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# LABOUR GAZETTE

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*September 1926 to August 1927*



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# LABOUR GAZETTE

The "Labour Gazette" is published for the use of all Ministers of industrial concerns and accurate information on matters connected with labour.

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WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY  
BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	Housing	Cost of living
1924	128	119	128	150	151	161	229	172	156
February	127	115	126	184	147	163	229	172	154
March	122	112	121	180	143	163	230	172	150
April	121	113	120	181	143	166	227	172	150
May	124	112	123	186	147	166	227	172	153
June	128	115	127	191	151	166	229	172	157
July	135	125	134	192	156	166	231	172	161
August	136	124	135	191	156	166	229	172	161
September	135	124	134	193	156	167	224	172	161
October	135	126	134	196	157	167	214	172	161
November	134	123	133	196	156	167	214	172	160
December	131	124	130	189	152	165	209	172	157
1925	134	123	133	185	152	166	210	172	157
February	139	128	138	183	155	165	207	172	159
March	137	128	136	181	153	165	207	172	158
April	133	122	132	182	151	165	207	172	156
May	130	119	129	184	149	165	198	172	154
June	136	119	134	183	152	165	192	172	157
July	126	119	125	184	147	165	191	172	152
August	125	118	124	182	146	165	188	172	151
September	128	121	128	182	148	165	192	172	153
October	129	132	129	182	149	165	185	172	153
November	132	137	133	183	151	165	176	172	155
December	132	140	133	183	151	165	173	172	155
1926	132	136	132	181	150	165	172	172	154
February	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	155
March	132	133	132	180	150	165	175	172	153
April	133	138	133	177	150	164	170	172	153
May	133	139	134	182	152	164	162	172	155
June	134	145	135	187	155	164	160	172	157
July	130	141	136	181	153	164	160	172	155
August	135	145	136	179	152	164	160	172	155
September	135	150	136	180	153	164	159	172	155
October	133	152	135	180	152	164	156	172	154
November	134	155	136	184	154	166	148	172	156
December	134	149	135	188	155	166	143	172	156
1927	134	154	136	180	152	166	148	172	155
February									

# 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.

VOL. VII]

BOMBAY, MARCH, 1927

[No. 7

## The Month in Brief

### BOMBAY TRADE UNIONS REGULATIONS

The attention of officers of Trade Unions is drawn to the draft regulations under the Trade Unions Act published in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*. It should be noted that criticisms of the regulations must be sent to the Secretary, General Department, before 5th May 1927.

### 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 February 1927. The average absenteeism was 7.72 per cent. for Bombay City, 1.68 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 13.23 per cent. for Sholapur and 7.08 per cent. for Broach.

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour was adequate. Absenteeism was 12.39 per cent. in the engineering workshops, 5 per cent. in the Marine Lines Reclamation of the Development Directorate, 10.50 per cent. in the Bombay Port Trust Docks and 7.10 per cent. in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust.

In the Engineering Workshops of the Karachi Port Trust the percentage absenteeism was 7.50.

### WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX

In March 1927, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 155, the same as in the preceding month. The Index Number for food articles only was 152.

### INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Bombay was 148 for the month of February 1927.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were four industrial disputes in progress during February 1927. The number of workpeople involved was 1177 and the number of working days lost 775.

### BALANCE OF TRADE

During February 1927, the visible balance of trade, including securities in favour of India amounted to Rs. 470 lakhs.

# The Cost of Living Index for March 1927

## INDEX REMAINS STATIONARY

Increase per cent. over July 1914

{ All articles  
Food only

38 per cent.  
32 per cent.

In March 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 metropolitan district in Bombay City was the same as in the preceding month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 155 both in February and in March 1927. This is 38 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1920 and on a par with the twelve-monthly average for the year 1926.

The index number for all food articles remained stationary as compared with the previous month. A rise of one point in wheat and three points in bajri was nearly counter-balanced by a fall of 4 points in jowari and the index number for cereals remained the same. Pulses, however, went up by 5 points owing to a rise of 6 points in gram and of one point in tur dal. Among other food articles, raw sugar (gul) fell by 7 points but sugar (refined) remained unchanged. Tea advanced by 2 points but sugar 5 points and ghee by one point while beef and mutton fell by 3 and 5 points respectively. Onions registered a decrease of 39 points during the month. The index number for "other food" articles decreased by one point to 179.

The "fuel and lighting" group remained stationary at 166. The index number for clothing advanced by 4 points to 152.

All items : Percentage increase over July 1914

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	83	69	73	56	59	57	55	56
February	81	62	65	55	56	57	54	55
March	77	60	65	54	54	59	55	55
April	72	60	62	56	50	58	55	55
May	73	67	63	53	50	58	53	53
June	81	73	63	52	53	56	53	53
July	90	77	65	53	57	54	55	55
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	54	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 average 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 February 8 and March 11.

## WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—MARCH

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (in 1914)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price in Mass Unit		
			July 1914	Feb. 1927	Mar. 1927	July 1914	Feb. 1927	Mar. 1927
Wheat	Maund	20	Rs. 5.254	Rs. 7.469	Rs. 7.469	149.38	149.38	149.38
Bajri	"	21	5.254	7.469	7.469	117.47	117.47	117.47
Jowari	"	11	4.254	7.469	7.469	47.89	83.46	83.46
"	"	6	4.254	7.469	7.469	25.56	30.88	30.88
Total—Cereals	"	"	"	"	"	362.82	362.82	362.82
Index Number—Cereals	"	"	"	"	"	100	100	100
Pulses	Maund	10	4.202	6.602	6.94	41.62	66.92	66.92
"	"	3	5.644	8.623	8.966	17.33	28.40	28.40
Total—Pulses	"	"	"	"	"	60.35	95.29	95.29
Index Number—Pulses	"	"	"	"	"	100	158	158
Other food articles	Maund	21	7.626	14.267	14.267	15.24	28.52	28.52
Tea (Indian)	"	1	8.553	14.267	15.013	39.96	60.01	60.01
Raw Sugar (Gul)	"	40	8.000	77.776	8.203	1.80	1.94	1.94
"	"	2	2.130	5.219	5.313	10.65	16.10	16.10
"	"	26	0.323	0.510	0.500	9.04	14.26	14.26
"	"	14	9.198	0.833	0.813	13.26	27.49	27.49
"	"	14	50.792	17.563	17.563	128.77	246.16	246.16
"	"	11	4.479	94.647	94.641	26.19	141.07	141.07
"	"	3	1.352	7.141	7.141	49.27	28.55	28.55
"	"	4	25.396	28.573	28.573	4.66	17.86	17.86
Total—Other food articles	"	"	"	"	"	104.10	606.32	606.32
Index Number—Other food articles	"	"	"	"	"	100	180	179
Fuel and lighting	"	"	"	"	"	1,024.55	1,562.13	1,560.27
Index Number—Fuel and lighting	"	"	"	"	"	100	152	152
Clothing	Case	5	4.375	1.69	7.656	21.86	30.28	30.28
"	Maund	48	0.797	1.281	1.281	38.02	61.49	61.49
"	"	1	0.542	0.771	0.771	0.54	0.77	0.77
Total—Clothing	"	"	"	"	"	60.44	100.54	100.54
Index Number—Clothing	"	"	"	"	"	100	166	166
House-rent	Lb.	27	0.594	0.628	0.644	16.04	22.36	22.36
"	"	25	0.641	0.922	0.979	16.03	23.05	24.40
"	"	8	0.583	0.922	0.922	20.99	33.19	33.19
Total—House-rent	"	"	"	"	"	53.06	78.60	80.4
Index Number—House-rent	"	"	"	"	"	100	148	152
Grand Total	Per month	10	11,302	19,440	19,440	113.02	194.40	194.40
Index Number—Grand Total	"	"	"	"	"	100	172	172
Cost of Living Index Numbers	"	"	"	"	"	1,251.07	1,835.67	1,835.67
Index Number	"	"	"	"	"	100	155	155

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in February and March 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 :-

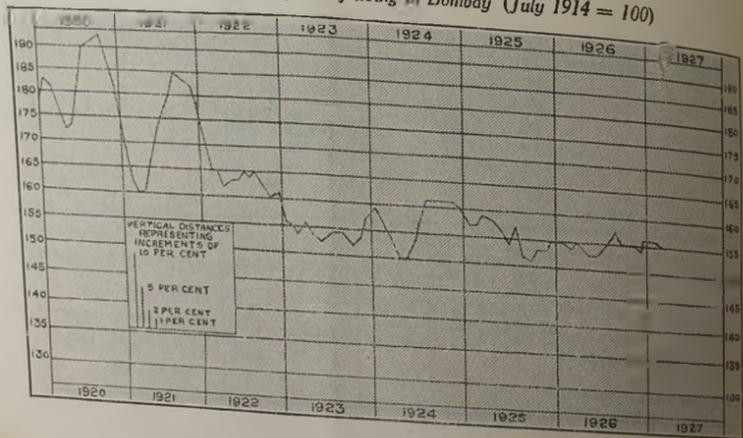
Articles	July 1914	Feb. 1927	Mar. 1927	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Mar. 1927 over or below Feb. 1927	Articles	July 1914	Feb. 1927	Mar. 1927	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Mar. 1927 over or below Feb. 1927
Rice ..	100	134	134	..	Salt ..	100	151	156	..
Wheat ..	100	136	137	+1	Beef ..	100	158	155	-3
Jowari ..	100	137	133	-4	Mutton ..	100	200	195	-5
Bajri ..	100	134	137	+3	Milk ..	100	191	191	..
Gram ..	100	155	161	+6	Ghee ..	100	185	186	..
Turdal ..	100	151	152	+1	Potatoes ..	100	159	159	..
Sugar (refined) ..	100	187	187	..	Onions ..	100	384	345	-39
Raw sugar (gul) ..	100	167	160	-7	Cocoanut oil ..	100	113	113	..
Tea ..	100	194	196	+2	All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	152	152	..

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

Rice 25, Wheat 27, Jowari 25, Bajri 27, Gram 38, Turdal 34, Sugar (refined) 47, Raw Sugar (gul) 38, Tea 49, Salt 36, Beef 35, Mutton 49, Milk 48, Ghee 46, Potatoes 37, Onions 71, Cocoanut Oil 12.

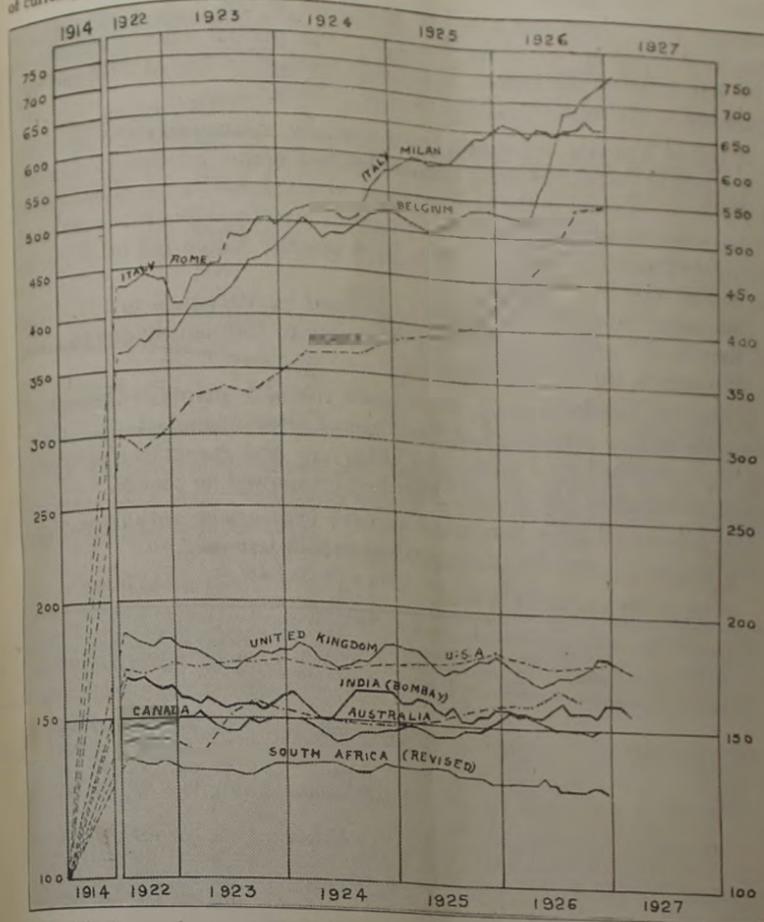
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914 its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 4 pies for all items and 10 annas 6 pies for food articles only.

