

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY
BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Exp. clothing	Exp. rent	Cost of living
1923								
December	132	116	130	189	152	161	219	172
1924								
January	133	120	131	192	154	161	224	172
February	128	119	128	190	151	161	229	172
March	127	115	126	184	147	163	229	172
April	122	112	121	180	143	163	230	172
May	121	113	120	181	143	166	227	172
June	124	112	123	186	147	166	227	172
July	128	115	127	191	151	166	229	172
August	135	125	134	192	156	166	231	172
September	136	124	135	191	156	166	229	172
October	135	124	134	193	156	167	224	172
November	135	126	134	196	157	167	214	172
December	134	123	133	196	156	167	214	172
1925								
January	131	124	130	189	152	165	209	172
February	134	123	133	185	152	166	210	172
March	139	128	138	183	155	165	207	172
April	137	128	136	181	153	165	207	172
May	133	122	132	182	151	165	207	172
June	130	119	129	184	149	165	198	172
July	136	119	134	183	152	165	192	172
August	126	119	125	184	147	165	191	172
September	125	118	124	182	146	165	188	172
October	128	121	128	182	148	165	192	172
November	129	132	129	182	149	165	185	172
December	132	137	133	183	151	165	176	172
1926								
January	132	140	133	183	151	165	173	172
February	132	136	132	181	150	165	172	172
March	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172
April	132	133	132	180	150	165	175	172
May	133	138	133	177	150	164	170	172
June	133	139	134	182	152	164	162	172
July	134	145	135	187	155	164	160	172
August	135	141	136	181	153	164	160	172
September	135	145	136	179	152	164	160	172
October	135	150	136	180	153	164	159	172
November	133	152	135	180	152	164	156	172
December	134	155	136	184	154	166	148	172

LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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[No. 5

The Month in Brief

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT

In response to the Labour Office circular letter, over 2000 completed schedules were received. The enquiry is now closed and its results are being tabulated.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

In the textile industry as a whole the supply of labour was equal to the demand during the month of December 1926. The average absenteeism was 9.14 per cent. for Bombay City, 2.15 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 0.97 per cent. for Viramgaum, 13.66 per cent. for Sholapur and 7.91 per cent. for Broach.

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour was adequate. Absenteeism was 13.31 per cent. in the engineering workshops, 5 per cent. in the Marine Lines Reclamation of the Development Directorate, 11.06 per cent. in the Bombay Port Trust Docks and 8.90 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 6.60.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX

In January 1927, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 156, the same as in the preceding month. The Index Number for food articles only was 155.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Bombay was 146 for the month of December 1926.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were two industrial disputes in progress during December 1926. The number of workpeople involved was 712 and the number of working days lost 1251.

BALANCE OF TRADE

During December 1926, the visible balance of trade, including securities, in favour of India amounted to Rs. 734 lakhs.

The Cost of Living Index for January 1927

INDEX REMAINS STATIONARY

Increase per cent. over July 1914 .. { All articles .. 56 per cent.
.. { Food only .. 55 per cent.

In January 1927,* the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay City was the same as in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 156 both in December 1926 and in January 1927. This is 37 points below the highwater mark (193) reached in October 1920 and one point higher than the twelve-monthly average for the year 1926.

The index number for all food articles registered a rise of one point, the fall of one point in food grains being offset by a rise of 4 points in other food articles. There was a fall of 2 points each in jowari and bajri but the index number for "cereals" remained the same. The fall of 6 points in "pulses" was due to a decrease of 10 points in gram which was partially counterbalanced by a rise of 4 points in the price of tur dal. Amongst other food articles, potatoes advanced by 27 points, mutton by 10 points, ghee and salt by 5 points each and tea by 4 points. Raw sugar (gul) was cheaper by 7 points. The "other food" index was 188 against 184 in the preceding month.

The "fuel and lighting" group remained stationary at 166. The index number for clothing declined by 5 points to 143.

All items : Percentage increase over July 1914

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January ..	83	69	73	56	59	57	55	55
February ..	81	62	65	55	56	57	54	54
March ..	77	60	65	54	54	59	55	55
April ..	72	60	62	56	50	58	53	53
May ..	73	67	63	53	50	56	53	53
June ..	81	73	63	52	53	54	55	55
July ..	90	77	65	53	57	57	57	57
August ..	91	80	64	54	61	52	55	55
September ..	92	85	65	54	61	51	55	55
October ..	93	83	62	52	61	53	55	55
November ..	86	82	60	53	61	53	54	54
December ..	81	79	61	57	60	55	56	56
Yearly average ..	83	73	64	54	57	55	55	55

The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing and house-rent. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the total all-India aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living since July 1914.

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

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—JANUARY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Maund Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price in Mass Unit		
			July 1914	Dec 1926	Jan 1927	July 1914	Dec 1926	Jan 1927
Cereals	Maund	70	Rs. 5.594	Rs. 7.547	Rs. 7.547	Rs. 591.58	Rs. 528.29	Rs. 528.29
Rice	"	21	5.594	7.547	7.547	117.47	154.43	154.43
Wheat	"	11	4.354	5.781	5.781	47.89	63.59	63.59
Jowari	"	6	4.313	5.927	5.844	25.88	35.56	35.56
Bajri	"	6	4.313	5.927	5.844	25.88	35.56	35.56
Total—Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	582.82	781.87	780.46
Index Numbers—Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	100	134	134
Pulses	Maund	10	4.302	6.859	6.417	43.02	68.59	64.17
Gram	"	3	5.844	8.417	8.662	17.53	25.25	25.99
Tur dal	"	7	4.302	6.859	6.417	43.02	68.59	64.17
Total—Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	86.55	93.84	90.16
Index Numbers—Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	100	155	149
Other food articles	Maund	2	7.620	14.207	14.287	15.24	28.81	28.57
Sugar (crystals)	"	7	8.557	14.287	13.693	89.90	100.01	95.85
Raw Sugar (Gul)	"	5	40.000	78.630	80.344	1.00	1.92	2.01
Tea	"	2	2.130	3.219	3.313	10.65	16.10	16.57
Beef	Seer	28	0.323	0.510	0.510	9.04	14.28	14.28
Mutton	"	33	0.417	0.760	0.802	13.76	23.88	26.47
Milk	Maund	14	9.198	17.503	17.583	128.72	246.16	246.16
Ghee	"	13	50.792	94.647	96.427	76.19	141.01	144.64
Potatoes	"	11	4.479	8.313	9.5.6	49.27	91.88	104.79
Onions	"	3	1.552	7.141	7.141	4.86	21.42	21.42
Coconut Oil	"	1	25.396	26.573	28.573	12.70	14.29	14.29
Total—Other food articles	..	..	..	..	..	381.16	700.61	715.05
Index Numbers—Other food articles	..	..	..	..	..	100	144	144
Total—All food articles	..	..	..	..	..	1,024.53	1,576.32	1,585.67
Index Numbers—All food articles	..	..	..	..	..	100	154	155
Fuel and lighting	Case	5	4.375	7.656	7.656	21.88	38.28	38.28
Kerosene oil	Maund	48	0.792	1.281	1.281	38.02	61.49	61.49
Firewood	"	1	0.542	0.787	0.771	0.54	0.79	0.77
Coal	"	1	0.542	0.787	0.771	0.54	0.79	0.77
Total—Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	60.44	100.56	100.54
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	100	166	166
Clothing	Lb	27	0.594	0.813	0.813	16.04	21.95	21.95
Woolen cloth	"	25	0.641	0.938	0.922	16.03	23.45	23.05
Cotton	"	36	0.583	0.922	0.859	20.99	33.39	30.92
Total—Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	53.06	78.59	75.52
Index Numbers—Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	100	148	143
House-rent	Per month.	10	11.302	19.440	19.440	113.02	194.40	194.40
Index Numbers—House rent	..	..	..	..	..	100	172	172
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,251.07	1,949.87	1,956.53
Cost of Living Index Numbers	..	..	..	..	..	100	156	156

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in December 1926 and January 1927 as compared with the price level for July 1914, which is taken as 100. The levels are calculated from the prices of articles per standard (or railway) maund or seer.

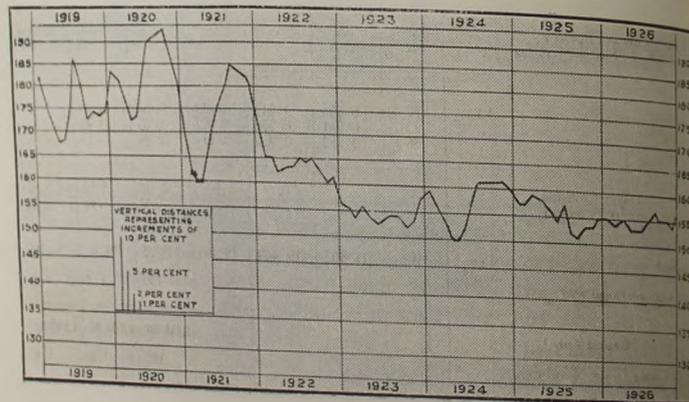
Articles	July 1914	Dec 1926	Jan 1927	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Jan 1927 over or below Dec 1926	Articles	July 1914	Dec 1926	Jan 1927
Rice	100	135	135	0	Salt	100	151	156
Wheat	100	131	131	-2	Beef	100	151	158
Jowari	100	137	135	-2	Mutton	100	182	192
Bajri	100	139	149	+10	Milk	100	191	191
Gram	100	144	148	+4	Ghee	100	185	190
Turdal	100	157	187	+30	Potatoes	100	186	213
Sugar (refined)	100	167	160	-7	Onions	100	460	460
Raw sugar (gul)	100	197	201	+4	Cocconut oil	100	113	113
Tea	100	197	201	+4	All food articles (weighted average)	100	154	155

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

Rice 26, Wheat 24, Jowari 24, Bajri 26, Gram 33, Turdal 32, Sugar (refined) 47, Raw Sugar (gul) 38, Tea 50, Salt 36, Beef 37, Mutton 48, Milk 48, Ghee 47, Potatoes 53, Onions 78, Cocconut Oil 12.

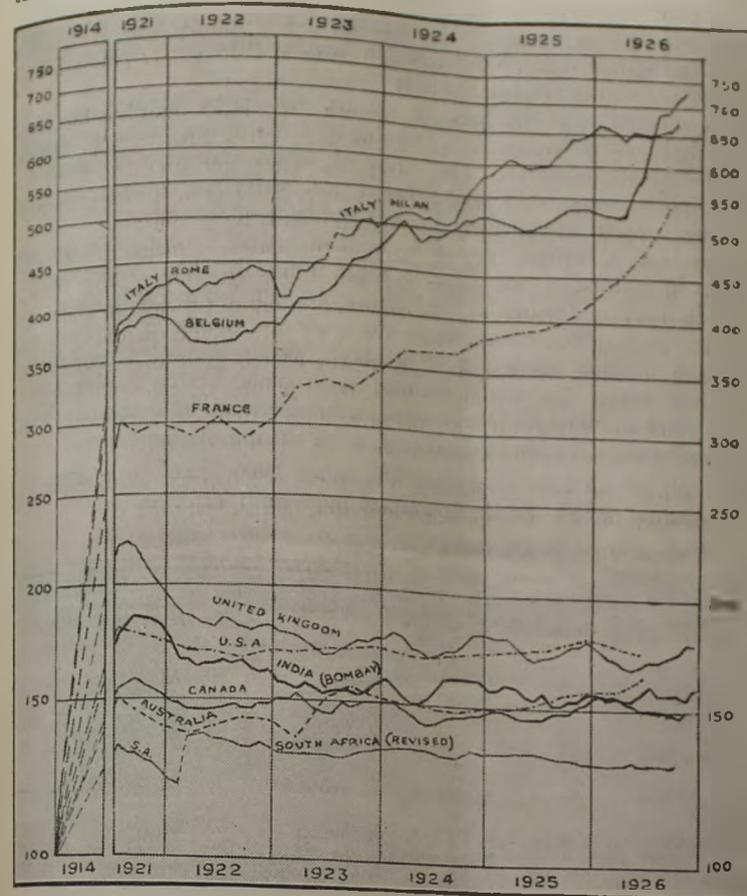
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914 its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 3 pies for all items and 10 annas 4 pies for food articles only.

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 Price in Bombay with certain other world centres from the middle of 1921. The diagram is on the logarithmic scale. In constructing the position and movements of the curves allowance has to be made for depreciation of currency.



The following are the sources of the Index Nos: (1) United Kingdom—Ministry of Labour Gazette, (2) New Zealand—Census and Statistics Office, Wellington (by cable), (3) South Africa—Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics, (4) U. S. A.—Monthly Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, (5) All other countries—from the Ministry of Labour Gazette, United Kingdom. The South African figures were revised in March 1922 and the dotted line shows the transition from the old to the new series. In the case of Italy the Index No. was for Rome up to June 1923, and thereafter for Milan. The India figure is for Bombay only.

In all cases the Index Number is for working classes only. The actual Index Numbers for these world centres will be found among the tables at the end of the volume. The countries 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

Index remains stationary

In December 1926, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 146, the same as in the previous month. As compared with November 1926, there was a fall of one point in the food group but the non-food group recorded no change. The general index number was 117 points below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and 17 points below the twelve-monthly average of 1925.

As compared with the previous month, the index number for food declined by one point to 140 due to a fall of one point in cereals and of 2 points in pulses. The price of wheat and gram declined by 7 and 3 points respectively whilst that of rice, barley and turdal remained the same. Jowari advanced by 3 points and bajri by 4 points.

There was a further rise of 4 points in "sugar" owing to a rise of 7 points in gul and of one point in sugar (refined). The "other food" index declined by 2 points to 144 because of a fall of 6 points in ghee.

Under the non-food group, there was a rise of 2 points in Oilseeds, of one point in Other textiles, of 11 points in Metals and of 6 points in Hides and skins. Raw cotton declined by 9 points, Cotton manufactures by one point and Other raw and manufactured articles by 2 points. The non-food average remained stationary at 147 during the month.

The sub-joined table compares December 1926 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year :-

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay* 100 = average of 1925

Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with Nov 1926	+ or - % compared with Dec 1925	Groups	Dec 1925	Mar 1926	June 1926	Sept 1926	Nov 1926	Dec 1926
1. Cereals	7	- 1	- 4	1. Cereals	100	99	101	101	97	96
2. Pulses	2	- 2	+ 7	2. Pulses	114	109	120	121	124	122
3. Sugar	3	+ 3	+ 5	3. Sugar	90	88	92	95	92	95
4. Other food	3	- 1	-14	4. Other food	87	78	76	76	75	74
All food	15	- 1	- 4	All food	96	93	94	95	93	92
5. Oilseeds	4	+ 2	+ 3	5. Oilseeds	93	92	103	101	95	96
6. Raw cotton	5	- 8	-31	6. Raw cotton	84	76	75	79	62	58
7. Cotton manufactures	6	- 1	-18	7. Cotton manufactures	92	90	88	84	76	75
8. Other textiles	2	+ 1	-11	8. Other textiles	96	94	85	86	85	86
9. Hides and skins	3	+ 4	+ 1	9. Hides & skins	102	101	99	92	99	103
10. Metals	5	+ 7	+ 7	10. Metals	96	96	95	93	96	103
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	4	- 1	+ 2	11. Other raw and manufactured articles	98	97	93	96	101	100
All non-food	20	..	- 6	All non-food	95	92	90	90	88	88
General Index No.	44	..	- 5	General Index No.	95	92	92	91	90	90

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

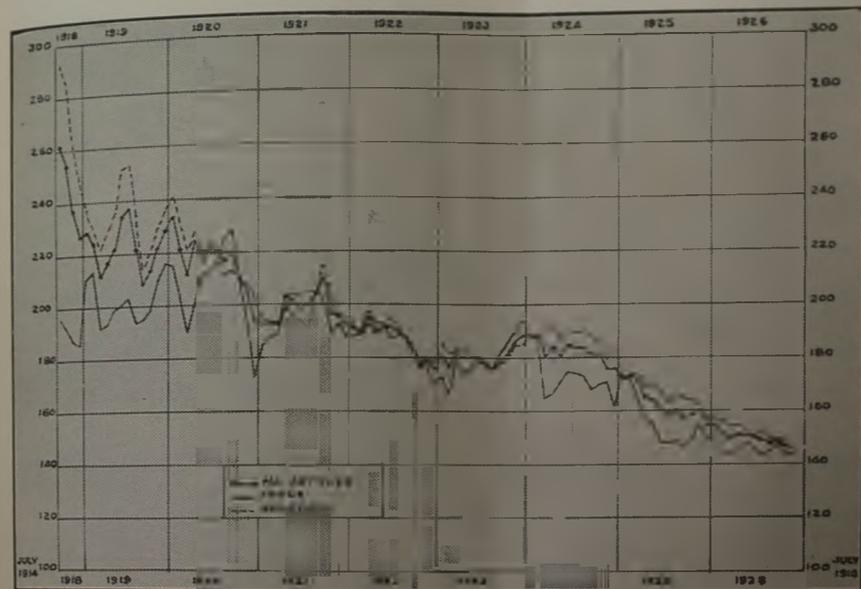
The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices :-

July 1914 = 100

	Food	Non-food	All articles
Twelve-monthly average 1918	171	269	236
" " 1919	202	233	222
" " 1920	206	219	216
" " 1921	193	201	199
" " 1922	186	187	187
" " 1923	179	182	181
" " 1924	173	188	182
" " 1925	155	167	163
" " 1926	145	152	149

The diagram below shows from September 1918, which was the month in which the great failure of the rains affected food-grain prices in India, the course of the changes in the Index Numbers for Foods, Non-foods and all articles in the Bombay wholesale market.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers, Bombay

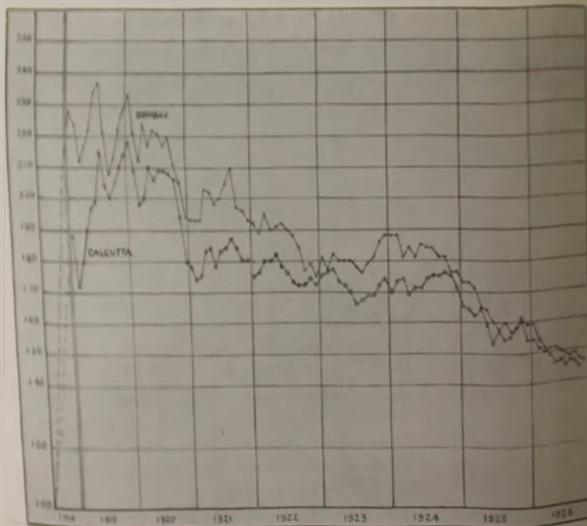


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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

The items included in the indices are 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 (4 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 the two curves temporarily crossed. From November 1925 to March 1926 prices in Bombay were lower than those in Calcutta.

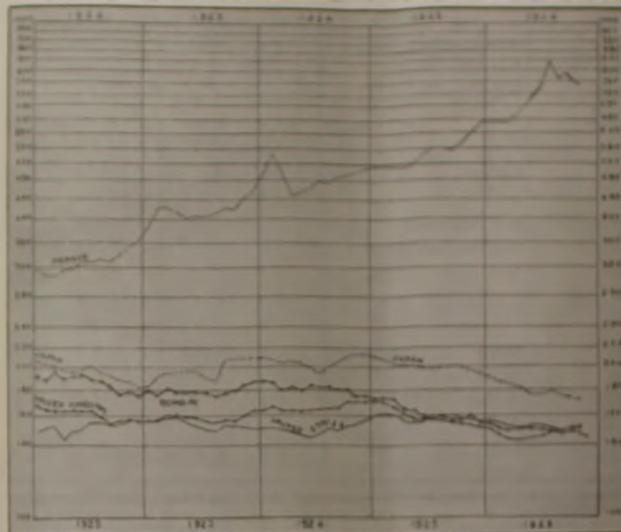
The diagram is on an arithmetic and not a logarithmic scale*



* Revised figures have been used for Calcutta since 1922.

COMPARISON WITH WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following diagram illustrates the comparative level of Wholesale Price Index Numbers in five countries. The base is 100 for the other countries 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), the Director, Labour Office, Dutch East Indies (by letter); 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	1926		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in Dec. 1926 over or below		
				July 1914	Nov. 1926	July 1914	Nov. 1926	
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Paylee	212	As. p. 5 10	As. p. 7 11	As. p. 8 0	+ 2 2	+ 0 1
Wheat	Pasi Seoni	"	204	5 10	7 6	7 6	+ 1 8	....
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	"	196	4 3	5 6	5 8	+ 1 5	+ 0 2
Bajri	Ghati	"	208	4 7	6 4	6 2	+ 1 7	- 0 2
Gram	Delhi	"	192	4 4	6 6	6 7	+ 2 3	+ 0 1
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	204	5 11	8 3	8 7	+ 2 8	+ 0 4
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	1 11	2 0	+ 0 11	+ 0 1
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	2 0	2 0	+ 0 10	....
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 4	15 4	+ 7 6	....
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	176	1 9	2 11	2 10	+ 1 1	- 0 1
Beef	....	Lb.	39	2 6	4 3	4 0	+ 1 6	- 0 3
Mutton	....	"	39	3 0	5 6	5 11	+ 2 11	+ 0 5
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+ 2 2	....
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	13 4	13 2	+ 6 1	- 0 2
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 8	1 0	1 2	+ 0 6	+ 0 2
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	1 0	1 0	+ 0 9	....
Cocconut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	4 0	4 0	+ 0 5	....

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dadar—Dadar Station Road. | 7. Fergusson Road. |
| 2. Kumbharwada—Kumbharwada Road (North End). | 8. DeLisle Road. |
| 3. Saitan Chowki—Kumbharwada Road (South End). | 9. Suparibag—Suparibag Road. |
| 4. Elphinstone Road. | 10. Chinchpokli—Parel Road. |
| 5. Naigam—Naigam Cross Road and Development Chawls. | 11. Grant Road. |
| 6. Parel—Poibawdi. | 12. Nal Bazaar—Sandhurst Road. |

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

During December 1926, the variations in prices as compared with the previous month were within narrow limits. Under food grains, rice and gram rose by one pie each per paylee, jowari and turdal recorded increases of 2 and 4 pies respectively per paylee whilst bajri declined by 2 pies per paylee. The price of wheat showed no change. Amongst other food articles, sugar (refined) and potatoes advanced by one and two pies respectively per seer. There was a decrease of 3 pies in the price of beef but mutton went up by 5 pies per lb. Salt was cheaper by 1 pie per paylee and ghee by 2 pies per seer.

