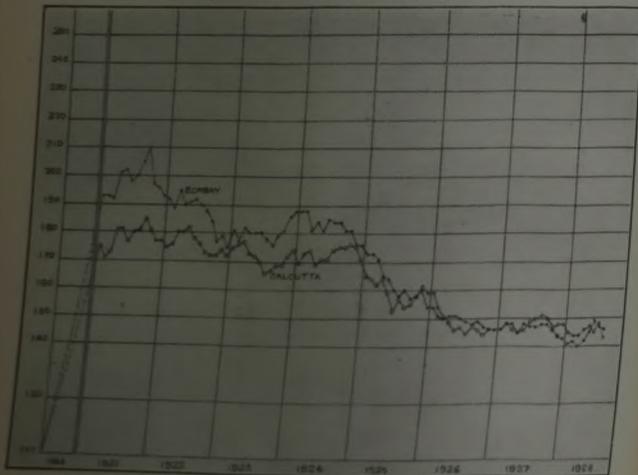


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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.

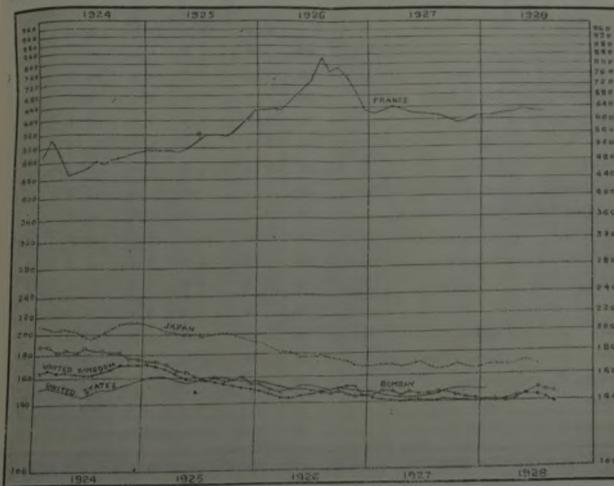
The items included in the indices are 44 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay 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 except in June and August 1928.

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

Article	Grade	Rate per	Equiva- lent in tolas	July 1914				1928			
				July 1914	Aug. 1928	Sept. 1928	1928 over July 1914	July 1914	Aug. 1928	Sept. 1928	1928 over July 1914
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill.*	Paylee	204	5 10	6 10	6 11	+1 1	+0 1			
Wheat	Pissi Seoni*		200	5 10	6 8	6 8	+0 10				
Jowari	Best Sholapuri		200	4 3	4 10	4 8	+0 5	-0 2			
Bajri	Ghati		204	4 7	5 4	5 3	+0 8	-0 1			
Gram	Dalhi*		192	4 4	6 0	6 0	+1 8				
Turdal	Cawnpore		204	5 11	8 5	8 2	+2 3	-0 3			
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	1 10	1 9	+0	-0 1			
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality		28	1 2	1 10	1 10	+0 8				
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 2	14 8	+6 10	-0 6			
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	176	1 9	3 0	2 11	+1 2	-0 1			
Beef		Lb.	39	2 6	4 0	4 0	+1 6				
Mutton			39	3 0	6 2	0	+3 0	-0 2			
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+2 2				
Ghee	Behauna, Superior		28	7 1	12 10	12 6	+5	-0 4			
Potatoes	Ordinary		28	0 8	1 1	1 1	+0 5				
Onions	Nasik		28	0 3	0 6	0 6	+0 3				
Cocoonut oil	Middle quality		28	3 7	3 11	3 11	+0 4				

Collection of prices.—The following are the areas and streets in which price quotations are obtained for articles other than butchers' meat:—
 1. Dadar—Dadar Station Road. 7. Ferguson Road.
 2. Kumbharwada—Kumbharwada Road (North End). 8. DeLisle Road.
 3. Sattan Chowk—Kumbharwada Road (South End). 9. Suparibag—Suparibag Road.
 4. Elphinstone Road. 10. Chinchpokli—Parel Road.
 5. Naigum—Naigum Cross. 11. Grant Road.
 6. Parel—Pombardi. 12. Nal Ba ar.

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

The variations in prices during September 1928 as compared with the preceding month were within narrow limits. Among food grains, rice advanced by one pie per paylee, jowari, bajri and turdal recorded a decrease of 2, 1 and 3 pies respectively per paylee while the price of wheat and gram showed no change. Amongst other food articles, the price of refined sugar and ghee fell by 1 and 4 pies respectively per seer. Salt was cheaper by one pie per paylee and mutton and tea recorded a decrease of 2 and 6 pies respectively per lb. The price of the remaining articles was practically stationary during the month under review.

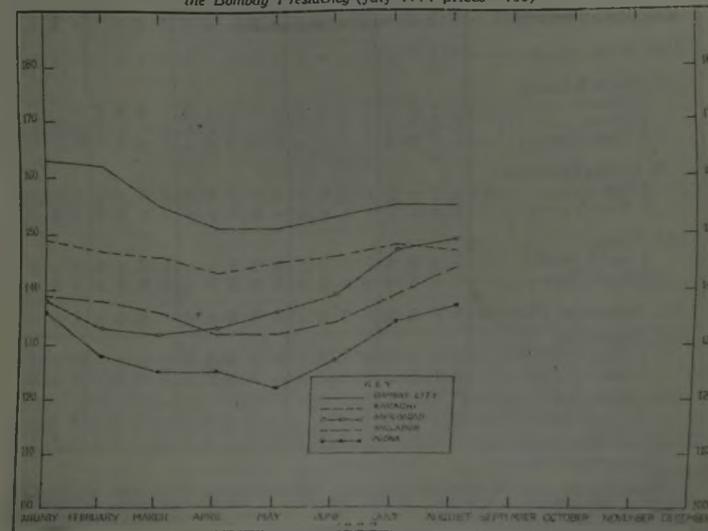
As compared with July 1914, all articles show a rise in prices. Mutton and onions are double the pre-war price. Tea, milk and ghee have risen by more than 75 per cent.; sugar refined, salt and potatoes by more than 60 per cent. and beef by 60 per cent. The price of cocoonut oil is only 9 per cent. above its pre-war level.

* In the case of rice, wheat and gram, the equivalents in tolas shown in column 4 relate to "Mandla," "Pissi Sarabatti" and "Punjab" variety respectively.

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

Articles	1928					Articles	September 1928				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Ayona		Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Rice (1)	150	120	130	159	146	Rice (1)	150	120	130	145	151
Wheat (1)	143	132	131	123	128	Wheat (1)	141	130	135	121	132
Jowari	118	130	100	108	98	Jowari	118	130	105	108	103
Bajri	132	141	121	90	106	Bajri	132	138	128	90	111
Gram	163	142	108	121	113	Gram	165	147	116	128	115
Turdal	153	119	144	130	135	Turdal	153	120	144	138	140
Sugar (re- fined)	167	140	145	128	120	Sugar (re- fined)	167	138	138	110	113
Jagri (Gul)	148	135	129	133	150	Jagri (Gul)	148	135	138	129	150
Tea	190	225	200	171	200	Tea	190	225	200	171	200
Salt	131	145	151	159	153	Salt	131	145	151	152	159
Beef	163	180	100	201	141	Beef	179	180	100	201	141
Mutton	169	167	167	133	150	Mutton	169	167	167	133	150
Milk	191	164	200	157	133	Milk	191	164	200	157	133
Ghee	170	158	176	163	144	Ghee	170	158	160	163	129
Potatoes	159	136	263	250	208	Potatoes	167	141	263	200	145
Onions	184	159	111	114	105	Onions	184	183	100	114	114
Cocoonut oil	112	108	160	109	100	Cocoonut oil	112	108	160	109	100
Average— All food articles ..	155	147	149	144	137	Average— All food articles ..	157	149	149	139	134

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



(1) The Bombay index numbers for rice and wheat since June 1928 are for "Mandla" and "Pissi Sarabatti" varieties instead of for "Rangoon Small Mill" and "Pissi Seoni" respectively.

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1928

S = Scanty. F = Fair. N = Normal. E = Excess.

RAINFALL DIVISION	JUNE			JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER					
	6th	13th	20th	27th	4th	11th	18th	25th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	6th	13th	20th	27th	4th
I. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY																		
1. River*	E	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2. Rainfall	S	S	S	S	F	F	F	F	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
3. Gujarat	N	N	S	S	F	F	F	F	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
4. Deccan	N	N	S	S	F	F	F	F	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
5. Konkan	E	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
II. MADRAS PRESIDENCY																		
1. Malabar	E	N	F	S	F	F	F	F	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2. Deccan	E	N	F	S	F	F	F	F	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
3. Coast North	S	F	S	N	F	F	F	F	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
4. South East	S	S	S	F	F	F	F	F	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
III. MYSORE																		
	E	N	S	E	N	F	N	F	N	E	E	E	S	S	F	S	S	E
IV. HYDERABAD																		
1. North	S	E	S	E	F	N	F	F	N	E	F	S	E	E	E	E	S	E
2. South	N	E	S	N	E	N	S	F	N	E	S	S	E	E	E	E	S	E
V. CENTRAL PROVINCES																		
1. Berar																		
2. West																		
3. East																		
VI. CENTRAL INDIA																		
1. West																		
2. East																		
VII. UNITED PROVINCES																		
VIII. ASSAM																		
IX. BIHAR & ORISSA																		
1. Bihar																		
2. Orissa																		
3. Chota Nagpur																		
X. UNITED PROVINCES																		
1. East	N	E	N	F	F	E	F	S	F	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	N	F
2. West	E	N	F	F	E	N	N	S	S	F	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	E
XI. PUNJAB																		
1. East & North																		
2. South West	E	E	S	S	N	S	E	S	S	S	E	S	S	S	S	S	N	N
XII. NORTHWEST FRONTIER																		
	S	E	S	F	S	S	E	S	S	E	F	S	S	S	S	S	N	N
XIII. RAJPUTANA																		
1. West	N	F	S	S														
2. East																		
XIV. BURMA																		
1. Lower																		
2. Upper																		

* The data for the Indus River refer to Calendar weeks.
 NOTES—
 "Normal" in the chart is a variation from 80 to 120% of the true normal; "Excess" means more than 120% of the normal; "Fair" from 40 to 80%; and "Scanty" below 40%. The values are communicated by the Director General of Observations, Simla. Calculation is made in his office on the sum of the rainfall readings for recording stations in the Rainfall Divisions, excluding Hill Stations.
 The readings of levels of the Indus in Sind are communicated by the Indus River Commission, and the normal and deviations from the normal are calculated according to values for one given week ascertained from the P. W. D.

Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign
 Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in September .. 5 Workpeople involved .. 171,289

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during September 1928, with the number of workpeople involved, the date when the dispute began and ended, the cause and the result. The word "dispute," in the official sense, means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike." A dispute, as counted by the Labour Office, is an interruption of work involving ten or more persons and of not less than twenty-four hours' duration. Detailed statistics have been collected since 1st April 1921, the date on which the Labour Office was instituted.

Summary tables have been constructed in order to show the position at a glance. Table I shows the number and magnitude of strikes in September 1928, and the number of working days lost.

I.—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in September 1928			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Sept. 1928	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Sept. 1928
	Started before September	Started in September	Total		
Textile	3	1	5	171,289	4,088,637
Transport					
Engineering					
Metal					
Miscellaneous					
Total	3	2	5	171,289	4,088,637

During the month under review the number of industrial disputes was five of which two occurred in Bombay City, and one each in Ahmedabad, Broach and Sholapur. One of the disputes in Bombay City was a general strike which affected 68 cotton mills, two silk mills and one bleaching mill. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 171,269 and the number of working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, less workers replaced) was 4,088,637.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II—Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, May 1928 to September 1928

	May 1928	June 1928	July 1928	August 1928	September 1928
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	8	7	6	6	
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	2*	4	4	3	3
Fresh disputes begun	6	3	2	2	3
Disputes ended	4	3	3	3	3
Disputes in progress at end.	4	4	3	3	3
Number of workpeople involved	164,089	166,156	170,780	170,982	
Aggregate duration in working days	4,243,194	4,211,847	4,141,454	4,151,788	
Demands—					
Ray	3	3	2	3	
Bonus	1		2		
Personal	1		2		
Leave and hours	4	3	2	2	1
Others					
Results—					
In favour of employees..			1	1	
Compromised	2		2	2	
In favour of employers..	2	3		2	1

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.)
October 1927 ..	7	6	5		100		
November ..	5	3	5	2,103	100		
December ..	3	3	1	377,121			100
January 1928 ..	10	8	8	249,083	87		
February ..	14	12	12	72,239	92		
March ..	10	8	5	1,314,641	100		
April ..	8	6	4	4,243,194	50		50
May ..	7*	3	3	4,211,847	100		
June ..	6	2	3	4,141,454			67
July ..	6	3	3	4,151,788	67	33	
August ..	6	3	3	4,151,788	100		
September ..	5	2	1	4,086,137			

* Three individual disputes which merged into the General strike are not counted separately.

† 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 (4,243,194) in respect of the number of working days lost through strikes in this Presidency since April 1927 was reached in May 1928, whereas the lowest level was reached in December 1927, when no strikes were reported. The nearest approach to this was in May 1924 when only 390 working days were lost.

REVIEW OF DISPUTES

The number of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported beginning in the month of September 1928 was two, as against three in the previous month. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 1205 and the number of working days lost amounted to 6324. Both disputes arose over questions relating to wages. In addition, three disputes, including the General Strike in the Bombay textile mills, involving 170,084 workpeople in all, were in progress at the beginning of the month under review and resulted in a time loss amounting to 4,082,313 man days. Only one out of the five old and new disputes terminated during the month and the result was favourable to the employers.

Progress of Individual Disputes

BOMBAY

There were two industrial disputes in progress in Bombay City during the month under review. One of these was the continuation of the General Strike in the Textile Industry. The Sub-Committee appointed by the Joint Strike Committee to prepare a standardisation scheme of their own, completed their work and produced a new scheme, a copy of which was forwarded to Dr. Deshmukh, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to be submitted through him to the Millowners' Association. The Negotiations Sub-Committee of the Joint Strike Committee demanded average increases of about 20 to 30 per cent. over the standard rates prepared by the Millowners in the majority of the more important occupations or a ten per cent. increase over the March 1928 rates of wages. On the 10th, Dr. Deshmukh issued a circular letter to public bodies such as the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Stock Brokers' Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, etc., in Bombay forwarding a memorandum suggesting a method of terminating the dispute and requesting their co-operation in bringing the strike to an end.

Informal discussions took place on the 13th between Dr. Deshmukh and the members of the Joint Strike Committee and certain members of the public as a result of which it was proposed that an Enquiry Board consisting of two representatives each of Labour and Capital together with three outsiders from a panel of ten persons five of whom were to be nominated by the Millowners and five by the strikers should be appointed to bring about a settlement. On the 18th, Dr. Deshmukh in consultation with certain members of the public and the Joint Strike Committee drew up a scheme for ending the strike, the proposals including the setting up of a Board of Enquiry on the lines mentioned above to consider the matters in dispute and to make recommendations and providing for the method of payment of wages for the interim period before the Committee reported. On the 20th, the Millowners' Association considered the final scheme

proposed by Dr. Deshmukh and rejected it as unacceptable. The Millowners' Association then decided to request Government to intervene in order to end the strike. The Joint Strike Committee also approached Government and the Honourable the General Member of the Government of Bombay made arrangements to convene a conference with the representatives of the Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee at Poona on the 28th. In the meanwhile, the Negotiations Sub-Committee of the Joint Strike Committee again met the representatives of the Millowners' Association with a view to arriving at a settlement of the dispute without the intervention of Government. The discussions began on the 26th and continued for four days. As the prospects of arriving at a settlement appeared hopeful, both the Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee requested the Honourable the General Member to postpone the proposed meeting pending the result of the negotiations. A provisional agreement between the parties was reached on the question of the standardised schedule of rates for spinners, by the Millowners agreeing to grant nominal increases to certain workers such as "Tarawallas," etc. With regard to the rates of wages of weavers, the workers' representatives asked the Millowners to find a way out of the difficulty by granting some increase however nominal, in their rates. This the Millowners did not agree to and on the 28th the Sub-Committee of the Millowners' Association made the following final proposals to the workers' representatives:—

- (1) Acceptance of the standard rates of wages on the basis of an adjustment of weaving rates to a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cut on the average rates of 1926-27;
- (2) The strikers to agree to the Sassoon, Finlay and Kohinoor Mills continuing their "rational" system but other mills to proceed with schemes of efficiency only after approval by a Joint Committee to be appointed by the Millowners and the workers;
- (3) Approval of the standard rules; and
- (4) Arrangements to be made for paying weekly wages during the first month after the strike.

The strikers rejected the terms offered by the Millowners' Association and the negotiations broke down on the 29th on the question of the proposed cut of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the weavers' rates.

The Joint Strike Committee carried on picketing as usual and meetings of the strikers were held almost daily at which the labour leaders made their usual exhortations to the men to remain firm and to go back to their villages. The Millowners' Association decided to carry on counter propaganda amongst the strikers against the activities of the strike leaders and they issued Marathi leaflets explaining their point of view to the workers. The Morarji Goculdas Mill which was one of the mills affected by the General Strike, was reopened on the 20th and worked on that date with 700 hands. This was resented by the strikers and a few minor assaults were made on loyal workers and as a result some of the strikers were arrested by the Police. The management of the Morarji Goculdas Mill arranged to provide residential accommodation and food on the mill premises for the operatives working in the mill in case they were attacked

by the strikers if they left the mill. Sufficient protection was afforded to loyal workers who were willing to resume work and the number of hands working in the mill rose steadily to 891 at the close of the month.

The Mayor's Relief Fund Committee continued to feed nearly ten thousand children each day. The management of one of the affected mills also distributed rations intermittently to over a thousand strikers. The Strikers' Relief Fund which was much reduced at the beginning of the month was supplemented by an amount of Rs. 14,101-1-0 received from Moscow for the relief of the strikers. It was therefore possible for the Joint Strike Committee to distribute relief doles to the strikers four times during the month, the total number of instances in which distributions were made amounting to over 95,000. Out of the money received from Moscow some strikers were given railway and boat fares to go to their villages. This strike continued into the next month and was virtually settled on October 4.

The second dispute was the continuation of the strike of the millhands of the Swadeshi and the Kurla Spinning and Weaving Mills at Kurla. There was no change in the situation during the month under review. As usual a few workers of each mill turned up for work but the mills remained closed. Picketing was carried on as usual. This dispute also continued into the next month and was virtually settled on October 4.

AHMEDABAD

During the month under review there was one industrial dispute in progress in Ahmedabad in the Patel Mills. The mills worked on the 8th which was a Hindu holiday and 93 workers of the Throstle Department absented themselves from work on that day. The management therefore cut the pay of the absentees for that day. All the 93 workers affected by the cut in wages struck work on the 21st and demanded their wages for the 8th. The strikers were assured that enquiries would be made as to what had been done in the other mills and that due consideration would be given to their demand for payment for the day in question. The strikers did not, however, resume work and the management therefore notified them that as they had struck work without any just cause their outstanding wages would be forfeited if they did not return to work by 1-15 p.m. on the same day. Even this had no effect on the strikers and the management, thereupon, engaged ten new hands in the afternoon, and 30 additional new men on the 29th. There was no change in the situation on the 30th and the strike continued into the next month.

BROACH

A dispute occurred in the Whittle Mills, during the month under review. It was alleged that the earnings of the operatives of the Whittle Mill No. 2 had fallen during the last few months owing to low production. Sixty spinners of this mill struck work on the 21st. Their demands were that they should be given higher rates of wages on production or, as an alternative, fixed monthly or daily rates of wages. Owing to the strike of the spinners and the consequent scarcity of yarn the management closed the Weaving Departments of their Mills Nos. 2 and 3, on the 22nd. On the 23rd, a notice was put up asking the strikers to return to work by 6 p.m.

on that day and stating that if they failed to do so they would be admitted into the mill on the next day only on payment of a fine of Re. 1 per head. If the men did not resume work by 9 a.m. on the 24th, the management proposed to forfeit the outstanding wages of the men and to keep the mills closed until further notice. The strikers did not turn up for work on the 24th and the management, therefore, closed the mills entirely from that date. There was no change in the situation till the 30th on which date work was resumed by the strikers and the strike came to an end. The result of this dispute was in favour of the employers.

SHOLAPUR

The dispute in the Sholapur textile mills continued during the month under review. On the 1st, 50 strikers resumed work at the Narsinggirji Mill and the management engaged 40 new hands on the 2nd. It was reported that by the 25th almost normal working was resumed in this mill. The Jam Mill was able to work with almost normal absenteeism throughout the month with the assistance of substitutes. The majority of the strikers in this mill returned to work unconditionally, on the 25th.

The attendance at the Vishnu Mill improved during the month under review. The Laxmi Mill was reopened for work on the 24th when 1,600 strikers resumed work. In these mills, although the majority of the old weavers were still on strike the looms were kept running with the help of new hands.

Owing to the arrest of several volunteers and certain officials of the local Labour Union, picketing slackened during the month. Meetings of the strikers were held regularly every day both in the morning and in the evening. It was reported that eleven meetings of the strikers were held by the Labour Union on the 17th at different localities in Sholapur. In spite of the activities of the officials of the local Labour Union several strikers showed their willingness to resume work but the management of the Narsinggirji Mill refused to take back any of the strikers while the managements of the other affected mills refused to admit certain strikers who had taken part as volunteers of the Labour Union. The operatives of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills complained of ill-treatment by the management and became restive. They were assured by the Agents that their grievances would be looked into and they were asked not to create any disturbance in the meantime. The officials of the Labour Union, whom the operatives of this mill consulted, also advised the men not to think of going on strike at that stage.

The President and one of the Secretaries of the Labour Union who were arrested in connection with the picketing were convicted and sentenced to three weeks' simple imprisonment on the 24th. On appeal to the District Judge, they were released on bail on the 25th. Certain volunteers of the Union who were also arrested on the same ground were convicted. Towards the close of the month, the authorities of the Narsinggirji, the Laxmi and the Vishnu mills filed civil suits against the officials and several other persons connected with the Labour Union, for enticing the workers from work and advising them to go on strike. On the 30th, notices of injunction prohibiting speaking in the strikers' meetings, etc.,

were served on the officials of the Union. The Labour Union distributed Jowari to some of the needy strikers on the 8th, the 9th and the 11th. This strike continued into the next month.

Prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act in September

BOMBAY

The manager of a printing press was prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 22 for not giving a holiday to certain persons employed on a Sunday. The manager was convicted and fined Rs. 10 in one case and Rs. 2 in each of five cases.

AHMEDABAD

The occupier and the manager of a cotton ginning factory were prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 24 (a) read with Rule 75 for employing certain women at night. They were convicted and fined jointly Rs. 80 in each of three cases.

Employment Situation in September

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The sources of the statistics regarding absenteeism in the Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency are the returns prepared and sent in by the various mills in the different centres of the Presidency every month. Returns were received from 52 or 74·29 per cent. of the mills reported as working at the various centres of the Presidency except Bombay City where the General Strike in the Textile Industry was in progress throughout the month. On account of this fact, the Presidency average of percentage absenteeism in the Textile Industry as a whole has not been worked out for the month of September.

Owing to the General Strike in the Textile Industry in Bombay City no statistics of absenteeism have been compiled for this centre.

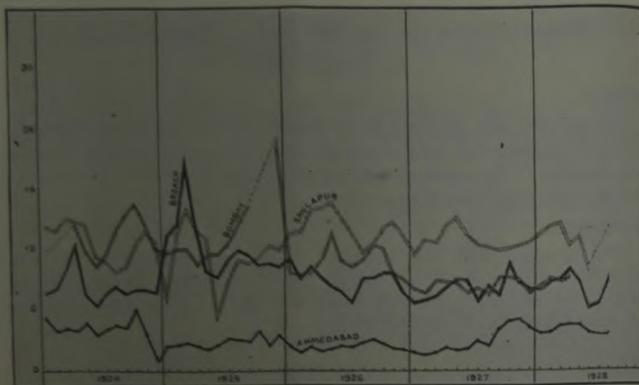
In Ahmedabad 60 mills were working during the month and 42 or 70·00 per cent. furnished information. Absenteeism amounted to 3·68 per cent. as against 3·66 per cent. in August 1928. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

Returns were submitted by all the mills in Sholapur, but the returns from three mills which were affected by the Sholapur Mills' Strike have not been included in the statistics. There was no shortage in the supply of labour and the average percentage absenteeism amounted to 15·88.

Information was supplied by only one mill in Viramgaum which was working during the month. The percentage absenteeism amounted to 2·74 as against 2·17 in August 1928.

All the three mills in Broach supplied information and only one of them reported that the supply of labour was inadequate. The absenteeism amounted to 8.75 per cent. as against 9.43 per cent. in the preceding month.

Taking the industry as a whole, the supply of labour was adequate in all the centres studied.



THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in representative workshops was 11.71 per cent. as against 10.83 per cent. in the previous month. In the Marine Lines Reclamation Scheme absenteeism was 5.00 per cent. and in the Bombay Port Trust Docks it amounted to 13.49 per cent. The average absenteeism in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust was 9.70 per cent.

The Karachi Port Trust found both skilled and ordinary labour available in plenty. On an average 6.40 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 20th October 1928 has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture:—

During the period under review, fairly heavy and good rain occurred almost throughout the Presidency about the end of September and in the first week of October. This rain proved somewhat excessive in places in North Gujarat, and in parts of Khandesh and in the East Deccan, causing slight damage to *kharif* crops and early-sown cotton and checking the progress of *rabi* sowings in places owing to excessive moisture in the soil.

Fortunately, the subsequent break and fine weather conditions improved the general prospects almost everywhere.