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



### Comparison with the Cost of Living in other Countries

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



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

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

# Wholesale and Retail Prices

## 1. WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

A rise of two points

In February 1927, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay stood at 146 as against 146 in the previous month. As compared with January 1927, there was a fall of one point in the food group but the non-food group advanced by 3 points. The general index number but the 115 points below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and one point below the twelve-monthly average of 1926.

A fall of 4 points in Cereals being partially counterbalanced by a rise of 4 points in Pulses, the index number for food grains registered a decrease of 3 points. Except in the case of wheat which showed a rise of one point all the other cereals declined in price, *viz.* rice by 5 points, jowari and bajri by 10 points each and barley by 4 points. Gram fell by 2 points but turdal rose by 10 points.

The index number for "Sugar" declined by 10 points to 139. The "Other food" group advanced by 10 points to 150 largely due to a rise of 30 points in the price of turmeric.

Under the non-food group, there was a rise of 5 points in Oilseeds, of 12 points in Raw cotton and of 9 points in Cotton manufactures. Hides and skins declined by 7 points and Other raw and manufactured articles by one point whilst Metals and Other textiles showed no change.

The sub-joined table compares February 1927 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year —

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay\*

Groups	No. of items	100 — average of 1926		Groups	1926 — average of 1926					
		+ or - % compared with Jan 1927	+ or - % compared with Feb 1926		Feb. 1926	Mar. 1926	Apr. 1926	May 1926	June 1926	
1. Cereals	7	-3	+4	1. Cereals	98	102	100	98	100	100
2. Pulses	2	+3	+17	2. Pulses	95	98	106	108	100	100
3. Sugar	3	-7	-6	3. Sugar	99	104	97	101	100	100
4. Other food	3	+7	-5	4. Other food	105	101	97	97	97	97
All food	15	-1	+2	All food	96	102	103	99	99	99
5. Oilseeds	4	+4	+11	5. Oilseeds	96	102	100	95	100	100
6. Raw cotton	5	+11	-17	6. Raw cotton	107	99	100	98	98	98
7. Cotton manufactures	6	+6	-12	7. Cotton manufactures	106	103	101	98	98	98
8. Other textiles	2	..	-8	8. Other textiles	102	104	95	96	96	96
9. Hides & skins	3	-5	-12	9. Hides & skins	103	103	96	97	96	96
10. Metals	5	..	+4	10. Metals	101	100	97	98	100	100
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	4	-1	+4	11. Other raw and manufactured articles	101	96	97	96	96	96
All non-food	29	+2	-4	All non-food	103	100	96	95	95	95
General Index No.	44	+1	-2	General Index No.	101	101	99	98	98	98

\* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 664.

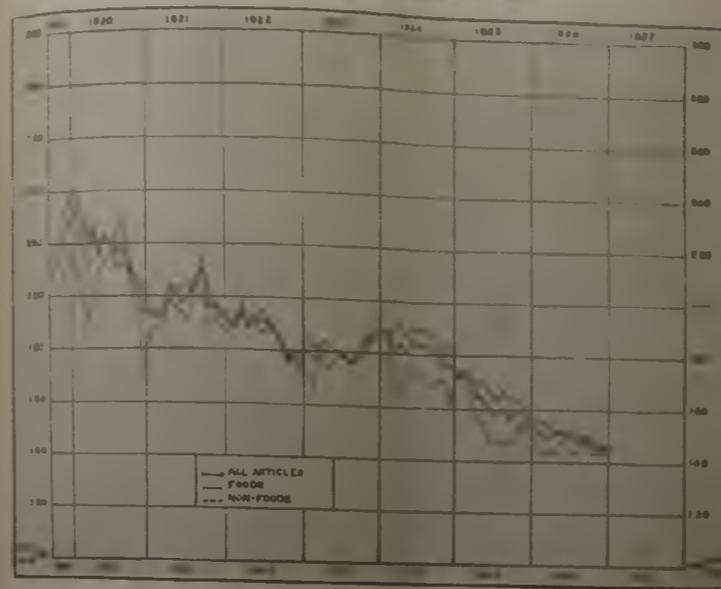
The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices:—

July 1914 = 100

	Food	Non-food	All articles
Twelve-monthly average 1918	171	209	236
1919	302	233	236
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
Two-monthly 1927	147	148	147

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

Wholesale Price Index Numbers, Bombay

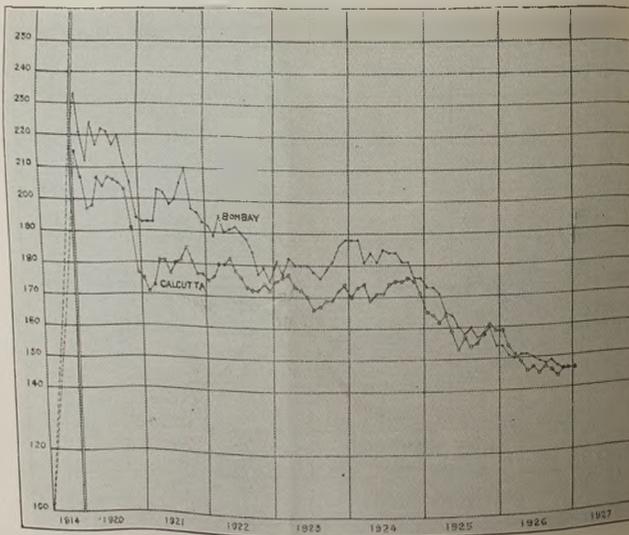


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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