As compared with July 1914, all articles show considerable increases. Onions are 300 per cent. above their prewar level. Sugar (refined), tea, mutton, milk and ghee have risen by more than 75 per cent., gul, salt and potatoes by more than 60 per cent. and beef by 60 per cent. The rise in the prices of food grains is about 30 to 50 per cent. The price of cocconut oil is only 12 per cent. above its prewar level.

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

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

Articles	Bombay prices in November 1926 = 100					Bombay prices in December 1926 = 100				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Cereals—						Cereals—				
Rice ..	100	107	119	113	114	100	106	118	117	102
Wheat ..	100	82	99	96	102	100	84	95	100	109
Jowari ..	100	80	95	66	95	100	81	89	74	92
Bajri ..	100	85	99	84	102	100	89	93	83	93
Average—						Average—				
Cereals ..	100	89	103	90	103	100	90	99	94	99
Pulses—						Pulses—				
Gram ..	100	81	84	81	87	100	80	83	80	79
Turdal ..	100	107	124	98	110	100	104	119	103	121
Average—						Average—				
Pulses ..	100	94	104	90	99	100	92	101	92	100
Other articles of food—						Other articles of food—				
Sugar (re- fined) ..	100	87	93	92	95	100	91	97	102	107
Jagri (Gul).	100	80	93	70	69	100	80	93	70	73
Tea ..	100	102	102	116	107	100	102	102	116	107
Salt ..	100	60	69	108	87	100	62	71	111	88
Beef ..	100	103	63	57	69	100	110	75	61	74
Mutton ..	100	89	89	89	98	100	82	82	82	91
Milk ..	100	51	57	76	76	100	57	57	76	76
Ghee ..	100	76	75	75	78	100	76	76	76	79
Potatoes ..	100	105	112	93	77	100	98	120	113	69
Onions ..	100	58	51	62	45	100	60	70	53	59
Cocconut oil.	100	90	112	112	98	100	90	112	112	98
Average—						Average—				
Other articles of food ..	100	82	83	86	82	100	83	87	82	84
Average—						Average—				
All food articles ..	100	85	90	88	89	100	85	91	82	89

Actual retail prices at these centres will be found among the miscellaneous tables at the end of the Gazette. The relative prices show a considerable difference at the different centres. As compared with the previous month the relative average for all food articles rose by 1 and 4 points at Ahmedabad and Sholapur respectively, while it remained steady at Karachi and Poona. Referring back to December 1925, it is found that in relation to Bombay the average for all food articles declined by 5 points at Karachi, 7 points at Ahmedabad and 2 points at Poona while it advanced by 1 point at Sholapur.

As compared with the previous month, the relative price of rice advanced at Sholapur and of bajri at Karachi while both fell at the remaining three centres. Wheat declined at Ahmedabad but rose at the other centres. The relative prices of gram and mutton registered a decrease, those of cocconut oil and tea were stationary and of sugar (refined), salt, onions and beef advanced at all the four mofussil centres. Milk advanced at Karachi and jagri (gul) at Poona and both remained unchanged at the other centres. Potatoes were higher at Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in December .. 2 Workpeople involved .. 712

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during December 1926, 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, and the diagram at the end of this article shows graphically the same facts. Table I shows the number, and magnitude of strikes in December 1926, and working days lost.

I.—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in December 1926			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Dec. 1926	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Dec. 1926
	Started before 1st Dec.	Started in Dec.	Total		
Textile	1	1	2	712	1,251
Transport .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Metal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	2	712	1,251

During the month under review the number of industrial disputes was two both of which occurred in cotton mills, one in Ahmedabad and the other in Broach. The number of workpeople involved in these two disputes was 712 and the number of working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, less workers replaced) was 1,251.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, August to December 1926

	August 1926	September 1926	October 1926	November 1926	December 1926
Number of strikes and lock-outs	7	3	7	4	2
Disputes in progress at beginning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Fresh disputes begun	7	3	7	4	1
Disputes ended	7	3	7	3	2
Disputes in progress at end .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..
Number of workpeople involved	6,900	3,778	6,120	1,216	712
Aggregate duration in working days	22,457	3,558	14,358	3,094	1,251
Demands—					
Pay	4	2	4	2	..
Bonus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Personal	2	1	3	2	..
Leave and hours .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Others	1	..	..	..	..
Results—					
In favour of employees .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
Compromised	1	..	..	1	..
In favour of employers	6	3	6	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 †

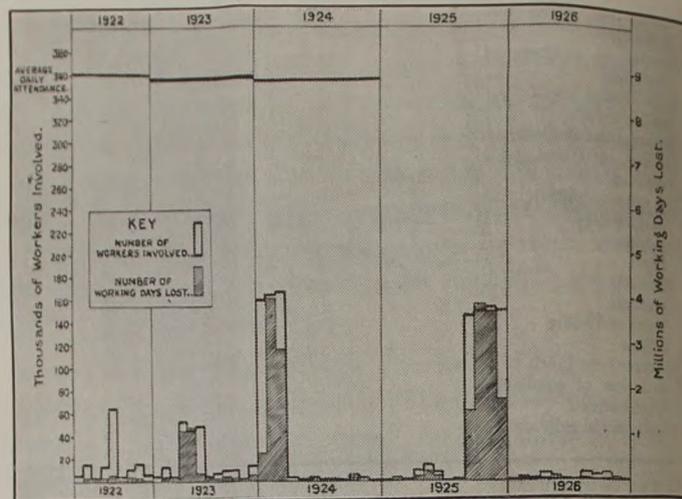
Month	Number of strikes and lock-outs in progress	Aggregate duration of working days lost	Disputes settled		
			In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)
January 1926	4	460	75	25	..
February	5	5,817	75	25	..
March	9	3,161	67	22	11
April	3	13,088	67	33	..
May	4	7,733	100	..	..
June	9	1,752	100	..	..
July	4	661	100	..	..
August	7	22,457	86	..	14
September	3	3,558	100	..	..
October	7	14,358	86	14	..
November	4	3,094	67	..	33
December	2	1,251	50	50	..
Summary for the above twelve months.	57	77,390	83	12	5

† This table differs from the tables published till April 1926 in three respects. Firstly, the statistics compiled here are for 12 months instead of 13 months; secondly, the last three columns give the percentages of disputes settled only; and thirdly, the last column in the old table is omitted.

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It may be of interest to state that the highest peak (4,062,870) in respect of the number of working days lost through strikes in this Presidency since April 1921 was reached in February 1924 whereas the lowest level (390) was reached in May 1924.

Effect of Industrial Disputes, Bombay Presidency



GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

During the month of December 1926 there were two industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency both of which occurred in cotton mills. One of these disputes was already in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople affected was 712 and the time loss amounted to 1251 working days. Each of the two disputes arose over the question of pay and one of them ended in favour of the employers and the other in favour of the employees.

Progress of Individual Disputes

AHMEDABAD

In the Indian Spinning and Weaving Mill the weavers demanded that their rates of wages should be brought into line with those received by the weavers in other mills. As their demand was not acceded to 200 weavers struck work on the 23rd December. On the 24th the management closed the mill on account of the strike and informed the strikers that their wages would be paid off on the 25th.

BROACH

The dispute in the Whittle Mill No. 3 which began in November 1926 continued into the month under review. The strike virtually terminated on the 6th but normal working was not resumed till the 10th. The result of this strike was favourable to the employees.

Working Class Cost of Living

VARIATIONS IN BOMBAY DURING 1926

The Cost of Living Index Number remained fairly steady during the year and the price fluctuations were within very narrow limits. The index varied between 153 and 157, the minimum being reached in April and May and the maximum in July. The twelve-monthly average was 155, the same as for the previous year and 2 points below the average for the year 1924. The monthly index numbers together with the annual averages for each of the last seven years will be found on page 386 of this issue.

The annual averages since 1915 are as follows:—

		(July 1914 = 100)			
Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.
1915 ..	107	1921 ..	173		
1916 ..	110	1922 ..	164		
1917 ..	119	1923 ..	154		
1918 ..	154	1924 ..	157		
1919 ..	175	1925 ..	155		
1920 ..	183	1926 ..	155		

The rise in rice and bajri having been partially counterbalanced by the fall in the prices of wheat and jowari, "cereals" advanced by one point as compared with the previous year. The index number of food grains was 134 as compared with 131 in 1925. This rise was contributed largely by the rise in the prices of gram and tur dal which soared very high and fluctuated greatly during the year.

The index number for the "Other food" group registered a decrease of two points as compared with the previous year. Sugar (refined) which had recorded a heavy fall of 65 points in 1925 went down only by one point during the year. The price of gul declined by ten points. Other noticeable changes were a rise of 6, 8 and 22 points in beef, potatoes and onions and a fall of 6 and 8 points respectively in mutton and ghee. The "Fuel and Lighting" index remained the same.

As compared with last year, there was a heavy fall in the price of clothing. The index number stood at 164, 33 points below the level of the previous year and 62 points below the twelve-monthly average for 1924. During the year the index for clothing stood between 172 and 175 in the first four months and thereafter fell very rapidly reaching its lowest level 148 in December 1926. The general depression in trade, insufficient demand for clothing and the low prices of raw cotton are among the causes that have tended to bring about the rapid fall in the price of cloth.

The index number for house-rent was the same as in 1924. No house-rent enquiry was conducted in 1925 and 1926 and the figure for 1923-24 has therefore been used.

To sum up: In 1926, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number remained stationary at 155 as compared with the preceding year and was two points below the average for the year 1924. Food grains advanced by three points and this rise was partially counterbalanced by a fall of two

points in the other articles of food, thus showing a rise of two points in the all-food index. The heavy fall in clothing, however, resulted in keeping the general index on the level of the previous year.

The following table shows the annual averages of the individual group index numbers of the various items included in the cost of living index:—

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Commodities included in the Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Number

July 1914 = 100

Articles	Annual average for 1924	Annual average for 1925	Annual average for 1926	Percentage rise (+) or fall (-) in 1926 over 1925
Rice	132	131	134	+ 2.3
Wheat	121	134	132	- 1.5
Jowari	136	132	128	- 3.0
Bajri	129	132	140	+ 6.1
Cereals	130	132	133	+ 0.8
Gram	120	128	146	+14.1
Turdal	115	116	133	+14.7
Pulses	119	124	142	+14.5
Cereals and pulses	129	131	134	+ 2.3
Sugar (refined) ..	248	183	182	- 0.5
Gul	176	176	166	- 5.7
Tea	201	198	196	- 1.0
Salt	171	153	154	+ 0.7
Beef	159	156	162	+ 3.8
Mutton	205	186	180	- 3.2
Milk	191	191	191	..
Ghee	196	198	190	- 4.0
Potatoes	183	166	174	+ 4.8
Onions	313	307	329	+ 7.2
Cocaoanut oil	118	114	113	- 0.9
Other articles of food	189	183	181	- 1.1
All articles of food	151	150	152	+ 1.3
Fuel and lighting ..	165	165	165	..
Clothing	226	197	164	-16.8
House rent	172	172	172	..
Cost of living	157	155	155	..

Workmen's Compensation

Details of Compensation and Proceedings during December 1926 under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923)

This article contains the summary of compensation statistics for the month of December 1926. All Commissioners in the Presidency furnished information and out of a total number of 26 cases disposed of during the month 24 were reported by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in Bombay. It must be remembered that these are not the numbers of cases which came within the purview of the Courts of the Commissioners but of cases actually disposed of. The gross amount of compensation awarded in lump sums amounted to Rs. 8704-13-0

during the month under review as compared with Rs. 13,959-15-0 during the previous month and Rs. 23,608-15-2 in December 1925. Out of the 26 cases in which compensation was claimed, 10 were of fatal accidents, 15 of permanent partial disablement and the remaining one of temporary disablement. No case of occupational disease has come up since January 1925. The number of compensation cases in textile mills was 11 and in other industries 15. The corresponding figures for December 1925 were 16 and 20.

The claimants for compensation in all the cases disposed of during the month were males over 15 years of age. Out of the total number of cases 10 were original claims, 13 were registration of agreements and the rest reviews and miscellaneous applications. Compensation was awarded in 9 cases, agreements were registered in 13 cases and the remaining four were dismissed.

Accidents and Prosecutions

STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER 1926

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories)

I. ACCIDENTS

The Monthly Statistics of accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency published at the end of this issue, contain details of accidents reported during the month of December 1926 in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Presidency. In December 1926 there were 253 industrial accidents in Bombay city. The injuries caused by these accidents were fatal in three cases, serious in 18 and minor in 239 cases. Fifty-seven or 23 per cent. of the accidents were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the percentages in different classes of factories being 72 per cent. in workshops, 27 per cent. in textile mills and 1 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

There were in all 19 accidents in Ahmedabad, 18 of which occurred in textile mills and the remaining one in a miscellaneous concern. Out of the total number of accidents 15 were due to machinery in motion and 4 to other causes. One of these accidents proved fatal and the rest caused minor injuries.

In Karachi, there were 5 accidents out of which 3 occurred in Railway workshops and 2 in miscellaneous concerns. The accidents in the Railway workshops were due to machinery in motion and those in miscellaneous concerns to other causes. All the accidents were of a minor nature.

In the other centres of the Presidency there occurred 54 accidents of which 18 were in textile mills, 29 in workshops and 7 in miscellaneous concerns. Machinery in motion was the cause of 17 accidents while other causes were responsible for the remaining 37 accidents. As the result of these accidents 13 persons received serious injuries and 42 minor.

II. PROSECUTIONS

BOMBAY

The Manager of an engineering works was prosecuted under Section 41 (i) for breach of Section 36 for not maintaining a time-table and a holiday notice. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

AHMEDABAD

A Bleaching Contractor of a cotton mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 22 for employing persons on a Sunday without allowing them a holiday in lieu thereof. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10 in each of three cases. (Three cases. Total fine Rs. 30.)

A guardian of a child was prosecuted under Section 44 (a) for employing a child in two different mills on the same day. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

Employment Situation in December 1926

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 127 or 86·39 per cent. of the mills reported as working in the Presidency during the month of December 1926. The average absenteeism in the textile industry as a whole based on 127 returns amounted to 8·36 per cent. in December as against 9·22 in the preceding month.

In Bombay City out of 79 mills which were working in December 1926, 76 or 96·20 per cent. furnished returns. The supply of labour was reported as adequate by a large majority of the mills and the average absenteeism amounted to 9·14 per cent. as compared with 9·77 per cent. during the previous month.

In Ahmedabad 57 mills were working during the month. Information was supplied by 40 or 70·18 per cent. of the mills. Absenteeism amounted to 2·15 per cent. in December as against 2·34 per cent. in November. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

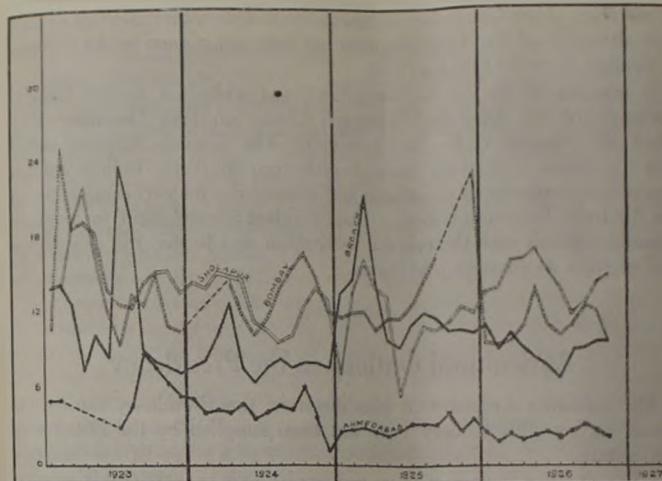
Both the mills in Viramgaum reported that the supply of labour was equal to the demand and the average absenteeism amounted to 0·97 per cent.

Returns were submitted by all the mills in Sholapur. None of these mills reported any shortage in the supply of labour and the average percentage absenteeism amounted to 13·66.

All the three mills in Broach supplied information. The supply of labour was equal to the demand and the average absenteeism during the month under review was 7·91 per cent. as against 9·83 in the preceding month.

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

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



THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in representative engineering workshops was 13·31 per cent. as against 13·57 per cent. in the previous month. In the Bombay Reclamation Scheme of the Development Directorate absenteeism was 5 per cent. and in the Port Trust Docks it amounted to 11·06 per cent.

In the Karachi Port Trust both skilled and ordinary labour was available in plenty and on an average 6·60 per cent. of the labourers absented themselves from work during the month under review.

Labour News from Ahmedabad

A meeting of women workers in Spinning departments was held at Miss Anasuya Ben's bungalow on 26th December 1926 when about 200 women were present. The workers' hardships at home as well as in the mills were discussed. One common complaint was the drinking habit of their husbands especially among Waghris and the consequent unhappy family life. The evils of child marriage and extravagance during marriages were also discussed. It is proposed to convene such meetings frequently in order to improve the social and family life of the workers.

In order to promote friendly relations between capital and labour Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai held a social gathering of the workers of the Calico and the Jubilee Mills on 10th January 1927. Light refreshments were served. Sports were arranged and Miss Anasuya Ben distributed the prizes to the winners.

The Labour Union is busy holding meetings in the mills for the election of members of the Council of representatives. It is understood that a house-rent allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem has been sanctioned to the postmen with effect from 1st October 1926.

A meeting of the local telegraphists was addressed by the General Secretary of the All-India Telegraph Union on 19th December 1926 when Mr. Manilal V. Kothari presided. The General Secretary stated that the Indian Telegraph Association formed by Anglo-Indians did not represent the grievances of Indians and pointed out the necessity of joining the All-India Telegraph Union. The President advised them to maintain friendly relations with the original institution and to join the new Union and increase its strength and status.

Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency

The following summary of conditions in the Presidency during the period ending 20th January 1927 has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture.

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

Gujarat—Since the submission of the last report there has been no rain anywhere in the Division. The standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of *kharif* crops such as *bajri*, rice, *bavto*, etc., is now nearly completed and that of late sown jowar still continues in places. The young *rabi* crops are progressing satisfactorily, on the whole. The condition of the irrigated crops is excellent.

Konkan—There was no rainfall in the Division during the period. The sowing of late crops is nearing completion. The harvesting of *kharif* crops is now completed almost throughout the division while that of cardamom, sugarcane, and betel-nut is still in progress in places in the Kanara District. The garden crops are doing well everywhere.

Deccan—Some light scattered showers of rainfall were received at places during the third week of December. This rainfall though of some use to the late sown crops was slightly injurious to the harvested *kharif* crops lying out in the fields. The harvesting of *kharif* crops was completed everywhere. The standing *rabi* crops were showing signs of withering for want of sufficient moisture especially in the eastern part of the division where the late rains were very scanty. Crops under irrigation are progressing well. The picking of cotton was in progress in some places, while in others it was completed.

Karnatak—The rainfall was totally absent during the period. The harvesting of *kharif* crops was almost completed. The young *rabi* crops were in a very unsatisfactory condition and withering in places in the whole of the eastern part of the Division and in the north of the Dharwar District. Picking of cotton was commenced in places. Garden crops are progressing well.

Housing of Labour in India

Professor Radhakamal Mookerjee in the course of an interesting paper on Labour Welfare and City Improvement at the Economic Conference referred to the appalling infantile death rate and overcrowding in industrial cities in India, and said that it was now realised more and more that the whole future of the country's industrial development was bound up with the question of improving the living and hygienic conditions in the mill towns and industrial centres. Calcutta with her large number of single huts or *bustees* compact together, and Bombay with her immense back-to-back tenement houses represented two characteristic types of bad housing, which were gradually spreading to every smaller industrial town in India. The colossal problems of sanitation, sewerage, and transport in such big cities could be solved only by the adoption of western methods of town-planning, industrial housing and means of communication. For cities like these the system of zoning and the development of industrial suburbs, as well as cheap suburban transport, had long been felt as essential to relieve the congestion, and progress in these directions would await education as well as the adaptation of national habits to meet the demands of new development schemes.

A discussion followed in which Mr. K. C. Rai Chaudhuri, Labour Member in the Bengal Council, said that public opinion in India about the housing of labour was very vague and uninformative. He cited as an instance what happened in the Old Calcutta Corporation and the New Corporation about five years ago when the housing of the poor formed the subject matter of a discussion. The Corporation discussed the matter for six months and could not find a suitable definition of the poorer classes as provided in the old Act, and the matter was abandoned. In the new Act definite powers were given to the Corporation to provide cheap houses for the working classes. Some months ago a Committee was appointed to inquire into the question and the interest taken in the subject could be gauged from the fact that many of the meetings could not be held for want of a quorum. No definite conclusions had yet been arrived at. Mr. Rai Chaudhuri said that he had personal knowledge of housing conditions in the jute mill area, where a third of the 400,000 workers were provided with dwellings by the mill authorities. The rest had to live in most dingy and unhealthy *bustees*.

For this state of things, however, the capitalists were not to blame. They had been trying their best to acquire land for housing their labour, but the landowners would not part with their land for even fancy prices offered to them. What was wanted was that definite power should be given by legislation to the municipalities to acquire land compulsorily and to build sanitary dwellings, and to let them to the workers at less than economic rents. He was strongly of opinion that all efforts at providing better dwellings for the workers would be a failure if economic rents were charged and a reasonable return on capital investment was demanded. Mr. Rai Chaudhuri added that, in certain parts of the country, capitalists had, to a certain extent, solved the problem of how to make labour take an interest in work. In the tea gardens in Assam and in the Doars, the

workers in spite of very low wages, were more or less happy, because a great bulk of them had land given to them for cultivation and grazing purposes. To some extent, this was also done in some of the collieries in the interior of the Jharria and Ranigunge coalfields with the result that the labour was more or less attached to the work.

Mr. Findlay Shirras said that, in considering labour problems, the first thing that struck him was that the problem of distribution in the next two decades would be more important in this country than the problem of production. As regards the question of housing the speaker said that, in the Buckingham Mills in Madras, and the Empress Mills in Nagpur, as also in certain mills in Bombay, a great deal was being done to provide proper housing accommodation for the labourers. Moreover, the Government of Bombay had built chawls, but the workers did not like to go to these chawls as the rents were fairly high, and also because they did not like certain modified restrictions which they had to undergo. In his opinion, what was necessary more than anything else to improve the standard of living of the workers was the provision of primary education. In this connection, Mr. Shirras paid a high tribute to Miss Anusuya Ben, Mr. Shankar Lal Banker, and other trade union leaders of Ahmedabad who, he said, had done a good deal towards providing better housing accommodation for the workers.

The President, in concluding the proceedings, said that the real remedy lay in the raising of the standard of living of the workers. That could only be effected by increased production and proper distribution. If they could accomplish these two things, he had no doubt they would be able to do much to improve the condition of the labouring classes. (From "Times of India," Bombay, January 7, 1927.)