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

Gujarat.—Good and beneficial rain was received mostly in the third week of September and in very light showers early in October. This rain—most opportune and beneficial generally, but it slightly damaged *bajri* in places in the North. It, however, facilitated the sowing of *rabi jowar* and other *rabi* crops, which were in progress almost everywhere by this time. The condition of the standing crops is generally satisfactory.

Konkan.—Since the submission of the last report, there was light rain in September almost everywhere, and drizzling rain during the first week of October in parts of South Konkan only. The condition of the standing crops is, on the whole, satisfactory. The harvesting of early rice has been started, though it has been delayed, in places, owing to the drizzling rain.

Deccan and Karnatak.—There were heavy and good rains almost everywhere in both the divisions, excepting the west where they were only light, mostly received at the end of September and early in October. In the east of these two divisions, these rains were very beneficial but being rather heavy in many places, the *rabi* sowings were hampered, due to too much moisture in the soil. In parts of Khandesh and Sholapur districts *bajri* and cotton crops were slightly spoiled. In the Karnatak cotton sowing was almost completed. Grasshopper trouble, though controlled in the Karnatak, still continues in places in the North Deccan, in spite of the heavy rains. Except for this, the general outlook of the crops seems promising and favourable. The harvesting of *kharif* crops and the sowing of *rabi jowar* are proceeding briskly under the favourable conditions, though in parts of Dharwar more rain is still required for the standing crops and for the continuation of *rabi* sowings.

Labour News from Ahmedabad

THE LABOUR UNION

Many mill workers who had not up to now joined the Labour Union for fear of incurring the displeasure of their masters have now become members of the Union. Most of the agents who did not sympathize with the Union have now withdrawn their opposition to its activities in their mills. This is due to the success of the Union in its recent disputes with a few mills and its persistent efforts for enlisting more members.

MAJUR SEVA DAL

The Volunteer Corps which is being organised by the Labour Union is named *Majur Seva Dal*. The *Dal* is divided into three sections. Section I is intended for maintaining law and order in meetings and processions; Section II for enlisting new members for the Union and Section III for assisting in the prohibition work carried on by the *Samaj Sudhar Sangh*. The Union proposes to have 500 members in each of Sections I and III and 1000 members in Section II.

HOUSING

A housing scheme is under the consideration of the Standing Committee of the Municipality. Some important details of it are given below. The scheme is divided into three parts. Part I deals with 1000 houses to be built on co-operative lines under the tenant-ownership system. Five hundred of these houses are to be reserved for lower middle class people. Government is expected to advance 75 per cent. of the expenditure to the co-operative housing society; the Municipality is to advance Rs. 100 or 10 per cent. of the expenditure, whichever is less, and the tenant-owners are to arrange for the remainder. Part II deals with the construction of 3000 houses by the Municipality itself. Five hundred of these houses also are to be reserved for non-working class people. Only five hundred houses are to be built in the first instance and the question of proceeding with the whole programme is to be considered afterwards in the light of experience gained. Of the first five hundred houses some are to be built direct by the Municipality and some are to be built through contractors. Whichever method proves to be more economical will be adopted for the construction of the remaining 2500 houses. Each house of this type is expected to cost Rs. 900 on an average and the monthly rent will be fixed at about Rs. 5-8. The Municipality is to allow tenants to become owners on payment of the requisite amount by instalments. Part III deals with 1000 houses to be built by labourers privately. For this type of building the Municipality is to grant Rs. 50 or 5 per cent. of the expenditure whichever is less.

It is estimated that for completing the whole scheme the Municipality will have to raise a loan of Rs. 27 lakhs and the annual expenditure for providing for sinking fund, etc., will come to Rs. 27,000 after taking into account the income from rent. It is proposed to meet this excess expenditure by increasing the terminal tax on cotton from 0-0-8 to 0-0-11 and that on cloth from 0-6-0 to 0-8-0 per maund. Six different areas in the city have been selected as sites suitable for new houses.

The above scheme has been prepared by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Union, in his capacity as member of the Standing Committee of the Municipality.

PUBLIC BATHS

The Municipality had provided Rs. 15,000 in the budget for the current year for building public baths. The baths, when constructed, will be a great boon to the working classes. The Sanitary Committee has decided to construct 22 bath-rooms in the Raikhad and Jamalpur wards. These rooms will cost about Rs. 2500.

The South African Old-Age Pensions Act

In accordance with the recommendations of the Old-Age Pensions Commissions, an Old-Age Pensions Act (No. 22 of 1928) has recently been passed in South Africa, and will come into force on 1st January 1929. The pensions are non-contributory and the whole cost is borne by national taxation. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, September 24, 1928.)

Workmen's Compensation Act

Details of Proceedings

Information furnished by all the Commissioners in the Presidency for the month of September 1928 shows that out of 52 cases disposed of during the month 44 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 in lump sums amounted to Rs. 27,152-15-0 as against Rs. 22,173-1-0 in the previous month and Rs. 17,280-3-0 in September 1927. Out of the 52 cases in which compensation was claimed, 26 were in respect of fatal accidents, and 26 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 13 and in other industries to 39. The corresponding figures for September 1927 were 14 and 32.

The total number of claimants for compensation in all the cases disposed of during the month was 53 of whom 46 were adult males, 5 adult females and the remaining 2 males under 15 years of age.

Out of the cases disposed of during the month under review, 37 were original claims, 14 registrations of agreements and one a miscellaneous application. Compensation was awarded in 35 cases, agreements were registered in 14 cases and the remaining three were dismissed.

Workmen's Compensation Cases

APPLICATION OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

In the case of Shaikh Ibrahim Shaikh Dawood *vs.* the Proprietor of the Jan Mahomed Oil Mills, Counsel for the opposite party raised a point of law upon which he desired the Commissioner's ruling. His contention was that the story as told by the applicant in the witness box differed in material respects from that set out in his application, that as no application to amend the pleadings had been made under Order VI, Rule 17 of the Civil Procedure Code he could not be allowed to vary his original story and as the defence had been conducted on the basis of the story told in the application and not on the oral evidence, to decide the case on the basis of the oral evidence would prejudice the defence.

The Commissioner in his judgment said that Order VI does not apply to proceedings before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, whose duty it is to administer a certain Act of the Legislature. In order to assist in the administration of that Act a special procedure has been laid down and by, *inter alia*, Rule 38 of the Rules made under the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 certain provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure have been made applicable to proceedings before Commissioners. Order VI was not one of them and Counsel's contention must therefore fail.

The Commissioner added:—"While this Court is therefore not bound by all the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code it has been the practice to follow as closely as possible the principles for the proper administration of justice as between the parties which that Code lays down, and in the case before me I have no doubt that the object of Order VI has been attained and that, in particular, the requirements of Rule 2 of that Order have been met. Moreover, I am satisfied that the defence has not been prejudiced in any way by Counsel's erroneous understanding of the procedure adopted in this Court. In view of his suggestion that he was bound to conduct his case on the basis of his written statement it should be pointed out that, unlike a statement of defence in a Civil suit, the putting in of a written statement by the opposite party in this Court is quite voluntary (see Rule 24)."

The Japanese Factory Act

PROPOSED EXTENSION

The Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs has decided to introduce the Bill extending the application of the Factory Act to all factories using motive power, regardless of the number of workers employed, at the next session of the Imperial Diet.

It will be recalled that the Factory Act at present applies to factories regularly employing ten or more workers and factories engaged in processes of a dangerous nature or injurious to health.

According to a report issued by the Bureau of Social Affairs, the number of factories governed by the Factory Act and the number of workers employed therein on 1st October 1927 were as follows:—

Type of undertaking	Number of factories	Number of workers
Factories regularly employing more than 10 workers ..	27,787	1,606,882
Factories engaged in processes of a dangerous nature or injurious to health ..	24,166	80,590
State undertakings ..	402	133,652
Total	52,355	1,821,124

The same report states that the number of workers had decreased by 16,700, while that of factories had increased by 2,277, as compared with the figures for the previous year. The decrease in the number of workers took place in the factories belonging to the first group of the above table, while the increase in the number of factories took place among those in the second group, which employ less than ten workers.

In view of this increase in the number of small factories, the proposed amendment to the Factory Act is regarded as an important step. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, September 24, 1928.)

Questions in the Legislature

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

International Labour Conference

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji: (a) Are Government aware of the satisfaction expressed at the last sitting of the International Labour Conference by the Officers of the International Labour Office and the Delegates of the International Labour Conference at the fact that the whole of the Indian Delegation consisted, for the first time, of national delegates only?

(b) If so, will Government please state if they propose to repeat, in making nominations for the next International Labour Conference, the course which has given complete satisfaction both in India and in Geneva?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. McWatters:—

(a) No. They have however seen some newspaper reports of conversations on the subject.

(b) Does not strictly arise, but in any case in selecting non-official delegates and advisers to the International Labour Conference Government are bound by the provisions of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Prompt Payment of Wages

Mr. N. M. Joshi: With reference to reply given to my Starred Question No. 35 on 1st February last regarding prompt payment of wages, will Government be pleased to state when they propose to introduce such legislation?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. McWatters:

The matter is still under consideration, but the Government of India hope to be able to arrive at an early decision.

Amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to address the Provincial Governments asking for their suggestions for the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. McWatters:

The Government of India have introduced a Bill during the current session of the Assembly to amend the Act so as to remove certain defects and to introduce minor changes which are likely to raise no important controversial points and which will be generally recognised as improvements. They will thereafter consult local Governments regarding a number of other suggestions which involve the modification of the principles underlying the present Act or of its more important features.

Sickness Insurance

Mr. N. M. Joshi: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have addressed the Provincial Governments regarding Sickness Insurance?

(b) If not, when do they propose to do so?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. McWatters:

(a) and (b) A draft letter is under issue which I have shown to the Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Department of Industries and Labour before it is issued.

Factories and Workshops in the United Kingdom: Chief Inspector's Annual Report

The Annual Report of H. M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1927 has recently been published.

In a general survey of industry during the year, it is stated that the majority of the industries in the country appear to have been steadily recovering from the disastrous results of the coal-mining dispute in 1926 and the abnormal conditions which have prevailed during recent years. The reports received indicate, however, a great variation in the activities of different trades, marked depression in some, including the iron and steel, tinplate, cotton, cutlery, heavy linen, and glass bottle industries, coinciding with briskness in others, notably the electrical trades and the artificial silk industry.

The tendency to remove growing businesses from the more densely populated areas of London to the outlying suburbs and the home counties continues, and a similar movement is taking place in Birmingham. The development of industry in and around London and in the South East of England generally, to which attention was drawn in last year's Report, also continues. There is again evidence of the disappearance of the small country establishments; the saddler, blacksmith, village tailor, dress-maker, and milliner all steadily going out of business. This decline is most apparent in East Anglia and in the rural areas of Wales, but even in London the small employer is finding great difficulty in competing with larger establishments, and a number of men who formerly employed others have reverted to the position of employees.

The number of registered factories † has again risen slightly, from 145,411 to 147,501, and the number of registered workshops † has dropped from 121,861 to 117,066. This change in the relative proportion of factories and workshops has been going on now for many years. During the last 20 years factories have increased by almost 40 per cent., while workshops have fallen by 26 per cent., the fall having taken place in the dressmaking, tailoring, boot-making, laundry, and baking industries. An increase in number of factories is specially noticeable amongst hosiery works, india rubber works (both of which have trebled in number during the period under review), and in the food group, including butter, cheese, condensed milk, and margarine.

* Cost. 3144 H. M. Stationery Office: price 2s. 6d. net.

† "Factories" are equipped with mechanical power; "workshops" are not so equipped.

Accidents.—The following Table shows the number of accidents reported during 1927.

	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents
Male ..	119,457	885
Female ..	12,468	17
Young ..	19,099	62
Male ..	5,950	9
Female ..	138,556	947
Female ..	18,418	26
Totals	156,974	973

Cases of lead poisoning show a small increase in 1927 as compared with 1926, but both years show a very great reduction as compared with 1900, when 1058 cases of lead poisoning were reported. The reduction has been especially noticeable in white and red lead works and in pottery, where the figures for 1900 and for 1927 were 377 and 21, and 210 and 14, respectively.

The Senior Medical Inspector expresses the opinion that the general health of the workers has improved during the past few years. He suggests that "summer time," by enabling the workers to take advantage of the recreational facilities now provided by many employers, has been not the least among the factors which have contributed to this improvement. There can be no doubt, he thinks, that the arrangements for welfare now made by many firms benefit the health of their employees, and he regrets that there is still a tendency to limit the application of "welfare" to female employees.

Welfare.—The Bakehouses Welfare Order came into force on 1st May 1927, and the Biscuit Factories Welfare Order on 1st December. Both are directed to the supply of washing facilities, etc., with a view to the prevention of dermatitis. The Bakehouses Order has been generally well observed in the larger bakehouses, particularly in the towns; but there has been some difficulty in securing its observance in the smaller bakehouses, particularly in the rural areas. A Sack Cleaning and Repairing Order also came into force during the year.

Three Welfare Orders for the fish-curing industry are now in force, applying respectively to (i) Scotland, (ii) Norfolk and Suffolk, and (iii) the rest of England and Wales. The working of the Order has been on the whole very satisfactory, in view of the fluctuations in trade and of the constant shifting of the fish-curing stations.

In voluntary welfare work there is reported to have been steady progress, and an account is given in the Report of many interesting developments. One scheme, described in the Report, is run entirely by the workers; there is no paid welfare worker. There is a canteen, sports clubs, a dramatic club, and a system of sickness benefit.

Hours of Work, etc.—It is stated in the Report that the 48-hour week remains the basic week, but that at busy seasons hours of 52 to 54 weeks are sometimes worked. In a few instances even longer hours, up to the legal maximum of 55½ in textile and 60 in non-textile works, obtain. The reports indicate that hours in excess of 48 are more frequently found in the Midlands and the South than in the North, where the depression in the textile trades continues and affects adversely other industries catering for textile workers. It is stated that in bakehouses, particularly, employment in excess of 48 hours continues, in some cases up to a total of more than 70 hours weekly.

The practice, well established in the Midland towns, of allowing from 1¼ to 1½ hours for the midday meal, to enable workers to go home, appears to be extending south. The opposite tendency is found, however, where workers are living away from the towns. In one area with a large number of works to which the workers have to travel, it is usual to allow only half-an-hour in the middle of the day; this permits of a later start in the morning or an earlier finish in the evening.

The five-day week maintains its popularity, and there is a slight increase in the number of factories working on this system. In Birmingham, in factories in which labour is drawn from the Black Country, it is specially convenient, since it is not necessary to make the long journey on Saturdays. In the Reading district additional firms are trying this method of working. In a large engineering works in North-East London, where the five-day week is in force, output has been at least maintained, if not increased, and neither employers nor workers have any desire to revert to the six-day week.

Two-Shift System.—A large number of Orders under the Act of 1920, permitting the employment of women and young persons in two day-shifts, are in force, and have proved useful and beneficial both to employers and to workers. Such Orders can only be issued in response to a joint application from employers and workers, and this proviso has been a real safeguard. If the workers, for any reason, are opposed to the two-shift system, they have only to refuse to sign the joint application, and the matter drops; this has actually happened in several cases. The Orders may be broadly classed in two groups: (i) Those required to tide over periods of emergency (breakdown of machinery, a fire, departments temporarily out of balance, etc.); and (ii) where the Orders are in regular operation as a permanent method of working. Special inquiries show that, on the whole, the conditions under which the Orders are granted are well observed and that very few serious irregularities have been found. It is observed that shifts appear to flourish in mining areas, where the homes are organised to meet the needs of shift workers, and to be unpopular in places where they disorganise the domestic arrangements.

Certificates of Fitness.—The number of young persons between 14 and 16 years of age examined for certificates of fitness in 1927 was 360,891, an increase of more than 10 per cent. over 1926. The number of rejections was 9518, and the number of certificates granted "under conditions or advice," 9791. Of the rejections, 3262 were for non-production of certificate or other evidence of age, and a further 873 for other non-medical

reasons: the rejections for medical reasons numbered only 5383, a smaller number than in 1926, in spite of the increase in the number examined. Several certifying surgeons, in forwarding their reports, commented on the improvement in the physique of young persons presenting themselves for examination. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, September 1928.)

Factories in Bengal and Assam

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

"Marked differences in wage levels still exist, and a general level of wages within narrow limits in any particular industry will not be achieved until competitive and other influences become more active. Industries and workers are not so advanced, nor the relationship between employer and employed so Europeanized as to admit of statutory minimum rates, rates fixed in collective agreements, or rates accepted by organizations of employers and work-people for typical categories of workers."

With these observations the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal and Assam, concludes his remarks on the wages and general conditions of factory operatives in the annual report, just published, on the working of the Factories Act in Bengal and Assam.

"Generally speaking, present variations in wages of the same industry have their origin to some extent in the availability of labour in the vicinity of a factory on its first establishment, as such workers are saved the expense of getting to and from their work," says the report.

"Information regarding wages only is, however, of little value for the purpose of any such comparison or for estimating the influence for good of any new legislation, such as the Trades Union and other Acts, without the associated particulars of cost of living based on the prices of commodities on which the wages of industrial workers is largely spent. A true estimate of the conditions of operatives is, therefore, impossible without the requisite statistical machinery for collection of such associated information."

MORE FACTORIES

The total number of factories under the operation of the Act in the two provinces of Bengal and Assam rose from 1888 in 1926 to 1984 in 1927, an increase of 96. During the year 129 factories were added to the register, and 33 were removed. Of the new factories brought under the Act, a jute mill and a cotton mill were additions, and the City Paper and Board Mills, Ltd., was a new venture for the manufacture of cardboard.

The average daily number of persons employed in registered factories in the two provinces rose from 599,042 in 1926 to 608,453 in 1927 or an increase of 9411, of which Bengal accounts for 8836 and Assam 575. The expansion of Bengal was chiefly due to increased employment in iron and steel smelting works and allied engineering concerns and in Assam to increase of 403 and 209 employed in tea and match factories, respectively.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Dealing with housing and living conditions of factory employees, the report states:—

"The condition of living of employees of the smaller concerns in the congested Calcutta and Howrah industrial areas is beyond investigation since generally speaking no factory quarters are or can be provided, the workers distributing themselves and making their own arrangements in the various *bustees* principally in the suburbs, along with other classes of labour. Similarly factories in outlying areas, such as rice, oil, and jute presses, are outside investigation in respect to housing, etc., as usually no quarters are provided, the workers attending to their own needs in a rural way. 'Jute mills and other industries' (generally speaking) have not been unmindful of their obligations towards their workers and have thus secured the contentment of their labour staff."

LANDLORD EMPLOYERS

"Although the principle of an employer being also the landlord of the workers is deprecated in some countries since it tends to the restriction of the employees' freedom, present circumstances in this country are such that workers gain much in the way of cleanliness, discipline and up-to-date sanitary arrangements and there is certainly a better chance of development of healthy and law-abiding communities from the excellent housing accommodation and other amenities provided by many of the mills and other factories.

The opportunities for displaying such keen interest in the workers vary with the industry and are modified by the backward living standards, illiteracy and inability of the workers to appreciate the advantages offered. At present, therefore, a manager's main efforts are confined to housing, sanitation, water supply and medical aid and even these are only applicable in concerns which are practically isolated, where the manager is the centre of the community which the industry has created, and by his interest in municipal and associated matters has influence over his workers outside business hours. It follows, therefore, that jute mills have the advantage in this respect and the year's progress is more a measure of their opportunities than a reflection on other industries which are situated in congested areas or are not so prosperous."

MATERIAL PROGRESS

Material progress in maternity clinic work in the jute mill areas is recorded in the report.

The average daily number of women employed in registered factories in Bengal was 72,907 and the number of children 26,437, being 178 women and 1366 children less than last year. The decrease in child labour is principally due to the introduction of the single shift system in a few more jute mills but the closing down of a cotton mill and the non-operation of some match factories during the year have also effected the total.

In Assam, the average daily number of women employed was 12,671 and the number of children 11,263, or an increase of 182 women and a decrease of 7 children as compared with the previous year's figures. (From "Statesman," Calcutta, October 4, 1928.)

Industry's Progress since 1907 in the U. K.

LESSONS OF THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION

Summaries of the preliminary reports of the Board of Trade on the Third Census of Production taken in respect of the year 1924 have already appeared in this Supplement. The Board of Trade now issue a general review of the series of reports, in which a comparison is made between industrial output of 1924 and that of 1907, when the first census was taken; it may be recalled that the second census relating to 1912 was incomplete, and therefore does not afford any basis of comparison for the entire field of industry. Some of the data secured in respect of 1912 are, however, of value.

It is pointed out that in the interval between the first and second census the population of the United Kingdom had increased by about 4½ per cent., and the industrial population within the scope of the second survey showed an increase of about nine per cent. on 1907.

The aggregate number of persons employed in industry covered by the surveys of 1907 and 1924 was, for the two sexes, as follows:—

	1907	1924
Males	5,064,000	5,746,100
Females	1,623,500	1,866,700
	6,687,500	7,612,800

In addition there were outworkers numbering 97,000 in 1907 and 44,000 in 1924. Dealing with the question: Has industry provided for a declining or for an increasing proportion of the working population? The Board of Trade state that, as the figures show, the numbers actually employed in industry increased by 13·84 per cent., the figure for males being 13·47 and for females 14·99. It is pointed out that the total numbers of persons gainfully occupied are ascertained only on the occasions of the decennial census of population, but, on the assumption that the variations are continuous, it is estimated that the figures for the middle of 1907 in Great Britain were approximately 12,390,000 males and 5,165,000 females, or roughly 17½ millions. The figures for 1924 would, it is estimated, be 14,143,000 males and 5,846,000 females, or a total of practically 20 millions. This figure, however, differs from the total obtained from the Census of Production Returns in that the former includes those persons who were absent from work on one or more of the dates for which the figures reported to the Census of Production Office show the figures actually occupied. These absentees, whether their absence was due to sickness, lack of employment, or any other cause, were, it is well-known, more numerous relatively to the total in 1924 than in 1907, in view of the greater unemployment at the later date.

INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT

Taking all in gainful occupations, whether present or absent on any given days, the increase shown by the numbers given above, comparing the year 1924 with 1907, was 14·15 per cent. for males and 13·18 per cent. for females, or, for both sexes together, 13·87 per cent. For males and females together the ratio of increase of persons in employment in industry was thus practically identical with that of all persons having a gainful occupation, whether exercising that occupation or not. These estimates show an increase of 1,753,000 males and 681,000 females, and the Census of Production data account for 682,000 of the former and 243,000 of the latter. The Board interpret the figures as showing that both for males and for females the industrial undertakings covered by the Census of Production inquiries provided a somewhat greater proportion in 1924 than in 1907 of the total employed in all occupations. It follows that if, as has been supposed, there has been an increase of the distributive trades relatively to the manufacturing industries, that increase has not been at the expense of the manufacturing industries in the sense that the numbers engaged in them form a diminished fraction of the total occupied population, since the contrary has been the case.

In this connexion, however, it may be important to note that some groups of manufacturers have been carrying out, in a greater degree than formerly, the preparation of their products for distribution, so that, of those recorded as employed by manufacturing firms, a larger number than at the First Census are now engaged on tasks of a class carried out mainly by firms whose work is outside the range of a Census of Industrial Production. It should be added that the effect of these changes on the aggregates of all those covered by the Census Returns does not seem to have been important.

FEMALE LABOUR

A table is given furnishing a general summary of the changes in the proportions of the two sexes employed in the principal groups of industries in 1924 and 1907 in Great Britain. The proportion of males to females recorded as engaged was roughly 3 to 1 in both 1907 and 1924; the actual proportion of females being 24·3 per cent. in 1907, and 24·5 per cent. in 1924. The figures indicate that, over the entire range of industries covered, no significant displacement of males by females occurred. A considerable proportion of the total increase in numbers took place in the extractive industries, a group in which, through the nature of the work, males predominate in an exceptional degree. In the manufacturing industries the proportion of females employed increased from 28·2 per cent. to 29·4 per cent. The total of the administrative and clerical section of those employed increased by 271,800, of which total 99,500 is the increase of females. The latter figure represents an increase of nearly 150 per cent. and suggests that the increases which result in the increased proportion of females in the aggregate occurred mainly in clerical staffs.

It is pointed out that some of the developments of the period since the First Census have afforded particular scope for the utilization of female

hour, and therefore in such cases a large expansion of production increase of female operatives cannot be interpreted as a displacement of male operatives. The review then passes on to a detailed examination of the production of each of the principal industries.

RECORD OF OUTPUT

Another point discussed is the new values created in industry. The totals recorded in the Returns to the Census of Production Office are as follows:—

	1907	1924
	Million £	Million £
Gross output	1,698·2	3,853·1
Less materials and of work given out to be done on	1,009·1	2,155·6
Net output	689·1	1,697·5

It is added that direct comparison of the aggregates shown for net output in 1907 and 1924 does not furnish a measure of the quantum of the productive services rendered. The extent to which these aggregates are affected by the different ranges of prices at which goods were disposed of and materials acquired is not known with any exactitude.

After reviewing the methods in operation for determining the extent of price changes in this period it is suggested by calculations made from a number of trades in which quantity data were obtained that the average advance in prices of products between 1907 and 1924 was in the near neighbourhood of 100 per cent. If, as is thought probable, there has been a general improvement in the quality or grade of goods similarly described in 1907 and in 1924, this would obviously affect the calculated results. If, however, the average rise in prices be taken as 100 per cent., the net output represents a larger mass of finished goods in 1924 than in 1907, the excess being about 19 per cent. The numbers employed in producing these net outputs were greater in 1924 than in 1907 by 13·8 per cent., and, while the proportion of females increased in some degree, as shown, the proportion of persons below 18 years of age decreased. At present it does not appear possible to make any statement more definite than that a small quantitative increase of net output per head appears to be indicated.