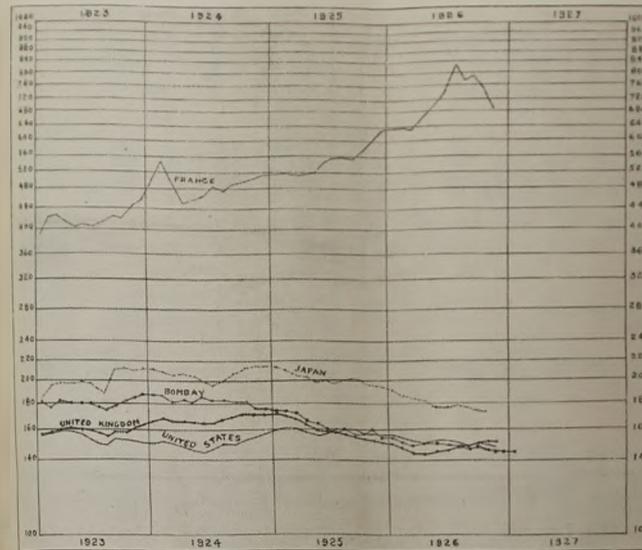
The items included in the indices are 44 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay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

The diagram is on an arithmetic and not a logarithmic scale



COMPARISON WITH WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

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



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

These Index Numbers and those for eight other countries will be found in a table at the end of the Gazette. The sources of information for these eight other Index Numbers are :—Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics ; China (Shanghai), Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai ; Egypt (Cairo), Monthly Agricultural Statistics published by the Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance ; Java (Batavia), 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	July 1914		Jan. 1927		Feb. 1927		Increase % of Bombay prices in 1927 over 1914	
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	July 1914	Jan. 1927		
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Paylee	212	5 10	8 0	7 11			+2 1	0 1	
Wheat	Piari Seoni	"	204	5 10	7 6	7 9			+1 11	+0 3	
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	"	196	4 3	5 7	5 10			+1 7	+0 3	
Bajri	Ghati	"	208	4 7	6 1	6 0			+1 5	+1 1	
Gram	Delhi	"	192	4 4	6 2	6 5			+2 1	+0 3	
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	204	5 11	8 10	9 0			+3 1	+0 2	
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	2 0	2 0			+0 11		
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	1 11	2 0			+0 10	+1 1	
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 8	15 2			+7 4	-0 6	
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	176	1 9	2 11	2 10			+1 1	-0 1	
Beef	"	Lb.	39	2 6	4 0	4 0			+1 6		
Mutton	"	"	39	3 0	6 3	6 6			+3 6	+0 3	
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11			+2 2		
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	13 6	13 2			+6 1	-0 4	
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 8	1 4	1 0			+0 4	-0 4	
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	1 0	0 10			+0 7	-0 2	
Cocoonut 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.
2. Kumbharwada—Kumbharwada Road (North End).
3. Saitan Chowki—Kumbharwada Road (South End).
4. Elphinstone Road.
5. Naigam—Naigam Cross Road and Development Chawls.
6. Parel—Poibawdi.
7. Fergusson Road.
8. DeLisle Road.
9. Suparibag—Suparibag Road.
10. Chinchpokli—Parel Road.
11. Grant Road.
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.

The variations in prices during February 1927 as compared with the previous month, were within narrow limits. The price of rice and bajri declined by 1 pie each per paylee, that of turdal rose by 2 pies per paylee and of wheat, Jowari and gram registered a rise of 3 pies each per paylee. Amongst other food articles, raw sugar (gul) advanced by 1 pie per seer and mutton by 3 pies per lb. Salt fell by 1 pie per paylee, ghee and potatoes by 4 pies each per seer and onions by 2 pies per seer. The price of the remaining articles remained practically unchanged during the month.

As compared with July 1914, all articles show considerable increases. Onions are 233 per cent. above their pre-war level. Sugar (refined), tea, mutton, milk and ghee have risen by more than 75 per cent.; gul and salt by more than 60 per cent. and beef and potatoes by 60 and 50 per cent. respectively. The rise in the prices of food grains is from 30 to 50 per cent. The price of cocoonut oil is only 12 per cent. above its pre-war level.

## COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona with those in Bombay in January and February 1927 (Bombay prices = 100). It will be seen that the average retail price levels in all the centres were below the level of Bombay in January and February 1927.

Bombay prices in January 1927 = 100

Bombay prices in February 1927 = 100

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Cereals—						Cereals—					
Rice	100	106	106	112	107	Rice	100	107	107	113	103
Wheat	100	80	91	96	109	Wheat	100	82	92	89	107
Jowari	100	79	88	79	100	Jowari	100	77	85	68	93
Bajri	100	85	94	76	96	Bajri	100	96	107	73	116
Average—						Average—					
Cereals	100	88	95	91	103	Cereals	100	91	98	86	102
Pulses—						Pulses—					
Gram	100	89	89	83	88	Gram	100	86	86	79	88
Turdal	100	100	103	92	122	Turdal	100	105	101	94	115
Average—						Average—					
Pulses	100	95	96	88	105	Pulses	100	96	94	87	102
Other articles of food—						Other articles of food—					
Sugar (refined)	100	91	97	102	103	Sugar (refined)	100	90	97	102	98
Jagri (Gul)	100	83	83	73	73	Jagri (Gul)	100	80	80	70	59
Tea	100	100	100	114	105	Tea	100	103	103	118	108
Salt	100	60	69	105	86	Salt	100	62	71	104	88
Beef	100	110	75	61	74	Beef	100	110	54	61	74
Mutton	100	78	78	78	86	Mutton	100	75	75	75	75
Milk	100	57	57	76	76	Milk	100	46	57	76	76
Ghee	100	74	74	71	77	Ghee	100	74	76	76	73
Potatoes	100	47	84	93	63	Potatoes	100	56	61	86	74
Onions	100	58	80	93	62	Onions	100	92	84	84	59
Cocoonut oil	100	88	112	107	98	Cocoonut oil	100	90	112	112	98
Average—						Average—					
Other articles of food	100	77	83	88	82	Other articles of food	100	80	79	88	80
Average—						Average—					
All food articles	100	81	87	89	90	All food articles	100	84	85	87	88