Committee on Education and Industry (England and Wales)

FIRST PART OF REPORT

The Committee on Education and Industry (England and Wales), appointed last year, have issued the first part of their Report.* The terms of reference of the Committee were: "To inquire into and advise upon the public system of education in England and Wales in relation to the requirements of trade and industry, with particular reference to the adequacy of the arrangements for enabling young persons to enter into and retain suitable employment." At the suggestion of the President of the Board of Education and the Minister of Labour the Committee dealt first with the questions arising under the second part of their terms of reference, and this forms the subject of the present Report; the public system of education in relation to the requirements of trade and industry will be dealt with in the second part.

The Report outlines the public arrangements in England and Wales for advising boys and girls as to choice of employment, and for placing them in employment. Such arrangements only date back some 16 years from

* H. M. Stationery Office : price, 1s. 6d. net.

the establishment of Labour Exchanges (now called Employment Exchanges) under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909; followed by the passing of the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910, which empowered (but did not require) Local Education Authorities to make arrangements to assist boys and girls with respect to the choice of employment. Finally, under Section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, it was, in effect, provided that a Local Education Authority should not, after the 31st March 1924, exercise choice of employment powers unless it also undertook duties in connection with the administration of unemployment benefit to persons under the age of 18 years.

It will be seen therefore that the work of advising boys and girls as to their choice of employment, and of endeavouring to place them in employment, has all along been, and still is, divided between two organisations—the Ministry of Labour, assisted by local juvenile advisory committees; and Local Education Authorities, working through juvenile employment committees. Taking England and Wales only, to which alone this Report relates, the number of insured juveniles in areas where Local Education Authorities are exercising their powers was 376,700 in 1925, and the number in areas under the Ministry of Labour 465,600.

The following is a summary of the principal recommendations of the Committee:—

The provisions of Section 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and of Section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, which give to Local Education Authorities the power to make arrangements for advising juveniles and placing them in employment and in conjunction therewith to undertake the administration of unemployment insurance for juveniles, should be maintained; but the present system under which the responsibility for the administration of choice of employment and unemployment insurance for juveniles is shared by the Board of Education and the Ministry of Labour should be terminated, and the Ministry should assume central responsibility for the two services. The Ministry should leave Local Education Authorities as far as possible to conduct and develop their choice of employment work on individual lines and in a manner consistent with their general educational policy.

Consideration should be given to the desirability of setting up a National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, on which Local Education Authorities should be strongly represented.

Steps should be taken to secure the closest possible co-operation between neighbouring areas in regard to the placing of juveniles in employment and to other aspects of choice of employment, and for this purpose Juvenile Employment Committees and Juvenile Advisory Committees responsible for neighbouring districts in a well-defined industrial area might institute some system of formal co-operation.

Local Education Authorities should make the fullest use of the labour clearing arrangements established by the Ministry of Labour and designed to facilitate the rapid and equitable absorption in employment of juveniles residing in neighbouring areas.

The Ministry should consider the question of the national statistics which it is desirable to obtain as bearing on the employment and unemployment

of juveniles, and if any extension of the present arrangements appears desirable, should consult representatives of the Local Education Authorities concerned.

Section 138 (1) of the Education Act, 1921, which, as regards public elementary school-leavers, provides that a child shall not leave school until the end of the term in which he or she reaches the fourteenth birthday, should be maintained.

The appointment of qualified officers and the provision of suitable premises for choice of employment are essential.

The use of psychological tests as a means of deciding the suitability of applicants for particular employments should be encouraged.

Arrangements should be made to meet the special needs of (i) boys and girls from secondary schools, and (ii) mentally and physically defective juveniles.

There should be close co-operation between Juvenile Employment and Juvenile Advisory Committees and local organisations concerned with the welfare of juveniles.

Steps should be taken to increase the volume of information as to industrial conditions which is available to school children or juveniles and to their parents.

Juvenile unemployment centres conducted by Local Education Authorities under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour and attended by boys and girls during periods of unemployment are valuable, and a permanent scheme for these centres should be brought into operation and a permanent appropriation of public money made for this purpose. Nucleus centres should be established in certain of the big cities. Where no juvenile unemployment centre exists, the possibility of forming special classes for unemployed juveniles, if possible in the day-time, should be investigated. In view of the fact that the juveniles attending the centres are liable to leave at any time when employment offers, formal courses of vocational instruction should not be attempted in centres of the existing type, but the possibility of providing trade training for unemployed juveniles might be the subject of a departmental enquiry.

While the raising of the school-leaving age to 15 and ultimately to 16 would remove the existing difficulties as regards unemployed juveniles of 14 and 15, the change, if made, should be made for educational and social rather than industrial reasons. The same applies to the establishment of compulsory day continuation schools.

Attendance at the day school after the statutory school-leaving age, and pending employment, should not be made compulsory; neither should the attendance of boys and girls of 14 and 15, when employed, at courses of instruction.

A system of working certificates should be introduced, under which it would be a statutory obligation on employers before engaging juveniles, who are exempt from obligation to attend school and are below the age of entry into unemployment insurance, to require from them the production of a working certificate issued by the Exchange or Bureau, or evidence that they possess such certificate, and a statutory obligation on every such juvenile seeking employment to attend a juvenile unemployment centre

or other approved course of instruction when required to do so. The question of the inclusion in the above scheme of agricultural workers and private domestic servants should be further considered. Maintenance allowances should not be paid to juveniles attending, under the above scheme, juvenile unemployment centres or other approved courses of instruction.

The Ministry of Labour should undertake an enquiry into the subject of casual juvenile labour.

The Ministry should confer with industrial organisations and with Local Education Authorities and Juvenile Advisory Committees, so far as they are concerned, in regard to questions of retention of employment and should use their influence to secure the satisfactory absorption of juveniles in adult occupations. (*From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, December 1926.*)

Industrial Peace in Great Britain

ANALYSIS OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

The question of industrial peace is again commanding considerable attention. The zeal of the supporters of this movement, however, leads them into two dangers. The first is the tendency to magnify the volume and intensity of open industrial warfare, and the second is to assume that there is some single royal road towards the establishment of a reign of industrial peace.

From 1910 to 1925 inclusive 292,730,000 working days were lost in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in consequence of strikes and lock-outs, or an average of about 18,295,000 working days per year. If we exclude the war years, the lowest figure for the past 16 years was 8,361,000 days lost in 1924 and the highest 82,269,000 in 1921, when there was a coal stoppage which lasted three months. The figures for 16 years are, of course, enormous in the aggregate, though on the average they work out at about one day per year per worker. The number of days for which sickness benefit is paid each year under the National Health Insurance Acts, in England and Wales alone, dwarfs into insignificance the time lost through industrial stoppages in the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. According to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, the total number of weeks represented by the sickness and disablement payments in 1925 may be estimated at about eight million weeks' sickness and seven million weeks' disablement for men and at 5,500,000 weeks' sickness and 4,500,000 weeks' disablement for women. These figures, which do not include the first three days of incapacity, for which sickness benefit is not payable, give a total of 25 million weeks' work lost in 1925 through sickness.

It is impossible to compare the amount of lost time due to industrial disputes with the number of idle days due to enforced unemployment, but during the five years 1921-25 inclusive the number of unemployed has never fallen below a million, and has been much higher. It may be argued that at least some of this unemployment was itself the outcome of industrial disputes; but, even so, it still remains true that there is

far more enforced idleness arising from trade depression than there is lost time arising from strikes and lock-outs. It may also be urged that open or veiled industrial hostility is a factor in retarding the return of economic prosperity. The point, however, which is being made is that the leakage due to trade disputes is not nearly so large as the wastage due to other factors. These figures are given not to minimise the economic dislocation arising from industrial strife, but to put the problem in its true perspective so far as this can be done by the use of statistics.

Moreover, it is not to be assumed that industrial stoppages are spread over the whole of industry. In some trades they are infrequent and almost unknown. In others they are recurring phenomena. The table below shows the strikes and lock-outs of the 16 years, 1910-25, classified by groups of industries:—

Groups of industries	No. of Stoppages 1910-1925	Percentage of Total
Building	1,496	10.7
Mining and quarrying	2,816	20.1
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	3,412	24.4
Textile	1,364	9.8
Clothing	762	5.5
Transport	1,062	7.6
Other industries and services	3,085	22.0

It will be observed that mining and quarrying, metal, engineering and shipbuilding account for nearly one-half the disputes culminating in stoppages, and that the proportion of the total stoppages due to disputes in certain important groups of industries is relatively small. It may, of course, be argued that the number of people employed in these different groups varies, but even if we assume (though the assumption is not necessarily a sound one) that the more people there are engaged in an industry, the greater the likelihood of trade stoppages, the results still show a much heavier incidence of strikes and lock-outs in some groups of trades than in others:—

Group of Industries	Percentage of Total Disputes, 1910-1925	Percentage Employed of Total Employed Population (1921)
Building	10.7	4
Mining and quarrying	20.1	7
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	24.4	13
Textile	9.8	7
Clothing	5.5	5
Transport	7.6	7
Other industries and services	22.0	57

The foregoing table reveals the fact that building, mining and quarrying, metal, engineering and shipbuilding are responsible for a greater proportion of the industrial stoppages which occur than the size of the industry—if this be a factor—would warrant. These figures, to those interested in the establishment and maintenance of industrial peace, call for an examination of the economic organisation and methods of negotiation, the general economic circumstances, and the psychology and outlook of the workers and employers in the various industries.

A national stoppage on the scale of those in the mining industry in 1921 and during the present year loads the total figures of time lost very heavily.

Moreover, it is not generally recognised that, taking the past sixteen years, nearly one-half of the 13,982 strikes and lock-outs in Great Britain and Northern Ireland recorded in the recently issued Abstract of Labour Statistics* lasted less than a week. Again, though the number of stoppages is large, it is small in relation to the large number of negotiations that take place about wages and other matters. The Ministry of Labour state, for example, that only 1.3 per cent. of the wage changes that took place last year involved a stoppage of work. Negotiation is, in fact, the normal method of settlement of outstanding differences. In general, though, of course, there may be exceptions, every practicable means of averting a stoppage is exhausted before a deadlock results in notices to strike or lock-out. Even where stoppages occur a settlement is reached in roughly three-quarters of the disputes in recent years by direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives, whilst subsequent arbitration terminates only 2 or 3 per cent. of the strikes and lock-outs.

In any consideration of the problem of industrial peace it is important to bear in mind the various causes of stoppages. The following table analyses the causes of strikes and lock-outs from 1910 to 1925 inclusive:—

Causes or Objects of Strikes and Lock-outs	Percentage of Total Number of Disputes 1910-1925
Wage increases	41.7
Wage decreases	9.8
Other wage questions	13.5
All wages questions	65.0
Hours of labour	3.5
Employment of particular classes of persons	15.9
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	6.5
Trade unionism	7.1
Miscellaneous questions	2.2

It will be seen that about two-thirds of the industrial stoppages originate in wages questions, and of these two-thirds arise from demands for wage increases. All other questions are responsible for only a minority of the disputes resulting in stoppages.

It is, of course, difficult to arrive at any general agreement as to whether a particular dispute terminates in favour of the workers or the employers. But the Ministry of Labour have published their own analysis, which may be summarised as follows:—

Percentage of Disputes—	
(a) Settled in favour of workers	25.8
(b) Settled in favour of employers	79.9
(c) Compromised	44.3

It will be seen that about a quarter of the stoppages of the last 16 years ended in favour of the workers, and rather more in favour of the employers, whilst over two-fifths terminated in a compromise. It is, of course, a hypothetical question whether the results would be substantially the same if the dispute had been settled without recourse to the strike or lock-out. It is, for example, open to argument that had there been no strikes the results would, on the whole, have been as favourable to the workpeople

* "Eighteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom" Cn d. 2740. 1926. 4s net. Obtainable from H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W. C. 2.

as they proved to be after a stoppage. On the other hand, it is equally a matter for argument that without a stoppage, and by resort to other methods, a proportion of the stoppages which terminated in favour of the employers might have swollen the percentage of settlements by compromise.

If we analyse the results of disputes further from the point of view of the numbers of workers involved in disputes over the past 16 years, the results are as follows:—

Stoppages Ended	Percentage of Total Number of Workers Directly Involved
In favour of workers	20.0
In favour of employers	15.4
By compromise	64.6

It will be observed that nearly two-thirds of the workers directly involved in stoppages during the years 1910-1925, inclusive, witnessed a settlement by compromise, and that the number of workers who emerged victorious was greater than the number for whom the settlement meant defeat. If the workers are convinced that the compromises reached after strikes are better than they would have been without a stoppage, and that compromised settlements, and even unsuccessful strikes, have averted worse evils, the strike weapon is hardly likely to be surrendered. On the other hand, if, as regards the great majority of stoppages which end in compromise, the employers believe that the results might have been less favourable to them had the lock-out not been used, they will not willingly surrender their right to lock-out. Unfortunately, it is impossible to ascertain the nature of the compromises reached, which range from those in which the workers obtain nine points to those in which they lose all but one point. Nor is information available to show the character of the disputes in which compromises were reached. No doubt the greater number were wages disputes where, of course, compromise is much easier than in the case, say, of disputes on trade unionism which raise questions of principle that fall into the category of "non-justiciable" disputes. There is little of practical value to be drawn from the analysis of the results of industrial stoppages, except that the majority are settled by compromise, and do not result in complete victory for either one side or the other.

The foregoing considerations, based upon the facts, must be borne in mind by industrial pacifists. A study of the facts goes to show that:—

- (1) The vast majority of the issues on which there is disagreement between employers and workers are settled by direct negotiation, and a smaller proportion of cases by conciliation and arbitration, without resort to either the strike or the lock-out.
- (2) The number of days' work lost by industrial stoppages is insignificant compared with the days lost through disease or enforced unemployment.
- (3) A substantial proportion of the industrial stoppages are of short duration.
- (4) There are certain groups of industries where strikes and lock-outs are more frequent than in the rest of industry.

- (5) The majority of industrial disputes are settled by compromise. (From the "Economist," London, December 18, 1926.)

Family Allowances

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently published a report* on Family Allowances in various countries. The report is based on results of a survey conducted by the Bureau in 1924 covering the following 27 countries:—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. The report consists of two parts. The first deals with the scope and method of the survey and the general tendencies as are observable in all these 27 countries, while the second part gives full details regarding the system of family allowances in various countries covered by the survey.

The term Family Allowances is open to rather broad interpretation, but for the purposes of the present survey it means "allowances for every day family responsibilities aside from special contingencies."

It is pointed out that the system of granting family allowances is an old one and dates back to the year 1793 when such allowances were first granted in France. The system was, however, not general and it was during the last war that it began to be gradually introduced in various countries. During the war and its aftermath, owing to the variations in family conditions and because of the economic difficulties in which certain Governments and employers found themselves during the period of high prices, recourse was had to a wage system whereby the basic wage was supplemented by allowances to workers with families, thus providing for the greater need of those having dependents.

There are different kinds of family allowances. They can, however, be roughly divided into two classes: (1) allowances paid under legal enactments and (2) voluntary grants made by private employers. Excepting in England, New Zealand, Norway, Spain and Portugal, family allowances are being paid more or less extensively in the State Civil Service of all the countries covered. Of the 27 countries included in the survey, three, namely Australia, New Zealand and Hungary, were reported as having no family allowances in private industry. In France, the system is making striking progress in industry, and within the last few years there has been a marked development of the movement in the Belgian industry.

The methods of granting family allowances are various. Even in different industries in the same country, a variety of regulations is found. But the following few types may be mentioned: (1) allowances for married men regardless of the number of children; (2) allowances for children only, but frequently including legitimate, illegitimate, adopted and foster children and step-children; (3) allowances for both wives and children. The allowances for wives in various instances include common-law wives and divorced wives when the latter are entitled to support; (4) allowances for

* Bulletin No. 401 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1926.

widows with dependent children and for unmarried mothers; (5) allowances for aged parents, sisters and brothers; (6) allowances on an hourly, weekly, monthly or annual basis, by the shift, as a higher wage, without alleged connexion with the wage, or as a part of the cost of living bonus; (7) allowances to all employees with family responsibilities or only to workers and employees in the lower salary or wage groups; (8) allowances for a certain number of children only or for all children under a certain age; (9) allowances for children under 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21 and even 24 years of age; (10) allowances for children in the higher age groups, usually under certain conditions; for example, because such children are continuing their education or are suffering from physical and mental disability which prevents them from earning a living; (11) allowances for all children but the first two; (12) allowances which increase or decrease in amount according to whether the child is the second, third or fourth in the family.

The amounts of allowances vary in different countries and in different industries or employments and frequently according to the salary grade, or the wage group of the beneficiaries.

One of the developments of the family allowance movement is the institution of family funds for the pooling of the costs of family allowances among groups of employers and the prevention of discrimination in employment against workers with family responsibilities. The highest development of such funds is to be seen in France where there are no fewer than 176 of these. Family allowance funds are of two types, Regional Funds and Trade Funds, the former with a membership of establishments or industrial groups operating in the same locality, and the latter composed of employers or industrial groups in the same or allied trades.

In France and Belgium as the outcome of the experience of the working of family allowance funds, hygiene services have been organised for the benefit of the families of the workers.

The system of granting family allowance in agriculture, though not yet very common, is being gradually introduced in various countries particularly through payments in kind. In France there is a growing movement for the creation of family allowance funds in agriculture and in February 1925 there were actually 15 of these funds in existence.

Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain

SURVEY OF RECENT YEARS

Figures have recently been given to show some of the results of the unemployment insurance system in Great Britain over a number of years.

Number of Insured

The total number of insured workers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as estimated in July 1926 was 12,041,000, an increase of 149,000 over the figure for 1925, and of 500,000 over that for 1923.

When the extended insurance scheme was first introduced in November 1920, the number of insured workers was estimated at over 12,000,000, but this included those in the whole of Ireland. When the Irish Free State instituted a separate scheme in April 1922, the number of insured

persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was about 11,750,000. By July 1923 it had dropped to 11,500,000, but since then has risen steadily again.

Volume of Unemployment and Benefit

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Minister of Labour recently gave the total number of days of unemployment for which benefit was paid. The following figures exclude days for which benefit was not paid owing to waiting periods, disqualification of claims, etc.:-

Year			Days
1921	..	..	453,300,000
1922	..	..	345,100,000
1923	..	..	287,700,000
1924	..	..	258,500,000
1925	..	..	273,700,000

The Minister also gave the total amount of benefit paid in the eight years from the Armistice to 13th November 1926 as £275,000,000 plus £62,500,000 in out-of-work donation.

The drain on the Unemployment Fund involved by the continued severity of unemployment and these huge payments of benefit is indicated by the debt to the Treasury at the end of each year:—

Year			£
1921	..	..	7,600,000
1922	..	..	15,890,000
1923	..	..	12,790,000
1924	..	..	5,410,000
1925	..	..	7,595,000

On 6th November 1926, however, the debt stood at £19,300,000, which reflects the increased unemployment following on the coal dispute. The Minister of Labour estimated the increase of debt from May to November 1926 at about £7,300,000. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 27, 1926.)

Labour in British Malaya

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

The following information regarding labour in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States during the year 1925 has been taken from certain of the most recent official reports.

GENERAL

The title of the Controller of Labour, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, was changed in January 1925 to that of Controller of Labour, Malaya. In addition to the staff of the Labour Department, he was assisted by officers of the Chinese Protectorate appointed as Deputy or Assistant Controllers of Labour to deal with questions of Chinese labour. The interests of Indian labourers were also watched over by the Agent of the Government of India, whose headquarters were in Kuala Lumpur.

Local Malay labour was of little importance. The Malays are not a rule desirous of earning any more than is sufficient to support themselves and they merely use the estates to supplement whatever livelihood can be made out of their *kampongs*. Netherlands Indian labour was used to some extent in Pahang. On the whole, however, the labour force was made up almost entirely of Indians and Chinese.

The following table shows the numbers of labourers in the principal employments at the beginning of the year :—

Employment	Indians	Chinese	Javanese, Malays, etc.	Total
		<i>Federated Malay States</i>		
Estates	116,345	17,985	7,441	141,771
Tin Mines	9,271	95,425	2,439	106,135
Government Departments ..	18,895	2,040	2,650	23,585
Total ..	143,511	115,450	12,530	271,491
		<i>Straits Settlements</i>		
Estates, etc.	20,725	10,069	5,323	36,117
Government Departments ..	12,030	2,062	2,214	16,306
Total ..	32,755	12,131	7,537	52,423
Grand Total ..	176,266	127,581	20,067	323,914

In the course of the year the number of Indians in employment in the Straits Settlements increased by 3830 and the number of Chinese by 2347, whilst the number of other races showed an aggregate decrease of 415, mainly owing to a decrease of 739 in the number of Javanese employed.

In the Federated Malay States increases were recorded in Government Departments, from the end of the year 1924 to the end of the year 1925, of 373 Indians and of 285 Chinese, and a decrease of 80 among the other races. According to returns from 1206 estates and mines, as compared with 1068 reporting in 1924, the increases were 18,267 among the Indians and 6995 among the Chinese, while slight decreases were reported in the employment of Javanese and other labour.

RECRUITMENT

Detailed information is given of the recruitment of Indian labourers.

In the course of the year there were 90,708 Indian immigrants, of whom 70,198 were assisted immigrants imported at the expense of the Immigration Fund. The assisted immigrants were recruited either by the *kangany* system or by the voluntary system.

By the *kangany* system, a few selected labourers, generally known as *kanganies*, are sent to India by employers in need of labourers. Each *kangany* is provided with a recruiting licence which is registered in the office of the Deputy Controller of Labour, Penang. Before sailing for India he is interviewed by the Agent of the Indian Government and his

licence then countersigned, while it is again endorsed by Emigration Commissioner at the depots of Madras or Negapatam. Thus licensed, the *kangany* is authorised to recruit not more than twenty adult labourers, receiving 10 rupees as commission for each such recruit.

During 1925, 6561 recruiting licences were issued for estates in the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Johore, Kelantan, Kedah and Perlis. Registration of 76 licences was refused in Penang, while 157 licences were cancelled after issue. For Government Departments and plantations 110 licences were issued.

In 1925 the great majority of assisted labourers were recruited by *kanganies*. The voluntary emigration system, however, is slowly gaining ground, the percentage of such emigrants in relation to the total assisted emigrants having doubled since 1922. The description "voluntary labourer" used by the Agent of the Indian Government is perhaps somewhat misleading. All assisted emigrants, whether recruited by *kanganies* or otherwise, are under no obligation to repay the cost of their recruitment on landing in Malaya, and on giving a month's notice are free to leave their employment. The difference between a voluntary labourer and a labourer recruited by a *kangany* is that, whereas the latter has agreed to accept work on a certain estate, the former is entirely free to seek any place of employment.