POWER EQUIPMENT

The mechanical power available in mines and in factories and works of Great Britain showed a very large increase between 1907 and 1924. Thus the total engine power reported for factories and works other than the generating stations of electricity supply undertakings totalled 11,037,000 h.p., compared with 8,842,000 in 1907 and 8,875,000 in 1912. The returns for 1924 made in respect of these factories and works showed the total

capacity of electric motors driven by purchased electricity to be 4,557,000 h.p., including 627,000 h.p. reported as in reserve or idle. In 1924 the capacity of these electric motors was more than four times the horse power of all such motors existing in 1912 in the entire field covered by later enquiry, and it is believed that the aggregate capacity of the electric motors driven by purchased electricity in 1907 was less than 1,000,000 h.p. Including electric supply stations, the total horse power in 1924 was 16,419,000, against 10,949,000 in 1912 and 10,374,000 in 1907.

The lack of particulars regarding electric motors driven by dynamos at the factories or works in 1907 prevents a direct comparison of such motors in 1907 and 1924. The capacity of electric generators installed at the factories or works was, however, returned at both dates, and compare as follows, the figures for 1912 being added for comparison, though incomplete, as in the case of prime movers:—2,564,000kw. in 1924, 1,247,000kw. in 1912, and 702,000kw. in 1907. Including electric supply stations their respective figures were —6,507,000kw., 2,701,000kw., and 1,704,000kw.

Comparing the aggregate power equipment for 1907 and 1924 of all undertakings other than electric supply stations, the data show clearly that a large development of electrically driven machinery has taken place. This capacity at establishments other than electric supply stations increased by 12 per cent. per annum between 1907 and 1912, and at the average rate of six per cent. per annum in the following 12 years. The capacity of the generators at electric supply stations increased at the average rate of 7.7 per cent. between 1907 and 1912, and at the average rate of 8.6 per cent. per annum between 1912 and 1924. The total capacity of all electric motors recorded other than those at electric power stations was 2,246,000 h.p. in 1912, and 7,942,000 h.p. in 1924. The average rate of 11 per cent. per annum is significant of rapid expansion, as is the similarly calculated figure of 14 per cent. per annum for the increase in capacity of motors driven by purchased electricity (from 941,000 h.p. to 4,557,000 h.p.). A general survey of the power equipment relating to the different industries is deferred until the results of the complete examination are available, but a table gives the aggregate figures for the total horse power of engines at the factories and works in the principal groups of trades and of the capacity of electric-generating plant installed, both for 1907 and 1924. Apart from electricity undertakings, the iron and steel group came next to mines and quarries in the absolute increase of engine power, and the textile group accounted for the third largest increase.

The report is published as a supplement of the *Board of Trade Journal*, (From "*Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*," London, September 22, 1928.)

The Bill for the amendment of the section of the French Labour Code relating to the termination of contracts of employment was passed by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and was promulgated by the President of the Republic on 19th July 1928. (From "*Industrial and Labour Information*" Geneva, August 27, 1928.)

General Strike in the Textile Mills in Bombay City

Loss of 3½ crores of rupees in Wages to the Workers

LOSS OF OVER 21 MILLION WORKING DAYS TO THE INDUSTRY

The General Strike in the textile mills in Bombay City which lasted from approximately April 26th to October 6th was preceded by a number of small mill strikes affecting individual mills and one big strike affecting the Sassoon group of mills where the owners had introduced a system whereby weavers looked after three looms instead of two, and two sides of a spinning frame instead of one. During the progress of these strikes efforts were made to bring about a general strike in February but without success, because the Bombay Textile Labour Union of which Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., is the President and the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal of which Mr. D. R. Mayekar was Secretary, were opposed to it.

In the month of March, however, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, a Vice-President of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, started a new Union, the Bombay Mill Workers Union, and associated with him were the officials of the Workers and Peasants Party, a communist organisation who had not previously been prominent in the textile labour movement in Bombay.

On the 15th April, the Bombay Mill Workers' Union and the Workers and Peasants Party, together with Mr. A. A. Alve, the President of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal organised a huge procession of mill-hands in Bombay City with a view to persuading the workers to bring about a general strike. On the morning of Monday the 16th April about 100 strikers from the Kastoorchand and the Textile mills went to the Mahomedbhoy and Currimbhoy Mills and threw stones, causing serious damage to property. In order to avert further damage the management closed the mills. All the workers in these mills then went round to several other mills and started to throw stones with the result that nine mills in all under the Agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons and the Globe Mill were compelled to close down. The total number of work-people affected was 20,262. At a mass meeting of the strikers held in the evening Mr. Jhabvala and other communist labour leaders stated that the officials of the Bombay Textile Labour Union had committed a fatal error in not calling a general strike in the industry in January when the officials of the Sassoon group of mills had struck work. They emphasised the necessity of declaring a general strike and exhorted the workers to their utmost in bringing out the workers of all the mills. The grievances on which speeches were made were: (1) the introduction of new systems of work; (2) retrenchment in consequence thereof; (3) increase in hours of work; and (4) reductions in rates of wages. The officials of the Bombay Textile Labour Union took no part whatever at that stage in the proceedings which were conducted by the extreme labour leaders. The methods adopted by the strikers who came out on the 16th for bringing about a General Strike were to form batches for visiting the working mills during the next few days and to get the men out by shouting and stone throwing. Eight mills employing 17,834 workers closed down on the

17th April. The Bombay Textile Labour Union convened a meeting for the evening of the 17th in order to persuade the workers against a General Strike in the industry. A previous meeting of the strikers, however, decided to send a batch of men to attend the Textile Union's meeting and to disperse it if possible. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala stated at the meeting that the Bombay Textile Labour Union had no influence or following and that they should either amalgamate with the Bombay Mill Workers' Union and the Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal for the conduct of the strike or, in the alternative, refrain from taking part in the conduct or the settlement of the General Strike which he proposed to bring about. When the strikers arrived at the Bombay Textile Labour Union's meeting a compromise was reached and it was decided that a Strike Committee consisting of representatives from all the three Unions should be constituted to ascertain the grievances of the strikers and to take steps to have them redressed. The progress of events between the 18th and the 21st did not appear to be such as to justify the fears that the strike would extend to all the mills in the city in as much as only six mills employing about 17,000 hands were closed down during these four days. The situation, however, mainly as a result of the agitation carried on by the extremist section considerably worsened on the 23rd when 23 mills employing 47,199 workers had to close down. The trouble spread to 15 other mills employing 26,631 workers on the 24th and to seven mills employing 17,713 hands on the 25th. By the 26th every mill in Bombay City with the exception of the two mills at Colaba were compelled to close their gates.

The compromise arrived at between the representatives of the Bombay Textile Labour Union and the two other Unions on the evening of the 17th did not materialise owing to strong differences of opinion regarding the constitution of a Joint Strike Committee. The Bombay Mill Workers' Union, together with the Workers and Peasants Party and the President of the Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal, formed a Strike Committee consisting of 85 members. The Bombay Textile Labour Union also formed its own Strike Committee consisting of about ten members. The latter refused to agree to the formation of a Joint Committee unless the proportion of the representatives on the Joint Committee was determined in accordance with the average paying membership of each organisation during the twelve months ending 31st March 1928. The larger Joint Strike Committee formed an "Inner Council" of six persons on the 21st April consisting of Messrs. Alve, Nimbkar, Dange, Mirajkar, Ghate and Jhabvala and organised meetings everyday.

His Excellency the Governor came down to Bombay from Mahabeshwar on the 27th April and granted separate interviews to the representatives of the Millowners, the Bombay Textile Labour Union and the Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal headed by Mr. D. R. Mayekar. The Millowners' Association who had hitherto not recognised any Union of textile workers in Bombay City gave their assurance to His Excellency that they would be prepared to receive representatives of registered Trade Unions with a view to opening negotiations for a settlement of the dispute. This was the first instance in the Bombay Presidency where the special status of a Trade Union as the result of registration was publicly recognised.

The larger Strike Committee resorted to active picketing of all the mills with a view to bringing out all mill clerks, sepoys, watchmen and workers for essential services such as oiling machinery. The visit of His Excellency to Bombay had a good effect as the extremists decided on the 28th May to join hands with the moderates in preparing a statement of the grievances of the men for submission to the Bombay Millowners' Association. An agreement was also arrived at for the formation of a Joint Strike Committee to be constituted on the basis of a representation of ten workers from each group together with five leaders from Mr. Jhabvala's group and five from the group of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. President of the Bombay Textile Labour Union. Mr. Alve, the President of the Girmi Mahamandal was nominated in Mr. Jhabvala's workers' group. The Joint Strike Committee started functioning with effect from the 2nd May and consisted of 20 workers together with Messrs. N.M. Joshi, M.L.A., R. S. Asavle, M.L.C., Syed Munawar, M.L.C., F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C., and S. V. Parulekar from the Bombay Textile Labour Union and Messrs. H. Jhabvala, S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, R. S. Nimbkar and B. F. Bradley from the group of the extremist labour leaders. Messrs. Syed Munawar and R. S. Nimbkar were appointed Secretaries and Messrs. Parulekar and Bradley Treasurers of this Joint Committee. On the 3rd May the Joint Committee submitted the following demands to the Millowners which have now come to be known as the "seventeen demands" of the strikers.

- (1) The present practices resorted to by some millowners which result in the reduction of wages shall be stopped, and reductions and altered conditions already effected since 1925 be restored.
 - (2) That where the daily hours of work of any class of workers are at present less than 10, the hours shall not be raised to 10 without the consent of the workers concerned expressed through their organizations. When the hours are thus increased the workmen should be paid for the same at the usual overtime rates.
 - (3) That the millowners shall not vary any of the present conditions to the disadvantage of the workers before securing the approval of the workers through their organizations.
 - (4) That the Millowners' Association shall not permit its individual members to vary conditions of service to the disadvantage of the workers without the sanction of the Association.
 - (5) The rates of new varieties shall be fixed by the Millowners' Association in consultation with the representatives of the workers' organizations.
 - (6) Notices in vernacular showing the rates of piecework in detail should be posted in all departments for the information of the workers.
 - (7) The system by which each worker is required to look after three looms or whole frame (2 sides) should not be introduced or continued without the consultation and free consent of the workers expressed through their organizations.
 - (8) The wages of those workers whose average monthly wage is less than Rs. 30 shall be raised substantially.
 - (9) The rules regarding the forfeiture of wages remaining for certain period should be done away with.
 - (10) The conditions of employment, work and pay should be standardised.
 - (11) The newly introduced system of (a) to take out and present tickets of attendance, and (b) to clean up daily, should be discontinued.
 - (12) The present high prices should be consolidated with the original wages.
 - (13) One month's notice should be given by either side before terminating the contract of service.
 - (14) The Millowners' Association should make standard rules for the guidance of its members.
- The Millowners' Association so that they shall be uniform in all the mills. That none of these rules or regulations shall be such as may deprive the workers of their rights conferred on them by the existing law, goes without saying.

- (16) Employment in the Weaving Department of the mills should be opened to the — of the so-called "Depressed Classes."
 (17) That there shall be no victimisation of men who have taken part in the present or in their Union activities.

Millowners' Reply to the Men's Demands

On the 12th May the Millowner's Association issued a statement to the Press containing the following replies to each of the 17 demands submitted to them by the Joint Strike Committee.

- (1) As regards this point, in absence of any details of the alleged practices, it is not possible to give any definite reply. The Association will deal with the matter if definite information is supplied.
- (2) This no doubt refers to the practice which some members of the Association have recently adopted of insisting that the operatives of all departments whether spinning section or weaving section should uniformly work full ten hours as laid down in the Factories Act. In the interests of discipline the Association must insist that all male operatives should work for full ten hours a day. Such increased time cannot possibly be paid at overtime rate as this can only come into operation after an operative has actually worked for more than ten hours during the day. There can also be no question of a *pro rata* increase in wages, as these operatives are already paid wages not only fully equal to but in some cases even higher than those received by workers on a similar class of work who put in full ten hours. This is a reform which should be undertaken without delay.
- (3) The Association can never agree that the present conditions shall not be varied without the approval of the workers' organizations for the simple reason that some of the existing practices undoubtedly leave room for improvement. The pages of the Tariff Board Report clearly and emphatically point out that conditions must be varied. Besides, the workers' organizations at present are far from fully developed and there is no textile trade union in existence in Bombay that can undertake to enforce its own will on its members, even when an understanding has been affected with the employers.
- (4) On broad questions of policy, the Association is consulted by its members before making any departure from existing policy, but in minor matters of internal administration discretion is left to individual members.
- (5) The rates of wages will be fixed under the new standardisation scheme and, as the Committee maintain that this is a reform which must be carried out as soon as possible, and also for reasons mentioned in reply to demand 3, the answer to this must be in the negative.
- (6) The Committee of the Association agree that notices in vernacular being put up as desired.
- (7) No reforms intended to increase the efficiency of workers to the mutual benefit of both the employers and the employees can ever be effected in the textile industry in Bombay if it is stipulated that nothing should be done without the 'free consent' of the workers.
- (8) No reason whatever is given for demanding that where the wage is less than Rs. 30 it should be 'raised substantially.' However, in compiling our standardisation scheme, if wages are found to be unduly low in any cases, same will be duly considered.
- (9) Standard rules in connection with unclaimed wages will be drawn up for adoption by the members of the Association.
- (10) The Committee of the Association agree that 'conditions of employment, work and payment should be standardised'. This matter has been already receiving their attention, and a scheme has been prepared.
- (11) This demand is tantamount to saying that no attempt should be made to enforce disciplinary measures. Discipline has been so wanting in the past that a new set of rules to be enforced at all mills is being drawn up, and will be published shortly.
- (12) This demand, namely, to consolidate 'the present high prices allowance' is on the face of it untenable. This allowance, as its very name implies, is an allowance made on account of the dearness of cost of living since the War, but in view of the fall in the cost of living during recent years, it is impossible to consolidate this allowance at the present high level.
- (13) This is the existing arrangement although it is one-sided inasmuch as operatives seldom observe the rule of giving notice. However, it must be made clear that all over the world in the textile trade it is a recognised practice for employers to suspend work on some machines without notice in the event of work being not available. This might occur through shortage of material, or lack of orders, or through any causes beyond the control of the employers.
- (14) The question of granting leave on pay to the operatives was considered by the Association in the past, but in view of the high percentage of absenteeism and migratory habits of the workers, it was decided that no such concession could possibly be granted.

- (15) The Committee agree that the rules posted in the mills should be standardised and these have already been formulated and will be published in due course.
- (16) Neither the Association nor the employers individually have objected to members of the Depressed Classes working in any department of the mill including weaving. On the contrary, the objection has come from the workers themselves.
- (17) The Committee do not know the reasons for anticipating any victimization either at present or in the future. There was no such victimization in the past.

Mr. N. M. Joshi placed an amount of Rs. 1000 from the funds collected at the time of the strike in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway workshops at Kharagpur last year at the disposal of the Joint Strike Committee and he also received a sum of about Rs. 21,000 from a M. Voronoff from Moscow which was also credited to the Joint Committee's funds. The Joint Strike Committee did their utmost in addition to their active campaign of picketing to persuade as many workers as possible to leave Bombay for their villages. In view of the possibility of a protracted struggle these men were advised to take up any agricultural work that might be offering and not to return to Bombay until such time as notices were issued informing them that a satisfactory settlement of the strike had been arrived at. In view of the fact that the workers had received their wages for the month of March in the middle of April just before they came out on strike and also received their wages for an average of about twenty days worked in the month of April about the middle of May, the men started off the General Strike with funds equivalent to about Rs. 70,00,000. In consequence of this, Mr. Joshi decided to keep the money he received from Moscow intact till the middle of June and to grant relief only from the 16th June onwards.

During the first two weeks in May the Millowners persisted in refusing to have anything to do with the Joint Strike Committee as it was then constituted but they were willing to open negotiations with the officials of the Bombay Textile Labour Union which was the only Union of textile workers registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act at that time. The Joint Strike Committee, on the other hand, refused to allow the officials of the Bombay Textile Labour Union to carry on any negotiations with the Millowners over their heads. The Honourable Sir Cowasji Jehangir, General Member to Government came down to Bombay on the 15th and met deputations from the Millowners and the Joint Strike Committee with a view to smoothing the way for a Round Table Conference. The Millowners would not agree to enter into any discussions with the communist members of the Committee and the Strike Committee were equally adamant in adhering to their view that if a Round Table Conference were to be held at all the Committee as a whole would nominate the members to it and that they would not be dictated to in the matter by the owners. The Millowners' Association published the following statement in the Press as the final terms on which the workers would be readmitted into the mills:—

TERMS FORMULATED BY THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

"We have already dealt with the demands put forward on behalf of the workers by a body which styles itself The Strike Committee. It is only fair that not only those who purport to speak on behalf of the mill operatives but the public of Bombay should also learn the terms on which alone the operatives can resume work if they are so disposed. This is not the first time the mill workers in Bombay have downed tools suddenly without first bringing any specific grievances before their employers and in the interests of discipline and for the good of the industry it must be brought home to the workers as well as their leaders once and for all that the method they adopt of going on strike

first, and then formulating their grievances, is utterly futile and out of date. Reforms with a view to improve the efficiency of labour are badly needed, and strikes or threats of strikes will not deter employers from putting them through. It is well-known that the industry in Bombay is in a precarious position. One has only to turn to the table given on page 240 of the Tariff Board Report when it will be seen that the total losses in 1923, 1924 and 1925 came to Rs. 1,23,11,000, Rs. 2,42,77,106 and Rs. 2,87,64,573 respectively. The total loss as shown in the audited statement for 1926 was Rs. 1,95,40,908. Complete figures for 1927 are not available, but the losses for those four years alone amount to the colossal figure of over Rs. 8½ crores. If these figures and the various suggestions made by the Tariff Board make anything clear, it is that the workers under no circumstances can be taken back with any hope that the old conditions will be continued.

"In the first place workers will have to accept:—

1. *Standardised Rates of Wages.*—The Tariff Board in paragraph 65 of their Report lay great stress on this, and rightly so, and as standardisation of wages forms one of the demands put forward on behalf of the men, it is not necessary to labour this point further. A complete scheme is being prepared, but it must be clearly understood that when standardising, a certain amount of equalisation must take place, and the rates of wages of some of the highly paid operatives who at present are obviously getting far more in relation to other workers will have to be brought down. On the other hand, where wages are considered low, they will be increased. The system will be so devised that, in the words of the Tariff Board, "the standardisation of wages throughout the Bombay Industry would tend to strengthen its position." When standardising rates of wages, it is of course essential to standardise the number of men required for particular work. All spare or supernumerary men who may have been employed in the past will be done away with, or, in other words, employers will also insist on

2. *Standard Muster Rolls.*—"Our next demand is that all male employees should work for full ten hours a day as laid down in the Factories Act, or

3. *Full ten hours work for all male operatives in all departments.*—"An exception was made in the past in the case of particular departments when all the departments in the mills were running for 12 hours and more. But after the reduction of working hours to ten, there is no excuse for continuing a practice which is at once uneconomical in working and subversive of discipline. There is therefore no justification for giving any *pro rata* increase in any particular departments but all operatives must be made to work uniformly for 10 hours.

"Another matter requiring immediate attention is a uniform set of rules for all mills in connection with disciplinary measures to be enforced on the operatives.

4. *Rules and Regulations for enforcing discipline.*—"Such rules exist at all mills at present, but are not uniform nor in many instances properly enforced. A new set of Rules has been framed, and will be put up at all mills in due course. It is interesting to note that apparently, the operatives themselves desire that "conditions of employment, work and payment" should be standardised, as is mentioned in the Demands submitted on behalf of the men.

"The chief alterations in the Rules will be the abolition of the present practice of allowing operatives to take meals during working hours. A special half hour recess will be provided for at 9.30 to 10 a.m. for this purpose. In order to make up for the loss of this half hour, it is proposed that the noon recess be reduced by a quarter of an hour, being from 1 to 1.45 p.m. and the closing time extended by a quarter of an hour.

"Similarly, we deem it essential that certain matters which have been the subject of misunderstanding in the past between employers and employees should be clearly defined so that there may be no grounds for any grievance in the future. This has arisen mainly as regards:—

5. *Fines and Unclaimed Wages.*—"Fines should be imposed in accordance with Rules devised for the purpose, and referred to above as our Demand No. 4. Where faulty cloth is handed over to weavers, this will be left in the hands of some responsible officer not lower in rank than Assistant Weaving Master. All fines recovered will be credited to a welfare fund, or utilised in some way for the benefit of workers. As to unclaimed wages, we have no objection to same being made available to operatives at any time on sufficient identification.

"Another matter which falls under this head is the method of calculating the total amount of wages.

6. *Uniform system of calculating the total amount of wages.*—Wages will be calculated to actual pies and percentage calculated on pies as well, but if the total amount shows 5 pies or less, then the amount will be reduced to the next lower anna, or, if 6 pies and above, then the amount will be raised to the next higher anna.

"We now proceed to briefly summarise what has been stated above so as to make the whole position absolutely clear.

"The main condition is that workers must definitely give up the unreasonable attitude which their so-called Leaders have asked them to adopt of not only being reinstated in their former places on the same terms and conditions as before, but of even demanding new terms most of which are of an impossible character. The men having struck work without even laying their grievances before individual employers have broken their contract under which they were engaged, and having been

off are deemed to have been dismissed. They can only be re-engaged if they unequivocally accept the following:—

- (1) Standardised rates of wages as described above.
- (2) Revised and standardised muster rolls.
- (3) Full ten hours' work for all male operatives in all departments without claiming any extra remuneration, to which they are not entitled, where work was being done for less time previously.
- (4) Revised set of Rules and Regulations with a view to enforce stricter discipline than obtained in the past.
- (5) Disposal of fines and unclaimed wages as indicated above.
- (6) Uniform system of calculating wages.

"We hope that labour will still have the good sense to face facts and not cause further unnecessary hardship to themselves by persisting in following their present line of action.

As a result of the agitation carried on by the Joint Strike Committee the Swadeshi Mill and the Kurla Spinning and Weaving Mills at Kurla employing 5512 hands were closed from the 14th and the 17th May respectively. The Joint Strike Committee published the following rejoinder to the statement published by the Millowners' Association defining the terms on which the men would be re-employed, on the same day:—

"The Millowners have chosen, not to talk to the Joint Strike Committee and has called it names, and questioned its knowledge to speak on behalf of the men. In our last communique of the date 11th May 1928 we have shown by giving extracts from the Tariff Board's Report, the alleged soundness of knowledge of those who claim to own the industry and speak on its behalf. The Joint Strike Committee represents every shade of thought amongst the workers, has representatives of all the Unions of the workers and is the only representative and competent body. Our Joint Committee feels it is competent enough to get its decisions approved by the workers. But, it is the owners' body, which is not able to preserve discipline in its own ranks. And in order that the absence of this great element of discipline amongst the owners of which they speak so much, when referring to the workers, may not be found out, the owners, in their communique, while replying to our convenient questions, have been shelving matters aside, by simply saying that these particular questions are matters of internal management. Wherever, the members of the owners' body, hang its decision by the nail or throw them in the baskets, the Association conveniently makes that decision a matter of internal administration, not to be interfered with by the Association as a whole. And on the top of all this, comes the fact that the Association does not represent all the mills, in that some of the big mills in Bombay are not its members at all.

"One of the reasons, why the owners would not speak to our Committee is said to be that some members of our Committee are said to have advocated 'destruction of property'. In the first place our Committee challenges the correctness of a great many of the reports that are sent on to the owners or Government through their Agents, on which they have relied. In the second place, our Committee as a whole cannot be held liable for all the speeches that individual members may make. The offensiveness which characterises the speeches of some of the owners and threats of the day of reckoning are well-known to the public, but that has not prevented us from talking to the owners' body. In the third place, our members, severally, deny that they ever advocated or will advocate destruction of property, as such, since destruction of property is the creed of none of our members. All that has been said which has been objected to amounts only to this, that an industry, which cannot give even the minimum necessities of life to its workers, does not deserve to live, if its life is to be at the cost of the lives of hundred of starved workers. The Owners have practically no grounds whatever, except a desire to prolong the struggle, for refusing to negotiate with our Committee.

"The owners have volunteered an advice to the leaders of the men and the workers that in the interests of discipline and for the good of the industry the men should not adopt the method of going on strike first and then formulating grievances. It must be borne in the minds of those, who framed these drafts for the owners that the workers are a free contracting party on equal status with the owners. The worker comes to sell his labour power and the owner comes to buy it, in order that the instruments now owned by the owner may be worked by the worker. Of late the owners are talking of "enforcing discipline, of doing away with meal-time, of enforcing the moral culture of 'no smoke, no-bath, no-talk,' while in the four walls of the mills, in such a tone and spirit that it shows that they have forgotten the fact that the workers are not prisoners or slaves but free contracting parties, on whom, nothing can be enforced and no talk of discipline can be made, except with their consent. So when it comes to advising the workers, the workers also will advise the owners on the method they follow of first reducing wages and enforcing all sorts of hardships on the workers without giving notice or making rules which cannot be justified on moral or legal grounds. The

owners speak of standing on a legal quibble and take the workers to have broken the contract of service and thus to have dismissed themselves. But, it is not the workers who broke the contract. At least twenty-five Millowners reduced wages without due notice. Many of them introduced new conditions of service. Their method of justice and contract is to reduce wages without notice and not inform the workers, but inform only the clerks who calculate wages when they come for pay. When the workers find out the reductions and question, they are told that they will get that much and nothing more. What reply can workers give to such a method on the part of the owners? There can be no such thing as a contract when the owners discharge them or reduce wages or alter conditions without notice and need not provide work to workmen, even when they are present. And even if they chose to call this contract it is one-sided and therefore immoral. The owners come in a mood to hear the grievances only when the workers go on strike. So instead of advising the workers to revise their method, the owners should ask their members to revise their method of breaking contracts or treating the workers as mere slaves instead of free agents to work or leave work.