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 3 points at Karachi whilst it declined by 2 points at each of the other three mofussil centres. Referring back to February 1926, it is found that in relation to Bombay the average for all food articles is lower by 4, 9, 3 and 3 points respectively at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona.

As compared with the previous month, the relative price of rice recorded a slight rise except at Poona. Wheat and onions rose at Karachi and Ahmedabad, but fell at the remaining centres. The relative price of mutton, jowari and gul registered a decrease but that of tea advanced at all the four mofussil centres. Milk fell at Karachi and beef at Ahmedabad; while both remained unchanged at the other centres. The relative price of ghee was steady at Karachi, rose at Ahmedabad and Sholapur but fell at Poona. Potatoes declined at Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

## Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in February .. 4      Workpeople involved      1,177

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during February 1927, with the number of workpeople involved, the date when the dispute began and ended, the cause and the result. The word "dispute" in the official sense means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike." A dispute, as counted by the Labour Office, is an interruption of work involving ten or more persons and of not less than twenty-four hours duration. Detailed statistics have been collected since 1st April 1921, the date on which the Labour Office was instituted.

Summary tables have been constructed in order to show the position at a glance. Table I shows the number and magnitude of strikes in February 1927, and working days lost.

I.—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in February 1927			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Feb. 1927	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Feb. 1927
	Started before 1st Feb.	Started in Feb.	Total		
Textile ..	1	2	3	1,117	625
Transport ..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal ..	..	1	1	60	150
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	1	3	4	1,177	775

During the month under review the number of industrial disputes was four three of which occurred in cotton mills. One of the disputes was in Jalgaon and the rest in Bombay. The number of workpeople involved in these four disputes was 1177 and the number of working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, less workers replaced) was 775.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, October 1926 to February 1927

	October 1926	November 1926	December 1926	January 1927	February 1927
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	7	4	2	5	4
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	..	..	1	..	1
Fresh disputes begun ..	7	4	1	5	3
Disputes ended ..	7	3	2	4	2
Disputes in progress at end ..	..	1	..	1	2
Number of workpeople involved ..	6,120	1,216	712	4,002	1,177*
Aggregate duration in working days ..	14,358	3,094	1,251	16,507	775
Demands—					
Pay ..	4	2	2	3	4
Bonus ..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal ..	3	2	..	1	..
Leave and hours ..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	1	..
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	1	..	1	..	1
Compromised ..	..	1	..	..	..
In favour of employers ..	6	2	1	4	1

\* This figure includes number of strikers originally involved in the dispute in the Emperor Edward Mill, viz., 692, which carried forward from January.

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

III.—Industrial Disputes—Progress for last 12 months †

Month	Disputes in progress	Disputes which began during the month	Disputes ended during the month	Aggregate number of working days lost	Disputes Settled		
					In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)
March 1926 ..	9	8	9	3,161	67	22	11
April ..	3	3	3	13,087	67	33	..
May ..	6	6	4	8,457	100	..	..
June ..	9	7	7	1,752	100	..	..
July ..	4	2	4	661	100	..	..
August ..	7	7	7	22,457	86	..	14
September ..	3	3	3	3,558	100	..	..
October ..	7	7	7	14,358	86	14	..
November ..	4	4	3	3,094	67	..	33
December ..	2	1	2	1,251	50	50	..
January 1927 ..	5	5	4	16,507	100	..	..
February ..	4	3	2	775	..	50	..

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

It may be of interest to state that the highest peak (4,062,870) 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.

#### GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work reported as beginning in the month of February 1927 in the Bombay Presidency was three compared with five in the previous month. The total number of workpeople involved in these three disputes was 485 and the aggregate loss in time amounted to 575 working days. In addition to the above, the dispute in the Emperor Edward Mill, which had carried forward into February from the previous month and had originally involved 692 work-people, was responsible for a further loss of 200 working days in the month under review. All the four disputes arose over wages questions, and only two terminated during the month. The workers gained their object in one dispute, while the other ended in favour of the employers.

#### Progress of Individual Disputes

##### BOMBAY CITY

Three disputes were in progress in Bombay City during the month. One of these was the continuation of the strike which had begun last month in the Emperor Edward Mill. At the beginning of the month under review, there were, in all, 661 operatives working in the weaving department. During the subsequent 5 days the number of weavers working in the mill underwent slight fluctuations, and on the 7th the weaving department resumed its normal working with its full complement of 692 hands, of which 200 were those who had previously gone on strike. The result of this dispute was in favour of the employers.

The second dispute occurred in the Oriental Iron Works, Mazagon, and was due to delay in payment of the overtime wages for the months of October and November 1926. All the 60 workmen employed in the works stopped work at 8-30 A.M. on the 4th demanding immediate payment of their overtime wages. The management promised to pay them on the 7th and asked them to resume work. The workers were not, however, satisfied with this and left the Works quietly at 11 A.M. There was no change in the situation till the 7th and the works remained closed. The outstanding overtime wages were paid to the workers on the 7th and all the strikers resumed work in the afternoon. This strike ended in favour of the workers.