The voyage from India to Malaya takes from five to ten days. The Agent of the Indian Government reports that "deck accommodation is very often overcrowded, as the deck space allowance for each adult is only 8 superficial feet during the fair weather season and 10 in foul weather season. The question of increasing the deck space allowance is engaging the attention of the Government."

About one-third of the assisted emigrants were landed at Penang and two-thirds at Port Swettenham. In both places they were detained normally for seven days for medical observation before being allowed to proceed in search of employment. At Penang a Hindu contractor supplied food, and the feeding and other arrangements were supervised by officers of the Labour Department and, in the opinion of the Agent of the Indian Government, seemed on the whole to be satisfactory. At Port Swettenham a Mohammedan contractor supplied food, and the officers of the Medical Department superintended the arrangements.

The contract daily rates for the supply of food to each labourer were 31 cents at the quarantine camp near Penang, 29 cents at the Penang depot and 19 cents at Port Swettenham. As shown below there is a higher mortality rate at Port Swettenham, which appears to the Indian Agent to be perhaps due to the differential treatment in respect of rations, while he also expresses his preference for the system of supervision in force at Penang.

The mortality among assisted immigrants was as follows :—

	Fulau Derejak (Penang)	Port Swettenham
No. of assisted immigrants	25,092	48,708
Deaths	54	215

WORK AND WAGES

Chinese were employed almost entirely on piece-work, their earnings ranging from 80 cents to 1.50 dollars a day. Javanese indentured

labourers were paid at the rate of 45 cents a day for men and 35 for women. Free Javanese and Malays were paid rates similar to those of Indians. The wages of Indian estate labourers varied according to locality from 35 cents (men) and 30 cents (women) to 50 cents (men) and 45 cents (women). The wages paid to Indians in mines and in the Public Works Department were slightly higher.

The Agent of the Indian Government considers that the wages paid to Indians in estates were "not adequate and commensurate with the increased price of rubber since May 1925 and the ever-increasing cost of living." He notes nevertheless with satisfaction that, in the districts paying the lowest wage standard rates showing an advance were fixed in October 1925.

Under the Straits Settlements Labour Ordinance and the Federated Malay States Labour Code, a labourer may not be required to work more than nine hours in any one day. There is, however, an increasing tendency to assign taskwork to the labourers or to pay them by results instead of exacting a fixed working day. The Chinese generally are employed in some such system already and Indians are being so employed to a great extent.

An abstract of the Labour Laws in Chinese is required to be exhibited in every place of employment when not less than 50 Chinese labourers are employed. This abstract explains the legal hours of work and methods of payment and draws attention to the fact that any dispute relating to task-work may be settled by the Labour Officer. The Agent of the Indian Government would like to see a similar abstract prepared for the Indian labourers, so that they may acquire greater knowledge of their rights and duties. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 27, 1926.)

International Labour Conference

CONDITIONS OF WORK OF SEAMEN

An article on the above subject was published on page 1064 of the *Labour Gazette* for July 1926 and we give below further particulars ascertained from reports published since that date. The Committee on the General Principles for the Inspection of the Conditions of Work of Seamen whose report was discussed by the Conference submitted a draft Recommendation comprising four parts dealing with (1) the scope of inspection; (2) the organisation of inspection; (3) the reports of the inspection authorities and (4) the powers and duties of inspectors. The first part laid stress on the necessity for securing the enforcement of all laws and regulations dealing with the conditions of work of seamen; the second commended the centralisation of supervision or, if this was not possible, the pooling of experiences of the different services or authorities who function in this or similar behalf with a view to arrive at an effective method of work; the third invited the central authority in each country to publish an annual report on the supervision of the conditions under which seamen work, containing statistical tables and comments on the organisation and work of inspection; and the fourth drew the attention of maritime countries to the

necessity of providing for certain powers and duties of inspectors in their national legislation. The Conference made no amendments to the draft of the Committee and finally adopted it by 96 votes to 6.

At its 11th and 12th sittings on the 21st June 1926 the Conference dealt with the problem of the international codification of those rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement which concerned the repatriation of seamen. The Committee on Repatriation submitted to the Conference a Draft Convention, a Draft Recommendation and a Resolution. The Draft Convention consisted of six articles, the first two of which related to definitions. The question of repatriation of Masters and duly indentured apprentices was dealt with in the Recommendation and the object of the draft Resolution was to ensure the repatriation of fishermen left in foreign ports. Certain amendments were proposed by the workers group in order to widen the scope of the Convention, and to include Masters and indentured apprentices within the provisions of the Convention. As a consequence, the Committee's draft was slightly modified and this and the Recommendation were adopted by the Conference. The Resolution did not evoke any discussion and was also adopted.

The report of the Committee on Discipline was next considered by the Conference. The basis for the Committee's report was the Draft Convention prepared by the International Labour Office. Article 3 of the proposed Convention dealt with criminal and disciplinary offences. The Committee did not find it possible to prescribe by means of international regulations the manners in which each maritime country should classify such offences. The matter was therefore referred to a Sub-Committee which also could not come to any agreement. The Committee therefore deleted the article in question leaving each country to classify the offences in accordance with its own national law. The title of the Convention was changed to "Draft Convention concerning the Guarantees to be Provided for Seamen in regard to Disciplinary and Criminal Penalties." When discussing this Convention in the Conference, the British Government delegate moved an additional article to exclude 'desertion or absence without leave' from the Draft Convention. This was rejected by the Conference. The Draft Convention when put to the final vote failed to secure two-thirds majority. Only the Committee's draft Resolution on Discipline asking the International Labour Office to collect information with regard to the national laws, and decisions of the Courts in the various countries concerning the violation of Seamen's Articles of Agreement, was adopted by the Conference by 54 votes to 32.

During the 14th sitting of the Session on the 23rd June 1926 the personnel of the Joint Maritime Commission was announced. A motion for re-election of the members with a view to accord fair representation to the overseas members of the Organisation was put to the vote and was lost.

The Conference then proceeded to consider the question of "Seamen's Articles of Agreement, properly so-called." The Committee presented a draft Convention which contributed a real basis for securing uniformity in the marine labour legislation in the different countries. The fishing industry was excluded from the Convention and was dealt with by a special Resolution. The Draft Convention underwent no amendment of

substance in the Conference and was finally adopted by 95 votes to nil. The Resolution regarding the fishing industry was carried unanimously.

Final voting on several of the Conventions and Recommendations discussed by the Conference took place during its last two sittings. Of them except the Convention on Discipline were accepted. The adopted Convention was therefore re-drafted as a Recommendation which was also rejected by the Conference.

Several Resolutions were carried at this Session of the Conference. The most important of these were those dealing with the subject of Hours of Work at Sea and Seamen's Welfare.

After the conclusion of the business of the Session customary closing speeches were delivered and the Session came to a close on 24th June 1926.

A Problem of Over-Population

All economists and statisticians in Germany agree in recognising that the present unemployment crisis does not merely represent the descending curve of a normal economic cycle, but is symptomatic of a far-reaching change in the national economy.

In a study published at the end of 1925 and summarised in a previous issue Dr. Strunden, Chief of Section in the German Ministry of Labour predicted, on the basis of the available figures, that the unemployment then existing would be followed by a period of stability, or even of shortage of labour, which would reach its maximum intensity between 1930 and 1935, at the time when the labour market would begin to feel the scarcity of the younger age classes born during the war.

Taking up the problem from another angle, the Federal Statistical Office came to a different conclusion. It took the view that the presumed shortage of labour among the younger age classes born during the war would be more than balanced by the increase in the number of workers in the older age classes, and that, although between 1930 and 1935 the number of workers between 15 and 20 years of age would be lower by about 1,500,000 than the present number, the total active male population between 15 and 65 years of age would be higher than the present number by 1,200,000 in 1935 and by 2,200,000 in 1940.

On these arguments it would appear that in years to come Germany will have to face a permanent problem of over-population, which problem will be made more serious by the fact that the increase in the number of workers is particularly noticeable among the age classes between 25 and 45 years, i.e., the most active years.

In the same connection it may be pointed out that the number of women on the labour market has considerably increased in comparison with the number before the war; on the other hand, persons with independent incomes have become less numerous, and the opportunities for employment formerly offered by the army and the fleet are now practically non-existent.

If all these various factors be considered, it may be concluded that, despite the diminution in her territory, present-day Germany has to find employment for between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 more workers than

before the war. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 27, 1926.)

Protection of Women in Japan

LIVING-IN CONDITIONS

On 21st and 23rd September last, a meeting of representatives of the Bureau of Social Affairs, employers, and other advisers of the Bureau was held to consider a draft Regulation prepared by the Bureau relating to dormitories attached to factories.

It may be explained that, according to the latest figures available—relating to the end of 1924—there were at that time a little over 610,000 workers living in dormitories attached to factories; that is, about 41 per cent. of the total number of workers employed in factories under the operation of the Factory Act. Of the 610,000 workers, just under 510,000 were women. The factories concerned were mainly raw silk, cotton spinning and weaving factories, 560,000 or 92 per cent. of the workers living in dormitories being employed in such factories.

Enquiries showed that, while the dormitories attached to cotton spinning factories were comparatively satisfactory as a rule, those attached to raw silk and cotton weaving factories were, save for certain premises recently built, generally unsatisfactory from the point of view of lighting, ventilation, sanitation, etc.

Following an investigation into these conditions, the Bureau of Social Affairs drafted the abovementioned Regulation, which deals, among other points, with the following:—

The erection and repair of dormitories;

The position of the sleeping-rooms, and the provision for the prevention of fire and for sanitation;

The limitation of the number of workers to be accommodated in each sleeping-room;

Sanitary precautions as regards dining-rooms, kitchens, closets, etc.; and

The guaranteeing of freedom for workers living in dormitories.

The conference of advisers of the Bureau approved the draft Regulation. The Bureau is now consulting other Departments concerned as to the final text of the Regulation, which it was expected to promulgate during November 1926 with effect as from March 1927.

SICKNESS AMONG COTTON OPERATIVES

With a view to preserving the health of the rural population, as well as preventing the spread of tuberculosis, the Bureau of Social Affairs has decided to undertake an enquiry into the condition of female operatives in the cotton industry who return to their homes on account of sickness. The necessary instructions have been sent to local governors.

For the purpose of this investigation, forms are to be distributed among all the factories to which the Factory Act applies, containing spaces for the following information:—

(1) The nature of the ailment from which any female operative discharged from the factory on account of illness was suffering, and the stage of her ailment.

(2) Whether the operative, since her return to her home, has succumbed to the disease, and, if not, what is the present state of her health.

(3) Whether members of her family have or have not been infected.

(4) Effect of the illness on the potentiality of child-bearing.

After the first space has been filled at the factory from which an operative was discharged, the form is sent to the local police of the operative's home town, where the rest of the spaces must be filled.

The number of female operatives whose circumstances are to be investigated is estimated at 7000; of this number, 70 per cent. are suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

It is expected, therefore, that the investigation will make it easier to track persons suffering from tuberculosis in its comparatively early stages and thus contribute greatly to the campaign against this disease. Further, should it be found that the state of health of the operatives in question is extremely bad, the Bureau of Social Affairs would feel itself compelled to exercise more stringent supervision over conditions in the factories from the point of view of the health of the operatives. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 13, 1926.)

Industrial and Labour Conditions in Iraq

Very little information of an authoritative character concerning industrial and labour conditions in the British mandated territory of Iraq has so far been available. It is therefore with particular gratification that *Industrial and Labour Information* is able to give below an up-to-date (October 1926) account of labour conditions in that mandated area, based upon a memorandum which was prepared under a British Colonial Office questionnaire, and which has courteously been placed at the disposal of the International Labour Office by Sir Henry Dobbs, High Commissioner for Iraq.

GENERAL

Both the Government authorities and the British Chamber of Commerce in Iraq are agreed that there are hardly any organised industries worth mentioning in the Territory. Local industries are mostly of the "cottage" variety, namely tanning, weaving, etc., and are carried on by families from father to son. There are no "factories" in the ordinary sense of the word; hence the difficulty of applying a questionnaire drawn up for factory conditions. An attempt was, however, made to obtain particulars regarding labour conditions from the largest employers of labour in Iraq, both Government and private.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

The Government is the largest single employer of labour, and is responsible for a total labour force of 8894 persons, distributed between the Government railways, which employ 8129 workers, and the Port of Basrah, which employs 765 workers. Among private enterprises, the

Anglo-Persian Oil Company employs 1180, and the Turkish Petroleum Company 1500 (in October 1926 "more workers are being recruited"). The British Cotton-Growing Association employs 150 persons (25 women and girls) and Iraqi Spinning Plant in Baghdad employs 65 persons.

RATES OF WAGES

The following table gives the average rates of wages in the different undertakings in Iraq:—

Employer	Class of Workman	Wages per month in Rupees
<i>Government</i>		
(1) Railways	Unskilled labour ..	25 to 35
	Skilled labour (fitters, etc.) ..	50 to 150
	Superior artisans ..	200
	Chargemen and foremen (including station-masters engine-drivers, etc.) ..	100 to 400
(2) Port	Unskilled labour ..	30
	Skilled labour ..	75 to 175
	Superior artisans and chargemen ..	200 to 275
<i>Private</i>		
(1) Anglo-Persian Oil Company (Oil fields).	Unskilled labour (pipe-laying, etc.) ..	30 to 37.8
	Skilled labour ..	120 to 180
(2) Turkish Petroleum Company (Oil fields).	By arrangement between the Companies, the same as the Anglo-Persian (Oil Company).	
(3) British Cotton-Growing Association (Cotton Ginning).	Unskilled labour ..	25
	Operators ..	37.8
	Mechanics ..	90
	Women and girls ..	25
	Apprentices ..	15
(4) Iraqi Spinning Plant	Unskilled labour ..	45
	Skilled labour ..	60
	Mechanics ..	75
	Apprentices ..	22.8

The usual market rate for unskilled labour is one rupee a day for casual labour, or 25 rupees a month for regular work.

So far as forced labour is concerned, the rate of pay is fixed under the Forced Assistance Law by the administrative officials charged with the execution of the law. The rate recently paid for work on the bunds was one rupee per day *plus* rations.

WORKING HOURS

The railways and the port observe a 48-hour week, with Sundays free and overtime paid for at the rate of 1½ times the ordinary rate.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Turkish Petroleum Company maintain a 54-hour week for labourers and a 48-hour week for drillers and artisans, with Sundays free. Overtime work is discouraged, but, where necessary, is paid for at 1½ times the ordinary rate of pay. The British Cotton-Growing Association maintains a 48-hour week and Sundays are free. Overtime work is discouraged, but is paid, where necessary, at ordinary rates. The Spinning Plant observes a 48-hour week, with Fridays free and no overtime allowed. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 27, 1926.)

Income and the Family

In the first two family budget enquiries conducted by the Labour Office, no provision was made in the enquiry schedule whereby information regarding the relationship of the other members of the family to its head could be obtained. When the results were tabulated, it was seen that the size of the family increased with the income. In the absence of data regarding relationships it was not possible to ascertain the significance of this phenomenon and when the family budget enquiry at Sholapur was undertaken instructions were issued to the family budget collectors, to state in the schedule, as far as it was possible to do so, the relationship of every member of the family to its head.

The purpose of this note is, briefly, to find out the type of the family prevailing among the cotton mill workers in Sholapur, the extent to which women and children help the head, the nature of and the extent to which in joint households other members of the family contribute to the family's income and the possible relation which may exist between income and the size of the family.

TYPE OF THE FAMILY

For the purposes of this investigation, families have been divided into two classes, natural and joint. It is necessary, however, to define or at least to describe these terms before attempting a further analysis of the subject. A natural family here means a family of husband, wife and unmarried children. That is to say, it includes persons who have a claim on the head of the family to be fed, housed and clothed. A joint family according to Hindu law is a family union of persons and their wives through males from a common male ancestor. In this enquiry, adherence to this definition has, however, not been possible, in as much as certain households containing descendants from the maternal side have also been included. These can, therefore, be more appropriately called joint households. And the term joint families in this enquiry should be understood as synonymous with joint households.

The total number of families studied is 943. Out of these 395 or 41·89 per cent. are natural families and 548 or 58·11 per cent. joint families. These figures prove conclusively that it is incorrect to believe that every Indian family is a joint family. In fact, over 40 per cent. of the families of a class of the community which is ignorant and uneducated and consequently likely to be less individualistic in its outlook on life, are natural families.

The table on the next page which classifies all families as natural and joint and gives the percentages of the two to the total according to income groups is of interest. The purpose of the table is to determine the relation between the type of the family and the income. It will be seen that as the

income increases the percentage of natural families to total families goes down, while in the case of joint families an exactly opposite tendency is noticeable. These tendencies are brought out very clearly by the chart on page 430 showing the percentage of natural and joint families according to income groups. And judging from the chart, it is beyond doubt that while natural families have a negative correlation with income, joint families have a positive one.

Analysis of the Nature of Families by income groups

Income groups	Total families	Natural families			Joint families		
		Number	Percent. of total natural families	Percentage of total families in the group	Number	Percent. of total joint families	Percentage of total families in the group
Below Rs. 20	75	66	16·71	88·00	9	1·64	12·00
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	207	143	36·21	69·08	64	11·68	30·92
Rs. 30 Rs. 40	231	107	27·09	46·32	124	22·63	53·68
Rs. 40 Rs. 50	185	54	13·67	29·19	131	23·90	70·81
Rs. 50 Rs. 60	99	22	5·57	22·22	77	14·05	77·78
Rs. 60 Rs. 70	49	1	·25	2·04	48	8·76	97·96
Rs. 70 Rs. 80	28	1	·25	3·57	27	4·93	96·43
Rs. 80 Rs. 90	28	1	·25	3·57	27	4·93	96·43
Rs. 90 Rs. 100	15	—	—	—	15	2·74	100·00
Rs. 100 and over	26	—	—	—	26	4·74	100·00
All incomes	943	395	(100)	41·89	548	(100)	58·11

Earners in Natural Families

It has already been pointed out that, of the total number of families, 395 were natural families. Of these, 17 contained boarders. These have been excluded from the tabulation and a further analysis of only 378 natural families is attempted.

The table overleaf analyses natural families according to earners and income groups. It will be seen from the table that in 59·8 per cent. of the families the husband is the only earner; in 26·5 per cent. of the families

Table showing Earners in Natural Families*

Earners	Income groups										All incomes	Percent- age to total
	Below Rs. 20	Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90	Rs. 90 and below Rs. 100	Rs. 100 and over		
Husband only	63	72	48	29	12	1	..	..	..	..	226	59.8
Husband and wife only	3	58	29	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	100	26.5
Husband, wife and child†	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	2.4
Husband and child only	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1.6
Husband, wife and one son‡ only	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2.1
Husband and one son only	..	7	9	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	5.8
Husband and two sons only	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	1.8
Total	66	141	102	49	18	1	..	..	..	..	378	100.0

* From this table 17 natural families are excluded because they contain boarders.

† Son means a male child over 14 years of age but unmarried.

‡ Child means a child under 14 years of age

both husband and wife are earners; in 9.7 per cent. of the cases a grown up unmarried son helps the family and in only 4 per cent. of the cases children under 14 years of age earn. This last figure has some significance having regard to the argument sometimes advanced that compulsory education of children up to a certain age would rob families of wage earners. This argument would not appear to apply with any force to mill workers in Sholapur.

Earners in Joint Families

It has already been stated that out of the 943 families 395 were natural families and 548 joint families. In 280 joint families only were all the details necessary for tabulation available and the analysis of joint families is therefore based on 280 cases only.

The table on pages 428 and 429 shows that these 280 families fall into 29 separate classes when analysed according to earners. From the point of view of the present enquiry, however, only a few broad groups are of interest. For instance, we want to know (a) in how many joint households and to what extent, the composition of the household increases its earnings and (b) the percentage of households in which from the point of view of earners they are like other natural families. It will be seen that in 46 or 16.4 per cent. of the cases the head of the family is the only earner and in 28 or 10 per cent. of the cases the head and his wife are the only earners. There are also two cases in which the head, his wife and a child earned and one in which the head and a child earned. It is not however known in these three cases to whom the child belonged, whether to the head or to any other member of the family. But leaving aside these three cases it is clear that in at least 26.4 per cent. of the cases, though the household is a joint one the other members do not contribute anything to the income of the family.

It will also be seen from the table that in 70 or 25 per cent. of the cases the joint family consists of two earners, the head and one other adult male.

Composition of Families

It is germane to the present enquiry not only to distinguish between the types of families but also to discuss their composition. This is however only possible in the case of natural families where the relationships are fewer and more clearly stated.