"In this connection we have already given a challenge to the owners to prove that they have not broken contract with the workers, that they have not reduced wages by direct or indirect methods without notice. The owners first denied and afterwards (on 28th April) promised to call for information from their members. It is yet coming! And in the meantime in reply to our demand that the reduced wages be restored, they say that definite information is not before them, as if the Strike Committee is in possession of the owners' Muster-rolls to show them how they have reduced wages! And even without that we have already shown a number of instances of reductions. But, when once a responsible body like the Owners' Association has denied a thing, it cannot be enforced in the interests of social and moral discipline to admit that it was wrong.

"We still say that the owners reduced wages and altered conditions without notice or even a word to the workers about their intention to do so, until the workers went on strike and then to placate them on the public, began to put up notices in some places. The Owners deny this. Let the Government force the owners to open their books and our Committee is quite prepared to show that they have done it.

"While giving an ultimatum to the workers that they should have no hope of being taken back on old conditions, the owners as usual have worked up figures to astound the public with their losses. We have already sounded a warning that this method of propaganda is futile so far as the settlement of the dispute goes. But we have no objection to meet the owners on this ground of propaganda also. In order to show the precarious condition of the industry, the owners have quoted again the Tariff Board, whose certificates regarding the owners, their directors and their knowledge and methods, we have already given in our communique of date 11th May 1928. But that does not seem to have satisfied them. Let the public read now some more.

"The owners quote losses in 1923, 24, 25 and 26. The losses for the four years are said to be Rs. 8½ crores, a frightful figure! But we have a right to go a bit back. Everyone knows, how this national industry charged the public high prices in the war, which destroyed for a time foreign competition to it. A famous Millowner, whose interview the papers recently published, has compiled the profits of the industry since 1915 to 1920 and they come to Rs. 46.28 crores. According to the Tariff Board the profits in 1921 and 1922 were Rs. 12.34 crores. And mind, it took three general strikes to get a small amount of increase from the owners as a high price allowance. If the owners show the fright to the public of Rs. 8½ crores of losses, we show the heap of Rs. 58 crores of accumulated profits! So let us not speak of losses until we have that much balance!

"We have previously shown that conclusions of a Board supplied with meagre or no figures and such figures as are now three years old cannot be taken as basis of propaganda to-day and that the depression is sliding down. The latest balance sheet of the working of 34 prominent mills, shows a profit of Rs. 1,17,24,000 for 1927. While in 1926 it was only Rs. 13,68,000. This shows the tendency in the trade. When a prominent owner was shown this, he explained them as 'profits on cotton speculation'. If it is so, then we can say that the losses also are cotton speculation transferred to the working of mills. It cannot be had only one way! When it is profits they are of cotton! When it is losses, they are due to high wages! The owners in the meanwhile remaining an absolutely a neutral quantity!

Here we may be permitted to quote the Tariff Board. They say, "we have carefully examined every case which has been brought to our notice of mills which have gone into liquidation, since the depression commenced. We are satisfied that no mill in India which could be regarded as run with fair efficiency and economy has upto the present been forced into liquidation, as the result of the depression. None of the mills which has so far gone into liquidation had the smallest chances of surviving except in boom conditions". Though just now we are not concerned with Ahmedabad it would not be irrelevant to quote the Board since a cry has been raised that the whole Indian Textile Industry is in danger. The Board says, "A long list of mills which had gone into liquidation in that and adjacent centres was placed before us but in almost every case, there was very definite evidence that the liquidation was the result of incompetence and inefficiency and in some instances, of dishonesty." (Page 19).

"The owners make a show of having accepted our demand of "Standardising the conditions of employment, work and payment," and later on add very significant clauses. Throughout their answers one note is common and it is this that "They have prepared Schemes for adoption by workers

nothing can be done in consultation with workers"—Over and above this, they have the audacity to invite the Tariff Board's support in paragraph 65. But the owners exactly omit a very important part in that paragraph, which is this "A suitable scheme could, of course, only be satisfactorily drawn up in consultation with representatives of labour." The Owners allege that their experts have been working on this scheme for the last two years, but during this period, no Union or Body of workers has ever been consulted.

"Moreover, standardization of conditions of employment, work and payment does not mean pulling wages in the same mill to a dead-level irrespective of the different classes of work. Standardization refers to the absolute lack of uniformity from mill to mill and not from worker to worker in the same mill on different classes of work. For example, if a weaver in one mill for a particular sort gets, say, Rs. 50, a weaver in another mill on the same sort should get that same rate; what the owners are hunting at is that if a weaver in one mill for some skilled work gets, say, Rs. 50 and if a spinner gets Rs. 30 the weaver will be brought down in the orbit of Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 and this is what the owners call standardization of wages throughout the industry to strengthen its position. The owners are confusing standardization with equalisation. Schemes of equalisation can never be considered unless a minimum living wage is determined first.

"The owners' statement of hours of work is a perversion of Factories Act and we wonder how a responsible body could dare to work up such perversion on the public. They say that their demand is "That all male employees should work full ten hours a day as laid down in the Factories Act!" The Factories Act has never laid down that all operatives must work full ten hours a day. This is a deliberate misrepresentation made before the public. The Act only lays down a maximum of hours beyond which the owners cannot take work from a worker which does not mean that all must work ten hours.

"When the owners choose to employ the Factories Act to pervert it, they hold back a fact from the public. The owners in their demand say that they are going to change meal-time to suit their conveniences and reduce rest period. Along with this they ought to tell the public that the Factories Act clearly lays down that changes in arrangements regarding meals will be made only on the approval of a majority of workers in each factory. What the owners are doing is merely putting up an ultimatum which is not the method of taking opinion of the majority of workers.

Fines

As regards fines the owners' attitude is worth nothing. It shows how the most exasperating practices condemned by the Tariff Board, the owners are unwilling to remove. The owners have agreed to carry out paragraph 65 of the recommendations only partially and persist in the practice condemned by the Board in paragraph 64 on fines. It is the practice in many mills to compel a weaver to take over cloths spoiled by defective workmanship the full value of such cloth being recovered from him and credited to the mill. The weaver has then to dispose of the cloth as best as he can. This practice was justified by Managing Agents on the ground that disciplinary measures are necessary to maintain efficiency and quality. There are many mills which do not adopt the system but merely impose a fine for defective workmanship and we are convinced that it is desirable in the interests of the mills themselves that it should be abolished as the advantage which mills derive from it is entirely incommensurate with the soreness it causes.

The owners' reply is that they are going to standardise rules in this. That means even those mills who have not followed this practice will be asked to adopt it.

A very convenient and common accusation that is circulated in the public regarding the workers is about absenteeism. So much is made of this that one is led to believe that the workers are a lot of vagabonds who drift in and out of the mills as they like, take a holiday when they like, and remain absent for mere fun. But, none seems to be seriously remembering the fact that the worker is a human being and not an iron machine, that a worker, being a human being, falls sick, has relatives, wife and children, who also being not made of steel, may fall sick that the worker being forced to work 10 hours gets exhausted and must have leave of rest, which in middle class society is termed privilege leave, sick leave and furlough leave and what not. All this is denied to workers and when they remain absent due to sickness, exhaustion or private household demands, it is termed absenteeism. What are privileges for human beings of the middle and higher classes is absenteeism for the workers which must be ruthlessly suppressed. With all that the worker is so starved and low paid that he has no balances to fall back upon and remain absent. Therefore the absenteeism percentage in Bombay is only 10 per cent. of which so much is made. Here we would copy down a few results of investigations in American conditions and the figure of absenteeism there. Absenteeism there in the cotton mills is returned under the heading of "Lost Time, due to absence of workers for reasons of health and other causes. The results show that.

"In mills with scheduled daily hours of less than 10, men and women combined lost 13.2 per cent. of their time. In mills with scheduled daily hours of 10 or more, men and women combined lost 21.7 per cent.

"In mills with scheduled weekly hours of less than 55, men and women combined lost 13.4 per cent. of their time; women lost 16.3 per cent. and men 10.7 per cent. In mills with scheduled weekly hours of 55 or more, men and women combined lost 22.3 per cent. women lost 27 per cent. and men 19.5 per cent.

This shows that where the exploitation is very severe, absenteeism is high. In some absenteeism is covered by sick and privilege leave for workers. This also shows that what absenteeism is merely the effect of sickness and exhaustion and if more oppression, is forced workers the absenteeism will increase rather than decrease.

"In the name of discipline and efficiency, the owners forfeit two days' wages for a day's absence. But when they expect a worker to be present every day, they do not bind themselves down that they will also provide him work, when he is present or in the absence of work pay him for being present. The owners whenever they like tell the men that there is no work and the workers have to lose the day. But, when there is work the owners insist his attending every day. Such is the justice of who value contract which is only one-sided. If the owners claim the right of telling the worker to go back at any moment they like the worker must stand on his right of remaining absent, whenever he likes.

"The workers demand consolidation of dear food allowance with the wages, which they have been refusing to do for the last eight years though prices and living index are showing no tendency of coming down to pre-war level, on which the wages are based.

"The owners refuse the demand on the ground that 'there has been considerable fall in the cost of living during recent years.' We challenge the statement that there has been fall recently. Government was conducting an enquiry to revise the cost of living index but we understand that the results have been held up as they have shown tendency to go against the employers and laisily their grounds of reducing the high price allowance.

"The figures published by the Owners' Association are pure speculations as there is no such thing as a standard muster roll for all the mills as a whole, maintained by the Association. And there cannot be such a roll from the very fact admitted by the owners that the rates are not standardised. The owners have done is to palm off on the public the figures of a particular mill they may have chosen, as representative of all the mills. It is certainly a clever tactic and betrays the respect that the owners have got for public intelligence, which they presume will gulp anything coming from them."

The following statement was issued to the Press by the Millowners' Association in reply to the rejoinder published by the Strike Committee

"It is hardly necessary to give any detailed reply to the Strike Committee's rejoinder, as the same is admittedly intended to be merely propaganda, leaving untouched the hard facts published by our Association. The Strike Committee does not appear to concern itself with facts, being too busy asking the workers to continue an unjustifiable strike. The figures of profits given are incorrect, and there was no necessity to refer to any other than the authentic and audited figures placed before the Tariff Board and published by them after close investigation.

Annual Profit of Rs. 2½ Crores

"From these, it will be clear that the total profits for six years—1917 to 1922, i.e., including all boom years, came to Rs. 33 crores and 90 lakhs; whereas the losses for the following four years amounted to Rs. 8 crores and 54 lakhs. Thus the total net profits earned during the 10 years 1917-1926 will work out at Rs. 25 crores and 36 lakhs, or, on average, Rs. 2½ crores per annum. The total capital sunk on machinery and buildings at present is Rs. 46 crores. The figures for various years are given in the table on page 241 of the Tariff Board Report from which it will be seen that the average capital invested in the mills during this period works out approximately to Rs. 36 crores. The profit earned, including boom years when extraordinary high profits were made, therefore, works out at 7 per cent. on the total capital invested, as represented by Block Account. We think this will be clear even to the Strike Committee, and would point out that this average percentage is being reduced materially by the continuance of the present conditions.

Profits not High

"We also hope that they will realise that these profits are less than were considered reasonable by the Tariff Board, and also by the Government of India, as a normal return on capital invested in an industry, their ideas being 8 per cent.

"It is, therefore, useless to talk of high profits made during an abnormal period in the face of the present continuous losses. During the past five years overhead charges have been substantially reduced; wages alone stand to-day at the same high level as during the apex of the boom period.

Cost of Living

"As regards the cost of living, we have already published a statement giving details. We might here repeat that, taking the cost of living in 1914 at 100, the averages for 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1926 and 1927 are as follows: 154, 175, 183, 173, 154, 155, 154, and the index figure during April, 1928, stands at 144. These statistics are taken from the "Bombay Labour Gazette," and it is absurd to contend that the cost of living has not gone down.

At the commencement of the General Strike Mr. A. A. Alve, the President of the Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal, Mr. D. R. Mayekar, the Secretary of the Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal, Mr. Mayekar held a meeting of his followers on the 11th May, and elected a new President and submitted an application of his Union for registration under the Indian Trade Unions Act under the name of the Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal. The Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal was registered on the 21st May. Mr. Alve thereupon formed a new Union with an executive composed of all the extremist labour leaders from the Workers and Peasants Party under the name of the Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union and registered this on the 23rd May. The position created by the registration of two Unions was that every member of the Joint Strike Committee to one or the other of the three registered Unions and the way was a Round Table Conference. The Committee of the Millowners' Association decided, on the 29th May, to appoint a Sub-Committee of six to meet six representatives of the workers to be elected by the three registered Unions of textile workers in Bombay City. Mr. Jhabvala also registered his Bombay Mill Workers' Union on the 1st June and in this the Millowners' Association decided to increase the representatives from each side from six to eight. The Joint Strike Committee elected Messrs N.M. Joshi, M.L.A., F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C., S. H. Jhabvala, S. A. Dange, A. A. Alve, and one worker as representatives on behalf of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, the Girmi Kamgar Union and the Bombay Mill Workers' Union. The Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal selected D. R. Mayekar and another worker to represent their own Union, but as this Union did not support the General Strike, the Joint Strike Committee would not admit their representatives to their deliberations. The Committee of the Millowners' Association refused to recognise the validity of the nominations made by the Joint Strike Committee and insisted that each of the three registered Unions, excluding Mr. Mayekar's Union should elect their own representatives but at another meeting held on 17th it was decided to ask the workers' representatives to meet the Negotiations Sub-Committee of the Millowners at 3 p.m. on the 9th June. Between the 16th June and the end of the month the Millowners formulated their standard rules and their standard rates of wages for the spinning sections. The two Sub-Committees appointed by the owners and the men met about half a dozen times before negotiations broke down over the question of the refusal of the Committee to agree to any cut in the rates of wages for weavers which the Millowners' Association intended to make both on account of the state of the industry and the necessity for granting increases to the lower-paid operatives in the spinning sections of the mills. The standard rules as framed by the Millowners' Association were discussed at a Joint Conference between the representatives of the two parties. These were, however, subsequently modified and the rules as presented at the Joint Conference on the 4th October were as follows:

THE (MILL COMPANY) LIMITED

STANDING ORDERS FOR OPERATIVES (AS MODIFIED)

1. "These orders shall come into force as and from the.....1928.
2. "Operatives" means all work-people male or female employed in the mill and includes "jobbers."

"The Company" means The (Mill Company) Limited.

"The Manager" means the Company's Manager or Acting Manager for the time being. Masculine includes feminine.

3. "The decision of the Manager upon any question arising out of, in connection with, or incidental to these Orders shall be final, subject however to appeal to the Managing Agents.

4. "The Company may on one month's prior notice, add to or alter these Orders or substitute new Orders or any new Order and any such addition, alteration or substitution shall be as binding on the operatives as if originally incorporated in these orders. Such notice to be posted prior to the last day of the month.

5. "The Mill will work each day for such number of hours as the Manager may from time to time fix in accordance with the Factories Act.

6. "Notice of the time of beginning and ending work will be posted on the Board outside the Time-Keeper's Office.

"The hours of work for adult operatives until further notice will be as follows :—

7 a.m.	to	9-30 a.m.	
9-30 a.m.	to	10 a.m.	.. Recess.
10 a.m.	to	1 p.m.	
1 p.m.	to	1-45 p.m.	.. Recess.
1-45 p.m.	to	6-15 p.m.	

(This is subject to the approval of the Factory Inspector and the consent of the operatives.)

"Operatives attending late are liable to be shut out and treated as absent, but may be admitted on payment of a fine.

"Operatives shall only take their food at the Recess Times. Any break of this order will incur dismissal.

7. "Each operative without exception will be provided with a departmental ticket showing his number, name and occupation, and on attendance each day shall deliver up the ticket at the place provided.

8. "Any operative who, after presenting his ticket, is found absent from his post without leave without sufficient cause is liable to be treated as absent without leave. Any operative who desires to obtain leave of absence must apply previously to the Head of his Department or any officer appointed by the Manager for this purpose.

9. "Operatives will be classed as (1) Probationary, and (2) Permanent. A Probationary operative is one who is provisionally engaged for the first time on a particular post for a period of two months during which he may be dismissed at any time without notice. At the end of two months if not dismissed a Probationary operative becomes permanent.

10. "No operative shall enter or leave the mill premises except by the gate appointed for the purpose.

11. "All male operatives are liable on leaving the mill premises to be searched by the gateman and all female operatives are liable to be detained by the gateman for search by the female searcher.

12. "Before the beginning of each month a notice will be posted outside the Time-Keeper's Office and in the Mill stating (a) the days on which the mill will be closed during the following month, and (b) the date or dates on which wages will be paid.

13. "The Company may at any time or times and for any period or periods at their discretion in the event of a strike, fire, catastrophe, emergency or epidemic, or when it is necessary to do so because of the state of the trade stop any machine or machines, department or departments. The operatives employed on those machines or in those departments will be 'played off,' i.e., temporarily stopped without notice and without compensation in lieu of notice. The employees so 'played off' are not to be considered as dismissed from service, but are temporarily unemployed and will not be entitled to wages during such unemployment. Such employees will be given the first chance of work again on the resumption of work on such machines or departments.

14. "The service of any operative drawing a monthly wage may be terminated on one month's notice or on payment of one month's wage in lieu of notice. Any operative drawing wages on a daily earning basis may be dismissed on one month's notice or 26 days' earnings (computed on the average earnings of such operative for the month last passed) in lieu of notice.

15. "Any operative desirous of leaving the Company's service shall, on the last day of the month, or, if that day be a holiday on the day previous, give one month's notice to the Head of the Department concerned. The wages due to such an operative must be paid within three days after the expiry of the notice; if more than 20 per cent. of the operatives in a department give notices simultaneously, the period of three days to be extended to one week. If any permanent operative leaves without such notice he shall forfeit the whole or part of the wages due to him for the month at the discretion of the Manager by way of liquidated damages.

16. "Each Jobber will be deemed to have knowledge of the rules under the Indian Factories Act as regards the employment of women and children and will be personally responsible to see those Rules are not infringed.

"Any operative who is adjudged by the Manager on examination of the man, if present, and the facts to be guilty of misconduct is liable to be summarily dismissed without notice, or, at the Manager's discretion, to be fined.

The following omissions will be treated as misconduct, namely :—

(a) Insubordination or disobedience whether alone or in combination with another or other to a superior or to the Manager.

(b) Striking work either singly or with other operatives without giving one month's previous notice.

(c) Inciting whilst on the premises any operative to strike work without giving one month's previous notice.

(d) Habitual breach of any rules for the maintenance and running of any department and maintaining its cleanliness, and

(e) Theft.

18. Operatives will ordinarily be fined after being heard (but the acts on being repeated or in case may be treated as misconduct under Order 17) for any of the following offences,

namely :—

(a) Absence without leave for more than three days without sufficient cause.

(b) Negligence in work or neglect of work.

(c) Smoking on the mill premises except in places where smoking is permitted.

(d) Entering or leaving or attempting to enter or leave the mill premises except by the gate provided for that purpose.

(e) Habitual late attendance.

(f) Absence without leave without sufficient cause from appointed work in the mill.

(g) Quarrelling or behaving in a noisy or obnoxious manner or doing anything likely to cause a breach of the peace, and

(h) Taking bribes from or giving bribes to any other operative or person employed in the mill or from or to any other person having dealings with the Company as a motive or reward for doing or omitting to do any act, the performance or omission whereof would be prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

The total amount of fines inflicted under this Rule (18) during any particular month shall in no case exceed 2 per cent. of the operatives' total earnings for that month.

19. The order and the reasons for fine or dismissal of any operative shall be in writing and shall be signed in the case of a fine by the Head of the Department concerned and in case of dismissal by the Manager, and shall, in the event of a fine, state the amount. A copy of such order, if demanded, should be supplied to the operative.

20. Each Overseer, Jobber or Muccadam will be personally held responsible for the proper and faithful observance of the special rules made under the Factories Act and posted in the Mill, particularly regarding the employment and working of women and children under him.

21. A copy of these Orders in the vernacular will be handed to each operative when engaged, and he shall accept work at the Mill on the understanding that he has read these Orders and agrees to abide by them.

The Joint Strike Committee started relief measures with effect from the 12th June. It was decided to distribute rations from 12 centres every Tuesday and Friday. The International Conference of Textile Workers at Ghent contributed a sum of one thousand pounds and the International Federation at Amsterdam five hundred pounds for the Bombay strike. Dr. J. N. Choksey moved a resolution in the Bombay Municipal Corporation that an amount of Rs. 1000 should be spent every day in supplying milk and food to the women and children involved in the strike. Dr. Choksey's proposal was submitted to a Sub-Committee for report. The Sub-Committee reported unfavourably against the proposal which was thrown out at a subsequent meeting.

On the 30th June, the Millowners Association issued the following statement to the Press :—

The Committee of the Millowners Association have for a long time past been engaged in giving effect to the various suggestions made by the Tariff Board for the improvement of the Mill industry in Bombay. These attempts have already resulted in some saving in cost and minor improvements

in other directions. But the most important suggestion in the opinion of the Committee, and which the members of the Tariff Board themselves laid great stress, viz., Standardisation of wages could not be effected earlier owing to the laborious and intricate nature of the work. The Tariff Board stated

"We realise that the adoption of such a system (of standardised wages) presents very great difficulties in Indian conditions owing to the illiteracy and imperfect organisation of labour and that its introduction might probably cause discontent among those operatives whose wages might be prejudicially affected."

Although the present strike situation added considerably to these difficulties, the Committee of the Association are now able to announce that the Scheme as finally prepared by their Sub-Committee assisted by technical experts has met with the unanimous approval of the members of the Association. The Committee, in view of the present strike situation, believe it necessary to give a general outline of the Scheme. The main object of the scheme is to do away with the present system under which the wages in the Bombay Mill Industry vary from mill to mill and to pay to labour standardised wages for the same class of work as between mill and mill. Turning again to the Report of the Tariff Board, the following remarks will be found on pages 136-137:—

"A noteworthy feature of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry, which is of great importance in this connection, is the disparity between the wages of spinners and weavers. In the enquiry conducted by the Labour Office in 1923, the average daily wages in the Ring Spinning Department in Bombay were returned at Re. 1-0-4 whereas those of the weaver in charge of two looms, i.e., of the great majority of the Weavers, were returned at Rs. 1-11-3. This is entirely contrary to the practice in other countries where the wages of spinners and weavers are practically the same."

"The scheme therefore had to be so devised as to remove as far as practicable the anomaly pointed out by the Tariff Board. The rates of wages therefore in the spinning have been increased directly in some cases and other efficiency measures have also been recommended whereby operatives in this department can earn still more if so inclined. On the other hand, in the weaving section, wages have been reduced where they were too high compared to the work to be done, but so that even with this reduction an ordinarily efficient weaver working plain grey sort on two looms 40" wide can easily earn Rs. 42 per month. Those working on better or finer sort or on wider looms will of course earn proportionately more. Working out the standardised rates on the different kinds of cloth, it is found that a weaver working on two looms will be able to earn from Rs. 38 to Rs. 65 and in exceptional cases even more."

The entire scheme has been devised on the principle of "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." The wages have now been fixed as far as possible in relation to the actual work to be done and the scheme as published gives not only the rates of wages, but also the duties which the operatives are expected to perform in return for such wages. In cases where wages were obviously high in relation to the job done, these have had to be adjusted. It will also be clear that in such a comprehensive scheme intended to raise where necessary the efficiency of the workers, there can be no room for the employment of superfluous or supernumerary men who may have been employed in the past on payment of lower wages. As the Tariff Board have pointed out in emphatic language, the only alternative to a direct cut in wages—the present wages in Bombay being deemed high—is the method of increased efficiency. In all such cases, however, no standard has been fixed, which has not actually been put into practice in some mills and found to be working satisfactorily to the mutual advantage of the workers and the employers. In short, the scheme has been prepared after the closest investigations and in a spirit of absolute fairness to the workers. Any scheme of standardisation must necessarily mean adjustments of the prevailing rates and consequently reductions in certain cases, are bound to occur. On the other hand, some mills in particular instances, will have to pay higher rates than at present. The scheme has therefore got to be considered in its entirety, and the Committee of the Millowners' Association have every confidence that when it is studied and understood, it will gain the approval of the public as it has of the members of the Association.

"It might also be mentioned here that a Sub-Committee of the Association is at present in discussing the standardisation of wages scheme with the representatives of labour organisations, and although at the beginning they have shown opposition to the very principles underlying the scheme, the Committee hope that they will appreciate the scheme when it is better understood. The Committee appreciate the difficulties in obtaining a thorough grasp of the various details on the part of those who are not engaged in the industry at all and who have not a clear perception of the nature of the work in different departments of a mill. Our Sub-Committee is making final efforts to explain the entire scheme with a view to seek their co-operation. Whatever be the result of these negotiations, the Committee are in entire agreement with the suggestions made by the Tariff Board and are so convinced of the utility and urgent need of enforcing such a scheme at an early date that they have decided to broadcast the scheme amongst the operatives themselves, giving them every facility to understand the details and making the acceptance of the scheme one of the main conditions on which the strikers will be allowed to resume work."

Bombay, 30th June 1928.