The third dispute occurred in the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills. The weaving department of the Mills began to work night shift in addition to day shift from the 1st of February 1927. The weavers on night shift requested the management to either transfer them on to day shift or grant an increase of 25 per cent. in their wages. The request was refused by the management, and 275 weavers on night shift struck work at 7-30 P.M. on the 28th and left the Mill quietly. The strike continued into the next month.

#### JALGAON

The management of the Bhagirath Ramchandra Mill notified the workers that, because the cloth market did not show signs of improvement in prices, the *mahagai* allowance granted to the employees would be decreased from 65 to 32½ per cent. in the case of time-workers and from 75 to 37½ per cent. in the case of job-workers and that these reductions would take effect from the 1st of March 1927. As a protest against this notice, 150 men in the spinning department struck work on the 28th. This strike was in progress at the close of the month.

### Industrial Disputes in India

There were thirty Industrial Disputes in progress in India during the quarter ended the 31st December 1926. Only one of these disputes was in progress at the beginning of the quarter. The total number of workpeople involved was 51,670 and the aggregate duration of all the disputes amounted to 254,921 working days. None of the disputes continued into the next quarter.

The following table shows the general effects of the disputes, by Provinces :—

Province	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
Bombay	10	7,786	18,703
Bengal	19	43,184	233,418
Central Provinces	1	700	2,800
Total ..	30	51,670	254,921

One-third of the total number of disputes occurred in the Bombay Presidency and all but one of the remainder in Bengal. More than 91 per cent. of the total time loss was due to the disputes in Bengal. The single dispute which was in progress in the Central Provinces resulted in a time loss of about 1 per cent. as compared with rather less than 7.5 per cent. in Bombay.

The general effects of the disputes classified according to establishments are set forth in the following table :—

Class of Establishment	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
Cotton Mills	11	8,486	21,503
Jute Mills	14	40,284	224,118
Engineering Works	1	600	2,400
Railway Workshops	2	1,900	5,500
Miscellaneous	2	400	1,400
Total ..	30	51,670	254,921

The greatest number of disputes occurred in Jute Mills and the number of working days lost to the industry was 224,118, or 87·92 per cent. of aggregate time loss. Next come Cotton Mills with eleven disputes time-loss amounting to 8·44 per cent. A little over 3½ per cent. of total time loss was covered by the five disputes which affected the remaining industrial establishments in India.

The following two tables analyse the causes of the disputes, (1) by Provinces and (2) by Classes of Establishments :

Province	Number of disputes assignable to causes concerning				
	Pay	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and Hours	Others
Bombay	7	..	3	..	..
Bengal	14	..	1	..	4
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	1
Total	21	..	4	..	5

Class of Establishments	Number of disputes assignable to causes concerning				
	Pay	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and Hours	Others
Cotton Mills	7	..	3	..	1
Jute Mills	10	..	..	..	4
Engineering Works	1	..	..	..	..
Railway Workshops	1	..	1	..	..
Miscellaneous	2	..	..	..	..
Total	21	..	4	..	5

As in the previous quarter, the most frequent cause of disputes was the pay question. Disputes under this category were largest in number in the Jute Mills in Bengal. Next in the order of frequency, come the disputes in the Bombay Cotton Mills. In these Mills, more than in any other class of establishments, "personnel" causes very often brought the men out on strike. The greatest number of disputes which arose over 'miscellaneous' causes is to be found in the Bengal Jute Mills.

The results of the disputes, (1) by Provinces and (2) by Classes of Establishments are shown in the following two tables :

Province	Number of disputes in which the employees were		
	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful
Bombay	2	1	7
Bengal	3	3	13
Central Provinces	..	..	1
Total	5	4	21

Class of Establishments	Number of disputes in which the employees were		
	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful
Cotton Mills	2	1	8
Jute Mills	2	2	10
Engineering Works	..	..	1
Railway Workshops	1	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	1	1
Total	5	4	21

The percentage of disputes which ended unfavourably to the workers was 70, and of those which were entirely favourable to the employees was 16·67. In the remaining disputes, the workers were partially successful.

Compared with the previous quarter, there was greater industrial disturbance in India during the quarter under review. Although the number of disputes increased by only one, the total time lost to all the industrial establishments put together was nearly double that in the previous quarter.

## Accidents

### STATISTICS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1927

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories)

The 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 months of January and February 1927 in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Presidency. During January and February 1927 there were 581 accidents in Bombay City, fatal in 4 cases, serious in 83 cases, and minor in 498 cases. One-hundred and

twenty-seven or 22 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 being 76·8 per cent. compared with 21·7 per cent. in textile mills and 1·5 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

There were in all 62 accidents in Ahmedabad 59 of which occurred in textile mills and the remaining 3 in miscellaneous concerns. Out of the total number of accidents, 35 were due to machinery in motion and 27 to other causes. One of these accidents proved fatal, 32 caused serious and the rest minor injuries.

In Karachi there were 9 accidents out of which 4 occurred in Railway workshops and 5 in miscellaneous concerns. Out of the total number of accidents 2 were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 7 to other causes. One of these accidents caused serious and the rest minor injuries.

In the other centres of the Presidency there occurred 120 accidents, of which 28 were in textile mills, 71 in workshops and 21 in miscellaneous concerns. Machinery in motion was the cause of 30 accidents while other causes were responsible for the remaining 90 accidents. The injuries caused by these accidents were fatal in 19 cases, serious in 30 cases and minor in 85 cases.

### Prosecutions under the Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency, February 1927

#### BOMBAY SUBURBAN (BANDRA)

The mukadam of a match factory was prosecuted under Section 43 (b) for breach of Section 17 for smoking inside the stick boiling and dipping department. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

#### THANA

The manager of a woollen mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 27 and Section 28 for employing certain persons in contravention of these sections. He was convicted and fined Rs. 8 in each of nineteen cases. (Rs. 152 for nineteen cases.)

#### SHOLAPUR

The manager of a textile factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 23 for employing certain children without certificates. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50 for three cases.