The table on page 431 shows that in 91 or 24 per cent. of the cases the family consisted of husband and wife only, in 102 or 26.9 per cent. of the cases it consisted of husband, wife and one child, in 94 or 24.8 per cent. of the cases it consisted of husband, wife and two children, in 45 or 11.9 per cent. of the cases it consisted of husband, wife and three children, in 30 or 7.9 per cent. of the cases it consisted of husband, wife and four

Earners in Joint Families

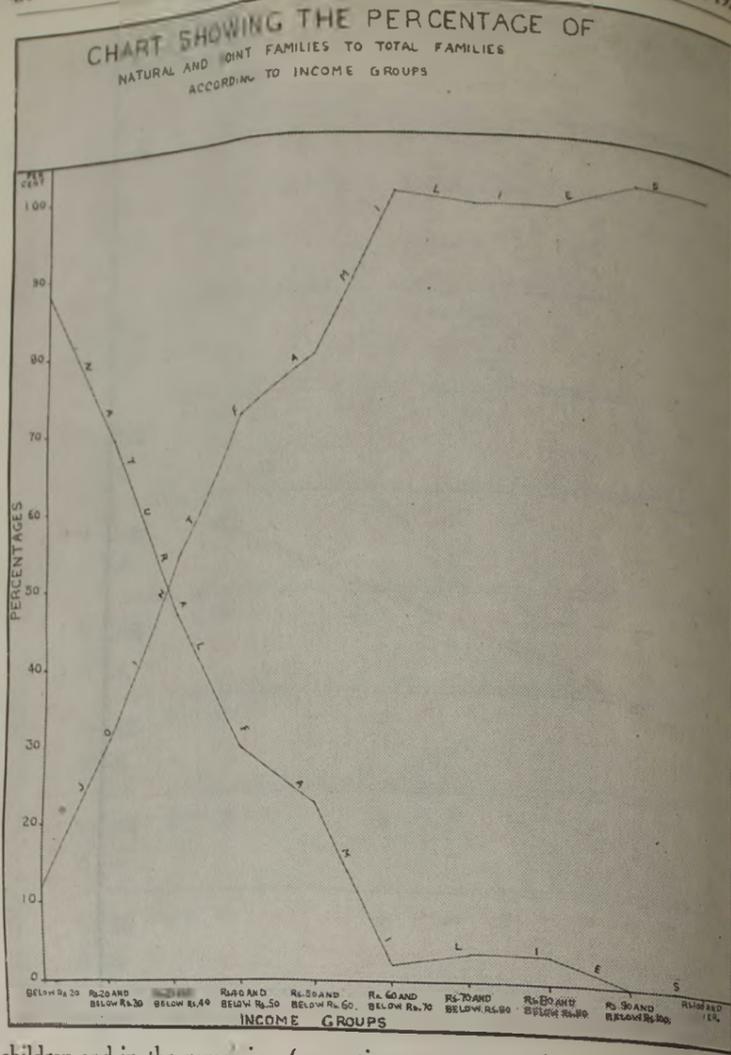
Earners	Income Groups										All incomes	Percentage to total
	Below Rs. 20	Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90	Rs. 90 and below Rs. 100	Rs. 100 and over		
Head only ..	6	13	12	10	1	2	1	..	..	1	46	16.43
Head and wife only	11	10	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	28	10.00
Head, wife and one adult male only	2	3	14	8	4	3	1	..	..	35	12.50
Head, wife and two adult males only	1	1	3	..	2	1	..	8	2.85
Head, wife and three adult males only	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	1.43
Head, wife and four adult males only	1	..	1	2	.71
Head and one adult male only	5	25	16	11	4	6	1	1	1	70	25.00
Head and two adult males only	3	6	5	5	1	1	1	5	72	9.64
Head and three adult males only	1	3	1	1	1	1	8	2.85
Head, wife and one adult female only	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	2.85
Head, wife and two adult females only	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.36
Head and one adult female only ..	1	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4.64
Head and two adult females only	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1.07
Head, wife, one adult male and one adult female only	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	7	2.50
Head, wife, two adult males and two adult females only	1	1	.36
Head, wife, one adult male and two adult females only	1	..	..	1	.36
Head, wife, two adult males and one adult female only	1	..	1	..	1	3	1.07
Head, one adult male and one adult female only	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1.07
Head, one adult male and two adult females only	1	..	..	..	..	1	.36
Head, two adult males and one adult female only	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.36
Head, four adult males and two adult females only	1	..	1	.36
Head, wife and child only	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	.71
Head and child only	1	..	1	.36
Head, wife, one adult male and child only	1	..	..	..	1	.36
Head, wife, two adult males and child only	1	..	..	..	..	1	.36
Head, wife, one adult female and child only	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	.36
Head, wife, one adult male and one female child only	1	.36
Head, two adult males, one adult female and child only	1	..	..	..	1	.36
Head, two wives, two adult males and one adult female only	1	.36
Total ..	7	40	67	55	36	30	16	11	6	12	280	100.00

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children and in the remaining (excepting two cases of husband and two wives and three cases of husband, two wives and three children) or 3.0 per cent. of cases it consisted of more than four children. It will thus be seen that a quarter of the families are childless, a quarter of them contain one child, a quarter have two children and the rest more than two children. If an actual average is struck there are 1.6 children to each family.*

* The figure 1.6 children per family is a crude one since we do not know the age distribution of the families, nor is there any guarantee that the sample is thoroughly representative.

Composition of Natural Families

Families with	Limits of monthly income						Total	Percentage of total natural families
	Below Rs. 20	Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 90		
Husband and wife	23	36	15	9	7	1	91	24.0
Husband, wife and one child	22	38	25	14	3	..	102	26.9
Husband, wife and 2 children	13	36	14	10	1	..	94	24.8
Husband, wife and 3 children	7	14	14	5	4	1	45	11.9
Husband, wife and 4 children	1	12	8	8	1	..	30	7.9
Husband, wife and 5 children	..	1	1	3	1	..	8	2.1
Husband, wife and 6 children	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Husband, wife and 7 children	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Husband, wife and 8 children	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Husband and 2 wives	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Husband, 2 wives and 3 children	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	..
Total ..	66	141	102	49	18	2	378	100.0

Welfare Work in the Bombay Presidency

Results of Labour Office Enquiry

In the month of May 1926, the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, requested all Provincial Governments to collect full and comprehensive information with regard to the measures undertaken and the efforts made to ameliorate the conditions under which the workers live when they are not actually employed. The enquiry originated as the result of the Recommendation adopted by the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference in connexion with the development of facilities for the utilisation of workers' spare time. A copy of this Recommendation was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for November 1924. Together with the Recommendation, the Sixth Session of the Conference adopted the following resolution, asking the Governments to supply the International Labour Office with information on this subject:—

"The Conference invites the International Labour Office, keeping in touch with the various Governments, to collect and keep up-to-date information concerning the use of spare time, and on the basis of the information communicated by the Members or obtained from other sources, to publish regularly studies of the action taken and the results obtained in the different countries in the application of measures which have for their object the proper use of the workers' spare time."

The utilisation of the spare time of industrial workers is a matter which has received but little attention in India, where such efforts as have been made in the direction of ameliorating workers' conditions take the form more of providing medical aid, minor educational facilities and housing. This type of work is more appropriately designated by the generic term "Welfare Work" which also includes within its scope the few activities expressly directed towards the development of the physical, intellectual, material and moral powers which is the object of those interested in the proper use of the workers' spare time. In order to make the enquiry more comprehensive, the Government of India directed Local Governments to collect information on welfare work done by Employers' and Workers' Associations for the benefit of workers. With a view to facilitate the enquiry, two forms were drawn up by the Government of India: (1) Form A for use by employers; and Form B for use by private associations of social workers and associations of industrial workers who have undertaken schemes of welfare work for special groups of workers or for workers in general.

The Government of Bombay in the General Department requested the Labour Office to conduct the enquiry in connexion with this subject for the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Aden. Copies of the Government of India letter and the relevant literature on the subject including copies of Forms A and B, as the case might be, were forwarded direct to all the large labour employing establishments such as Textile Mills, Engineering Workshops, the Railways, Public Utility Companies, the Municipalities of Bombay and Karachi, the Port Trusts, the Improvement Trust and

selected Government factories and departments engaging substantial numbers of industrial workers; and to all associations of social workers and workers' organisations known to conduct welfare work, with a request to furnish information. The Bombay and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations and the Bombay Engineering Employers' Federation were requested to co-operate in the enquiry by asking their individual members to supply the Labour Office with the information required. Divisional Commissioners, Collectors of Districts and several Heads of Government offices in the Bombay Presidency were asked to make enquiries and to suggest to the Labour Office the names of any persons, establishments or bodies, other than Textile mills, who might be known to undertake this kind of work. The Collectors of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Thana, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Kolaba, Ratanagiri, Belgaum, Bijapur, Larkana, Hyderabad and the Nawabshah districts and the Deputy Commissioner of Upper Sind Frontier reported that there were no employers' or workers' organisations who undertook welfare work of the type indicated in the territories under their jurisdictions. The Missionary Societies who do excellent work in the direction of social welfare by conducting hospitals, maintaining homes for Lepers, maintaining and conducting churches, schools and industrial workshops for the benefit of all classes of the community, were not considered to be organisations of the type which the International Labour Office and the Government of India intended to include in the classes of persons and associations who do work solely, either for the proper utilisation of workers' spare time, or for the amelioration of the conditions under which workers live when they are not actually employed. The latter remarks also apply to associations and organisations of the type of the Blind Relief Association, Maternity and Infant Welfare Associations, the Lady Dufferin Hospital, the Karachi Health Association and the Ishwarbai Maternity Home.

Out of 87 Textile mills addressed in Bombay City, 5 mills were not working and 6 mills did not send in returns. For the remaining mills, the return for the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute covered 6 mills and 64 forms were received for 70 mills. Fifty-nine out of the 63 mills addressed in Ahmedabad supplied information in 55 forms and all the 5 mills in Sholapur City furnished returns. Four mills in Ahmedabad were not working. Out of 25 textile mills in the rest of the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency only 11 sent in information. The mills in the Native States lying within the territories of the Bombay Presidency were not included within the sphere of the enquiry. It will be seen that out of a total of 180 textile mills which were addressed in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency, information was received for 151 mills.

Both the Bombay Municipality and the Karachi Municipality, the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Bombay and the Karachi Port Trusts, the G. I. P., the M. & S. M. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, the Bombay Gas Company and three large establishments under the group "Engineering and other Trades" sent in returns. From Government Departments information was received

from the Director, Royal Indian Marine Dock Yard, the Mint Master H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, the Director of Posts and Telegraphs and the Government Presses at Nasik, Bombay, Yeravda and Karachi. With regard to Aden, information was received through the Political Resident for four miscellaneous concerns. The other returns from Aden were not applicable to industrial workers. In addition to the above the Belapur Sugar Company in the Ahmednagar District also submitted a return. The number of workers covered by the Employer's Organisations which furnished information amounted to about 475,000.

There are comparatively very few organisations of social workers or of Industrial Associations in the Bombay Presidency which undertake welfare work for the benefit of workers. The most notable Institutions are the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union in Ahmedabad City and the Young Men's Christian Association, the Social Service League and the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute in Bombay. The last is not exactly an association organised by outside social workers or by workers themselves. It is maintained by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., for the benefit of the operatives of eight establishments under their control and was founded in the year 1918 at the instance of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha used to undertake a considerable amount of welfare work for all classes of industrial workers some years ago but this once-very-useful organisation exists almost as a mere name today and its welfare activities are mostly confined to the organisations of "tamashas" on festival days.

With the exception of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union and some Postal Unions no other Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency carry on specific welfare activities for the benefit of their members. Some Unions have organised Co-operative Credit Societies and various kinds of funds for specific benefits such as Death and Retirement Benefits, Unemployment and Sickness benefits, etc., but as this type of work has not been included in the forms laid down by the Government of India it was not considered necessary to include these and similar activities within the scope of this enquiry.

All the mills in Sholapur and a few mills in Ahmedabad and Bombay sent in information regarding the "creches" conducted by them. The Labour Office has just completed an independent enquiry of its own in connexion with creches in the Ahmedabad textile mills, the results of which were published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1926. But as no information was specifically asked for regarding work in this direction, the inclusion of the work done by a few mills in this respect would not be representative unless similar information was collected for the whole Presidency. It is the intention of the Labour Office to complete its studies of creches in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1927 and the results will be published from time to time in the *Labour Gazette*. This subject has not, therefore, been dealt with in summarising the returns collected.

The method followed in summarising the information procured is as follows. Each of the two major heads—(1) Employers; and (2) Social

workers or Industrial Workers' Associations from whom returns were collected in Forms A and B respectively—have been dealt with separately. The subject-headings are taken in the order in which they appear in each form. Under each subject heading the information collected has been summarised by classes of industries and types of establishments according to territorial units.

I. WELFARE WORK DONE BY EMPLOYERS

A. EDUCATION

1. Provision of Schools

Out of 76 textile mills in Bombay City which supplied information, 10 mills reported that provision had been made for schools for children employed. The average daily attendance at these schools was 144. Thirteen mills provided schools for the children of employees with an attendance of 172 and nine mills reported schools for adult employees with an attendance which amounted to 146. In the case of the Ahmedabad mills, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association give an annual donation of Rs. 15,000 from the interest which accrues from the Tilak Swaraj Fund to the Ahmedabad Labour Union for conducting schools both for children employed and for children of employees and also for adult employees. A few mills, however, provide their own schools. The attendance at three such schools provided for children employed amounted to 120 and at two schools provided for children of employees to 133. One mill has a combined schools for adult employees and for children with an average attendance of 55. All five mills in Sholapur City provide schools for children employed. One mill did not give data for numbers attending. The attendance at the schools provided by four mills amounted to 1069. Four mills provide schools for children of employees and the attendance at these was 124. One mill also has a school for adult employees with an average attendance of 46. Out of 11 mills which submitted returns from the mills addressed in the rest of the Presidency, three mills reported that they provided schools for their child workers. One mill did not furnish information with regard to numbers attending. The attendance at the two other schools was 86. Three mills have schools for children of employees at which the attendance amounted to 310. Forty-seven adult employees took advantage of a school provided for them in one case.

The Belapur Sugar Company at Ahmednagar has a school for children of employees at which the attendance amounted to 50. One concern in Aden reported that a school is provided for children employed at which vocational training is given, but no information was supplied as to numbers attending. No provision for education appears to be made in any of the other factories, workshops or concerns included under the head "Engineering and Other Trades."

No children are employed on Railways, but all the three Railways which furnished information provide schools for children of employees. The attendance at these schools amounted to 1953. The schools are maintained only at certain important stations. The G. I. P. Railway provides seven Primary Schools and one European Middle School and it also gives

annual subsidies to Municipal and other schools at several centres. The M. & S. M. Railway has 23 schools out of which 18 are for children of European and Anglo-Indian employees and five for children of Indian employees. Six of these are middle schools and the remainder Primary. With regard to the education of adult employees all Railways have technical schools for apprentices in certain departments. The M. & S. M. Railway provides a night school for illiterate employees in addition to Technical Trade Schools for Workshop employees. Public Utility Companies provide no educational facilities except for the training of apprentices but no information was supplied regarding these.

The Bombay and the Karachi Port Trusts do not provide any schools for employees but the Bombay Port Trust has three schools for children of employees (1) at Wari Bunder for children of Dock labourers with an attendance of 115 and (2) and (3) at Wadala and at Antop Village for the children of railway and other employees with attendances of 300 and 130 respectively and the Karachi Port Trust provides schooling for 125 children.

No special facilities are provided by Municipalities for the education of their own employees. Children employed and the children of Municipal employees have access to Municipal schools. The Karachi Municipality assists in the payment of the fees for the Secondary Education of the children of its employees. The Bombay Improvement Trust gives free accommodation in the chawls in the Sion-Matunga Scheme to three schools which are conducted by various Missions for children of employees. The attendance at these schools amounted to 200. Government Departments do not provide schools specifically for their employees or for the children of employees. All such children have admission to Government and Municipal Schools but a school is maintained for the children of the paid staff of the Yeravda Central Prison and the Yeravda Prison Press at which 158 children attended in the year 1926.

2. Provision for Reading-rooms, Writing-rooms and Libraries

Very little provision is made by employers for providing reading-rooms or libraries for their employees. The main factor governing this would appear to be the illiteracy of the majority of Indian workers. The Currimbhoy Workmen's Institute in Bombay has a good library and a reading room, for the benefit of the operatives of six mills, and a Printing Press, under the control of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd. Apart from this only four other mills out of the 70 textile Mills in Bombay City which furnished returns provide reading-rooms. Two mills have small libraries and one mill provides a writing-room in addition. In Ahmedabad four mills have general reading-rooms for all operatives and one mill for weavers only. In Sholapur two mills provide reading-rooms and one has a library. Out of the 11 mills which furnished returns from the mills addressed in the Rest of the Presidency only one mill reported that provision was made for a library.

All Railways provide Institutes at various important stations. These institutes generally have reading-rooms and libraries attached to them. The Bombay Port Trust also has a similar institute. Apart from these organisations the returns as far as this matter is concerned were negative.

B. HEALTH

The provision of facilities for medical attendance and the supply of medicines appears to be fairly general in all the larger labour employing organisations in the Bombay Presidency. Out of 76 Textile Mills in Bombay City which supplied information (including six mills for which information was received through the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute), 68 mills reported that they maintained dispensaries for the supply of medicines. Four mills provide only medical attendance and three mills supply ordinary drugs such as quinine, liniments, etc. Only one mill in Bombay reported that no provision had been made either for medical attendance or for the supply of medicines. In most cases the dispensaries are attended by qualified medical practitioners and in a few instances arrangements are made for the attendance of a doctor at the workers' homes in cases of serious illness. No charge whatever is made in 66 mills. One mill charges one anna per head per month for medical attendance only and in another mill one anna per head per month is charged for those earning less than Rs. 7 per month and 2 annas per head per month for those earning Rs. 7 per month and over. Five mills make nominal charges for the supply of medicines. Two mills charge about two annas per head and another deducts two pies in the rupee on wages earned upto a maximum of four annas. One mill charges two annas per head per month for all workers except those earning less than Rs. 7 per mensem. In the fifth case the charge is one to two annas per head according to earnings. Three mills charge for both medical attendance and for medicines supplied. In one case 3 per cent. of the Wages Bill is set apart for this purpose. In another the charge is one pie in the rupee for each employee and in the third case two annas per head per month is charged for those earning more than Rs. 30 per month whilst workers who earn Rs. 30 per month and under are treated free. Thirteen mills did not supply any information with regard to the numbers treated principally because no records had been maintained. In the remaining mills the daily average number treated amounted to about 2000.

Out of 59 working mills in Ahmedabad 10 mills have no provision whatever for medical aid of any kind and in eight cases only a few patent medicines and ordinary drugs are supplied. The remaining mills make provision for both medical attendance and the supply of medicines. Four mills maintain hospitals in addition to dispensaries for the treatment of out-door patients. No charge whatever is made in any of the Ahmedabad Mills for medical aid. Twenty-five mills which supplied information for numbers treated reported that the average daily number of patients dealt with amounted to 850.

All the five mills in Sholapur City provide both medical attendance and medicines. One mill maintains a hospital and three mills have maternity homes in addition. A charge of one anna per head per month is made in the case of one mill for the supply of medicines. In the other mills treatment is free. Four mills which kept records of numbers treated reported that the average daily number of patients treated amounted to about 350. Out of 11 mills which sent in returns from the mills addressed in British territory in the Rest of the Bombay Presidency 3 mills reported that no

provision had been made for medical aid whilst three mills reported that they stocked a few patent medicines and ordinary drugs only. Five mills provided full medical aid and one mill maintained a Maternity Home in addition. The average daily number of cases treated in 4 mills which returned information under this head amounted to about 60. Seven mills make no charge for medical aid and in one case there is a nominal charge of one anna per head per month.

Out of the five organisations covered under the head "Engineering and Other Trades" in Bombay City, four concerns provide full medical aid and in one case only first aid is given. The number of employees treated in three concerns amounted to about 90 per day. Treatment in all cases is free. The Belapur Sugar Company at Ahmednagar also maintains a free dispensary but no record is kept of the number treated. All the four Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in Mirpurkhas which furnished information supply free medical aid. The daily average number of patients dealt with in three cases was reported as 7. The four miscellaneous concerns which supplied information from Aden also reported that provision had been made for free medical assistance but no other information was given.

All the three Railways which were covered in the enquiry provide Hospitals at the bigger stations, dispensaries at convenient centres along the lines and for full medical aid in all necessary cases. Complete data is not available for numbers treated. The charges for different kinds of attendance and treatment at employees' residences are graded according to earnings but no charge is generally made for attendance and medicines supplied at the hospitals and dispensaries. The Railways also subsidise Municipal and other dispensaries in a few cases. Among Public Utility Companies, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company maintain a dispensary with one senior and three assistant Medical Officers for the benefit of the outdoor traffic and workshops staff. The employees in other departments are supplied with medicine when sick and are attended by the Company's doctor in cases of accidents. The Bombay Gas Company only stock ordinary medicines at their works. Treatment in both cases is free. The average daily number of persons treated at the Tramways dispensary amounted to 170.

The Bombay Port Trust maintains special dispensaries with qualified medical men in attendance for each department. The average daily number of persons treated is reported at 168 and no charge is made for treatment. The Karachi Port Trust provides a free dispensary with a Medical Officer at Manora where the majority of the employees in the Chief Engineer's and Port Officer's Departments live. It also contributes towards the expenditure of the Municipal Dispensary at Keamari. The average daily number of cases dealt with at the Manora dispensary was reported at 62.

The Bombay Municipality maintains two special small dispensaries at Love Grove and Kurla for the benefit of the employees in the Love Grove Pumping Station and the Kurla Deonur Railway and Reclamation Works. All other Municipal employees are treated at the several Municipal Dispensaries which the Bombay Municipality provides in the city.

The procedure with regard to the employees of the Karachi Municipality is similar to that in the Bombay Municipality. No charge is made for treatment and no separate figures are available for the actual number of municipal workers treated.

The Bombay Improvement Trust provides four dispensaries for outdoor and two hospitals for indoor patients. The daily average number of patients dealt with in the dispensaries amounted to 20 and to 4 in the hospitals. Treatment is free and the employees of the Trust receive half pay whilst being treated in the Improvement Trust hospitals.

Among Government Departments in Bombay the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard maintains a dispensary under a permanent medical officer. No charge is made for treatment and the number of cases dealt with is 24 per day. The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme also maintains dispensaries under special medical subordinates. A hospital with 6 beds is provided in the camp at Kandivlee. Other Government Departments in Bombay City send their employees to Government hospitals. The Yeravda Prison Hospital gives free medical aid to the employees of the Yeravda Prison Press. The Security Printing Press at Nasik has a dispensary with a sub-assistant Surgeon. No figures are available for the number of persons treated and the question whether any charge should be made for medical aid is reported as being under the consideration of the Government of India.

C. HOUSING, ETC.

Out of 76 Textile Mills in Bombay which furnished information for the purposes of this enquiry, 28 mills reported that housing had been provided for their workers. Seven out of these mills provide residential accommodation only for Ramosees, gatekeepers and night watchmen and the rooms provided are supplied free of rent. The number accommodated was reported at 147. Twenty-two mills provide partial housing for all operatives who desire to take advantage of the special facilities offered. The total number of employees working in these mills amounted to 64,720 and the number of workers who lived in the tenements provided by the employers amounted to 12,149 or about 20 per cent. Full economic rent was charged in two cases and one mill let their rooms partly at a favourable and partly at the full economic rent. Fifteen mills charged favourable rent and four mills gave some tenements free and let the remainder at rents which were less than the economic rent. Sixteen mills supplied information with regard to the percentages of the rents charged to economic rents. In three cases 30 to 40 per cent. was charged, in nine cases 40 to 50 per cent., in three cases 50 to 75 per cent. and in one case above 75 per cent.

In the Textile Industry in Ahmedabad 37 mills provided housing for their employees. Out of these two mills gave free accommodation to their Ramosees, gatekeepers and night watchmen. Thirty-five mills provided tenements for all classes of employees. The numbers of workers working in these mills amounted to 34,714 and the number who took advantage of the housing provided amounted to 5605 or 16 per cent. of the total number employed. This statement, however, requires qualification. It does not mean that housing was provided for all workers engaged. Full economic rent was charged by nine mills and one mill

charged rent partly at the full economic value and partly on a favourable basis. Eighteen mills reported on the percentages of the rents charged to economic rents. In one case 25 per cent. was charged, in one case 50 per cent., in five cases 60 to 65 per cent., in two cases 70 per cent., in five cases 75 per cent., in two cases 80 per cent. and in two cases 85 to 90 per cent.