On the 3rd July the Millowners' Association decided to post the following at all the mills stating the terms on which the men would be allowed to work on the new standardised rates:—

NOTICE

As resolved by the Committee of the Millowners' Association, it has been decided that the work at this Mill will be allowed to resume as soon as a sufficient number of workers present for employment. But such operatives will be engaged only on their accepting the following

- (1) All operatives will have to agree to and abide by the new Rules and Regulations or Orders which will henceforth be strictly enforced. Copies of such Orders are posted alongside this Notice and can also be seen in the Time-Keeper's Office. Copies of these Orders will also be supplied to Jobbers on application.
- (2) On resumption of work all operatives will be paid rates of wages strictly in accordance with the new scheme of standardised wages prepared by the Committee of the Millowners' Association. The entire scheme giving all details will soon be published in Marathi and copies will be handed to Jobbers on application. In the meantime clerks have been specially appointed who will explain the details of the scheme to operatives if required. However for the guidance of operatives approximate total earnings (including present dear food allowances) for 26 days working are given below for each department.

Mixing Room

Nowganies	..	Rs. 30-8-0
Mixing Spreaders ..	..	" 25
Lattice Feeders ..	..	" 32 on two lattices.

Blow Room

Machine Tenters ..	..	Rs. 27 if on one machine.
Machine Tenters ..	..	" 35-8-0 if on two machines.
Machine Tenters ..	..	" 30-8-0 if two men on 3 machines.
Waste Machine men	..	" 24-8-0 to 25-8-0.
Sweepers	..	" 22 for male } for all departments
Sweepers	..	" 17 for female }

Card Room

Grinders and Strippers	..	Rs. 27
Lap Carriers	..	" 25
Can Boys	..	" 22
Flat Grinders Oilers	..	" 27

Frames Department

Drawing Tenters ..	..	Rs. 33-4-0
Slubbing Tenters ..	..	" 38 for 84 spindles.
Inter Tenters ..	..	" 35 for 124 spindles.
Roving Tenters ..	..	" 32 for 160 spindles.
Fine Roving ..	..	" 38-42 if mending 2 sides.
Doffer Boy	..	" 20
Oilers ..	..	" 27

Ring Frames

Doffer Boys	..	Rs. 20
Tarawallas	..	23-12-0.
Siders (Twist)	..	26-4-0 to 28
Siders (Weft)	..	27 to 29
(For coarse counts 8s and below 8 annas extra.)		
Oilers and Banders	..	30-8-0

Mule

Spinner	..	Rs. 53
Engine Piecer	..	39
Side Piecer	..	37
Creelers	..	22-8-0 to 22-12-0

Rollers	..	Rs. 22
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		Weaving	
Grey Winders	..	Rs. 22	} On an average according to counts.
Colour Winders	..	24	
Universal Winders	..	26	
Warping	..	44 to 57	
Sizing	..	85	
Front Sizer	..	42-8-0	
Back Sizer	..	42-8-0	
Beam Carriers	..	30-8-0	
<i>Drawing-in</i>			
Drawers	..	Rs. 54	
Reachers	..	27	
Rs. 38 to Rs. 65 depending on width of loom and style of cloth.			
<i>Warehouse.—Stamper</i>			
Front Folders	..	Rs. 40	
Back Folders	..	28	
Calender Men	..	27	
	..	Front : Rs. 31	
	..	Back : .. 28	

At the instance of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the President of the Municipal Corporation, an informal meeting of the members of the Corporation was held on Thursday the 12th July in order to devise some relief measures for the strikers' children. It was decided to start a "Mayor's Fund for the relief of children." Dr. Deshmukh announced at the meeting that Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., had contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Fund and that Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoy and Rajah Pratappirji had contributed Rs. 5000 each. Both Sir Victor Sassoon and Sir Fazulbhoj had promised to give more if the Fund was inadequate. Some millowners also promised to put their creches for the use of the children. His Excellency the Governor contributed Rs. 1000 to the Fund and Dr. Deshmukh a similar amount. The total amount contributed to the Fund was Rs. 48,995-11-0.

During the whole period of the General Strike, meetings of the strikers were held almost every day and often twice a day at which stirring speeches were made asking the workers to adhere to their demand of an acceptance of their "seventeen demands" by the Millowners before resuming work. At an early stage of the strike the Commissioner of Police issued orders prohibiting picketing at the mills but on a representation being made to him in this matter by the Joint Strike Committee he agreed to allow two pickets at each mill. The Joint Strike Committee agreed to this proposal and picketing on this basis was carried on right through the strike. At a later stage, however, women picketers were engaged to replace the men at those mills where it was considered likely that some men might return to work.

On the 12th July Mr. N. M. Joshi wrote a letter to the Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member, requesting him to move Government to appoint an Arbitrator or an Arbitration Board to settle the dispute. Acting on Mr. Joshi's proposal, the Honourable Member wrote to the Millowners' Association asking them whether they would agree to this proposal. The Association, at a meeting held on the 16th, decided not to turn down the Honourable Member's suggestion *in toto* but to write to the Honourable Member pointing out the futility of referring the question to arbitration and their determination to introduce standard rates of wages and standard rules; and, in order to leave the door open for a

possible settlement by arbitration, to ask the Honourable Member as to what "terms of reference" to any board or committee that might be appointed would be. At a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on the 17th July, a resolution was passed urging the local Government to take immediate steps to appoint a Board of Arbitration to settle about an early settlement of the strike.

At a meeting of the Millowners' Association held on the 26th July it was decided to re-open the mills gradually, by areas, starting with about 8 in the Jacob Circle on the 6th August and opening 8 to 10 mills every day so that by the 20th August all the mills would be opened. This method adopted in order to ensure adequate Police protection in each on the opening day. Notices were put up at all the mills that if the men resumed work it must be on the new standard rates. The notices posted at the mills with regard to their re-opening were torn from the gates in some cases and in one case it was publicly burnt at a meeting held under the leadership of Mr. S. S. Mirajkar. The extremist members of the Joint Strike Committee carried on a most intensive propaganda against the workers rejoining on the opening of the mills and they succeeded so well in their efforts that not a single worker turned up at any of the mills on the 6th August and on the following days during the rest of the week. In view of the fact that the gesture made by the Millowners met with no response, the Association decided not to open any mills with effect from the 13th August.

In replying to a resolution moved by Mr. S. K. Bole in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 8th August, the Honourable the General Member announced that Government would call a Conference of the representatives of the Millowners and the Strike Committee in order to ascertain whether they would agree to refer the dispute to a Conciliation Board who would hold an inquiry in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed upon and publish their report stating what they consider should be done by both the parties. A Joint Conference of the representatives of the Millowners and the Joint Strike Committee was thereupon held at the Secretariat under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Member on the 15th and the 16th August. A press Note issued by the Director of Information on the break-down of this Conference was published on pages 1044 and 1045 in the August 1928 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Following the break-down of this Conference Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, made several attempts at bringing about a settlement of the strike in a manner acceptable to both parties. He held several private conferences with individual members of the Joint Strike Committee, Millowners' Association and members of the public and drew up several alternative schemes from time to time none of which, however, were accepted by the Millowners' Association. Messrs. N. M. Joshi and S. A. Dange together with Mr. P. Baptist, a retired mill manager, had several conferences with Mr. F. Stones of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company who control a group of eleven mills in Bombay City with a view to find a *via media* to end the strike but no satisfactory agreement acceptable to both parties was reached.

Mr. N. M. Joshi then left for Simla to attend the Session of the Legislative Assembly. No further attempt at direct negotiation was made by either party until the 26th September when the Negotiations Sub-Committee appointed by the Joint Strike Committee had prolonged discussions with a small Sub-Committee appointed by the Bombay Millowners' Association from the 26th to the 29th September. At these discussions an agreement was reached on almost every point with the exception of the cut proposed by the Millowners' Association in the rates of wages of weavers. The Millowners agreed, if work was resumed at once, to add 20 per cent. to the Dear Food Allowance of 80 per cent. on the standard rates of wages for weavers during the month of October and 10 per cent. during the month of November, during which period a Joint Committee of the owners and the men would draw up a new scheme on the average rates prevailing in the Bombay mills during the period 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927 less 7½ per cent. The Joint Strike Committee refused to accept any cut of more than 11 per cent. On this basis and in view of the fact that neither party was prepared to move from the stand taken up, the negotiations broke down on the 29th September. The Honourable the General Member thereupon called another Joint Conference of the representatives of the Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee under his Chairmanship for the 4th October. At this Conference a settlement was reached on the basis of the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry by Government to enquire into and report on the two standardisation schemes of the Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee, the standard rules and the 'seventeen demands.' It was agreed that work should be resumed on Saturday the 6th October. The following is a copy of the Press Note issued by the Director of Information on the Conference :—

At a conference held at the Secretariat between the representatives of the Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee, presided over by the Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah the following agreement was arrived at :—

1. A committee of three members to be appointed by Government.
2. Terms of reference
 - (a) Whether the amended scheme of a standardized schedule of rates and of a standardized muster prepared by the Millowners' Association, and also the scheme prepared by the Strike Committee is fair and reasonable.
 - (b) Whether the Seventeen Demands advanced by the Strike Committee are fair and reasonable and to what extent, if any, they should be met.
 - (c) Whether the Standing Orders for operatives as amended and presented by the Millowners' Association on the 4th October 1928 are fair and reasonable.
3. (a) Work to be resumed on the basis that for the period between the calling off of the strike and the publication of the Report of the Committee, the rates and wages of March 1927 should be paid provided that in those mills in the Sassoon group, the Finlay group and the Kohinoor which now work on a revised system, the rates and wages of March 1926 shall be paid in the Spinning Departments only, and in the following mills the rates of March 1928 in the Weaving Departments
 - (i) The Manchester Mill;
 - (ii) The Apollo Mill; and
 - (iii) The Meyer Sassoon Mill.
- (b) The question of musters shall not arise.
4. Advances as detailed below to be given to operatives weekly after resumption of work for the rest of October and subsequently fortnightly till the end of November. No advances to be paid from 1st of December from which date monthly wages will be paid as usual.

Adjustments of pay for October will be paid on 11th November and adjustments for the month of November to be paid on 15th December 1928.

Scale of Advances

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Reachers and Female pieceworkers	..	0	12	0	per day
Card Room, Strippers, Grinders Card Tenters	..	1	0	0	"
Slubbing, Inter Roving	..	1	4	0	"
Side Boys and Tarwallas	..	1	0	0	"
Sizing, Drawers, Weavers	..	1	8	0	"

Operatives not provided for in this list to receive 7/8ths of the rates agreed to above (including allowances).

5. Any dispute arising out of the interpretation of this agreement shall be referred for decision to a Committee to be appointed.

Work to be resumed on Saturday, October the 6th, 1928.

The Joint Strike Committee at a meeting held on the same night and the Millowners' Association at a meeting held on the following day unanimously ratified the agreement reached at the Conference. The Joint Strike Committee held a big mass meeting of the workers on the morning of the 7th which was attended by about 15,000 to 20,000 workers. Almost all the leaders with the exception of Mr. N. M. Joshi delivered speeches on the settlement that had been arrived at. Several speakers stated that the settlement was only in the nature of a truce because they did not expect any very favourable report from the Committee of Inquiry to be appointed by Government. Particular stress was laid on the necessity of creating a comprehensive organisation with sufficiently large funds during the next six months in order to compel the Millowners by another prolonged strike, if necessary, to improve the conditions of work and wages of textile workers in Bombay City. The report of the settlement was however received by the strikers with considerable jubilation and there were no dissentient voices against resumption of work.

When the mills re-opened on the 6th October only 17,000 workers resumed work at few mills owing to the popular superstition among Hindu workers not to start anything fresh on a Saturday. On the 7th October the extremist leaders of the Joint Strike Committee issued a printed notice asking the workers in the groups of mills under the Agency of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Company and Messrs. James Finlay & Company to boycott these mills until such time as the owners decided to give up their systems of three loom and double frame working. On the 8th October about 44,500 workers attended at 52 mills excluding 11 mills under the Agency of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Company and 3 mills under the Agency of Messrs. James Finlay & Company and the Kohinoor Mill. The Globe, the New Islam and the Atlas mills employing a total number of 3754 workers decided not to re-open. At the 11 mills under the Agency of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Company the total number of workers attending amounted to 2549 as against 23,915 workers originally affected. The attendance at the 3 Finlay mills was 1763 as against 5027. During the next two days the trouble spread to almost all the mills under the control of these two Agencies but on better counsels prevailing the workers attended at all the mills on the 11th, when the attendance was a little over 75,000 or just about 50 per cent. of the number originally affected.

In view of the big exodus of workers from Bombay to their native villages, it is probable that normal working will not be resumed in all mills until after Divali in the beginning of November.

In accordance with the agreement arrived at at the Conference the Government of Bombay appointed the following Committee to enquire into the various issues involved in accordance with the terms of reference settled at the Conference :—

Sir Charles Fawcett, Kt., I.C.S., Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay	Chairman.
Mr. M. P. Kharegat I.C.S. (Retired Judge), and	
Mr. B. S. Kamat	Members.

Mr. N. A. Mehrban, Investigator, Labour Office to act as Secretary to the Committee.

The total loss in wages to the workers by the time that all the strikers who left Bombay will have returned, will amount to nearly three and a half crores of rupees or £2,625,000 (exchange 1s. 6d. a rupee). The total time loss in respect of the strike amounts to approximately over twenty-one million working days up to the sixth of October. It is possible that there will be a considerable addition to this by the time that all the men have resumed work.

The progress of the General Strike from month to month has been described in the monthly article on "Industrial Disputes in the Bombay Presidency" commencing with the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for the month of May 1928. Full details in connection with subscriptions donated to and the relief operations of the Joint Strike Committee's funds and the Mayor's Fund will be given in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for November 1928.

Fire Protection in Factories

The Home Office have issued a pamphlet* describing various appliances and arrangements which have been found useful for fire protection in factories and other large buildings.

The pamphlet is divided into three parts, dealing respectively with (i) extinguishing appliances, (ii) fire organisation, and (iii) records. Extinguishing appliances are dealt with under three heads :—(a) "first-aid appliances," i.e., the smaller extinguishers of various types; (b) "reinforcing first-aid appliances," which include appliances similar in type to some of the first-aid appliances, but more powerful, and also larger extinguishers of the wheeled type and other fire-fighting appliances; and (c) pumping appliances, hydrants, etc., which generally need to be handled by trained firemen: sprinklers, drenchers, and automatic fire alarms are also dealt with under this head.

The fire organisation section deals with fire drills, methods of rescue, etc.; and the records section with the keeping of full particulars as to tests and inspections of fire appliances, fire drills, etc., besides, of course, entries regarding actual outbreaks of fire. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, September 1928.)

* Fire Protection in Factories: Safety Pamphlet No. 13. H. M. Stationery Office, London. Price 6d. net.

Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

Returns for Third Quarter

AN INCREASE OF OVER 5 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. A change was, however, made commencing with the review for the third quarter of the year 1927 and these reviews have been and will henceforth be published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for the months of January, April, July and October. The latest information for the third quarter of the year 1928 is summarised in three tables on pages 175 to 200 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

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.

The most important events associated with the Trade Union movement in the Bombay Presidency since the publication of the last review are the conduct of the General Strike in the textile mills in Bombay City and the formation of a big Union of G. I. P. Railwaymen under the name of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union by the amalgamation of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union and the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union. This Union has centres at the following 15 stations with the numbers of members given against each :—

1. Matunga	4,866
2. Parel	2,989
3. Dongri (includes Byculla, Boribunder and Harbour Branches)	2,972
4. Bhopal	304
5. Bhusaval	585
6. Damoh	1,197
7. Igatpuri	780
8. Jhansi	1,835
9. Manmad	1,000
10. Kasara	200
11. Nagpur	1,200
12. Jubbulpore	750
13. Amla	289
14. Kalyan	1,569
15. Itarsi	1,018
Total	21,554

The following 11 Unions have been registered under the Unions Act since the publication of the names of registered Unions on page 940 of the July 1928 issue of the *Labour Gazette* —

1. The Bank Peons' Union, Bombay ;
2. The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union, Bombay ;
3. The Bombay Telephone Company Employees' Union, Bombay ;
4. The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma (which is the new name of the Amalgamated Society of Railwaymen of India and Burma, Ltd.) ;
5. The Professional Motor Drivers' Union, Bombay ;
6. The Press Workers' Union, Bombay ;
7. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay (amalgamated with the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union registered on 27th October 1927 and the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union registered on 31st October 1927) ;
8. The Clerks' Union, Bombay ;
9. The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union, Bombay ;
10. The Victoria Terminus Commercial Section Staff Union (G. I. P. Railway), Bombay ; and
11. The G. I. P. Railway Mechanical Department Office Staff Union, Bombay.

The total number of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency as incorporated in Tables II and III now stands at 88 as compared with 57 as reported in the July 1928 issue of the *Labour Gazette* and as compared with 38 Unions reported just a little over three years ago in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1925. Of these 88 Unions, 28 are now registered. The two registered Unions of the G. I. P. Railway staff have now been amalgamated into the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. Out of the 88 Unions in the Presidency, 42 are in Bombay City, 10 in Ahmedabad and 36 in the rest of the Presidency. The total membership of these Unions stands at 117,004 as compared with 111,320 for the previous quarter showing an increase of 5.11 per cent. The number of members in the Unions having their offices in Bombay City rose from 77,749 to 84,743 or by 9 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions rose from 19,718 to 17,943 or by 9 per cent. The number of members in the Unions in the rest of the Presidency rose from 13,853 to 14,318 showing an increase of 3.36 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	— 8.87	Sept 1925 ..	38	54,175	+ 1.09
Sept 1922 ..	23	52,776	— 2.47	Dec 1925 ..	38	49,318	— 8.97
Dec 1922 ..	22	51,472	— 5.45	Mar 1926 ..	51	59,544	+ 20.73
Mar 1923 ..	22	48,669	+ 5.08	June 1926 ..	53	64,572	+ 8.44
June 1923 ..	21	51,276	+ 18.77	Sept 1926 ..	56	72,411	+ 12.14
Sept 1923 ..	19	41,646	+ 10.54	Dec 1926 ..	56	74,875	+ 3.4
Dec 1923 ..	19	46,037	+ 5.4	Mar 1927 ..	56	75,602	+ 0.97
Mar 1924 ..	21	48,502	+ 2.5	June 1927 ..	66	75,847	+ 0.32
June 1924 ..	21	49,729	— 5.0	Sept 1927 ..	68	81,107	+ 6.94
Sept 1924 ..	21	47,242	+ 10.7	Dec 1927 ..	72	87,340	+ 7.68
Dec 1924 ..	36	52,227	— 1.25	Mar 1928 ..	74	95,321	+ 9.14
Mar 1925 ..	36	51,625	+ 3.8	June 1928 ..	87	111,320	+ 16.78
June 1925 ..	38	53,591		Sept 1928 ..	88	117,004	+ 5.11

CHART SHOWING TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)

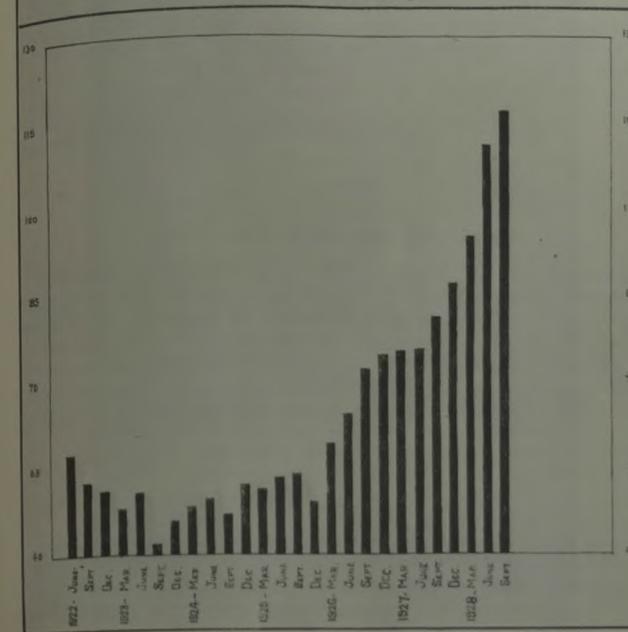
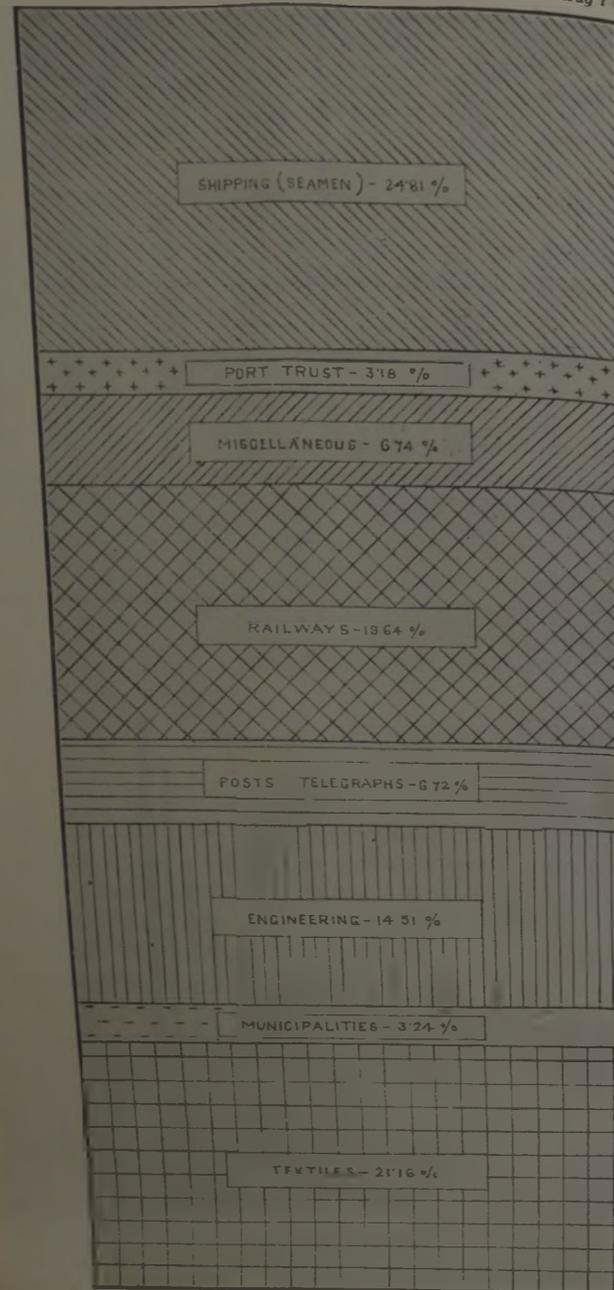


Chart showing Percentage Distribution of Trade Union Membership in the Bombay Presidency



As at 1st September 1928.

The chart on page 169 shows the growth of Trade Union membership in the Bombay Presidency during the last six years. The chart on page 170 shows the percentage distribution of this membership in the principal trades and industries in the Bombay Presidency.

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 Unions 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.

In view of the fact that the officials of the majority of the Unions in Bombay City were members of the Joint Strike Committee and as these officers were very busy during the month of September in conversations and negotiations in connection with the settlement of the General Strike in the Bombay textile mills, it was not possible to procure satisfactory information regarding the activities of most of the Unions in Bombay City. This information is, however, now being collected and the continuation of the article of this quarterly review will be given in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for November 1928.

A Research Bureau in Japan

The Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs has decided to set up a permanent institution, to be known as the Bureau of Unemployment Research, to study various proposals for dealing with unemployment and recommend to the Government a concrete plan for their execution. When the recommendations of the Bureau are received, a committee headed by the Home Secretary will be appointed to draft the necessary measures. (From *Industrial and Labour Information*, Geneva, September 17, 1928.)

Industrial Unrest in India

The next instalment in the series of articles on Industrial Unrest in India, dealing with the conclusion of the dispute in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur and the dispute in the S. I. Railway, will be published in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. VII, NO. 5, SEPTEMBER 1928. (The Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, London.)

Special Articles (1) *Socialism as a World Force*, by the Right Honourable Arthur Henderson, M.P. pp. 198-203.

(2) *New Tasks for Trade Unionists*, by Ben Tillet. pp. 204-206.

(3) *The Prevarications of Mr. Pollitt*, by Edgar T. Whitehead. pp. 207-209.

(4) *A Memorable International*, by George Lansbury, M.P. pp. 220-223.

(5) *The Trials and Tribulations of the Red International*, by G. Topolovitch. pp. 224-226.

(6) *Fuel, Power and Transport*, by J. T. Walton Newbold. pp. 227 and 228.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. X, NO. 117, SEPTEMBER 1928. (The Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

Special Articles (1) *Saving and Insurance for Employees.*—Employer's liability; group insurance policy; income tax relief; bonus from employers; cost of working the scheme. pp. 277-279.

(2) *What is Industrial Welfare?* by Dr. James Baillie.—Leisure reacting on work; avenues of development; the true focus of welfare schemes; new conception of industry; illusion of being one's own master; contract not enough; scope for personality; makeshift solutions. pp. 280-282.

(3) *Nervous Disease in Industry*, by Millais Culpin, M.D., F.R.C.S.—Disconcerting feature; unjustified assumptions; monotony and noise; the nervous subject; nervous but efficient; need not mean disability; effect on follow-workers; a problem of personal adjustment; where welfare workers can help; danger of easy solutions. pp. 283-286.

(4) *Joint Industrial Council in Action*, by W. C. Warren.—The council tackles lead poisoning; work of the health committee. pp. 288-292.

(5) *Two Practical Welfare Schemes.*—An enlightened realist; a practical instance; Achille Serre; another practical instance; works council; co-operation and output. pp. 299-301.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XVIII, NO. 2, AUGUST 1928. (International Labour Office, Geneva.)

Special Articles: (1) *The Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference.*—Composition of the conference; credentials of delegates; incomplete delegations; double-discussion procedure; minimum wage-fixing machinery; prevention of industrial accidents—safety of workers employed in ports, coupling accidents on railways; reports communicated under article 408; standing orders of the conference; telephonic interpretation of speeches; the Director's report; resolutions; re-election of the governing body; conclusions. pp. 153-158.