All five mills in Sholapur City provide housing for their employees but the accommodation provided is not sufficient to house all the 20,000 odd workers who work in these mills. The number of workers who were reported to have taken advantage of the facilities thus offered amounted to 2,406 or 12 per cent. of the total cotton mill labour force in that city. Favourable rent was charged by all mills. In two cases the rent charged was 25 per cent. of the economic rent, in one case 50 per cent., in one case 50 to 60 per cent. and in one case 85 per cent.

Out of 11 textile mills which sent in returns from the mills addressed in the rest of the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency, 10 mills provide housing. In one case 50 employees are accommodated rent free. In another case 25 employees out of 250 who live in the housing provided are charged no rent. The total number of employees in the 10 mills amounted to 13,322 and the number who were accommodated in the tenements provided amounted to 5,568 or 42 per cent. Full economic rent was charged by one mill. 40 to 45 per cent. of the economic rent was charged in one case, 50 per cent. in four cases and 75 per cent., in one case. Two mills gave no information regarding this point.

Among the concerns included in the group "Engineering and other Trades" only three establishments provide free housing for sepoy and gatekeepers. The number accommodated is 30. Three out of the four ginning and pressing factories in Mirpurkhas supply free accommodation for 26 employees out of a total number of 900 workers employed. All the four miscellaneous concerns reporting from Aden also provide free accommodation for their employees. In one case accommodation is given to only a limited number of workers. In another case housing is provided only for those who are sent for from India. In two cases huts are provided and the number reported as taking advantage of them is 30.

With reference to the Railways, the B. B. & C. I. Railway provides full housing for all Railway employees at stations where no houses have been built by private enterprise. Some employees are entitled to free quarters on account of the nature of their work. In other cases housing is provided, if available, at either the economic rent or 10 per cent. of the employees' salary, whichever is less. The G. I. P. Railway also provide free housing in cases where members of the staff have to live near their work and also for the menial staff. Where rents are charged these are calculated on a plinth area basis subject to a maximum of ten per cent. of the employees' monthly wages. In no case is rent charged at a figure higher than the economic rent and in most cases rents are favourable to the employees. The number of employees reported as living in the accommodation provided by this Railway amounted to 8,259. The M. & S. M. Railway similarly provide accommodation in all cases where it is essential that the staff should reside in the vicinity of their work. In a large number of

cases no rent is charged but where it is charged it does not exceed ten per cent. of salary. The number reported as availing themselves of the facilities offered is 2325. Among Public Utility Companies the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company accommodated 812 of their employees at a rent which is 20 per cent. below the economic rent.

The Bombay Port Trust has provided housing for its employees. The number of employees reported as living in the Port Trust chawls is 4559. In some cases housing is provided free of rent; in others they are charged ten per cent. of their wages or a fixed rent which is below the economic rent. The Karachi Port Trust provides a limited number of free tenements in which 600 employees are accommodated.

The Municipality of Bombay has provided several chawls for the housing of its employees. The number reported as residing in the accommodation available is 5704. All the workers at the Kurla Deonur Railway and Reclamation Works and at the Pumping and Compressor Stations are given free quarters. Nominal rent is charged in most other cases and this is based on a ratio of 3 to 8 to the economic rent. In a few cases rent is charged at 10 per cent. of the salary. The Karachi Municipality provides free housing to approximately 500 of its employees and those who are not given free quarters receive Rs. 4 per head per month as house rent allowance. The employees of the Bombay Improvement Trust are housed free of charge from time to time in Labour Camps which are erected in the vicinity of the works in progress at any particular date. The number of employees who were reported as living in such camps at the time of making the return for this enquiry was approximately 5000.

Among Government Departments in Bombay City, the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme has provided free housing for all its employees, viz., 2053 in number. The Post and Telegraphs Department provides free quarters to employees in its Line Staff and gives a house rent allowance of Rs. 2 per head per month to those who are not provided with such quarters. In the Development Department's Works in the Housing and Suburban Circles free housing is provided in buildings under construction and in temporary huts to 250 contractors' men and to 50 of the Department's own employees. The Government Security Printing Press at Nasik has free quarters for 250 employees and those who are not provided with tenements are given a house rent allowance.

Both the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Improvement Trust have done a great deal towards easing the problem of industrial housing in Bombay City. The scheme originally outlined by the Development Directorate aimed at a construction programme of 50,000 tenements providing accommodation for a quarter million workpeople and to be completed within a period of eight years. This scheme was conceived in the boom period when labour conditions in Bombay were probably abnormal. By the end of December 1926 the Directorate had 16,544 tenements completely ready for occupation out of which 5182 were let. Government have decided that until the tenements now provided are fully occupied no additional land is to be taken up for Industrial Housing and that no new schemes are to be embarked upon without Government approval. The average economic rent of the chawls works out at Rs. 16

per month per tenement. The rents fixed for the present vary from Rs. 5-8-0 per month per tenement at Worli to Rs. 9-8-0 at DeLisle Road. On this basis there is an annual loss of about Rs. 20 lakhs and this is being met from the cotton cess and some other sources.

The Bombay Improvement Trust had a total number of 8493 tenements ready at the end of December 1926 out of which 8251 tenements were let for living purposes, 128 as shops, 59 as godowns and 10 as schools. Forty-five tenements were reserved for occupation by Mukadams, for officers and stores, and as Superintendents' Quarters. The floor area of each tenement inclusive of a small verandah varied from 125 square feet to 176 square feet but the majority of the tenements were provided with the maximum floor space allowed. The average rent for a tenement in an Improvement Trust Chawl works out at Rs. 5-10-0 but the actual rents varied from Rs. 4-4-0 to Rs. 15-5-0. The maximum permissible population in adults for a total of 8251 tenements has been fixed at 37,699. The actual population living in these tenements, at the end of the year 1926, was 26,058 or 23,799 when equalised to adults.

With regard to the question of provision for agricultural or garden land for employees, two mills in Ahmedabad City reported that some workers were provided with plots for kitchen gardens and the Bombay Port Trust reported that several of the quarters occupied by employees are provided with garden spaces. Apart from these instances, the questionnaire with regard to this question was returned blank by all the other employers who submitted returns.

D. RECREATION

Among Cotton Mills in Bombay City, four mills have provided playgrounds for the benefit of their employees but three of these mills reported that none of their workers take advantage of the facilities offered. In one case where provision has been made for football, cricket, etc., the majority of the workers are reported as taking part in the games. One mill has provided two gymnasiums, one for Mahars and the other for Mahrattas. The number taking exercise in the first was reported as 50 and in the second as 65. One mill provides a hall for indoor games but no statistics are available with regard to the number of workpeople making use of it. With regard to the question of entertainments, one mill regularly arranges for dramatic performances, cinema shows, religious discourses and open air lectures. All the workers in this mill (about 3000) take advantage of these entertainments and the attendance at the open air lectures is reported as averaging 2000. Another mill provides for lectures, magic lantern shows, etc., and the majority of the operatives of the mill present themselves at these shows.

The Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute provides a gymnasium, a social club, a cricket club and makes periodic arrangements for sports and excursions. The gymnasium is located in a spacious shed in the compound of the Institute and is equipped with all the requirements for Indian exercises and a wrestling pit. The average membership was 54. At the Social Club arrangements have been made for selling tea and refreshments of good quality at reasonable rates for all the workers of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills. Eight thousand three-hundred-and-five workers were reported as taking

advantage of the arrangements and the sales amounted to Rs. 3500 during the year 1925. Two sports meetings were arranged in December 1924 and in March 1925 when 175 workers took part in the various prize competitions provided such as wrestling matches, running races, physical feats, long and high jumps, tug of war, etc. In August 1925 an excursion of 175 workers was arranged for a visit to the Jogeshwari Caves. Three motor lorries were obtained from the mills for the purpose and in addition to refreshments, a variety of Indian games, a cricket match, running races, music and hill climbing competitions were provided. The membership of the Cricket Club is reported as 24. In addition to the above, the Institute stages dramatic performances about three times a month, conducts magic lantern lectures and social gatherings and provides a Harmonium and a gramophone for the benefit of its members.

Among the Ahmedabad mills, one mill provides an open ground for sports. Another mill started a Cricket Club but none of the workers took advantage of it. In two cases rooms are provided for prayers. One mill has a gymnasium and provides periodic entertainments for half-timers and young children. Bioscope shows are arranged occasionally by one mill but apart from these instances, the returns from the Ahmedabad mills, under the head "Recreation" were all blank.

Three out of the five cotton mills in Sholapur provide facilities for outdoor sports. Two mills have Athletic Clubs with a Cricket Ground and Tennis courts; and Athletic Sports, at which prizes are distributed, are held once a year. One mill has its own Cricket and Hockey teams and a special sports ground for half-timers where the majority of the children employed regularly play all kinds of games. Sweets and eatables are given to the children on the playground oft and on in order to encourage them to take healthy exercises. The same mill has also started a Boy Scouts Movement. The troop strength is 120. The scouts have an headquarters and they are given prizes for good turns when they play indoor games. The scouts are also provided with their own special playground for out-door sports. Four mills in Sholapur provide gymnasiums with wrestling pits. The average daily attendance at the gymnasium of one mill is reported as 50. With regard to entertainments one mill has an Amateur Dramatic Club which stages Marathi plays from time to time for the amusement of the employees of that mill.

Out of the 11 upcountry mills which submitted returns one mill reported that provision had been made for suitable playing fields, a football ground, two tennis courts and three wrestling rooms. The loan of the school hall is given at a very low cost to touring Dramatic Companies for staging plays and it is also used for various other entertainments which are organised from time to time. Another mill provides a Sports Ground and a third mill arranges for Cinema and Dramatic shows when convenient. These are attended by about 50 per cent. of the operatives.

Among the concerns included in the group "Engineering and Other Trades" only one establishment in Ahmednagar provides a sports ground for its employees.

All the Railways provide Recreational Clubs or Institutes as they are called, at all important stations on their lines. These Institutes contain

reading rooms and libraries, tennis courts, and in many cases, football and hockey grounds and billiard rooms. There is generally a small subscription for membership of the Institute or for a particular section such as Billiards, Tennis, etc. The members organise their own entertainments such as Dramatic shows, Whist Drives, Dances and periodic sports. Membership of the Institutes is generally confined to the better paid Railway employees and their families and is not open to the lower grade and menial establishments.

Among Public Utility Companies in Bombay City, the Bombay Gas Company has provided a building and grounds which are known as the Bombay Gas Company's Social Club. It is run by a Committee which is composed of employees of the Company. The Committee takes over the full management of the entertainments as far as the building is concerned and also runs the Sports Section including cricket, tennis, billiards, etc. The Company reports that generally speaking only a small number of its employees avail themselves of these facilities.

Municipalities make no special recreational provisions for their own employees. Municipal employees have free access to all Municipal grounds and gardens which are open to all sections of the community; but the Bombay Municipality has provided a gymnasium and a Wrestling Pit for the workers who are engaged at the Kurla-Deonur Railway and Reclamation Works.

The Bombay Port Trust provides land on various parts of the Port Trust estate for playgrounds and recreational purposes and it also maintains an Institute with two tennis courts at Mazagon for the members of its Engineering Staff and an Institute at Wadala for the Railway staff. Cinema demonstrations of an instructional character are arranged for from time to time. The Bombay Improvement Trust maintains a Cricket Club and forms a Hockey Team when possible. It also provides a gymnasium for its workers and arranges for occasional cinematograph entertainments at the Cooly Camps.

Among Government Departments in the Bombay Presidency, only the Security Printing Press at Nasik provides a Club House and a Games Ground for Supervisors, overseers and the office staff. No other provision is made by Government Departments for the recreation of their manual labourers.

B. EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS OF SOCIAL WORKERS

1. EDUCATION

(a) Provision of Schools

The Social Service League conducts ten night schools in different parts of Bombay City for the benefit of workers in Mills, Factories and Workshops. Four of these schools are Anglo-Urdu, one Anglo-Marathi, one Anglo-Gujarati, one Primary Gujarati, one English Middle, one English up to 6th standard and one English High School. The average attendance at all the ten schools amounts to about 350 per day. Most of the students belong to the working classes and are themselves wage earners. The

League has started two Boys Clubs in two of the Anglo-Urdu schools in order to train the students to manage their own activities.

The Young Men's Christian Association conducts a night school for the benefit of cotton mill workers at the Development Department's chawls at Naigaum in Bombay. The subjects taught are English, Urdu and Marathi. The total daily average attendance is 70 of whom 25 are adult workers, 25 child workers and the remainder children of workers.

The Textile Labour Union in Ahmedabad conducts nine schools for children employed and for children of employees, 15 schools for adult employees and one nursery school for children below 5. The figures for the daily average attendance are 710, 650 and 30 respectively. The annual expenditure on the Nursery School alone amounts to Rs. 3000 and on the schools for adults and children nearly Rs. 25,000.

Out of nine Postal Unions which furnished information under one or more heads two Unions reported that they conduct evening classes for the benefit of postmen in the lower grade and menial establishment. The subjects taught are English, Arithmetic, Geography and vernacular languages and the attendance amounts to 35.

The Shewa Mandli at Rohri conducts a night school at its branch at Ubauro with an attendance of 30.

(b) Provision for Libraries and Reading-Rooms

The Social Service League has made provision for a library and a reading-room at their Madanpura Settlement and also at their Parel Settlement. The daily average number of workers who attend is 41 in one case and 52 in the other. The League also maintains a free travelling library which was circulated at 22 centres during the year 1925. The number of persons who took advantage of this amounted to 2144.

The Young Men's Christian Association have made provision for a reading room with vernacular papers at the Naigaum chawls and Volunteers attend occasionally to read out the news to bands of workmen. The Association have also made arrangements for the issue of a broad sheet in Marathi which will give items of news about the Textile Industry and facts about the relationship of employer and employee. It is hoped by this means to disseminate ideas amongst workers that will promote good feeling between themselves and their employers.

The Textile Labour Union in Ahmedabad provides two reading-rooms and libraries in two different labour localities for the use of their members and books are issued for home reading. No statistics are available with regard to numbers attending. The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal in Bombay have also a reading room for the benefit of their members and the members of the Currency Office Union have made provision for some books and papers. Four Postal Unions in the Bombay Presidency have made provision for both reading-rooms and libraries, two Unions have only reading rooms, one provides literature on Postal affairs only and another subscribes to a few newspapers which are circulated amongst the members. The Shewa Mandli at Rohri, an Association which does welfare work for the benefit of Farmers, Weavers and Villagers in Sind, has reading-rooms and libraries at all its three branches.

2. HEALTH

The Social Service League conducts a charitable dispensary—The Bai Bachubai Charitable Dispensary—for the benefit of women and children of the poor middle and working classes. The average number of persons treated daily amounts to 55 and milk, in addition to medicines, is provided free of charge to very poor patients. The Textile Labour Union in Ahmedabad is the only association of employees which does pioneer work in the direction of providing medical facilities for its members. The Union maintains two dispensaries and a hospital equipped for surgical work. In December 1925 there was accommodation for 20 indoor patients but as the number of applicants for indoor treatment was steadily increasing 10 beds were added during the year 1926 in order to meet a part of the excess demand. The hospital has also a female ward and special arrangements are made for maternity cases. During the year 1925, 170 new patients were admitted for indoor treatment. The average daily attendance which was 8 in 1925 stood at about 25 at the end of the year 1926. Seventy-one major operations were performed and outdoor relief was given to a total number of 9141 patients during the twelve months ending 31st December 1925. The total expenditure under the head 'medical aid' amounted to Rs. 9688-10-8. The Shewa Mandli at Rohri distributes quinine pills free of charge and one postal union provides medical aid when necessary.

There are in addition to the above several charitable dispensaries, medical relief associations and Maternity and Infant Welfare organisations, which cover working classes at most important towns throughout the Bombay Presidency; but, as already stated above, it was not considered necessary to include these within the sphere of the present enquiry because they cannot be classed as institutions which were intended to be covered by the present investigation.

3. RECREATION

(a) Facilities for Out-door Sports

The Social Service League has a Workingmen's Institute at Elphinstone Road to which are attached a playground and an open air gymnasium erected through the help of the Bombay Municipality. The League also conducts an Indian gymnasium for the benefit of the working classes at its Parel Settlement the attendance at which, during the year 1925, amounted to 50 men and boys. This gymnasium organises wrestling matches from time to time. Fresh air excursions are also arranged for at frequent intervals for the benefit of the students of the League's Night Schools.

The Young Men's Christian Association conducts a playground at the Development Department's chawls at Naigaum which is attended by about 50 workers every evening for six nights a week. The Association is also responsible for the supervision of two playgrounds which have been established in Bombay City at the expense of the Municipality. Here it is the endeavour of the Association to see that every one who visits these playgrounds is in some way or other fitted into the scheme of play. The number of boys and youths who are daily touched by these playgrounds is reported to amount to 1500.

The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha arranges for wrestling matches on festival days. The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal and the Bombay Currency Office Association run Cricket Clubs. The Ahmedabad Labour Union organises periodic sports for the students of Labour Schools and to make the competitions attractive it offers suitable prizes for each event. Out of the nine Postal Unions which furnished returns for this enquiry one Union reported that provision had been made for a playground. The activities of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute have been dealt with under the head "Employers."

(b) Provision for Indoor Games

The Ahmedabad Labour Union reported that a hall is being provided for indoor games and one or two other unions stated that the Union rooms were utilised for this purpose. The Young Men's Christian Association run a large room in a hut in the grounds of the Development Department's Chawls at Naigaum where efforts are made to interest workers in utilising their spare time in innocent amusements. The daily attendance at the hut for five evenings a week amounts to 20. But apart from these few instances, no information is available to show that any attempts have been made to inculcate in workers a desire for indoor games during the time when they are not actually employed.

(c) Entertainments

Almost all the Associations which submitted returns in Form B reported that some endeavour had been made for providing entertainment of some kind for the benefit of workers. The Social Service League has organised an Amateur Dramatic Club which stages Marathi plays from time to time at moderate rates of admission. The League also makes frequent arrangements for magic lantern lectures and free musical concerts. Similar work is done by the Young Men's Christian Association at the Naigaum Chawls and the shows organised are attended, on an average, by 100 workers. The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha arranges for frequent processions and pageants containing scenes from mythology which are mounted on floats and marched through the streets in industrial localities. These displays are stated to be very popular among mill hands in Bombay City. The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal provides occasional magic lantern lectures on questions concerning Labour and Co-operation. The Currency Office Association holds Bhajan and Singing Classes from time to time. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union reports that a social centre is under the process of equipment for providing entertainments of various kinds. Other Unions have magic lantern lectures sometimes and one Union has a Debating Society.

It will be seen that every endeavour was made to make the enquiry as complete as possible. The results show that outside the organised industries and a few of the larger labour employing establishments practically no effort at conducting welfare work of any description whatever has been undertaken. Even amongst the employers who do undertake this work comparatively very little action has been taken for the development of the proper use of workers' spare time. The greater part of the efforts in this direction, as will have been seen from the preceding

paragraphs, are directed more towards the provision of medical facilities and housing, very important activities in themselves but hardly of the type necessary for the advancement of the moral and physical well-being of the workers whilst they are "off-duty." The most notable exceptions to this are the work done by the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute for the Currimbhoy group of cotton mills in Bombay City; the railways, for superior staff; and some of the cotton mills at Sholapur. Amongst Associations of Social Workers and Workers' own organisations, the work done in the direction by the Social Service League and the Y.M.C.A. in Bombay and by the Textile Labour Union in Ahmedabad will be found to be far more extensive than that done by all the remaining organisations of this kind put together.

Japanese Seafarers

POLICY OF THE SEAMEN'S UNION

The Japanese Seamen's Union has forwarded to the International Labour Office a copy of the constitution and rules of the Union, as adopted by a general meeting of the Union this year. The booklet containing the rules is prefaced by a statement on the general policy of the Union.

The statement recalls that the union was established in 1921 by the leaders of the Japanese seamen, as a result of the conviction, born of the Second Session of the International Labour Conference (Genoa, 1920) that a national union of Japanese maritime workers was absolutely necessary. The Union was now so firmly established and recognised that its President, Mr. Yonekubo, was elected by the Japanese workers as their delegate to the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labour Conference.

The Union aimed, among other things, at the establishment of free employment exchanges for seamen, the recognition of the right of association, the establishment of a system of collective bargaining, and the promotion of legislation for the protection of seafarers. The Union demanded also the prompt ratification of Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference, the regulation of hours of work, the fixing of minimum wages, the establishment of proper standards of manning of vessels, and the institution of social insurance for seamen.

The membership of the Union in March last was 41,631, the rate of increase being about 500 per month on the average. (From "Industrial and Labour Information" Geneva, November 29, 1926.)

Reviews of Books and Reports

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Patna College Chanakya Society for the year 1925-26

The Chanakya Society which was founded in the year 1909 by the late Captain Charles Russell has just issued its Thirteenth Annual Report. The object of the Society is to foster a special interest amongst its members in the study of economic problems and the practical application of economic principles to every day life. Continuous and systematic enquiry is therefore one of the conditions imposed upon every student who wishes to become a member of the society.

During the period under review, papers on six family budgets, four village surveys, a report on a co-operative society, six reports on mills, factories and workshops, and a paper on the Bihta Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and cattle shows were read before the society.

The six family budgets appear to have been carefully collected and each of them covers a period of nearly a year. Neither the basis of the selection of the families nor the method of the enquiry followed has been fully explained, although it appears from some of the budgets that the investigators were acquainted with the family and that the selected family was representative of some class or caste.

The four village surveys contain interesting details regarding the social and economic organization of the villages studied.

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World Migration and Labour, by John W. Brown, Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, 1926

This report which was prepared by the International Federation of Trade Unions in accordance with the resolution passed by the International Migration Conference held in Prague in 1924 gives a survey of the general position of migration and deals with the chief aspects of world migration. The report, to which the report of the world migration conference is added as a supplement, contains five parts besides the introduction. These are: (1) Historical and Statistical; (2) the regulation of migration; (3) the position of the immigrant in respect of social insurance; (4) economic aspect of migration and (5) migration and labour.

The first part of the report gives some interesting statistics of world migration and of individual countries. It is pointed out that in the first fourteen years of the 20th century, 15 European countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland) sent some 17,000,000 emigrants to five oversea countries, the United States, Canada, Argentine, Brazil and New Zealand, or an average of considerably over a million per year. These were of course the greatest emigrating years the world has ever seen and the present figures are far below them.