(2) *Seasonal Unemployment in the Clothing Industries: II.*—Causes of seasonal fluctuations; remedies for seasonal fluctuations—education of the consumer, pressure on employers, organisation of labour supply. pp. 184-201.

(3) *Shop Closing Legislation in European Countries: II.*—Exemptions and exceptions; the enforcement of the regulations; factory inspection reports; measures under consideration. pp. 202-215.

(4) *The Regulation of Hours of Work in European Industry: II.*—Normal hours of work—terminology, day and week, distribution over a different period, special provisions for undertakings where work is continuous, making up lost time, compensation. pp. 216-240.

(5) *Vocational Education in Russia from 1924 to 1927.*—The school system—medium qualifications, advanced qualifications, higher qualifications; the recruiting of pupils—technicums, higher vocational education. pp. 240-248.

(6) *Unemployment in Scandinavian Countries: The Swedish Unemployment Census of 5th May 1927.*—Causes of unemployment, duration of unemployment, age of the unemployed, marital condition and family responsibilities of the unemployed, miscellaneous, an enquiry into the conditions of the unemployed in Denmark. pp. 249-255.

(7) *Recent Wage Changes in Various Countries.*—Spain. pp. 256-260.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

MONTHLY LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XXVI, NO. 5, MAY 1928. (U. S. Department of Labour, Washington.)

Special Articles (1) *Cost of Medical Service.*—Individual reports. pp. 1-4.

(2) *Recreational Activities of Labour Organisations.*—Extent of activities; attitude of internationals toward recreational activities; general social events and indoor recreation; musical organisations; sports and athletics; summer outings; summer camps and vacation homes; recreational and community features of labour buildings. pp. 5-20.

(3) *Summary of Public Service Retirement Systems in European Countries.*—pp. 21-24.

(4) *Retirement Systems in Italy, Netherlands and Scandinavian Countries.*—Italy:

employees covered; retirement age and length of service; amount of pension; disability pension;

survivors' pensions; contributions; administration. Netherlands: employees covered; retirement

age and length of service; amount of pension; disability pension; survivors' pensions; contributions;

administration. Denmark: employees covered; retirement age and length of service; amount

of pension; disability pension; survivors' pensions; contributions by employees; administration.

Sweden: employees covered; retirement age and length of service; amount of pension; disability

pension; survivors' pensions; contributions; pension funds and their administration.

Switzerland: retirement age and length of service; amount of pension; disability pension;

employees' pensions; contributions; pension funds and their administration; financial standing of

employees. pp. 25-35.

(5) *Accident Hazards and Compensation Rates for Window Cleaners.*—Accidents and accident rates

in window cleaning; causes of accident; compensation insurance costs and premium rates; safety

development. pp. 57-70.

French Social Insurance Law.—Scope and general regulations of the law; sickness insurance;

maternity benefits; invalidity insurance; old-age insurance; death benefits; benefits for family

expenses; benefits guaranteed during unemployment; administration of insurance funds; voluntary

insurance; transitional provisions; general regulations. pp. 79-90.

Building Permits in Principal Cities of the United States in 1927.—Introduction and summary;

families provided for; building trend, 1926 and 1927; per capita expenditure for buildings.

pp. 130-147.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. X, NO. 7, SEPTEMBER 1928.

(Harvard School of Public Health, Baltimore.)

Special Articles (1) *The Effect of Antiseptic Sprays on the Bacterial Content of Air*, by S. R. Douglas,

Leonard Hill, and Wilson Smith.—Experiments with antiseptic sprays; experiments with antiseptics

solution—effect on Bacillus Coli in Nutrient Broth, effect of emulsions of Bacillus Coli; summary

and discussion; conclusion. pp. 219-226.

(2) *The Lessening Menace of Benzol Poisoning in American Industry*, by Alice Hamilton, M.D.—

Present use of Benzol in industry—rubber industries, artificial leather manufacture, dry cleaning

industry, paint industries, haircloth manufacture; summary. pp. 227-232.

(3) *Lead Poisoning from Lead Piped Water Supplies*, by Wade Wright, M.D., Clarence O. Sapping-

ton, M.D., and Eleanor Rantoul.—Clinical investigation; summary. pp. 234-252.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

A Bill was introduced in the Chilian Chamber of Deputies on 21st June 1928 by Mr. Sepulveda, providing for the incorporation in the Labour Contracts Act of a number of provisions for the protection of home workers. The Bill has been welcomed by organisations of women workers and by the press, in view of the fact that home workers have hitherto received no special protection from Chilian legislation. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, August 27, 1928.)

The Labour and Socialist International held its third Congress in Brussels from 5th to 10th August 1928. The Congress was attended by 580 delegates and numerous visitors, representing the majority of the countries of the world. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, August 27, 1928.)

Current Notes from Abroad

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 during August resulted in a reduction of over £47,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 573,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £145 in those of 380,000 workpeople.

The reduction indicated by the above figures was mainly due to the operation of the agreements made between the principal railway companies in Great Britain and the various trade unions concerned, under which a temporary deduction of 2½ per cent. was to be made from the earnings of the majority of railway employees of all grades. Workpeople whose wages were increased during the month included iron miners and blastfurnacemen in North Lincolnshire, coalmine calico printers, and silk dyers and finishers at Macauland. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, September 1928.)

At 1st September 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 65 per cent. above that of July 1914. This figure is the same as that for a month ago and a year ago. For food alone the corresponding percentage for 1st September was 56, as compared with 56 a month ago and 51 a year ago.

The principal movements in prices between 1st August and 1st September were reductions in the prices of flour, bread and potatoes, and advances in those of eggs and butter. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, September 1928.)

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in August, was 12. In addition 8 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 5400, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during August was about 23,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 21,600 workpeople involved and 227,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 19,000 workpeople involved and 169,000 days lost in August 1927. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, September 1928.)

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay	1. The Central Labour Board.	1. G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. 2. B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. 3. Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union. 4. The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union.	President—Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad. Vice-President—F. J. Ginwala. Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala.
	2. The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association.	1. Bombay Postal Union. 2. Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union. 3. Poona Postal Union. 4. Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union. 5. Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 6. Belgaum Postal Union. 7. Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 8. Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union. 9. Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union. 10. Ratnagiri Postal Union. 11. Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union. 12. Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union. 13. Baroda Postal Union. 14. Baroda R. M. S. Union. 15. Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 16. Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	President—Professor V. G. Kale (Poona). General Treasurer—G. K. Rahalkar (P. O. clerk). Honorary Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. General Secretary—D. S. Joshi (P. O. clerk). Joint Secretary—L. N. Tapaswi. Assistant Secretary—V. G. Kulkarni, B.A. (P. O. clerk).
	3. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	1. The Bombay Postmen's Union. 2. Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 3. Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 4. Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 5. Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	President—C. M. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Surat. Vice-Presidents—(1) V. C. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. (2) M. K. Kantawala, M.A., of Baroda. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor. Honorary General Secretary—S. G. Warty, M.A.

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

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay—contd.	3. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	6. Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 7. Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 8. Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 9. Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 10. Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 11. Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	Assistant Secretaries— (1) Dhondu Kanhav Tendulkar. (2) Hasi Shankar Dene.
	4. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union. (Registered August 1928.)	1. The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.). 2. The Victoria Terminus Commercial Section Staff Union (G. I. P. Railway). 3. The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union, Bombay. 4. The G. I. P. Railway Poona Staff Union, Poona. 5. The G. I. P. Railway Audit Office Staff Union. 6. The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union. 7. The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union. 8. The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Office Staff Union. 9. The G. I. P. Railway Mechanical Department Office Staff Union.	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Honorary Secretary—C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. General Secretary—P. S. Dabkar, M.A., LL.B. Assistant Secretary—P. M. Chaturvedi. Treasurer—A. H. Kirtiker, B.A., LL.B. Bar-at-law.
	5. The Bombay Trades Council.	1. The Bombay Port Trust Employees Union. 2. The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union. 3. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. 4. The Bombay Kasbi Karigars' Union.	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Secretaries— (1) R. S. Nimbkar. (2) Marcell Fernandes, Room No. 1, Improvement Trust Chawl Block No. 17, Foras Road. Treasurer—Syed Humain.

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

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay—concl.	5. The Bombay Trades Council—contd.	5. The Jari Workers' (Gold Thread Workers') Union. 6. The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union. 7. The Bombay Mill Workers' Union. 8. The Bombay Engineering Men's Union. 9. The Bombay Press Workers' Union. 10. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. 11. The Bombay Tramwaymen's Union.	
Ahmedabad	6. Ahmedabad Labour Union.	1. The Weavers' Union. 2. The Winders' Union. 3. The Throstle Union. 4. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union. 5. The Drivers', Oilmen's and Firemen's Union. 6. The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union. 7. The Municipal Sweepers' Union.	President—Miss Anusuya Sarabhai. Secretary—Gulzar Lal Nanda. Assistant Secretary—Khandubhai Kasanbhai Desai.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of 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.]	8,436	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-Presidents— 1. R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., J.P. 2. F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. 3. S. A. Brelvi, M.A., LL.B. 4. Mahomed Umar Rajabb. Treasurers— 1. S. M. Rane. 2. Moulavi Abdul Rauf Khan Saheb.	General Secretary—R. Bakhale, Secretary of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Organising Secretary—Munawar, B.A., M.L.C. Assistant Secretary—S. V. Parulekar, M.A.
	2	The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma—April 1897. [Registered on 22nd August 1928.]	1,570	President—C. W. A. Gidney, Bhusawal. Vice-President—R. Freeman, Igatpuri. Treasurer—C. A. Cutler.	Honorary General Secretary—C. A. Cutler. Secretary—F. Claibson, 275, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union—April 1919. [Registered on 1st December 1927.]	19,931	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-Presidents— (1) L. G. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B. (2) R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., J.P. (3) J. W. Jacob. Treasurer—S. V. Parulekar, M.A.	General Secretary—Munawar, B.A., M.L.C., Keshavji Building, 2nd Floor, Latouche Bridge, Bombay 3 Secretaries— (1) Mahomed Ibrahim. (2) Abdul Karim Hasan. (3) A. B. Moraes.
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union—August 1920. [Registered on 31st October 1927.]	1,814	President—Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer. Vice-Presidents— (1) F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. (2) B. F. Bradley. (3) S. Y. Sarvedkar. (4) Ehairoo. Honorary Treasurer— (1) Sanmukhlal Farchodas. (2) T. Uttamram.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Secretaries— 1. R. V. Nadkarni, Beryl House, Lower Parel, Bombay 13. 2. D. N. Dalvi. 3. Marcel Fernandes. 4. R. Purandare.

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		The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union—August 1920. [Registered on 31st October 1927.]—contd.			Legal Adviser—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B. Medical Adviser—Dr. W. A. Bandekar, M.B.B.S.
	5	The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union (Amalgamation of the G. I. P. Rly. Workmen's Union and the G. I. P. Rly. Employees' General Union.) [Registered on 5th October 1928.]	21,554	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-Presidents— (1) B. F. Bradley. (2) D. B. Kulkarni. (3) V. B. Purandare. Treasurers— (1) B. D. Marathe. (2) G. S. Shirodkar.	General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Kondaji Building, Parel, Bombay. Organising Secretary—K. N. Joglekar. Secretaries— (1) Z. ulmiram Chawdhary. (2) V. P. Rele. Assistant Secretaries— (1) K. G. Kulkarni. (2) J. L. Patil. Medical Adviser—Dr. Chokshi, M.B.B.S. Legal Adviser—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B.
	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees Union—March 1920.	1,814	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-President—H. Patil. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji. Joint Treasurer—Vishnu Mahadse.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Yusuf Building, Nawab Tank Bridge, Mazagon. Assistant Secretary—Sadanand Waman Gadker, 2nd Carpenter Street, Mazagon.
	7	The Clerks' Union—April 1918. [Registered on 8th October 1928.]	250	President—M. A. V. J. Govindji. Vice-President—K. C. Desai, B.A., LL.B. Honorary Treasurer—A. S. Krishnan, C.D.A.	Jt. Honorary Secretaries— (1) A. Krishna Rao, (2) J. M. Thakore, 22, Appollo St., Fort, Bombay.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay—contd.	City	8 The Bombay Postmen's Union—January 1926. [This Union has taken over the Bombay Postmen's (including Packers) Union founded in April 1918.]	1,646	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C. 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. Assistant Treasurer—B. S. Pedneker.	Honorary General Secretary—(1) K. R. Uga, Vakil, 62 K. S. Parkside. Assistant Secretary—N. K. Indap.
		9 Gimi Mahamandal—December 1925. [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	1,200	President—Kashinath Kalandal. Vice-President—Shanker Khashiram Moorkar. Treasurers—(1) J. B. Chawan. (2) K. B. Aglawe.	Secretary—Dattatraya Ramdas Mody, 11, Chhatrapati Shivaji Road, 10, Bombay. Joint Secretary—S. J. Kumbhar.
		10 The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union—17th March 1923.	219	President—R. M. Dongre. Vice-President—M. D. Batliwala. Treasurer—S. E. Kumana.	Honorary Secretary—C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Joint Honorary Secretaries—(1) B. B. Acharya. (2) B. B. Shroff, Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Secretary—D. S. Joshi, Soman Buildings, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
		11 Bombay Postal Union—1907 (Formerly known as the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club).	1,463		Secretary—D. S. Joshi, Soman Buildings, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
		12 The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union—July 1922.	468	President—F. J. Ginwala. Treasurer—R. L. Surve, Umarkhadi Telegraph Office.	General Secretary—R. L. Surve, Krishna Bhuvan, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2. Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Shetye Building, Elphinstone Road. Legal Adviser—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B.

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—contd.	City	13 Government Peons' and Menials' Union—February 1926.	1,002	President—F. J. Ginwala. Hon. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji.	Hon. Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Mapla Mahal, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Jt. Hon. Secretary—R. F. Gorvala, M.A.
		14 The Seamen's Union—March 1926.	8,300	President—J. B. DeSa. (Temporary.)	Secretary—A. P. DeSa, 191-B, Cavel Street, Bombay, P.O. 2.
		15 The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union—June 1920. [Registered on 10th October 1928.]	587	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-Presidents—(1) A. Saunders. (2) O. E. Godfrey. (3) E. L. D. Wise. Treasurer—A. A. Skinner. Asst. Treasurer—S. H. Khare.	General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Reay Chamber, Opp. Dockyard Road Station, Mazagaon, Bombay 10. Secretary—F. Elliot. Asst. Secretary—B. K. Parab. Legal Adviser—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B.
		16 The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union—1926.	1,111	President—F. J. Ginwala. Vice-Presidents—(1) N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (2) C. C. D'Sa. (3) C. S. Mandivikar. Treasurer—Tukaram Khirshaji.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Secretary—P. P. Carvalho, Assistant Shed Superintendent, Port Trust Docks. Assistant Secretary—S. B. Singh.
		17 The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.)—January 1920. [Registered on 7th November 1927.]	450	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—M. G. Kulkarni. Treasurer—L. N. Savant.	Honorary General Secretary—P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B., Soman Buildings, Girgaum, Bombay. Joint Secretaries—(1) D. S. Vaidya. (2) B. D. Jog.
		18 The Victoria Terminus Commercial Section Staff Union—July 1926. [Registered on 12th October 1928.]	122	President—S. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Treasurer—D. K. Joshi.	Hon. General Secretary—P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B. Joint Secretaries—(1) S. R. Mirashi. (2) D. G. Ambekar, Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay.

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—contd.	19	The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union—March 1927. [Registered on 24th August 1927.]	2,109	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Vice-Presidents—(1) N. R. Babu. (2) S. V. Ghate, B.A.	Hon. General Secretary—H. Nimbkar. Secretary and Treasurer—D. M. Pongarkar, Improvement Trust Chawls Block No. 17, Room No. 1, Bombay, 2. Assistant Secretary—G. K. Savant.
	20	The Jari Workers (Gold thread workers) Union—March 1927.	120	President—S. H. Jhabvala.	Secretary—H. A. J. M. M. Chughri, Nhal, Nal Dastar.
	21	The Municipal Officials' Association—April 1927.	609	President—H. P. Mody, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Treasurer—M. A. Leo.	Hon. Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Sanyal Building, Curram Road, Bombay. General Secretary—G. A. Vyavaharkar, B. A. Asst. Secretary—J. V. Phadke, B.A. (Hons.)
	22	The British India Steam Navigation Coy.'s Staff Union—May 1927.	200	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Legal Adviser—B. D. Mistry.	Secretary—S. S. Mirajkar, Pheroze Building, Vrom Road, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—Beilappa, Pheroze Building, Frere Road, Bombay.
	23	The Professional Motor Drivers Union—August 1928. [Registered on 12th September 1928.]	100	President—Bhai Kehar Singh. Vice-President—I. Machado. Treasurers—(1) Abdul Rahaman-khan. (2) Sk. Dawood Abdulrahman Khan.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Secretaries—1. P. G. Joshi. 2. Sohonilal Thuma. 3. Narayandas Lalji. 4. Amir Alli. 5. Sakhabat Hussien. 6. Murarji Labhoy.

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—contd.	24	The Bombay Kasbi Karigars Union—March 1927. [Registered on 22nd December 1927.]	552	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Vice-President—Syed Ahmed Husain. Acting Treasurer—Syed Ahmed Husain.	Hon. Secretary—Sibte Hassan, Ibrahim Building, 2nd floor, opp. J. J. Hospital, Bombay 9.
	25	The Press Workers' Union—March 1927. [Registered on 20th September 1928.]	325	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Vice-President—V. A. Savant. Treasurer—Bhasker K. Padwal.	Honorary General Secretary—B. L. Sarang, Mapla Mahal, Thakurdwar, Bombay 4. Joint Secretaries—1. Kumudlal C. Nanavaty. 2. Ramchandra C. Kale.
	26	The Shop Assistants' Union—May 1927.	150	President—S. H. Jhabvala.	Secretary—V. Marfatia, Aspar's House, 7, Khetwadi, Bombay.
	27	The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union—July 1927. [Registered on 19th January 1928.]	522	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—C. H. Patwardhan, B.A., LL.B. Treasurer—P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B.	Honorary General Secretary—A. H. Kirtikar, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4. Joint Secretaries—(1) K. K. Karve. (2) Dinkar Kashav.
	28	All India and Burma Covenanted Non-Gazetted Railway Services Association—October 1926. [Registered on 8th March 1928.]	234	President—R. Bell, Hubli. Vice-President—F. Mawer. Honorary General Treasurer—A. D. Ellis. General Trustee—F. A. Roberts.	Honorary General Secretary—C. E. Townsend, C. 4, Wenden Avenue, Matunga, Bombay.
	29	The G. P. Railway Audit Office Staff Union.	274	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-President—H. Kirtikar. Treasurer—C. S. Paithankar.	General Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Joint Secretaries—(1) M. B. Tilha. (2) A. R. Sule.

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.	30	The Bombay Dock Workers' Union—February 1928. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	801	President—F. J. Ginwala. Vice-Presidents—(1) S. H. Jhabvala, (2) Pandhari Nath Mistry. Treasurer—Dr. S. C. Choksey.	General Secretary—Shamaram S. Muralikar, Majeed Cotton Building, 44, Apollo Street, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—Mahomed Hussein.
	31	The Bombay Engineering Men's Union—February 1928.	250	*	
	32	The Bombay Mill Workers' Union—March 1928. [Registered on 1st June 1928.]	738	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Treasurer—Trimbakrao Keshavrao.	Secretary—Dadasaheb Keshavrao Keshavrao, Building Poibanda, Parel, Bombay 12.
	33	The Tramway-men's Union, Bombay—April 1927. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	769	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Vice-President—V. H. Joshi. Treasurer—P. M. Khadilkar.	General Secretary—S. Dange. Secretary—B. R. Shinde, Shree Building, Parel, Bombay 12.
	34	The Royal Indian Marine Seamen's Union—May 1928.	250	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-President—R. S. Asavale, M.L.C. Treasurer—Sheikh Hussein.	General Secretary—Rajul Munawar, B.A., M.L.C., Keshavji Building, 2nd floor, Cama Bridge, Bombay, 3. Secretary—Shankar Aji.
	35	The Bombay Mill Clerks' Union—May 1928.	250	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Chairman—G. N. Sahasrabudhe. Treasurer—M. K. Palav.	Hony. Joint Secretary—T. Panikar, 2, Gajagale, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Bombay.
	36	The Bank Peons' Union—June 1928. [Registered on 16th August 1928.]	271	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Vice-President—(1) F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C., (2) S. K. Bole, M.L.C. Treasurer—R. B. Parab. Solicitor—F. J. Ginwala.	Honorary Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Assistant Secretary—K. A. Savant, Mapla Mahal, First floor, Thakurdwar Bombay No. 4.

* Not yet appointed.

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—concl.	37	The Professional Letter-writers' Union—March 1927.	60	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Treasurer—P. Kumte.	General Secretary—Purshotam Kumte, Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
	38	The Bombay Branch of All India Telegraphs Union—April 1928.	134	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-President—N. A. Inamdar.	General Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Assistant Secretary—Gunaji, Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay.
	39	The Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union—May 1928. [Registered on 23rd May 1928.]	324	President—A. A. Alve. Vice-President—(1) S. H. Jhabvala, (2) B. F. Bradley, (3) R. S. Nimbkar, (4) P. T. Tamhanekar. Treasurers—(1) B. T. Alve, (2) S. V. Ghate.	General Secretary—S. A. Dange. Secretaries—(1) G. S. Satam, (2) V. K. Tawade, (3) K. N. Joglekar, Kondaj Building, Parel, Bombay.
	40	The Bombay Telephone Company Employees' Union—March 1928. [Registered on 21st August 1928.]	194	President—F. J. Ginwala. Treasurer—P. S. Lobo.	Hon. General Secretary and Legal Adviser—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B., 510, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
	41	The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Office Staff Union—May 1928.	180	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-President—Dr. Mac Donald. Treasurer—N. G. Kale.	General Secretary—P. S. Bakhale, Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay 4. Ast. Secretaries—(1) Green, (2) Patwardhan.
	42	The G. I. P. Railway Mechanical Department Office Staff Union—July 1928. [Registered on 13th October 1928.]	187	President—P. S. Bakhle, B.A., LL. B. Vice-President—A. H. Kirtikar, B.A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law. Treasurers—1. T. A. Alves, 2. N. R. Hatode.	Hon. General Secretary—P. S. Kolhatkar, B.A. Joint Secretaries—1. D. M. Kharkar, 2. G. P. Shete.
		Total Members, Bombay City.	84,743		

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
Ahmedabad	43	The Weavers' Union—February 1920.	825	President—Miss Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—Gulzari Lal Nanda, Labour Union Office, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary—Khanabha Kumbhar, Desai, Solicitor, C. 10, 11, 12, 13 House, Manjiwala Path, Ahmedabad.
	44	The Winders' Union—June 1920.	120	Do.	Do.
	45	The Throstle Union—February 1920.	7,055	Do.	Do.
	46	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union—August 1920.	3,325	Do.	Do.
	47	The Drivers, Oilmen's and Firemen's Union—September 1920.	432	Do.	Do.
	48	The Jobbers and Mukadams Union—March 1926.	50	Do.	Do.
	49	The Municipal Sweepers Union—January 1928.	200	Do.	Do.
	50	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Association—February 1920. [Registered on 27th October 1927.]	5,664	President—V. J. Patel, Bar.-at-law.	Honorary General Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Koova Ahmedabad.
	51	Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	145	President—N. M. Desai, B.A., LL.B., Raipur. Vice-President—W. Pascoe.	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 Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad—contd.	52	Gujarat Postmen's Union—August 1926.	127	President—V. J. Patel, Bar.-at-law.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Haja Patel's Pole, Kalupur, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—Ganesh Arjun Patel, Raghunath Bum's Pole, Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad.
		Total Members, Ahmedabad ..	17,941		
Karachi		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, Clerk, Divisional Superintendent's Office Commercial, Karachi, N. W. R. Divisional Secretary—J. Bukhari. Organising Secretary—Jethanand.
	54	The Karachi Municipal Sweepers' Union—January 1927. [Registered on 5th January 1928.]	870	President—Narayandas Anandjee. Vice-President—Shivji Narain. Hony. Treasurer—Lalchand Panachand.	General Secretary—Poonabhais Manaiya, Karachi Municipal Sweepers' quarters, Nabibux Road, Karachi. Secretary—J. K. Champneria, B.A. (National).
	55	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
Poona	56	The Press Workers' Union—February 1921.	110	President—John Mathews, Foreman, Scottish Mission Press, Poona Cantonment.	Secretary—Govind Tukaram, 117, Rasta Peth, Poona City.
	57	The Military Accounts Association—January 1920.	1,529	President—G. G. Lurandare. Vice-Presidents—(1) B. A. Bendre. (2) K. A. Kale c/o office of C. M. A., Poona.	Secretaries—(1) G. S. Kulkarni. (2) D. N. Navrange c/o office of C. M. A., Poona. (3) P. V. Mulay. (4) G. T. Phadnis. (5) D. J. Bade.

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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—contd.	58	Poona Postal Union—1914	280	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor, "Kesari." Vice-Presidents— (1) S. G. Vaze (2) D. K. Natu.	Secretary—N. V. Bhonde, Poona.
	59	Poona & M. S. R. District Staff Union—1926	202	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor "Kesari." Vice-President—P. A. Vaidya.	Honorary General Secretary—V. B. Bhide.
	60	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. S. More, Vakil. Honorary Secretaries— (1) H. G. Jadhav, (2) D. H. Deshpande. Assistant Secretary— Sh. Balu Hyde. Honorary General Secretary—S. V. Wande, B.A., LL.B., 497, Bhowanipally, Poona City. Joint Secretaries— (1) B. S. Mandale, (2) Shankar Waman Sonawane, Jadhav, Kirkee.
	61	The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union—August 1927. [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	675	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—D. Shivshankar. Treasurer—Shaik Abdul Rahiman.	
	62	The Arsenal Labourers' Union, Kirkee, Poona—July 1925.	500	President—D. R. Thengdi.	
Broach	63	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	24	President—H. D. Thakore, Vakil. Honorary Treasurer—Tribhuvan Namchand.	Honorary Secretary—K. J. Modha.
Ahmednagar	64	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	447	President—K. S. Firodia. Vice-President—Y. S. Patki.	Secretary—S. D. Ilave, Ahmednagar.
Belgaum	65	Belgaum Postal Union—1920.	116	President—D. V. Eelvi, M.L.A. Vice-President—K. G. Sahasrabudhe.	Secretary—C. V. Vaidya, Belgaum.
	66	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	111	President—B. K. Dalvi, M.L.C., Vakil. Vice-President—V. S. Yardi.	Honorary General Secretary—B. A. Pawar, Vakil. Honorary Secretary—O. R. Patil.

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
Dharwar	67	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	156	President—V. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.	Secretary—R. M. Betgiri, Dharwar.
Hubli	68	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—June 1927.	100	President—S. A. Pirjade, Vakil, Hubli. Vice-President—Y. S. Syed.	Honorary Secretary—G. R. Pawar. Assistant Secretary—K. K. Pawar.
Jalgaon	69	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	125	President—H. V. Kolhatkar.	Secretary—H. V. Modak.
Nasik	70	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	155	President—Rao Saheb Gogate.	Secretary—R. T. Lele, Nasik.
	71	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.
Ratnagiri	72	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	125	*	Secretary—A. K. Murtuza, Ratnagiri.
Malwan	73	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—May 1927.	212	President—Dr. R. K. Gawande, Malwan. Vice-President—N. G. Savant. Hony. General Treasurer—V. S. Kulkarni.	Hony. Secretary—B. S. Chawan. Assistant Secretaries— (1) S. K. Teli, Pendur (Malwan). (2) P. G. Kidyee, Malwan.
Satara	74	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	278	President—R. V. Deshpande.	Secretary—T. K. Datye, Satara.
Surat	75	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	103		Secretary—B. N. Mistry, Surat.
	76	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	96	President—Rao Saheb V. C. Jadhav, B.A. Vice-President—K. N. Desai. Honorary General Treasurer—C. N. Saraiya.	Honorary General Secretary—S. V. Vohora, Vakil. Honorary Secretary—G. V. Jadhav. Assistant Secretary—N. R. More.

* Information not received.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Poona—contd.	58	Poona Postal Union—1919	280	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor, "Kesari." Vice-Presidents— (1) S. G. Vaze. (2) D. K. Natu.	Secretary—N. V. Momin, Poona.
	59	Poona R. M. S. Union—1925	202	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor "Kesari." Vice-President—P. A. Vaidya.	Honorary General Secretary—V. B. Bhide.
	60	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. S. More, Vakli. Honorary Secretaries— (1) H. G. Jadhav. (2) D. H. Deshpande. Assistant Secretary—Sk. Baloo Hyder.
	61	The G. J. P. Railway Poona Staff Union—August 1927. (Registered on 21st May 1928)	675	President S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—D. Shivshankar. Treasurer—Shaik Abdul Rahiman.	Honorary General Secretary—N. V. Bhandarkar, LL.B., 407, Bhandarkar Bldg., Poona City. Joint Secretaries— (1) B. S. Mandavale. (2) Shankar Waman.
	62	The Arsenal Labour Union, Kirkee, Poona—July 1925.	500	President—D. R. Thengdi.	Secretary—Jadhav, Juna Bazar, Kirkee.
Broach	63	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	24	President—H. D. Thakore, Vakli. Honorary Treasurer—Tribhuvan Namchand.	Honorary Secretary—K. J. Mishra.
Ahmednagar	64	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	447	President—K. S. Firodia. Vice-President—Y. S. Patki.	Secretary—S. D. Bhawe, Ahmednagar.
Belgaum	65	Belgaum Postal Union—1920.	116	President—D. V. Pelvi, M.L.A. Vice-President—K. G. Sahasrabudhe.	Secretary—C. V. Vaidya, Belgaum.
	66	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	111	President—B. K. Dalvi, M.L.C., Vakli. Vice-President—V. S. Yardi.	Honorary General Secretary—B. A. Pawar, Vakli. Honorary Secretary—U. R. Patil.

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
Dharwar	67	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	156	President—V. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.	Secretary—R. M. Betgiri, Dharwar.
Hubli	68	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—June 1927.	100	President—S. A. Pirjade, Vakli, Hubli. Vice-President—Y. S. Syed.	Honorary Secretary—G. R. Pawar. Assistant Secretary—K. K. Pawar.
Walgauri	69	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	125	President—H. V. Kolhatkar.	Secretary—H. V. Modak.
Nasik	70	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	155	President—Rao Saheb Gogate.	Secretary—R. T. Lele, Nasik.
	71	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	73	President—A. B. Kachole, Vakli.	Honorary General Secretary—B. K. Panse, Vakli. Assistant Secretary—L. G. Barve, Pleader. Secretary—A. K. Murtuza, Ratnagiri.
Ratnagiri	72	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	125	*	
Malwan	73	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—May 1927.	212	President—Dr. R. K. Gawande, Malwan. Vice-President—N. G. Savant. Hony. General Treasurer—V. S. Kulkarni.	Hony. Secretary—B. S. Chawan. Assistant Secretaries— (1) S. K. Teli, Pendur (Malwan). (2) P. G. Kidyee, Malwan.
Satara	74	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	278	President—R. V. Deshpande.	Secretary—T. K. Datye, Satara.
Surat	75	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	103		Secretary—B. N. Mistry, Surat.
	76	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	96	President—Rao Saheb V. C. Jadhav, B.A. Vice-President—K. N. Desai. Honorary General Treasurer—C. N. Saraiya. Assistant Treasurer—J. L. Parolivala.	Honorary General Secretary—S. V. Vohora, Vakli. Honorary Secretary—G. V. Jadhav. Assistant Secretary—N. R. More.

* Information not received.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Baroda	77	Baroda (Postal Union)—1923.	175	President—C. M. Doctor.	Secretary—N. V. Joshi.
	78	Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924	293	President—K. L. N. Iyer.	—
	79	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	50	President—D. N. Chitre, Vakil.	Honorary Secretary—B. B. Palshikar, Editor, "Jagriti", Assistant Secretary—G. B. Dhond.
Bhavnagar	80	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	91	—	Secretary—T. J. Parekh, Bhavnagar.
Rajkot	81	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	107	Vice-President—D. R. Lalkaka.	Secretary—P. P. Dhond, Rajkot.
Karwar	82	Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	63	President—M. G. Chandawarkar, Vakil. Vice-President—S. S. Nagarkatte, Vakil.	Honorary Secretary—T. A. Mhaldekar, Assistant Secretary—J. R. Teang.
Miraj	83	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1926.	149	President—B. K. Joshi, High Court Vakil.	Honorary General Secretary—Ismail Saheb Salati, Miraj. Honorary Secretary—K. G. Arge.
Sholapur	84	The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union—December 1927. [Registered on 13th June 1928.]	944	President—V. N. Mohalkar. Vice-President—K. B. Antrolikar. Treasurer—G. W. Abhyankar.	Honorary General Secretary—N. T. Vaishampayan, 444, South Kasba, Sholapur City. Joint Secretary—P. V. Chaphalkar.
	—	The Bombay Textile Labour Union (Sholapur Branch)—May 1928.	2,000	President—Dr. K. B. Antrolikar, M.B. B. S. Treasurer—R. V. Lalit, B.A., LLB.	Secretaries—(1) P. G. Beke (2) V. B. Khedgikar, (3) A. Kurban Hussain.
Kurla	—	The Kurla Match Factory Labour Union—May 1928.	500	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-Presidents—(1) G. N. Sahasrabudhe, (2) C. N. Kal-yankar. Treasurer—R. R. Bakhale.	General Secretary—S. V. Parshikar, Assistant Secretary—K. V. Bhandal, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

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

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
Ambernath	87	The Ambernath Labour Union—May 1928.	800	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-President—S. K. Bole, M.L.C. Treasurer—G. N. Sahasrabudhe.	General Secretary—G. N. Sahasrabudhe, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Dhond	88	The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union—December 1927.	212	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Treasurer—D. P. Joshi.	Honorary General Secretary—L. P. A. Mudjar, Dhond. Assistant Secretary—D. A. Bhagawat.
		Total members, Rest of the Presidency.	14,318		
		Total members, Bombay Presidency.	117,306		

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay City	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union. [Registered on 23rd December 1927.]	961	As. 4 per month for men; 2 as. for women.	654
	2	The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma. [Registered on 22nd August 1928.]	3,433	Rs. 1-8-0 per month for those earning over Rs. 100 ("A" class members); Re. 1 per month for those earning between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 ("B" class members); As. 12 per month for those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 ("C" class members); As. 6 per month for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 ("D" class members); and As. 3 for those earning less than Rs. 25 ("E" class members).	2,833
	3	The Indian men's Union. [Registered on 14th December 1927.]	2,125	Rs. 3 per year	2,237
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union. [Registered on 31st October 1927.]	1,158	As. 2 for those earning Rs. 25 and under per month; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per month; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 50. Entrance fees same as subscriptions.	1,185
	5	The G. I. P. Railway men's Union. [Registered on 5th October 1928.]	3,663	Do. ..	1,690

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.
Bombay City	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union.	755	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under per month; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	178
	7	The Clerks' Union. [Registered on 8th October 1928.]	72	As. 4 per month ..	76
	8	The Bombay Postmen's Union.	566	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).	378
	9	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal. [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	661	As. 4 per month ..	210
	10	The Bombay Currency Association.	39	Rs. 3 for clerks and annas 8 for menials per year.	63
	11	Bombay Postal Union.	506	As. 8 per clerk; As. 4 per postman; As. 2 for inferior employee.	506
	12	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union.	124	As. 4 per month ..	50
	13	Government Peons' and Menials' Union.	206	As. 4 per month ..	102
	14	The Seamen's Union.	1,157	Rs. 3 per year	714
	15	The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union. [Registered on 10th October 1928.]	158	As. 2 to As. 8 per month according to pay.	165

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.
Bombay contd.	City	16 The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union.	357	As. 8 per month for clerks and Superior Staff; As. 4 for adult menials and As. 2 for boy menials per month.	223
		17 The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.) [Registered on 24th November 1927.]	112	As. 4 per month for clerical staff and As. 2 per month below clerical.	87
		18 The Victoria Terminus Commercial Section Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.) [Registered on 12th October 1928.]	10	As. 4 per month for clerical staff and As. 2 per month below clerical.	3
		19 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
		20 The Jari Workers' (Gold thread workers) Union.	75	Rs. 2 per annum ..	75
		21 The Bombay Municipal Officials' Association.	108	Rs. 4 per year ..	35
		22 The British India Steam Navigation Coy.'s Staff Union.	30	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.	10
		23 The Professional Motor Drivers' Union. [Registered on 20th September 1928.]		Re. 1 per month ..	317*

* Figures relate to the months of August and September.

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.
Bombay contd.	City	24 The Bombay Kasbi Karigars' Union. [Registered on 22nd December 1927.]	*	Rs. 2 per annum ..	*
		25 The Press Workers' Union. [Registered on 20th September 1928.]	40	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 20 or more and As. 2 for those earning less than Rs. 20 per month.	15
		26 The Ship Assistants' Union.	30	As. 4 per month for those earning under Rs. 25; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 25.	15
		27 The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union. [Registered on 19th January 1928.]	49	As. 4 per Cabinman and As. 2 per leverman per month.	15
		28 All India and Burma Covenanted Non-Gazetted Railway Services Association. [Registered on 8th March 1928.]	250	Rs. 5 entrance fee and Re. 1 per member per month.	75
		29 The G. I. P. Railway Audit Office Staff Union.	50	As. 4 per clerk and As. 2 for others.	17
		30 The Bombay Dock Workers' Union. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	92	Rs. 4 per month.	18
		31 The Bombay Engineering Men's Union.	*	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 10 or more and Anna 1 for those earning less than Rs. 10 per month.	*
		32 The Bombay Mill Workers' Union. [Registered on 1st June 1928.]	2	As. 4 per month ..	3

* Not reported.

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.			
Bombay concl'd.	City	33	The Tramway-men's Union. [Registered on 26th May 1928.]	* Annas two for those earning below Rs. 30 and As. 4 for those earning Rs. 30 and above per month.	*			
		34	The Royal Indian Marine Seamen's Union.	* Rs. 3 per year	*			
		35	The Bombay Mill Clerks' Union.	50	---	5		
		36	The Bank Peons' Union. [Registered on 16th August 1928.]	88	As. 4 per month ..	29		
		37	The Professional Letter-writers' Union.	*	As. 8 per month	*		
		38	The Bombay Branch of All-India Telegraphs Union.	*	Rs. 1-8-0 to annas 4 according to pay per month.	*		
		39	The Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union. [Registered on 23rd May 1928.]	*	As. 4 per month ..	*		
		40	The Bombay Telephone Company Employees Union. [Registered on 21st August 1928.]	67	As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 5 to 49; As. 6 for those between Rs. 50 to 99; and As. 8 for those earning Rs. 100 and above per month.	4		
		41	The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Office Staff Union.	*	As. 4 for clerks and As. 2 for others.	*		
		42	The G. I. P. Railway Mechanical Department Office Staff Union. [Registered on 13th October 1928.]	*	As. 4 per month ..	*		
		Ahmedabad		43	The Weavers' Union.	76	As. 4 per month ..	133
				44	The Winders' Union.	20	As. 2 per month ..	12

* Not reported.

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.	
Ahmedabad— cont'd.	45	The Throstle Union.	1,221	As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per doffer; Anna 1 per half-day worker per fortnight.	2,041	
	46	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	541	As. 4 per month ..	776	
	47	The Drivers, Oilmen's and Firemen's Union.	36	As. 6 per oilman; As. 8 per driver or fireman per month.	1	
	48	The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	90	As. 8 per jobber or mukadam per month.	....
	49	The Municipal Sweepers Union.	*	As. 4 per month ..	*	
	50	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Association. [Registered on 27th October 1927.]	369	As. 8 per year for workers earning Rs. 35 or less per month; and Rs. 2 for those earning Rs. 36 to Rs. 50; Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 51 to 100; Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 101 and upwards.	378	
	51	Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union.	29	Rs. 4 per annum per clerk and Rs. 1-8-0 for others.	42	
	52	Gujarat Postmen's Union.	70	Re. 1 per annum per postman and As. 8 per annum per packer.	....
	Karachi	53	N. W. Railway (Recognised) Union (Karachi District).	200		125
		54	The Karachi Municipal Sweepers Union. [Registered on 5th January 1928.]	124	As. 4 per month ..	34
55		The Indian Seamen's Union, Karachi.	25	From As. 4 to Re. 1 per year.	50	

* Not reported.

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	56	The Press Workers' Union.	4	*	....
	57	The Military Accounts Association.	379	Rs. 6 and 3 per year for subordinate accounts service and clerical establishments respectively.	139
	58	Poona Postal Union.	85	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	118
	59	Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union.	91	As. 8 per clerk, sorter or inspector; As. 2 per mailguard and Anna 1 per peon or porter per month.	72
	60	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
	61	The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union. [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	77	As. 4 per month for clerks and As. 2 for menials.	54
	62	The Arsenal Labourers' Union, Kirkee, Poona.	35	One to two annas per month.	10
Broach	63	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	6	As. 4 per month	Nil.
Ahmednagar	64	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	91	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	93
Belgaum	65	Belgaum Postal Union.	19	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	9
	66	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	4	As. 4 per month ..	10
Dharwar	67	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	14	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	....

* No definite amount fixed.

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.
Hubli	68	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	15	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	21
Jalgaon	69	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union.	30	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	49
Nasik	70	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	33	Do.	21
	71	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	4	As. 4 per month ..	1
Ratnagiri	72	Ratnagiri Postal Union.	18	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	..
Malwan	73	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	38	Rs. 2 per postman and Re. 1 per member of the lower grade staff per year.	3
Satara	74	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	*	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	*
	75	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union.	59	Do.	19
	76	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	39	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	22
Baroda	77	Baroda Postal Union.	2	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	17
	78	Baroda R. M. S. Union.	*	Do.	*
	79	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	11	As. 4 per month ..	15
Bhavnagar	80	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	27	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	6
Rajkot	81	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	89	Do.	1

* Not reported.

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

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.
Karwar	82	Kanara District Postman's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	5	As. 2 per month	Nil.
Miraj	83	Satara Divisional Postman's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	21	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	22
Sholapur	84	The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union. (Registered on 13th June 1928.)	76	As. 4 for clerical staff and As. 2 for those below clerks.	40
	85	The Bombay Textile Labour Union (Sholapur Branch).	*		*
Kurla	86	The Kurla Match Factory Labour Union.	*	As. 4 per month for men and As. 2 for women	*
Ambemath	87	The Ambemath Labour Union.	125		60
Dhond	88	The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union.	*	As. 4 for clerks and As. 2 for others.	*

* Not reported.

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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 August			Five months ended August		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Pounds	7,762	6,894	770	35,063	32,316	5,996
Nos. 1 to 10	19,768	17,173	5,717	93,042	90,051	34,781
Nos. 11 to 20	13,563	14,948	6,209	75,563	78,025	36,781
Nos. 21 to 30	1,667	2,174	1,318	8,480	10,501	7,731
Nos. 31 to 40	905	976	495	4,123	4,771	2,708
Above 40	99	122	..	565	575	92
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	43,764	42,289	14,709	216,836	216,379	88,089

BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Pounds	6,871	5,994	140	31,248	28,416	2,854
Nos. 1 to 10	13,643	11,341	209	62,961	60,922	7,417
Nos. 11 to 20	8,242	9,315	51	46,905	48,932	6,473
Nos. 21 to 30	848	1,107	..	3,923	4,959	997
Nos. 31 to 40	361	460	..	1,554	2,261	417
Above 40	90	122	..	514	575	92
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30,055	28,339	400	147,105	146,065	18,250

AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Pounds	208	178	225	1,053	897	960
Nos. 1 to 10	3,372	2,966	3,292	16,682	15,447	16,029
Nos. 11 to 20	3,780	4,291	4,732	20,962	22,768	23,659
Nos. 21 to 30	646	755	1,189	3,593	4,003	5,236
Nos. 31 to 40	427	380	374	1,984	1,797	1,645
Above 40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,433	8,570	9,812	44,274	44,912	47,529

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

Description	Month of August			Five months ended		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000) 1,897	(000) 2,854	(000) 393	(000) 5,921	(000) 10,417	1,195
Khadi	1,728	1,757	896	7,961	8,530	3,621
Chudders	816	1,266	238	4,661	6,271	28,447
Dhotis	23	59	37	116	241	2,280
Drills and jeans	132	125	115	852	690	225
Cambrics and lawns	9,609	9,479	3,310	52,306	50,008	862
Prints						19,658
Shirtings and long cloth	1,291	1,448	452	5,852	7,039	3,322
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	130	26	34	286	230	158
Tent cloth	324	438	250	2,228	2,424	1,570
Other sorts						
Total ..	23,737	25,947	11,184	118,943	126,860	62,138
Coloured piecegoods	9,457	10,586	2,656	46,412	50,721	18,362
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	219	226	28	1,385	1,119	363
Hosiery	20	30	30	119	153	225
Miscellaneous	237	282	55	1,182	1,421	443
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	98	313	71	813	1,764	761
Grand Total	33,768	37,384	14,024	168,854	182,038	82,292

BOMBAY CITY

Description	Month of August			Five months ended		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000) 1,676	(000) 2,394	(000) 66	(000) 5,269	(000) 8,299	1,111
Khadi	1,293	1,276	36	5,781	6,103	2,799
Chudders	2,549	2,938	135	12,065	14,627	6,103
Dhotis	747	1,153	106	4,254	5,855	2,799
Drills and jeans	5	40	3	23	110	110
Cambrics and lawns	7,265	6,568	174	40,588	37,266	6,000
Prints						6,000
Shirtings and long cloth	887	985	78	4,056	5,143	1,111
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	120	15	33	252	193	111
Tent cloth	166	259	25	1,268	1,366	592
Other sorts						
Total ..	14,708	15,628	656	73,556	78,962	13,893
Coloured piecegoods	6,918	7,870	317	32,732	35,721	6,000
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	214	224	16	1,342	1,107	258
Hosiery	5	9	2	24	46	16
Miscellaneous	187	241		960	1,160	131
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	90	260	7	503	1,147	206
Grand Total	22,122	24,232	998	109,117	118,143	20,504

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

Description	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000) 36	(000) 148	(000) 171	(000) 131	(000) 280	(000) 372
Khadi	328	329	596	1,680	1,738	2,103
Chudders	4,226	4,464	4,480	21,832	20,682	21,174
Dhotis	20	32	49	140	149	134
Drills and jeans	18	19	34	90	127	172
Cambrics and lawns	59	79	49	453	313	435
Prints	1,773	2,345	2,751	8,853	9,545	11,158
Shirtings and long cloth						
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	317	326	295	1,380	1,349	1,569
Tent cloth	2	10		9	15	3
Other sorts	89	104	133	537	639	710
Total ..	6,868	7,856	8,558	35,105	34,837	37,830
Coloured piecegoods	1,503	1,504	1,257	8,878	9,143	7,908
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	1	1	1	6	6	5
Hosiery	15	21	28	95	107	209
Miscellaneous	41	29	54	211	238	301
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	9	51	63	303	602	546
Grand Total	8,437	9,462	9,961	44,598	44,933	46,799

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN SEPTEMBER 1928

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month	Number of hours of work terminated
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
<i>Textile Industry</i>								
1. General Strikers—								
Bombay—								
(a) 10 cotton mills	20,262		16 Apr.	1928 1928	Introduction of new systems of work in accordance with the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board, and alleged reductions in rates of wages and increases in hours of work.	Settlement reported	3,831,425	
(b) 8 cotton mills and Indian Bleaching Mill.	17,834		17 Apr.					
(c) 1 cotton mill	5,774		18 Apr.					
(d) 2 cotton mills	5,750		19 Apr.					
(e) 3 cotton mills	5,525		20 Apr.					
(f) 23 cotton mills	47,199		23 Apr.					
(g) 14 cotton mills and Choi Silk Mill.	26,631		24 Apr.					
(h) 6 cotton mills and Alliance Silk Mill.	17,713		25 Apr.					
(i) 1 cotton mill	956		26 Apr.					
2. Strike Mills—								
(a) The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills.	2,500	5,500	21 Apr.	6 July	Alleged reduction in wages.	The strike in the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills ended in a partial compromise while several strikers resumed work unconditionally in the other mills affected.	120,288	
(b) The Vishnu Mill		3,914	21 June	25th Sept.	Assault on a worker by the management. Alleged reduction in wages.			
(c) The Laxmi Mill	606	2,830	16 July					
(d) The Jam Mill	578		17 July					
(e) The Narsingirji Mill.	1,000		18 July					
3. Strike in Kurla Mills—								
(a) The Swadeshi Mill..	3,337	375	14 May		Demand for an increase in wages.	No settlement reported	130,600	
(b) The Kurla Spinning and Weaving Mill.		1,800	17 May					
4. The Whittle Mills, Broach.	60	1,052	21 Sept.	30 Sept.	Demand for higher piece-work rates or fixed monthly or daily wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	6,120	6,120
5. The Patel Mills, Comti pur Road, Ahmedabad.	93	28 Sept.		Demand for pay for one day of absence.	No settlement reported.	204

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WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers			
			July 1914	Sept. 1927	Aug. 1928	Sept. 1928	July 1914	Sept. 1927	Aug. 1928	Sept. 1928
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Cereals—										
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Maund	4 11 3	6 1 2	5 3 10	5 7 6	100	129	111	116
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	7 5 0	7 10	7 13 6	100	131	137	140
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	82 8 0	82 8 0	87 8 0	100	183	183	194
Do.	Jubbulpore	Maund	40 0 0	51 0 0	49 0 0	56 8 0	100	128	123	141
Jowari (1)	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 3 9	3 9	3 9 7	100	134	114	114
Barley	Ghati	Maund	3 4 6	3 14 8	3 14 8	4 7 1	100	119	119	111
Bajri	Ghati	Maund	3 4 6	4 0 4	4 3	4 10 6	100	123	129	142
Index No.—Cereals			....	....	....	....	100	135	131	140
Pulses—										
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	4 10 6	5 3 0	5 13 1	100	110	123	137
Turdal	Cawnpore	Maund	5 10 5	7 15 0	7 6 6	7 6 6	100	140	131	131
Index No.—Pulses			....	....	....	....	100	125	127	134
Index No.—Food grains			....	....	....	....	100	133	130	139
Spices (refined)	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	....	....	....	100	....	....	....
Do. (do.)	Java, white	Maund	10 3 0	15 0 0	13 12 0	13 9 0	100	147	135	133
Do. Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3	9 6 2	10 3 3	10 14 2	100	119	129	138
Index No.—Sugar			....	....	....	....	100	133	132	136
Other Food—										
Turmeric	Rajapuri	Maund	5 9 3	9 4 0	14 15 5	15 10 4	100	166	268	280
Ghee	Deshi	Maund	45 11 5	88 9 2	72 13 9	71 6 10	100	194	159	156
Salt	Bombay (black)	Maund	1 7 6	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	100	136	145	145
Index No.—Other food			....	....	....	....	100	165	191	194
Index No.—All Food			....	....	....	....	100	140	143	150
Oilseeds—										
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	10 9 0	10 0 0	10 11 0	100	119	112	120
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	Maund	8 0 0	11 2 0	10 10 0	10 14 0	100	139	133	136
Poppy seed	White	Maund	10 14 0	17 10 0	17 0 0	17 3 0	100	162	156	158
Gingelly seed	White	Maund	11 4 0	16 4 0	12 9 0	12 12 0	100	144	112	113
Index No.—Oilseeds			100	141	128	132