As regards the economic aspect of migration, it is pointed out that hitherto migration has served to adjust to some extent the inequalities in economic

opportunities. But owing to changing economic conditions and stricter immigrant laws migration as a remedy for economic evils is reaching its limit of usefulness. And it is therefore necessary, while yet migration is possible, to guide the movement wisely and to place it, if possible, under international control.

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. V, NO. 8, DECEMBER 1926. (The Trades Union Congress and Labour Party, London.)

- Special Articles:* (1) *Unity and a Common Policy*, by Herbert Tracey. pp. 339-341.
 (2) *Trade Unionism under Attack: I.—Tory Party's Plan of Campaign*, by Walter M. Citrine (General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress). pp. 342-345.
 (3) *The Defence of Trade Union Rights*, by Sir Henry Slesser, K.C., M.P.—Section three of the Trade Disputes Act; section four of the Trade Disputes Act; section four of the Trade Union Act, 1871; Trade Union Act, 1913. pp. 346-348.
 (4) *America To-day*, by George Hicks (Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council).—Americans like big boys; the death of debts; wages and working conditions; food; evil newspapers; American trade unionism; warring prosperity; prohibition; comradeship. pp. 349-351.
 (5) *Science and Ceres*, by C. Wye Kendall, F.R.G.S. pp. 352-354.
 (6) *Memories and Relations*, by "Propagandist." pp. 355-357.
 (7) *In the "Eight-fifteen" On the Simple Art of keeping Politics out of Industry*, by T. S. Dickson. pp. 358-359.
 (8) *"Scaled" Wages*, by H. W. Lee. pp. 367 & 368.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. VIII, NO. 95, NOVEMBER 1926. (The Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

- Special Articles:* (1) *Some South African and Indian Industrial Problems*, by E. Halford Ross. pp. 360-362.
 (2) *Dental Service in Industry*, by T. P. Wolston Watt., L.D.S. (Cadbury Brothers, Ltd.). pp. 363-369.
 (3) *Miners' Welfare: A colliery joint association.*—clubs; recreation; first aid and bath room. pp. 369-372.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. VIII, NO. 96, DECEMBER 1926. (The Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

- Special Articles:* (1) *Some Criticisms of Welfare Work*, by C. U. Kerr (Head of the Women's Department of the Industrial Welfare Society). pp. 391-396.
 (2) *Medicine and Industry*, by Leonard P. Lockhart, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab), Medical Officer. pp. 396-398.
 (3) *Industrial Welfare in Practice*, by Warre Bradley, F.C.I.S.—Long service grant; the work's journal; grant to widows and employees. pp. 398-403.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. VIII, NO. 12. (Harvard School of Public Health, Baltimore.)

- Special Articles:* (1) *Miners' Nystagmus; Its Symptoms, Causes, and Effect on Working Capacity*, by Prof. Dr. J. Ohm. (Oculist at Bottrop, Westphalia).—Introduction; symptoms—nystagmus, lid spasm, tremor of rest of body; diagnosis; effect on working capacity; causes—external causes, internal causes; prophylaxis; theory. pp. 499-511.
 (2) *A New Type of Hose Mask for Protection Against Metallurgic Dusts and Fumes*, by Lawrence C. Dunlap, S.B., M.D., F.A.C.S. pp. 513-516.
 (3) *Studies in the Control and Treatment of "Nickel Rash,"* by Frederick M. R. Bulmer (Division of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health, Toronto, Canada) and E. A. Mackenzie (Port Colborne, Ontario, Canada).—Discussion; treatment; conclusions. pp. 517-527.
 (4) *The Colorimetric Determination of Minute Amounts of Nickel. Potassium Di-Thio-Oxalate as a sensitive Reagent*, by Lawrence T. Fairhall, A.M., Ph.D. (From the Department of Physiology, Harvard School of Public Health).—The method of analysis—drying and carbonizing, ashing, removal of heavy metals, estimation of nickel—(a) in the absence of cobalt, (b) in the presence

of cobalt, preparation of potassium di-thio-oxalate; discussion of the method; conclusions. pp. 528-533.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE, VOL. XXVI, NO. 11, NOVEMBER 1926. (The Department of Labour, Canada.)

- Special Articles:* (1) *Factories and Workshops in Great Britain in 1925*. pp. 1079-1081.
 (2) *Canadian Council on Child Welfare.*—Section on child labour, 1925-26; section on education and recreation; economic aspects of child welfare. pp. 1081-1084.
 (3) *American Federation of Labour: Summary of the Proceedings of the Forty-sixth Annual Convention.*—Finances and membership; report of committee on organization; report of committee on labels; report of committee on legislation; raise per capita tax on directly affiliated unions; shorter work week approved; supports executive council's report; report of committee on boycotts; report of committee on education; opposed to lifting of immigration restrictions; company unions; against injunctions in labour disputes; opposed to individual contracts; favour compensation laws; high wages American policy; jurisdictional disputes; resolutions submitted; still opposed to recognition of Soviet Russia; internal relations; assistance for textile workers; fraternal messages; other addresses; visit of British Industrial Mission; memorial to deceased members; invitation withdrawn; election of officers. pp. 1086-1097.
 (4) *Visit to Canada of the Deputy Director of the International Labour Office.*—Ottawa men's Canadian club; Ottawa women's Canadian club; Montreal branch Canadian manufacturers' association; McGill University Canadian club; women's Canadian club of Hamilton; Toronto Canadian club. pp. 1113-1118.
 (5) *Third International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 18-23, 1926.*—Methods of conducting family budget enquiries; methods of statistics of collective agreements; methods of compiling statistics of industrial disputes; classification of industries. pp. 1118-1121.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW—VOL. XXIII, NO. 2. (U. S. Department of Labor; Washington.)

- Special Articles:* (1) *Welfare Work in the British Coal Industry.*—Management and financial position of the fund; district work; "our penny-a-ton hall"; health work in the districts; work of the general fund. pp. 1-8.
 (2) *Organization and Membership of American Trade-Unions, 1926.*—Building trades; metals and machinery; transportation; paper and printing—paper, printing; textiles and clothing—textiles, boots and shoes, garment trades, other clothing trades; food, liquor and tobacco; mining, oil and lumber; glass and clay; woodworking; public service and amusements; other "white collar" unions; miscellaneous, industrial workers of the world; aggregate membership. pp. 8-23.
 (3) *Co-operative Workshops in the United States.*—General characteristics of workers' productive societies; year and cause of establishment of society; membership; employment and wage policies; capitalization and business; amount and division of profits; marketing problems; business methods and management. pp. 23-30.
 (4) *A Study of Villagers in the United States.*—Increase in village population; kind of people living in agricultural villages; gainful occupation of villagers; village populations compared with city and open-country populations; professional functions of villagers. pp. 31-34.
 (5) *Industrial Accident Prevention Conference, Washington, D.C.*—Problem of national accident statistics; what is being done in the collection of accident statistics; what can be done to develop national accident prevention statistics; other phases of the accident prevention problem; resolutions passed by the conference. pp. 41-46.
 (6) *Cancer Statistics in various Trades and Professions.*—Mortality rates in different occupations; factors in cancer causation; cancer sites in relation to occupation; summary. pp. 55-58.
 (7) *Recent Compensation Reports.*—Georgia; Illinois; Massachusetts. pp. 61-65.
 (8) *Care of the Sick under the German Salaried Employees' Insurance System, 1913-1925.* pp. 65-68.
 (9) *Statistics of Swedish Sick Funds, 1922 to 1924.* pp. 69 & 70.
 (10) *Wage Payment Legislation.*—Interference with freedom of contract; employment on public works; reason for wage payment legislation. pp. 84-87.
 (11) *Labour Legislation of Bolivia.*—Worker's compulsory Savings Law; law regulating working conditions of commercial and industrial employees. pp. 88-90.
 (12) *New Labor Law of Guatemala.*—Employment of women and children; wages and hours; contracts of employment; labor disputes and their settlement. pp. 90 & 91.
 (13) *Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain in 1925.*—Cause of disputes; results of disputes; methods of settlements; comparative figures for recent years. pp. 104-107.
 (14) *Hours and Earnings in Motor-Vehicle Industry, 1922 & 1925.*—Regular hours of operation; overtime work. pp. 108-115.
 (15) *Earnings and Hours in English Textile Industries.*—Average weekly earnings; normal weekly hours of labor; hours actually worked and average hourly earnings; extent of short time. pp. 120-123.
 (16) *Changes in Cost of Living in the United States.* pp. 197-210.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XIV, NO. 6. (International Labour Office, Geneva.)

Special Articles: (1) *The Constitutionality of Labour Legislation in the United States of America:* II by William Gorham Rice, Jr. (Law School, University of Wisconsin, U. S. A.)—III The conflict between state and individual (cont.), (c) wages, (d) liability for workmen's incapacitation, (e) restrictions on termination of employment, (f) regulation of industrial struggle and its settlement—(1) the situation apart from statute, (2) statutory regulation of industrial conflict, (3) compulsory arbitration; IV future development. pp. 779-802.

(2) *Annual Holidays for Workers and Collective Agreements.*—Scope of regulations in collective agreements—conditions entitling to holidays, length of the holiday, continuity of the holiday, date of the holiday, payment of workers on holiday, prohibition of paid work during holidays, loss of right to holidays; conclusion. pp. 803-832.

(3) *The Conciliation of Arbitration of Industrial Disputes:*—II. *The Machinery of Conciliation and Arbitration: an Analysis.*—Types of disputes—negotiations in unorganised trades, justifiable disputes, public utilities, disputes of great economic or social importance; machinery for dealing with disputes in general—origin, stage of intervention, sphere of operation, constitution, form of procedure; basic principles, compulsion and enforcement—basic principles, compulsion, enforcement. pp. 833-860.

(4) *The New Japanese Act on Health Insurance.*—Scope; finance; benefits—sickness benefit, maternity benefit; funeral benefit, institutions. pp. 861-871.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act in Great Britain

The Housing (Rural Workers) Act received the Royal Assent on the 15th December.

The Act empowers, and in certain circumstances requires, local authorities to submit to the Minister of Health (in Scotland, to the Scottish Board of Health) schemes with respect to the reconstruction or improvement of existing houses or buildings within their areas, for the purpose of providing dwellings for agricultural workers and for persons of similar economic condition; and to give financial assistance in respect of works done under such schemes. The reconstruction or improvement may consist of structural alteration, repair, addition, provision of water supply, drainage or sanitary conveniences, or the like; but shall not in any case include works of ordinary repair or upkeep, except so far as they are incidental to or connected with other works. In order to secure that the full benefit of the grant may accrue to the occupier of the dwelling, and that the occupier is of the class described, special conditions are to attach to the dwelling for a period of twenty years.

The Act also authorises the Government to contribute towards any expenses incurred by a local authority in making grants under schemes approved by the Minister of Health (or by the Scottish Board of Health, as the case may be). The Exchequer contributions are to be by way of annual payments for a period of twenty years, and are to be equal to one-half of the estimated average annual charges payable by the local authority.

The amount of the charge on the Exchequer will depend on the amount of the grants which local authorities find it necessary to give; but, on the assumption that the average amount of grants given were £75, and that the number of dwellings in respect of which grants is given were 20,000, the maximum charge on the Exchequer, reckoning interest at 5 per cent. would be approximately £60,000 a year for twenty years. The maximum charge on the local rates would, under the scheme, be of the same amount. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, December 1926.)

Current Notes From Abroad

UNITED KINGDOM

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, the changes in wages reported to have come into operation during November, and, in the case of coal-miners, in the early part of December, resulted in an increase of about £119,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 450,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of nearly £44,000 in those of about 230,000 workpeople.

The largest groups of workpeople included in these figures are coal-miners, steel smelters and millmen, and boot and shoe operatives. In the case of coal-miners increases have been reported in the percentage additions to basis rates in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and North Staffordshire, and reductions in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and the Radstock area. Workpeople employed in steel-smelting shops and rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, with the exception of lower-paid men, had their wages increased, and workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture also received increases.

During the eleven completed months of 1926 the changes reported to the Department (including the effect of certain coal-mining changes occurring in December) have resulted in net increases amounting to over £111,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 350,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of nearly £89,000 in those of 813,000 workpeople. In the first eleven months of 1925 there were net increases of £79,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 850,000 workpeople and net reductions of £157,000 in those of a similar number of workpeople. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, December 1926.)

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At 1st December the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately the same as a month earlier and 79 per cent. above that of July 1914. The corresponding figure for 1st December 1925, was 77 per cent. For food alone, the average percentage increase at 1st December 1926 was also about the same as a month earlier, viz., 69 per cent. above the pre-war level, but was lower than a year earlier, when the percentage increase was 74. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, December 1926.)

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At the beginning of November about 800,000 workpeople in the coal-mining industry continued to be involved in the stoppage of work which began on 1st May. By 27th November this number had been reduced to about 650,000, and by the end of the following week the majority of the miners in most districts had resumed work, the date of resumption varying in different cases. The aggregate number of working days lost by workpeople taking part in the dispute was about 16 million in November,

and the total number of days lost during the entire period of stoppage was about 143 million.

Apart from the coal-mining dispute, the number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as in progress in November was 16. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 1000 and the estimated aggregate duration of such disputes in November was about 7000 working days. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, December 1926)

* * * * *

A joint committee representing the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party has just issued a Report on Unemployment, which contains proposals for the development of national resources and economic possibilities at home and abroad (with special emphasis on oversea development, and a statement concerning Labour policy on emigration, and the co-ordination of Labour standards internationally): the raising of the school-leaving age to 16, and the provision of pensions for elderly workers, which would diminish labour supplies at both ends: taxation of land and mineral values: the creation of a State Fund to accelerate trade development schemes in lean years (£10,000,000 per year to be allocated to it): paid holidays: the payment of unemployment benefit from State instead of local funds: and the training of the unemployed.

All the above are recognised, however, to be merely palliatives; the Committee declares that "there is no satisfactory solution of the problem of unemployment except upon Socialist lines." (From "Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions," Amsterdam, December 2, 1926.)

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OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The Municipality of Berlin has made a grant of 10,000 marks for the relief of unemployed intellectual workers.

Half of this sum has been handed over to the city employment exchange, which has a special department for intellectual workers, and is endeavouring to find employment for chemists, medical men, lawyers, writers, teachers, etc. The grant is also being used for the purpose of making loans, without interest, to enable intellectual workers to procure materials for their work. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, December 13, 1926.)

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UNITED STATES

The New Jersey State Supreme Court recently awarded as workmen's compensation the sum of \$1700 to a worker who was shot in a hold-up at Newark. The court ruled that "in these times a hold-up can be reasonably anticipated as connected with employment." (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, November 1926.)

OTHER COUNTRIES

At the Thirty-second Annual Convention of elementary school teachers from Nipissing and South Temiskaming district in Ontario a resolution was passed in favour of a proposal to allow teachers the privilege of "accumulated sick allowance." Under this arrangement teachers who have not been absent from school owing to sickness and have not taken advantage of the annual time allowance for sickness, would be permitted, in case of serious illness to draw upon their accumulated allowance to the extent of 20 per cent. of their unused sickness allowance each year. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, November 1926.)

* * * * *

Labour unions in New Zealand, in submitting to the Arbitration Court their claims for new wage awards, are making a feature of a demand for a 40-hour or five-day week, with Saturday and Sunday free. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, November 1926.)

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By letter of 5th November 1926 the Japanese Government Delegation to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office informed the Office that, at a Cabinet meeting held on 2nd November 1926, it was decided to adopt the Draft Convention and Recommendation concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases and the Draft Convention and Recommendation concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted by the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference (Geneva, 1925). (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, November 29, 1926.)

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN DECEMBER 1926

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<i>Textile Mills—</i> The Whistle Mill No. 3, Borsach.	262	...	23 Nov. 1926	6 Dec. 1926	Demand for higher rates of wages.	The Strike ended in favour of the employees.
2. The Indian Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Railway-pura, Kankaria, Ahmedabad.	200	250	23 Dec.	24 Dec.	Demand for the same rates of wages as are paid in other Mills.	The Strike ended in favour of the employers.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING DECEMBER 1926
1. Bombay City

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926
	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Woolen Mills .. Others ..	484 7 7	42 1 ..	270(b) 3 ..	25(b) 1 ..	9	2	125 .. 2	7 1 ..	622 10 8	60 1 ..	756 10 10	69 2 ..
Total ..	498	43	276	26	9	2	127	8	640	61	776	71
II Workshops— Engineering .. Railway .. Mint .. Others ..	29 152 1 17	3 8 .. 3	321 1,619 c 3 58	35 132(a) .. 2	.. 3 .. 1	.. 1	15 56 2 4	1 5 .. 2	335 1,713 2 70	37 137 .. 3	350 1,772 .. 5	38 143 .. 5
Total ..	199	14	2,001	169	4	1	77	8	2,120	177	2,201	186
III Miscellaneous— Chemical Works .. Flour Mills .. Printing Presses .. Others ..	1 2 8 11	.. .. .. ..	3 3 7 40	.. .. .. 1(b)	1 1	.. .. .. ..	.. .. 1 6	.. .. 1 2	3 3 14 44	.. .. .. 1	4 5 15 51	.. .. .. 3
Total ..	22	..	53	1	2	..	9	2	64	1	75	3
Total, All Factories ..	719	57	2,380	196	15	3	213	18	2,824	239	3,052	260

2. Ahmedabad

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926
	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton ..	247	15	117	3	3	..	35	..	326	18	364	18
Total ..	247	15	117	3	3	..	35	..	326	18	364	18
II Miscellaneous Match Factory .. Flour Mills .. Oil Mills .. Engineering .. Others ..	1 1 ..	.. .. .. .. ..	5 1	.. .. .. .. 1	3 1	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. 1	.. .. .. .. 1	3 1	.. .. .. .. 1	6 1	.. .. .. .. 1
Total ..	2	..	6	1	3	1	..	..	5	..	8	1
Total, All Factories ..	249	15	123	4	6	1	35	..	331	18	372	19

Explanations:—1. The progressive totals are subject to alteration.
2. "Fatal" means causing the death of the injured persons without specification of period.
"Serious" means causing absence from work for more than 20 days.
"Minor" means causing absence from work for more than 48 hours and up to 20 days.
(a) 1 person affected by one accident.
(b) 2 persons affected by one accident.
(c) 2 persons affected by one accident.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING DECEMBER 1926—contd.
3. Karachi

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926
	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926		
I Workshops— Railway and Port Trust Engineering ..	5	3	29	..	1	..	1	..	32	3	34	19
Total ..	8	3	45	..	1	..	2	..	50	3	53	3
II Miscellaneous— ..	4	..	11	2	..	..	1	..	14	2	15	2
Total ..	4	..	11	2	..	..	1	..	14	2	15	2
Total, All Factories ..	12	3	56	2	1	..	3	..	64	5	68	5

4. Other Centres

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926
	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926	Jan to Nov 1926	Dec 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills ..	104	8	84	7(c)	4	..	33	4	151	12	188	16
Others ..	10	..	6	3	..	..	5	..	11	3	16	3
Total ..	114	8	90	10	4	..	38	4	162	15	204	19
II Workshops— Railway ..	42	4	201	19	..	..	20	4	223	19	243	23
Arms and Ammunition Works ..	6	1	7	2	..	..	5	2	8	1	13	3
Others ..	12	1	28	2	1	..	7	1	32	2	40	3
Total ..	60	6	236	23	1	..	32	7	263	22	296	29
III Miscellaneous— Ginning and Pressing Factories ..	6	1	15(a)	3	4	..	8	1	12	3	24	4
Paint Works ..	17	2	18(b)	1	6	..	8	1	23	2	37	3
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	23	3	33	4	10	..	16	2	35	5	61	7
Total, All Factories ..	197	17	359	37	15	..	86	13	460	42	561	55

Notes—For Explanations see previous page.
(a) 4 persons affected by one accident.
(b) 3 persons affected by one accident.
(c) 2 persons affected by one accident.

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

Count or Number	Month of November			8 months ended November		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
.. .. Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	6,054	939	6,535	43,862	39,978	55,800
Nos. 11 to 20	19,635	6,841	17,367	143,328	127,302	148,646
Nos. 21 to 30	12,821	4,876	12,249	105,379	90,661	114,543
Nos. 31 to 40	1,189	747	1,562	10,027	8,322	13,540
Above 40	537	261	855	3,466	3,029	6,879
Waste, etc.	9	9	82	86	297	836
Total ..	40,245	13,673	38,650	306,168	269,589	340,244

BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	Month of November			8 months ended November		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
.. .. Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5,338	*	5,684	38,686	34,047	49,444
Nos. 11 to 20	13,302	..	11,928	97,891	73,484	101,270
Nos. 21 to 30	8,002	..	7,241	65,177	50,729	70,064
Nos. 31 to 40	699	..	674	5,581	3,643	6,186
Above 40	336	..	305	2,008	1,499	2,655
Waste, etc.	2	..	74	22	227	760
Total ..	27,679	..	25,906	209,365	163,629	230,379

AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	Month of November			8 months ended November		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
.. .. Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	216	349	227	1,611	1,915	1,681
Nos. 11 to 20	3,264	3,818	2,661	24,652	30,122	25,795
Nos. 21 to 30	3,724	3,806	3,635	30,140	30,885	32,474
Nos. 31 to 40	372	608	754	3,304	3,389	5,849
Above 40	154	195	411	1,100	1,050	3,223
Waste, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,730	8,776	7,688	60,807	67,361	69,022

* No production due to strike

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

Description	Month of November			8 months ended November		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	1,769	668	2,565	10,361	9,136	8,400
Chudders	1,971	1,013	1,491	11,206	12,221	10,200
Dhotis	7,386	5,305	6,533	47,576	51,660	45,000
Drills and jeans	867	281	1,058	7,541	8,300	7,000
Cambrics and lawns	44	27	32	481	304	200
Printers	465	258	120	2,643	1,800	1,500
Shirtings and long cloth	8,655	5,713	6,956	64,250	63,000	55,000
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,130	732	1,335	8,188	8,173	8,500
Tent cloth	195	73	185	1,396	1,000	700
Other sorts	635	371	449	4,131	3,769	3,400
Total	23,117	14,441	20,724	157,773	157,724	135,902
Coloured piece-goods	10,065	5,215	10,492	69,421	63,382	77,509
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	129	96	136	1,248	1,683	1,852
Hosiery	25	13	16	119	146	167
Miscellaneous	220	79	229	1,222	1,272	1,866
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	19	35	135	63	364	1,250
Grand Total	33,575	19,879	31,732	229,846	224,571	268,574

BOMBAY CITY

Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	1,156	248	2,230	7,112	6,722	6,000
Chudders	1,283	353	1,015	7,103	8,054	6,500
Dhotis	1,747	697	1,905	14,119	15,021	13,000
Drills and jeans	750	190	958	6,730	5,190	7,500
Cambrics and lawns	17	1	9	388	199	100
Printers	1			25	19	100
Shirtings and long cloth	5,941	3,312	5,455	45,040	45,206	38,535
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	862	302	960	6,599	5,714	7,502
Tent cloth	40	16	168	533	625	629
Other sorts	204	72	229	1,758	1,493	1,907
Total	12,001	5,191	12,929	90,207	88,245	111,835
Coloured piece-goods	7,432	2,608	7,773	54,244	44,876	55,466
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	119	84	125	1,197	1,611	1,783
Hosiery	15	7	6	60	49	41
Miscellaneous	187	29	180	1,010	1,018	1,531
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	15	11	117	45	304	851
Grand Total	19,769	7,930	21,130	146,763	136,103	174,995

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

Description	Month of November			8 months ended November		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	412	127	123	2,338	704	386
Chudders	531	439	402	3,215	3,229	2,911
Dhotis	4,529	3,574	3,772	26,240	28,763	33,857
Drills and jeans	32	6	22	203	353	201
Cambrics and lawns	25	26	22	83	150	167
Printers	367	196	56	1,801	1,219	636
Shirtings and long cloth	2,107	1,859	1,065	14,819	14,252	12,746
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	254	377	313	1,451	2,240	2,343
Tent cloth	142	49	792	792	383	10
Other sorts	258	193	102	1,534	1,577	825
Total	8,657	6,846	5,877	52,476	52,870	54,102
Coloured piece-goods	1,470	1,605	1,655	8,355	11,393	13,984
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	1	2	2	6	8	11
Hosiery	11	6	11	59	95	127
Miscellaneous	19	45	40	168	211	325
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	3	24	16	6	51	395
Grand Total	10,161	8,528	7,601	61,070	64,628	68,944

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers			
			July 1914	Dec. 1925	Nov. 1926	Dec. 1926	July 1914	Dec. 1925	Nov. 1926	Dec. 1926
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Rangoon Small-mill	..	Md.	4 11 3	6 8 8	6 6 10	6 6 10	100	150	157	157
Wheat	..	Cwt.	5 9 6	22 5 0	22 5 0	22 5 0	100	161	172	172
Do.	..	Maund	40 0 0	62 8 0	57 8 0	52 0 0	100	144	138	129
Do.	..	Maund	3 2 6	3 14 8	4 3 9(3)	4 5 5(3)	100	145	159	168
Jowari	3 4 6	4 12 7	4 3 9	4 5 7	100	152	168	178
Barley	3 4 6	4 15 7	4 13 11	4 15 7	100	152	168	178
Index No.—Cereals	100	149	164	163
Pulses—
Gram
Turdal
Index No.—Pulses
Index No.—Food grains
Sugar—
Sugar
Do.
Raw (Gul)
Index No.—Sugar
Other Food—
Turmeric
Chee
Salt
Index No.—Other food
Index No.—All Food
Oilseeds—
Linseed
Rapeseed
Poppy seed
Gingelly seed
Index No.—Oilseeds

LABOUR GAZETTE

Fully good	..	..	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100	101	114	112
..	..	..	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	100	101	114	112
..	..	..	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100	101	114	112
Index No.—Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(A) Cotton manufactures—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40S	..	Lb.	0 12 9	1 4 0	0 15 6	0 15 6	100	157	167	167
Farl 2,000	..	Pace	5 15 0	11 5 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	100	105	147	147
White mulls	..	..	4 3 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	8 14 0	100	215	214	112
Shirtings	..	..	10 6 0	22 10 0	17 14 0	17 4 0	100	210	153	106
Long Cloth	..	..	0 9 6	1 1 6	0 14 0	0 14 0	100	174	147	147
Chudders	..	..	0 9 6	1 0 0	0 13 3	0 13 6	100	104	139	142
Index No.—Cotton manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Index No.—Textile—Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Textile—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Index No.—Other Textile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool and other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Index No.—Wool and other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aluminium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Index No.—Metals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other raw and manufactured articles—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerosene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Index No.—Other raw and manuf. articles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Index No.—Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Index No.—Non-food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Index No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Quantities in parentheses are...

LABOUR GAZETTE

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI*

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index Numbers			
			July 1914	Dec 1925	Nov 1926	Dec 1926	July 1914	Dec 1925	Nov 1926	Dec 1926
Cereals—			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p. ⁽¹⁾	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p. ⁽²⁾				
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	59 4 0	59 4 0	59 4 0	100	152	152	152
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red.	"	31 8 0	31 12 0	42 8 0	39 8 0	100	164	135	125
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red.	"	31 4 0	50 12 0	41 12 0	39 10 0	100	162	134	127
" white	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt	"	32 8 0	53 4 0	43 14 0	40 12 0	100	164	135	125
" red	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt	"	32 4 0	52 4 0	42 7 0	40 14 0	100	162	132	127
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	42 8 0	36 4 0	34 8 0	100	167	142	135
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	35 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	100	132	136	136
Index No.—Cereals							100	158	138	132
Pulses—										
Gram	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	42 0 0	39 0 0 ⁽²⁾	40 0 0 ⁽²⁾	100	142	132	136
Sugar—										
Sugar	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	15 0 0	17 6 0	17 8 0	100	164	190	192
"	" brown	"	8 1 6	13 14 0	16 0 0	15 14 0	100	171	198	196
Index No.—Sugar							100	168	194	194
Other food—										
Salt		Bengal Maund	2 2 0	1 11 0	1 10 6	1 10 3	100	79	78	77
Oilseeds—										
Cotton seed		Maund	2 11 3	3 12 0	4 8 0	3 9 0	100	139	166	132
Rapeseed, bold	3% admixture	Candy	51 0 0	71 0 0	84 0 0	92 0 0	100	139	135	148
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0	83 0 0	84 0 0	92 0 0	100	134	135	148
Index No.—Oilseeds							100	137	151	140
Textiles—										
Jute bags	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	71 4 0	56 0 0	69 0 0	100	186	146	180

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Textiles—Cotton										
Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund	20 4 0	42 12 0	25 0 0	24 2 0	100	211	123	119
(b) Cotton manufactures										
Drills	Pepperill	Piece.	10 3 6	18 12 0	15 4 0	14 4 0	100	183	149	139
Shirtings	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	21 8 0	19 0 0	18 0 0	100	212	188	178
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	198	169	159
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton							100	202	153	145
Other Textiles—Wool										
	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	40 0 0	37 0 0	33 0 0	100	143	132	118
Hides—										
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	15 0 0	13 12 0	14 8 0	100	71	65	68
" "	Punjab	"	21 4 0	15 0 0	13 12 0	14 8 0	100	71	65	68
Index No.—Hides							100	71	65	68
Metals—										
Copper Braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	63 0 0	59 0 0	59 0 0	100	104	98	98
Steel Bars		"	3 14 0	6 5 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	100	163	161	161
" Plates		"	4 6 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	100	160	160	154
Index No.—Metals							100	142	140	138
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	21 8 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	100	134	138	138
Kerosene	Chester Brand	Case.	5 2 0	9 6 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	100	183	188	188
"	Elephant	2 Tins.	4 7 0	7 5 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	100	165	169	169
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles							100	161	165	165
Index No.—Food							100	151	142	139
Index No.—Non-food							100	150	139	137
General Index No.							100	150	140	138

*Yarn (40 Grey, Plough) has been omitted from the index for want of quotation. (1) Quotation for Larkana, white. (2) Quotation for 3 per cent. mutual. (3) Quotation for Sukkur, white.

LABOUR GAZETTE

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WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other food	Index No., food	Oil-seeds	Raw cotton	Cotton manufactures	Other textiles	Leathers and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Index No., non-food	General Index No.
1923					194	141	286	229	187	146	167	162	185	188
December ..	125	91	243	375										
1924					162	143	209	219	168	210	165	168	184	176
December ..	139	95	167	256										
1925					173	142	210	216	168	148	165	159	172	173
January ..	153	102	174	267			209	215	166	148	163	159	174	173
February ..	165	106	174	231	172	142	209	212	160	145	162	166	174	171
March ..	154	99	175	219	164	136	209	211	158	146	160	159	169	165
April ..	149	104	177	193	157	137	199	212	158	146	160	159	169	165
May ..	149	104	177	176	155	144	187	215	143	153	163	155	170	164
June ..	141	102	160	181	148	142	190	209	144	142	157	157	167	160
July ..	141	102	159	184	148	140	182	208	144	139	153	155	163	158
August ..	146	100	158	183	149	140	184	206	155	161	153	159	167	160
September ..	143	104	159	176	146	136	184	205	155	141	153	159	164	157
October ..	147	111	151	178	149	130	(a)191	203	153	151	154	159	(a)164	(a)158
November ..	153	128	161	175	155	133	199	195	152	155	153	159	162	160
December ..	149	122	148	168	149	129	199	191	148	149	150	155	157	154
1926					149	127	154	186	149	155	151	158	157	154
January ..	147	111	148	172	149	127	154	186	149	155	151	158	157	154
February ..	143	117	148	158	143	129	150	186	147	153	152	153	156	151
March ..	148	117	146	152	144	127	(a)144	186	145	147	151	153	(a)154	(a)150
April ..	144	116	150	156	144	131	138	185	145	171	151	150	155	151
May ..	149	111	156	153	148	137	138	182	143	155	151	146	152	151
June ..	150	128	152	148	146	142	141	182	131	144	149	147	151	150
July ..	146	128	144	148	143	140	144	180	130	147	150	148	152	149
August ..	148	133	146	146	145	134	149	178	130	128	147	148	149	148
September ..	150	130	156	148	148	140	149	175	133	134	146	151	150	149
October ..	145	129	144	146	143	132	149	165	134	147	148	152	149	147
November ..	144	133	152	146	144	131	118	157	131	144	150	160	147	146
December ..	143	111	156	144	143	133	109	156	132	150	161	158	147	146

(a) Revised figures from October 1925 to March 1926

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	France (Paris)	Italy (Milan)	Japan (Tokyo)	Norway	Switzerland	South Africa	France (Paris)	U. S. of A.
Items included in the index	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent	Food, rent, fuel, light, clothing, and miscellaneous	Food, fuel, light, clothing, and miscellaneous	Food, fuel, light, clothing, and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heat, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, light, fuel, and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heating, lighting and rent	Food, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent, and miscellaneous
1914 July ..	100	100	100	(a)100 (f)	(b) 100	(b) 100	(c) 100	100	(e) 100	100 (f)	100 (f)	(g) 100
1915 ..	108	102	102	119	(d) 108	99	..	(d) 117	119	103	..	105(m)
1916 ..	108	102	102	115	117	116	..	146	140	106	..	118
1917 ..	118	204	190	116	128	146	..	190	180	114	..	142
1918 ..	149	210	146	118	144	197	..	253	229	118	..	174
1919 ..	186	208	155	132	157	205	..	275	261	126	..	199
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	453	302	253	155	..	206
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	379	302	209	133	..	174
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	159	429	366	255	158	(i) 135	(p) 302	170
1923 ..	153	169	146	151	158	(h) 487	429	239	166	130	(q) 334	173
1924 ..	157	170	144	(a)149	(d) 160	..	..	(d) 291	..	..	(p) 366	173(m)
1925				153	160	595	..	261	..	134	..	174
June ..	154	172	146	..	..	598	..	..	..	169	..	..
July ..	157	173	146	..	..	610	..	..	..	167	..	..
August ..	152	173	149	..	163	617	..	..	..	132	..	..
September ..	151	174	149	..	..	624	..	248	..	132	..	..
October ..	153	176	149	..	..	643	..	..	..	132	..	..
November ..	153	176	152	..	..	643	..	..	..	131	..	..
December ..	155	177	154	..	156	649	..	234	..	131	..	178
1926				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January ..	155	175	155	..	..	665	..	..	..	131	..	..
February ..	154	173	154	..	..	661	..	..	..	131	..	..
March ..	153	172	154	..	156	654	..	225	..	131	..	..
April ..	153	168	153	..	..	642	..	..	..	131	..	..
May ..	153	167	152	..	..	652	..	..	..	132	..	..
June ..	155	168	150	..	161	650	..	218	..	131	..	125
July ..	157	170	150	..	..	649	..	..	..	130	..	..
August ..	155	170	150	..	..	652	..	..	..	130	..	..
September ..	155	172	149	..	..	657	..	..	..	130	..	..
October ..	155	174	148	..	..	672	..	218	..	131	..	..
November ..	154	179	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	156	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1927				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January ..	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) From 1914 to 1924 figures relate to second quarter. (b) half of 1914. (c) April 1914. (d) From 1915 to 1924 June figures are given. (e) June 1914. (f) 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 1924 refer to August. (m) Figures from 1915 to 1924 refer to December. (n) First half of the year. (p) June figures.

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 (1)	United States of America (3)
No. of articles	44	56	147	†	92	26	150	45	48	100	47	(2)	(3)
1913 Average	100	100	(d) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	96	97	97	97	106	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
1915	100	100	100	100	106	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
1916	117	117	117	117	138	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
1917	236	149	149	149	153	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
1918	222	236	236	236	189	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207
1919	216	259	259	259	228	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226
1920	199	200	152	152	175	209	307	307	307	307	307	307	307
1921	187	196	146	146	170	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
1922	181	190	154	154	176	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
1923	182	207	156	156	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
1924	176	214	157	157	173	143	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
December	173	214	160	160	178	156	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
January	173	210	158	158	177	157	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
February	171	204	159	159	177	170	161	161	161	161	161	161	161
March	165	202	159	159	179	168	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
April	164	199	158	158	174	166	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
May	160	180	157	157	173	167	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
June	158	158	157	157	170	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159
July	158	200	175	175	170	151	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
August	160	201	175	175	170	151	157	157	157	157	157	157	157
September	(b) 158	203	155	155	171	153	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
October	(b) 160	197	158	158	173	145	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
November	(b) 154	194	163	163	172	140	153	153	153	153	153	153	153
December	(b) 151	188	163	163	172	134	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
1920	(b) 150	184	164	164	171	134	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
January	(b) 151	188	163	163	172	134	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
February	(b) 150	184	164	164	171	134	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
March	(b) 151	181	163	163	172	133	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
April	151	177	160	160	175	128	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
May	150	177	159	159	171	129	149	149	149	149	149	149	149
June	149	177	157	157	169	129	149	149	149	149	149	149	149
July	148	179	158	158	170	129	149	149	149	149	149	149	149
August	149	176	164	164	158	129	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
September	147	174	171	171	157	129	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
October	146	166	166	166	157	129	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
November	146	166	166	166	157	129	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
December	146	166	166	166	157	129	152	152	152	152	152	152	152

* July 1914 = 100. (a) Average for half year ended June 1914 = 100. (b) Revised figures. (c) The figures from 1914-1920 are for December. (d) February 1914 = 100. (e) Average January 1913 to July 1914 = 100. (1) Board of Trade. (2) Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (3) Bureau of Labor Statistics. (f) Average for year on 1914 = 100. † The number of articles has increased from 67 in September 1924 to 74 since June 1926.

RETAIL FOOD INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India	United Kingdom	Canada	South Africa	Australia	New Zealand	United States of America	France (b)	Italy	Belgium	Finland	Holland	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Switzerland
No. of articles	17	20	29	18	46	59	43	13	9	..	37	27	..	51	..	
No. of stations	Bombay	630	60	9	30	25	51	Paris	..	..	21	Amsterdam	30	49	100	23
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	(e) 100	(d) ..	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100(h)
1915	105	132	105	107	131	112	98	122	95	..	..	..	100	124	128	119
1916	105	161	114	116	130	119	109	132	111	..	..	..	160	142	146	141
1917	114	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	137	..	..	..	142	214(g)	181	166
1918	142	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	..	..	176	279	268	187
1919	187	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	..	..	210	289	310	212
1920	188	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	318	..	982	211	319	297	253	245
1921	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	100	1,278	180	295	232	236	210
1922	166	180	138	116	148	144	139	297	459	87	1,105	140	233	179	(e) 184	157
1923	148	162	137	116	164	142	144	321	(f) 496	105	968	136	218	160	(e) 188	166
1924	151	162	134	117	149(e)	148	140	360	508	124	1,016	138	248	159	(e) 200	179
1925	151	167	141	123	154	150	149	418	599	125	1,039	152	265	169	..	163
June	149	166	141	122	155	149	152	422	598	131	1,062	149	261	169	210	167
July	152	167	141	120	156	151	159	421	602	133	1,107	152	260	169	..	167
August	147	168	146	119	156	152	156	423	621	137	1,182	151	254	170	..	165
September	146	170	146	118	156	153	156	431	643	141	1,140	148	241	168	..	163
October	148	172	147	118	157	155	158	433	646	144	1,129	144	228	166	..	163
November	149	172	151	117	156	156	164	444	649	144	1,170	144	223	165	..	163
December	151	174	161	116	156	154	162	463	660	147	1,198	148	221	164	177	163
1926	151	171	157	116	155	154	161	480	681	142	1,082	(g) 175	216	162	..	167
January	150	168	155	117	154	153	158	495	676	142	1,076	172	202	160	..	163
February	151	165	154	118	159	152	157	497	654	138	1,069	172	215	159	..	..
March	150	159	153	119	163	151	159	503	645	142	1,049	163	198	158	..	159
April	150	158	152	119	163	151	158	522	664	152	1,041	163	194	157	..	159
May	152	158	149	118	162	151	157	544	657	141	1,052	163	194	157	..	159
June	155	161	149	116	159	149	154	574	654	185	1,062	168	193	156	..	158
July	153	161	150	117	157	149	155	567	660	183	1,116	164	193	157	..	157
August	152	162	147	117	155	148	155	590	652	186	1,110	164	191	157	..	160
September	153	163	147	120	153	147	157	624	654	197	1,051	164	191	157	..	..
October	152	162	147	117	155	148	155	628	..	..	..	..	191	157	..	..
November	152	169	148	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..	..	191	157	..	..
December	154	167	..	..	..	..	149	..	..	..	..	..	191	157	..	..
1927	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Average January 1913 to July 1914 = 100. (b) Board of Trade. (c) Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (d) Bureau of Labor Statistics. (e) Average for year on 1914 = 100. (f) The number of articles has increased from 67 in September 1924 to 74 since June 1926. (g) Average for year on 1914 = 100.

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1926

(These figures are in Indian rupees and paise unless otherwise stated.)

Articles	Price per	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Shahapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Shahapur	Poona
		Nov. 1926	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1926	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1926
Cereals—											
Rice	Maund ..	7 7 6 134	8 0 0 120	8 14 3 144	8 6 9 159	8 7 10 147	7 8 9 135	8 0 0 120	8 14 3 144	8 13 10 160	7 11 1 123
Wheat	" ..	7 5 8 131	6 0 7 143	7 4 4 154	7 1 0 137	7 8 6 140	7 5 8 131	6 2 6 146	6 15 4 148	7 0 0 143	6 0 0 149
Jowari	" ..	5 8 10 129	4 8 ; 124	5 5 4 140	3 11 8 130	5 5 4 155	5 12 6 131	4 11 4 130	5 2 7 136	4 4 7 148	5 5 4 135
Bairi	" ..	6 1 5 141	5 3 3 124	6 0 7 128	5 1 5 145	6 3 0 151	5 14 10 137	5 4 7 126	5 8 3 117	4 15 2 161	5 0 5 125
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		134	128	142	143	148	136	131	136	150	149
Pulses—											
Gram	Maund ..	6 12 4 157	5 7 6 144	5 11 5 143	5 7 4 141	5 14 1 121	6 13 9 140	5 8 3 145	5 11 5 163	5 7 4 137	5 7 1 112
Turdal	" ..	8 1 5 138	8 10 5 130	10 0 0 162	7 15 4 136	8 14 3 135	8 6 8 144	8 12 3 131	10 0 0 162	8 11 2 149	10 2 6 154
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		148	137	153	132	126	152	130	139	150	153

Other articles of food—											
Sugar (refined) ..	Maund ..	13 11 1 180	11 15 0 163	12 12 10 160	12 0 9 135	12 15 3 136	14 4 7 167	13 1 0 180	13 14 7 134	14 8 9 143	10 5 0 164
Jaggi (gul)	" ..	14 4 7 167	11 6 10 164	13 5 4 150	10 0 0 129	9 14 6 141	14 4 7 167	11 6 10 180	13 5 4 180	10 0 0 129	10 2 4 149
Tea	Lb. ..	0 15 4 197	0 15 7 225	0 15 7 200	1 1 10 171	1 0 5 180	0 15 4 197	0 15 7 225	0 15 7 200	1 1 10 171	1 0 5 200
Salt	Maund ..	3 5 0 156	2 0 0 152	2 4 7 151	3 9 5 161	2 14 4 154	3 3 6 151	2 0 0 152	2 4 7 151	3 9 5 161	2 10 5 151
Beef	Seer ..	0 8 9 169	0 9 0 180	0 5 6 92	0 5 0 201	0 6 0 141	0 8 2 158	0 9 0 180	0 6 2 169	0 5 0 201	0 6 0 141
Mutton	" ..	0 11 3 169	0 10 0 167	0 10 0 167	0 10 0 167	0 11 0 183	0 12 2 167	0 10 0 167	0 10 0 167	0 10 0 167	0 11 0 183
Milk	Maund ..	17 9 4 191	8 14 3 200	10 0 0 200	13 5 4 183	13 5 4 133	17 9 4 191	10 0 0 225	10 0 0 200	13 5 4 183	13 5 4 133
Chee	" ..	95 3 10 188	72 11 8 170	71 1 9 160	71 1 9 177	74 6 8 144	94 0 9 185	71 1 9 167	71 1 9 160	71 1 9 127	74 6 8 144
Potatoes	" ..	7 2 3 159	5 8 8 159	0 0 0 210	6 10 0 167	5 8 3 164	8 5 4 186	8 3 3 157	10 0 0 203	9 6 7 235	5 11 5 130
Onions	" ..	7 2 3 460	4 2 6 229	3 10 2 162	4 7 1 170	3 3 10 162	7 2 3 460	4 4 3 235	5 0 0 250	6 10 8 267	4 3 4 210
Cocconut all	" ..	20 9 2 113	25 9 7 104	32 0 0 100	32 0 0 130	20 1 1 100	28 9 2 113	25 9 7 104	32 0 0 140	32 0 0 126	20 1 1 100
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i>		195	172	167	157	151	198	177	180	173	159
<i>Index No.—Food articles (unweighted)</i>		175	158	159	151	148	177	162	166	164	152

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