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Good	Candy	251 0 0	435 0 0	350 0 0	331 0 0	100	173	139	132
Fully good	..	222 0 0	..	331 0 0	331 0 0 (7)	100	149	149	152
Saw-ginned	..	230 0 0	442 0 0	349 0 0	349 0 0 (7)	100	192	152	174
Machine-ginned	..	205 0 0	..	357 0 0 (6)	357 0 0 (6)	100	..	174	141
Do.	..	198 0 0	..	280 0 0	280 0 0 (7)	100	..	141	141
Index No.—Cotton, raw			....	....	....	100	183	151	150
Cotton manufactures—									
Twist	40s	Lb.	0 12 9	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 2 6	100	133	141
Grey shirtings	40s	Piece	5 15 0	10 0 0	9 11 0	9 10 0	100	168	163
White mulls*	40s	..	4 3 0	9 0 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	100	215	209
Shirtings	40s	..	10 6 0	18 8 0	18 10 0	18 10 0	100	178	180
Long Cloth (3)	40s	Lb.	0 9 6	1 6 6	0 15 6	0 15 6	100	174	163
Chudders (4)	40s	..	0 9 6	0 15 9	0 14 9	0 14 3	100	166	155
Index No.—Cotton manufactures			....	....	....	....	100	172	169
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton			....	....	....	....	100	175	161
Other Textiles—									
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	6 15 10	6 0 3	6 0 3	100	136	117
Do.	Mathow Lari	..	2 15 1	4 4 10	3 13 3	3 10 1	100	146	130
Index No.—Other Textiles			....	....	....	....	100	141	124
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 12 11	1 10 7	1 12 0	100	156	144
Do. Buffalo	Do.	..	1 1 3	0 11 2	0 14 6	0 12 11	100	65	84
Skins, Goat	Do.	..	1 4 0	2 7 10	2 15 3	2 15 7	100	199	236
Index No.—Hides and Skins			....	....	....	....	100	140	155
Metals—									
Copper braziers	..	Cwt.	60 8 0	55 0 0	60 0 0	61 8 0	100	91	99
Iron bars	..	..	4 0 0	6 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	100	156	181
Steel hoops	..	..	7 12 0	9 4 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	100	119	113
Galvanised sheets	..	..	9 0 0	12 0 0	11 9 0	11 10 0	100	133	128
Tin plates	..	Box	8 12 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	100	166	166
Index No.—Metals			....	....	....	....	100	133	137
Other raw and manufactured articles—									
Coal (2)	Bengal	Ton	14 12 0	21 0 0	20 12 0	20 12 0	100	142	141
Do.	Imported	..	19 11 6	20 3 11	23 4 11 (a)	20 13 6	100	103	118
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	7 10 6	6 11 0	6 11 0	100	175	153
Do.	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 12 6	8 12 0	8 12 0	100	191	171
Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles			....	....	....	....	100	153	146
Index No.—Food			100	140	143
Index No.—Non-food			100	152	147
General Index No.			100	148	146

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(1) Quotation for Sholapur quality since March 1926. (2) Since June 1925, the quotation is for Bengal, 1st Class Jheria. (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 May 1928. (6) Quotation for July 1928. (7) Quotation for August 1928. 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 6,000/54 x 19 since October 1927. Since 1925, the price-quotations for raw cotton are for the following five varieties, viz., Broach, Fully good; Ocmra, Fine; Dharwar, Saw-ginned, F. G.; Khandesh, Fully good; Bengal, Fully good. (a) The difference in the prices of this item is due to most of the imports in August 1928 being of English coal.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI*

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Article	Grade	Unit	Price per unit				Index numbers				
			July 1914	Sept. 1927	Aug. 1928	Sept. 1928	July 1914	Sept. 1927	Aug. 1928	Sept. 1928	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Cereals—											
Rice (1)	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	66 4 0	59 4 0	56 4 0	100	170	152	144	
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red	"	31 8 0	40 8 0	37 12 0	41 4 0	100	129	120	131	
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red	"	31 4 0	39 10 0	"	"	100	127	"	"	
" white	2% barley, 14% dirt	"	32 8 0	41 12 0	39 0 0	42 8 0	100	128	120	131	
" red	2% barley, 14% dirt	"	32 4 0	40 14 0	"	"	100	127	"	"	
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	38 12 0	36 4 0	39 4 0	100	152	142	154	
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	34 8 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	100	130	113	113	
Index No.—Cereals							100	138	129	135	
Pulses—											
Gram (2)	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	43 8 0	100	129	129	147	
Sugar—											
Sugar	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	14 10 6	13 0 6	12 15 6	100	161	143	142	
"	" brown	"	8 1 6	13 12 0	12 12 0	12 2 0	100	170	158	150	
Index No.—Sugar							100	166	151	146	
Other food—											
Salt		Bengal Maund	2 2 0	1 13 0	1 8 6	1 8 6	100	85	72	72	
Oilseeds—											
Cotton seed		Maund	2 11 3	3 6 0	3 6 0 (3)	3 6 0 (3)	100	125	125	125	
Rapeseed, bold	3% admixture	Candy	51 0 0	68 0 0	66 10 0 (4)	66 10 0 (4)	100	133	131	131	
Gingelly seed	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0	89 0 0	74 8 0	77 0 0	100	144	120	124	
Index No.—Oilseeds							100	144	125	127	
Textiles—											
Jute bags	B, Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	51 4 0	51 4 0	50 0 0	100	134	134	131	

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Textiles—Cotton										
(a) Cotton, raw ..	Sind	Maund	20 4 0	36 2 0	29 0 0	29 0 0 (5)	100	178	143	143
(b) Cotton manufactures										
Drills	Pepperell	Piece	10 3 6	16 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0 (5)	100	157	171	171
Shirtings	Leipmann's	"	10 2 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	100	178	178	178
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	168	175	175
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton							100	171	164	164
Other Textiles—Wool										
Kandahar		Maund	0 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	100	132	129	129
Hides—										
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund	21 4 0	15 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	100	73	96	96
	Punjab	"	21 4 0	15 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	100	73	96	96
Index No.—Hides							100	73	96	96
Metals—										
Copper Braziers ..		Cwt.	60 8 0	55 4 0	61 8 0	61 8 0	100	91	102	102
Steel Bars		"	3 14 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	100	155	171	171
Plates		"	4 6 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	100	163	166	169
Index No.—Metals							100	136	146	147
Other raw and manufactured articles										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton	16 0 0	22 0 0	19 4 0	19 4 0	100	138	120	120
Kerosene	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 10 0	8 9 0	8 9 0	100	188	167	167
	Elephant "	2 Tins	4 7 0	7 8 0	6 7 0	6 7 0	100	169	144	145
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles							100	165	144	144
Index No.—Food							100	137	128	132
Index No.—Non-food							100	139	137	137
General Index No.							100	138	134	135

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* Yarn (40 Grey, Plough) has been omitted from the index for want of quotation. (1) Quotation for Sukkur white, since August 1926. (2) Quotation for 3 per cent. mutual since April 1924. (3) Quotation for September 1927. (4) Quotation for May 1928. (5) Quotation for August 1928.

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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	Oilsseeds	Raw cotton	Cotton manufactures	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Index No., non-food	General Index No.
1925														
September ..	143	104	159	176	145	136	184	205	155	141	153	159	164	157
1926														
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	131	152	146	144	131	118	157	131	144	150	150	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	161	136	142	149	156	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	140	161	149	137	142	156	149	147
July ..	139	129	130	162	141	143	154	163	142	139	136	159	149	148
August ..	142	131	132	161	140	143	159	167	138	142	135	156	150	147
September ..	135	125	133	165	140	141	183	172	141	140	133	153	152	148
October ..	136	135	132	162	141	136	179	167	131	144	133	141	148	146
November ..	140	139	138	165	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
1928														
January ..	130	140	123	153	136	129	166	164	124	141	132	132	144	141
February ..	131	136	121	155	136	124	163	162	122	157	133	131	144	142
March ..	128	129	122	161	135	124	162	162	124	140	132	132	143	140
April ..	130	135	127	162	137	128	158	162	126	133	133	131	144	142
May ..	130	131	129	160	141	132	165	164	130	131	133	140	147	145
June ..	136	126	152	197	150	130	167	169	129	147	138	140	149	149
July ..	130	124	129	196	143	131	169	172	123	146	137	140	149	149
August ..	131	127	132	191	143	128	151	169	124	155	137	146	147	146
September ..	140	134	136	194	150	132	150	168	120	135	138	143	146	146

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, best, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, light, fuel and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, best, lighting and rent	Food, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, housing and lighting, rent and miscellaneous
1914 July ..	100	100	100	(a) 100(f)	(b) 100	(b) 100	(c) 100		(d) 100	(e) 100(f)	100(f)	(g) 100
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	(f) 108	99	116		117	105	105(m)	105(m)
1916 ..	108	148	102	115	117	116	146		146	106	118	118
1917 ..	118	180	130	116	128	146	190		190	114	142	142
1918 ..	149	203	146	118	144	197	253		253	118	174	174
1919 ..	186	208	155	132	157	205	275		275	126	199	199
1920 ..	190	252	190	124	182	313	453		453	137	200	200
1921 ..	177	219	152	128	178	387	379		379	155	(n) 341	341
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	159	429	366		366	153	(o) 307	307
1923 ..	153	169	146	151	158	(h) 487	429		429	(i) 130	(p) 302	302
1924 ..	157	170	144	149	163	598	509		509	133	(q) 334	334
1925 ..	157	173	146	153	163	598	509		509	133	(r) 366	366
1926 ..	157	170	150	150	163	649	637		637	130	(s) 390	390
1927 May ..	152	164	148	(a) 161	(f) 163	649	637		637	130	(t) 485	485(m)
June ..	154	163	148	155	161	612	776		776	132	525	525
July ..	156	166	149	166	161	585	785		785	132	525	525
August ..	157	164	149	169	161	543	787		787	131	507	507
September ..	158	165	149	169	161	537	794		794	131	507	507
October ..	151	167	149	169	161	536	804		804	132	507	507
November ..	150	169	150	169	161	536	809		809	132	507	507
December ..	151	169	151	159	161	531	812		812	132	498	498
1928 January ..	154	168	151	168	162	532	815		815	131	512	512
February ..	148	166	150	168	162	533	811		811	131	512	512
March ..	145	164	149	157	162	531	806		806	132	507	507
April ..	144	164	149	162	162	531	807		807	133	519	519
May ..	147	164	148	162	162	526	805		805	133	519	519
June ..	146	165	148	162	162	530	811		811	133	519	519
July ..	146	165	148	162	162	526	811		811	133	519	519
August ..	143	165	148	161	161	522	819		819	132	519	519
September ..	143	165	148	161	161	522	819		819	132	519	519
October ..	146	165	148	161	161	522	819		819	132	519	519

(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) Average for 1914-100. (g) Average 1913 is 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 1926 refer to August. (m) Figures from 1915 to 1926 refer to December. (n) First half of the year. (o) Yearly averages for the years 1918-1926. (p) June figures.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	India (Bombay)	Japan	China (Shanghai)	Java (Batavia)	Australia	Egypt (Cairo)	United Kingdom	France	Holland	Norway	Sweden	Canada (b) (c)	United States of America (c)
No. of articles	44	56	147	92	92	26	150	48	100	47	236	404	550
1913 Average	100	100	(d) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(e) 100	(f) 100	100	100
1914	100	96	100	100	106	(e) 100	100	102	109	(e) 115	(f) 116	102	98
1915	117	97	100	100	147	103	100	140	146	159	145	101	70
1916	149	117	100	100	138	128	100	188	224	253	185	132	86
1917	196	149	100	100	153	176	100	262	276	341	244	179	118
1918	239	196	100	100	178	211	100	339	373	345	339	199	131
1919	223	236	100	100	189	231	100	356	304	322	331	209	139
1920	216	259	100	100	228	316	100	509	292	(c) 377	347	244	154
1921	198	200	100	100	175	173	100	197	182	298	211	172	98
1922	187	196	146	170	162	146	100	345	182	160	162	152	147
1923	181	199	156	173	179	132	100	419	151	233	157	153	101
1924	182	207	154	173	173	143	100	489	156	269	155	155	98
1925	163	202	159	166	170	152	100	550	155	251	157	160	104
1926	149	179	164	159	168	132	100	703	145	196	144	156	100
1927	146	172	174	157	163	130	100	684	147	182	142	152	98
1928	146	170	172	156	162	130	100	627	147	177	141	151	98
1929	148	171	172	156	160	124	100	632	146	170	140	150	97
1930	148	171	175	154	157	124	100	641	144	160	139	149	96
1931	145	170	173	154	159	122	100	636	143	159	138	149	94
1932	148	171	173	155	160	124	100	628	145	160	139	152	94
1933	147	172	169	155	163	123	100	622	149	159	140	154	94
1934	147	170	171	153	169	118	100	620	151	160	141	152	94
1935	148	168	171	154	173	117	100	618	149	161	144	152	94
1936	148	169	172	153	178	120	100	600	150	158	145	151	95
1937	146	170	169	152	181	118	100	588	150	157	143	152	97
1938	144	169	166	151	174	115	100	594	151	157	143	152	97
1939	143	168	164	150	170	114	100	604	151	156	142	152	97
1940	141	169	163	150	171	114	100	607	153	157	142	151	97
1941	142	169	164	149	168	116	100	609	150	157	142	151	96
1942	140	169	163	149	168	114	100	609	150	157	142	151	96
1943	142	170	163	150	170	120	100	623	152	157	143	153	96
1944	145	172	165	151	166	117	100	624	153	156	147	153	97
1945	149	169	160	150	166	117	100	632	152	156	149	153	99
1946	147	169	159	150	165	117	100	626	153	158	149	150	98
1947	146	169	159	150	165	117	100	624	148	160	149	150	98
1948	148	169	159	150	165	117	100	624	148	160	149	150	98

(a) July 1914 = 100. (b) Average for half year ended June 1914 = 100. (c) Revised figures. (d) Figures from 1914-1920 are for December. (e) Average January 1914 = 100. (f) Average for year ended June 1914 = 100. (g) Revised Series—1926 = 100.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	France	Italy	Belgium	Finland	Holland	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Switzerland			
No. of articles	17	20	29	18	46	59	13	9	37	27	51	..	..	
No. of stations	Bombay	630	60	9	30	25	51	Paris	Rome	59	21	Amsterdam	30	49	100	33
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	(c) 100	(d) ..	100	(a) 100 (j)	100	100	100	100	(i) 100 (h)
1915	105	132	105	107	131	112	98	95	..	..	..	124	128	146	146	..
1916	105	161	114	116	130	119	109	132	111	..	..	160	181	166	166	..
1917	114	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	137	..	..	142	214 (g)	187	187	..
1918	142	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	..	176	279	268	268	..
1919	187	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	..	210	289	310	310	..
1920	188	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	318	..	..	982	211	297	253	..
1921	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	100	1,278	180	295	232	236	211
1922	160	180	138	116	148	144	139	297	459	87	1,105	140	233	179	184	157
1923	148	162	137	116	144	142	144	321	496	105	968	136	218	160	188	166
1924	151	162	134	117	(c) 149	148	140	360	508	124	1,107	138	248	159	200	170
1925	152	167	141	120	156	154	156	421	602	133	1,016	152	260	169	210	169
1926	155	161	149	116	159	149	154	574	654	185	1,067	168	169	151	159	156
1927	151	153	146	119	151	145	150	580	617	204	1,034	162	169	150	156	156
1928	150	154	145	121	152	145	152	589	565	201	1,021	162	169	150	156	157
1929	151	154	146	120	153	145	155	580	541	207	1,035	162	172	151	156	157
1930	154	159	147	119	152	144	150	557	524	210	1,065	172	175	151	153	157
1931	155	156	147	118	155	144	149	539	518	204	1,121	160	174	152	157	157
1932	151	157	146	117	157	143	151	532	509	207	1,109	160	174	156	159	159
1933	148	161	148	119	159	143	153	520	509	210	1,120	165	173	155	152	159
1934	147	163	149	119	157	144	153	500	513	211	1,140	165	171	155	151	161
1935	149	163	151	119	155	146	153	523	513	211	1,107	165	171	155	151	161
1936	151	162	151	119	154	146	152	530	514	210	1,140	165	171	154	152	160
1937	146	159	149	118	152	145	148	522	518	207	1,097	165	170	153	152	159
1938	142	155	147	118	153	145	148	524	516	201	1,091	172	170	153	157	158
1939	140	155	146	119	154	144	148	532	516	202	1,082	172	171	154	157	157
1940	144	154	146	120	154	147	151	546	513	199	1,074	172	171	154	156	156
1941	142	156	145	117	154	147	150	557	520	203	1,087	171	171	155	156	156
1942	143	157	140	116	152	146	146	547	513	204	1,116	173	171	155	156	156
1943	142	156	..	..	..	..	..	540	506	..	..	170	156	153	157	157
1944	141	156	..	..	..	..	..	540	506	..	..	170	156	153	157	157
1945	142	156	..	..	..	..	..	540	506	..	..	170	156	153	157	157

(a) Average for the year 1914. (b) Includes fuel and lighting. (c) January to June 1914. (d) Revised series—1921=100. (e) Figure for June. (f) The figures for June from July 1920 are for Milan. (g) Figure for August. (h) June 1914=100. (i) Revised figures. (j) The figures from January 1926 are for the Hague (base, January to July 1914=100).

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1928*

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
		August 1928	August 1928	August 1928	August 1928	August 1928	September 1928	September 1928	September 1928	September 1928	September 1928
		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 (1)	Maund	8 6 0 <i>150</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	8 6 5 <i>146</i>	8 6 0 <i>150</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	7 10 6 <i>145</i>	8 11 2 <i>151</i>
Wheat (1)	"	8 0 0 <i>143</i>	5 9 1 <i>132</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	6 5 9 <i>123</i>	6 14 7 <i>128</i>	7 14 1 <i>141</i>	5 7 6 <i>130</i>	6 5 5 <i>135</i>	6 4 0 <i>121</i>	7 1 9 <i>132</i>
Jowari	"	5 1 11 <i>118</i>	4 11 4 <i>130</i>	3 12 11 <i>100</i>	3 1 7 <i>108</i>	3 6 1 <i>98</i>	5 1 11 <i>118</i>	4 11 10 <i>100</i>	4 0 0 <i>105</i>	3 1 7 <i>108</i>	3 8 4 <i>103</i>
Bajri	"	5 11 3 <i>132</i>	5 14 10 <i>141</i>	5 11 5 <i>121</i>	3 2 8 <i>90</i>	4 5 8 <i>106</i>	5 11 3 <i>132</i>	5 13 1 <i>138</i>	6 0 7 <i>128</i>	3 2 8 <i>90</i>	4 8 9 <i>111</i>
Index No.—Cereals	..	<i>136</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>124</i>
Pulses—											
Gram	Maund	7 0 3 <i>163</i>	5 6 9 <i>142</i>	5 5 4 <i>108</i>	5 3 0 <i>121</i>	5 8 0 <i>113</i>	7 1 9 <i>165</i>	5 9 10 <i>147</i>	4 10 2 <i>116</i>	5 8 0 <i>128</i>	5 9 10 <i>115</i>
Turdal	"	8 15 5 <i>153</i>	7 14 5 <i>119</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 9 7 <i>130</i>	8 14 7 <i>135</i>	8 15 5 <i>153</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 1 4 <i>138</i>	9 3 7 <i>140</i>
Index No.—Pulses	..	<i>158</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>128</i>

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Other articles of food—											
Sugar (refined)	Maund	12 11 2 <i>167</i>	10 2 6 <i>140</i>	11 10 2 <i>145</i>	12 12 10 <i>128</i>	11 3 8 <i>120</i>	12 11 2 <i>167</i>	10 0 0 <i>138</i>	11 0 7 <i>138</i>	11 0 7 <i>110</i>	10 8 5 <i>113</i>
Jaggi (gul)	"	12 11 2 <i>148</i>	9 6 7 <i>135</i>	11 6 10 <i>129</i>	10 5 2 <i>133</i>	10 8 5 <i>150</i>	12 11 2 <i>148</i>	9 6 7 <i>135</i>	12 4 11 <i>138</i>	10 0 0 <i>129</i>	10 8 5 <i>150</i>
Tes	Lb	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>171</i>	1 1 10 <i>159</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 11 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>
Salt	Maund	2 12 9 <i>131</i>	1 14 6 <i>145</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 8 8 <i>159</i>	2 14 0 <i>153</i>	2 12 9 <i>154</i>	1 14 6 <i>145</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 6 1 <i>152</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>
Beef	Seer	0 8 5 <i>163</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 9 3 <i>179</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	"	0 11 3 <i>169</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>	0 11 3 <i>169</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>	7 4 4 <i>164</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	7 4 4 <i>164</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee	"	86 7 9 <i>170</i>	67 6 0 <i>158</i>	78 0 9 <i>176</i>	91 6 10 <i>163</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>	86 7 9 <i>170</i>	67 6 0 <i>158</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	91 6 10 <i>163</i>	66 10 8 <i>129</i>
Potatoes	"	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	7 5 8 <i>136</i>	10 0 0 <i>263</i>	10 0 0 <i>250</i>	7 0 3 <i>208</i>	7 7 11 <i>167</i>	7 9 11 <i>141</i>	10 0 0 <i>263</i>	8 0 0 <i>200</i>	4 14 1 <i>145</i>
Onions	"	2 13 9 <i>184</i>	2 14 2 <i>159</i>	2 3 7 <i>111</i>	2 13 9 <i>114</i>	2 1 8 <i>105</i>	2 13 9 <i>184</i>	3 5 4 <i>183</i>	2 0 0 <i>100</i>	2 13 7 <i>114</i>	2 4 5 <i>114</i>
Cocconut oil	"	28 9 1 <i>112</i>	26 10 8 <i>108</i>	32 0 0 <i>160</i>	29 1 5 <i>109</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>	28 9 1 <i>112</i>	26 10 8 <i>108</i>	32 0 0 <i>160</i>	29 1 5 <i>109</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>
Index No.—Other articles of food	..	<i>162</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>139</i>
Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)	..	<i>155</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>134</i>

*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.
(1) The Bombay price quotations for rice and wheat since June 1928 are for 'Mandla' and 'Pissi Sarbatti' varieties instead of for 'Rangoon small mill' and 'Pissi Seoni' respectively.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY

in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Meats and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	rent
1925	128	121	128	182	148	165	192	177
October ..	129	132	129	182	149	165	185	172
November ..	132	137	133	183	151	165	176	172
December ..	132	140	133	183	151	165	173	172
1926	132	136	132	181	150	165	172	172
February ..	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172
March ..	132	133	132	180	150	165	175	172
April ..	133	138	133	177	150	164	170	172
May ..	133	139	134	182	152	164	162	172
June ..	134	145	135	187	155	164	160	172
July ..	135	141	136	181	153	164	160	172
August ..	135	145	136	179	152	164	160	172
September ..	135	150	136	180	153	164	159	172
October ..	133	152	135	180	152	164	156	172
November ..	134	155	136	184	154	166	148	172
December ..	134	149	135	188	155	166	143	172
1927	134	154	136	180	152	166	148	172
January ..	134	159	137	179	152	166	152	172
February ..	133	153	135	178	151	166	143	172
March ..	133	154	134	176	150	166	147	172
April ..	134	156	136	177	151	166	147	172
May ..	136	153	138	181	154	166	149	172
June ..	136	157	138	184	155	166	152	172
July ..	132	151	134	180	151	166	163	172
August ..	127	151	129	180	148	156	163	172
September ..	125	151	127	180	147	156	157	172
October ..	129	155	131	178	149	156	154	172
December ..	132	160	135	180	151	156	152	172
1928	127	152	129	174	146	144	153	172
January ..	123	145	126	171	142	144	151	172
February ..	121	147	124	168	140	145	153	172
March ..	123	153	126	175	144	145	155	172
April ..	122	142	124	172	142	158	156	172
May ..	120	144	123	177	143	158	158	172
June ..	119	144	121	176	142	158	159	172
July ..	120	143	122	174	141	151	157	172
August ..	121	155	124	174	142	144	156	172
September ..								
October ..								

LABOUR GAZETTE

"The Labour Gazette" is published for the benefit of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER, 1928

[No. 3

VOL. VIII]

The Month in Brief

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Committee, whose appointment was announced last month, held a number of sittings during November. In addition to recording evidence on the matters in dispute the Committee decided several points arising out of its interpretation of the agreement of 4th October under which the strike was called off.

The Committee's report is not expected to be ready before the New Year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

In the textile industry, except in Bombay City where the General Strike was in progress till the first week of the month, the supply of labour was in accordance with the demand during the month of October 1928. The average percentage of unemployment was 3·86 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 3·67 per cent. for Viramgaum, 15·80 per cent. for Sholapur and 7·76 per cent. for Broach.

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour was adequate. Absenteeism was 12·24 per cent. in the engineering workshops, 5 per cent. in the Marine Lines Reclamation the Engineering Directorate, 16·52 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 9·80.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER

In November 1928, the Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 147 as against 146 in the preceding month. The Index Number for food articles only was 144.

WHOLESALE NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Wholesale Prices Index Number in Bombay for October 1928 was 150.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were fourteen industrial disputes in the month of October 1928. The number of workpeople involved was 175,965 and the number of working days lost 1,258,581.

BALANCE OF TRADE

During October 1928, the visible balance of trade, including securities, against India amounted to Rs. 51 lakhs.