The manager of a cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 24 read with Rule 75 for employing women before the hours specified by the Rule. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15 in each of ten cases. (Rs. 150 for ten cases.)

The manager of a second ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 24 read with Rule 75 for employing women before the hours specified by the Rule. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15 in each of ten cases. (Rs. 150 for ten cases.)

The occupier of the same factory was also prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for the same offence. He was also convicted and fined Rs. 8 in each of ten cases. (Rs. 80 for ten cases.)

#### AHMEDABAD

The manager of a cotton mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (j) for breach of Section 18 (1) (c) read with Rule 33 (ii). He was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

Two spinning masters of other cotton mills were also prosecuted under Section 41 (j) for a similar offence. They were convicted and fined Rs. 20 each.

### Workmen's Compensation

#### *Details of Compensation and Proceedings during February 1927 under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923)*

This article contains the summary of compensation statistics for the month of February 1927. All commissioners in the Presidency furnished information and out of a total number of 40 cases disposed of during the month, 38 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. One case which was reported as having been transferred from one Commissioner to another has not been included in the statistics. The gross amount of compensation awarded during the month amounted to Rs. 15,815-13-6 as against Rs. 17,630-5-0 in the previous month and Rs. 21,914-6-0 in February 1926. Out of the 40 cases in which compensation was claimed 17 were fatal accidents, 20 of permanent partial disablement, 2 of temporary disablement and the remaining one of permanent total disablement. No case of occupational disease has come up since January 1925. The number of compensation cases in the textile industry amounted to 23 and in other industries 17. The corresponding figures for February 1926 were 16 and 29.

The total number of claimants for compensation in all the 40 cases was 46 of whom 41 were adult males and 2 adult females. The remaining three were under 15 years of age, one being a male and the rest females.

Out of the cases disposed of during the month under review, 27 were original claims and 13 registration of agreements. Compensation was awarded in 22 cases, agreements were registered in 13 cases, 4 cases were dismissed and one case was allowed to be withdrawn.

### Employment Situation in February 1927

#### 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 124 or 86·11 per cent. of the mills reported as working in the Presidency during the month of February 1927. The average absenteeism in the textile industry as a whole based on 124 returns amounted to 7·34 per cent. in February as against 7·33 per cent. in the preceding month.

In Bombay City all 80 mills which were working during the month furnished returns. The supply of labour was reported as adequate by a large majority of the mills and the average absenteeism amounted to 7.72 per cent. as compared with 8.11 per cent. during January.

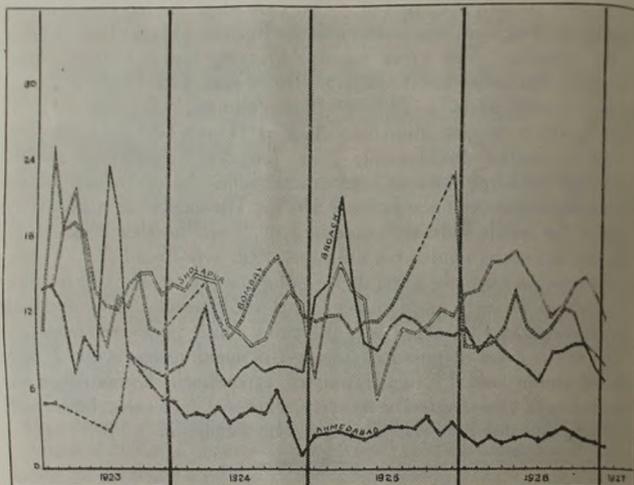
In Ahmedabad 55 mills were working during the month and 36 or 65.45 per cent. of them furnished information. Absenteeism amounted to 11.11 per cent. as against 1.85 per cent. in January. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

All the mills in Sholapur submitted returns and none of them reported any shortage in the supply of labour. The average percentage absenteeism amounted to 13.23.

In two out of the three mills in Broach which supplied information the supply of labour was equal to the demand and the average absenteeism during the month under review was 7.08 per cent. as against 6.87 per cent. in the preceding month.

Taking the industry as a whole the supply of labour was equal to the demand in all centres and absenteeism increased only in Sholapur and Broach.

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 12.39 per cent. as against 10.14 per cent. in the previous month. In the Marine Lines Reclamation Scheme absenteeism was 5 per cent. and in the Bombay Port Trust Docks it amounted to 10.50 per cent. The average absenteeism in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust amounted to 7.10 per cent.

In the Karachi Port Trust both skilled and ordinary labour was available in plenty and on an average 7.50 per cent. of the labourers absented themselves from work during the month under review.

### Labour News from Ahmedabad

The Labour Union has decided to hold at least one meeting every month in each mill, the workers of which are members of the Union. Members of the Union have been requested to write an essay on "What should be done to increase the membership of the Union?" A prize of Rs. 10 is to be given for the best essay and Rs. 5 for the second best. The activities of the Sama Sudhar Sangh started last year are proceeding satisfactorily. Arrangements are being made to celebrate the Holi festival at the Labour Union Office and an attractive programme of Katha, Bhajan, games, cinema, etc., has been drawn up in order to induce labourers to abstain from drink and other vices in which they usually indulge at the time of Holi.

One of the local mills has dismissed its assistant spinning master on a charge of taking bribes from the workers and has fined some of its jobbers and mukadams one month's wages for abetting. The Labour Union hopes that such exemplary punishment will lead to the eradication of this evil.

The Baby Week was held from the 27th of February to the 6th of March 1927. In addition to the main centre at the P. R. Trading College travelling sub-centres were held at the Advance Mills, the Rajnagar Mills and the Municipal Schools at Saraspur and Comtipur where magic lantern shows accompanied by lectures were given.

On Sunday the 6th March 1927 a Health Workers' Conference was held when the Civil Surgeon presided. A discussion took place on the high mortality in Ahmedabad and the physical well-being of mill workers. A resolution was passed recommending the establishment of creches in all mills in Ahmedabad.

### Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency

The following summary of conditions in the Presidency during the period ending 20th March 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:—

*Konkan.*—Since the submission of the last report there has been practically no rainfall in the Division excepting a few drops of rainfall in two or three places in Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Thana districts mostly during the third week of February and the second week of March. The rainfall was in no way useful. Preparation of lands for the next season has been undertaken almost everywhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops was also started. The irrigated crops are generally doing well.

*Gujarat.*—Some light scattered showers were received during the third week of February in almost the whole of the division. These being generally light were neither useful nor in any way injurious to the standing crops. The standing *rabi* crops in areas south of the Narbada river

were generally progressing well, but those in the Northern Gujarat in places bordering on Kathiawar were in a very unsatisfactory condition due to the attack of locusts and severe frost during January and then they are expected to yield much below the standard. Harvesting of crops and cotton picking is still continued. The condition of irrigated crops was, on the whole, satisfactory.

*Deccan and Karnatak.*--Except a few cents of rainfall in a few places mostly in the North Deccan during the third week of February and in the second week of March there has been practically no rainfall elsewhere in these divisions during the period under review. The rainfall was insignificant and was not useful. The standing crops in the Western and Central belts of the Deccan and in the *Mallad* portion of the Karnatak were in a fairly good condition, but those in the whole of the East Deccan and most of the Karnatak were in a poor condition due to insignificant moisture in the soil from the beginning of the sowing time and are thus expected to give a poor yield in many places. The harvesting of *rabi* crops was in progress and the threshing of wheat and gram was continued in places. The crops under irrigation were progressing satisfactorily in both these divisions.

### European Cost of Living

#### VARIATIONS IN BOMBAY DURING 1926

The variations in the European cost of living index number during 1926 were within narrow limits; and though the annual average for 1926 recorded a fall of 3 points as compared with the preceding year, the index number remained practically steady throughout the year under review. Only in July 1926 was the index one point higher than the yearly average, i.e., 158.

The following table shows the index numbers during the year :—

Month and year	General Index Number
January 1926	158
April 1926	158
July 1926	159
October 1926	158

As compared with the previous year, the food index declined by 8 points to 170, there being a fall of 12 points in "food-bazaar" and of one point in "food-stores." The annual average for food-bazaar was 169 and that for food-stores 170.

The fuel and lighting group recorded a further fall of 6 points and stood at 112 as compared with 118 in 1925 and 121 in the year 1924.

A fall of 12 points in the clothing group was due to decreases of 4 and 21 points respectively in Men's and Women's and children's clothing. It may be mentioned here that though the index number for the combined

clothing group averaged 161, the average for men's clothing was 179 and that for women's and children's clothing was only 142.

As no house-rent enquiry was conducted during the year under review the weighted index number for 1923-24 has been used. Similarly, the index number for "Servants' wages" was taken to be the same as in 1924.

The rapid fall in the prices of tyres and inner tubes resulted in bringing down the conveyance index from 147 in January to 134 in October 1926. The annual averages for both "conveyance" and "household necessaries" declined by 6 points each to 141 and 134 respectively. The Miscellaneous group averaged 158 as against 159 a year ago.

The following table compares the annual index numbers of the various groups and sub-groups included in the European Cost of Living Index :—

#### Group Index Numbers of various Commodities included in the European Cost of Living Index Number

July 1914 = 100

Group or Item	Annual average for 1924	Annual average for 1925	Annual average for 1926	Percentage rise ( ) or fall (—) in 1926 over or below 1925
Food—				
Bazaar .. .. .	178	181	169	— 6.6
Stores .. .. .	180	171	170	— 0.6
All Food .. .. .	179	178	170	— 4.5
Fuel and lighting .. .. .	121	118	112	— 5.1
Clothing—				
Men's .. .. .	193	183	179	— 2.2
Women's and children's .. .. .	170	163	142	— 12.9
Total Clothing .. .. .	182	173	161	— 6.9
House-rent .. .. .	163	163	163	
Miscellaneous—				
Servants' wages .. .. .	184	184	184	
Conveyance .. .. .	164	147	141	— 4.1
School-fees, etc. .. .. .	136	129	130	+ 0.8
Passages .. .. .	171	164	168	+ 2.4
Income-tax .. .. .	200	200	200	
Household necessaries .. .. .	125	140	134	— 4.3
Others .. .. .	213	211	198	— 6.2
Total Miscellaneous .. .. .	165	159	158	— 0.6
General Index Number .. .. .	165	161	158	— 1.9

## Questions in the Legislature

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr. Varahagiri Venkata Jogiah : When was the Trade Union Bill passed into Law? Has the Act been put into force yet? If not, when will the Government be pleased to bring it into force?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra : Assent was given to the Indian Trade Unions Bill on 25th March 1926. The date on which the Act can be brought into force will depend on the progress made by local Governments in promulgating the necessary regulations; but the Government of India hope that it will be possible to bring the Act into force on 1st April next.

*Labour in Assam Tea Gardens*

Kumar Ganganand Sinha : Is it a fact that the emigration of a large number of Santals and other indigenous working class people from the Santal Parganas to the Assam tea gardens and other places is one of the causes of the decrease of the Santal population in the district? If the answer be in the affirmative what steps are being taken to check the same; if in the negative, will the Government be pleased to state reasons?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra : The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative; but it should be added that the proportion of emigrants from the Santal Parganas who go to the Assam tea gardens is very small. Government are taking no steps to check the emigration as they believe that it is not in the best interests of labourers or of the country as a whole that labour should be prevented from going to those areas where it is in demand.

*Unemployment*

Kumar Ganganand Sinha : What action, if any, have Government taken so far on the unemployment resolution passed in the Assembly last year? Will it be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in this connection? If not, why?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra : The Government of India have addressed the local Governments on the Resolution passed by the Assembly in their letter No. L-1373, dated the 26th May 1926, which has been published; there has been no further correspondence in this connection between the Government of India and Provincial Governments since the resolution was adopted. A copy of this letter will be supplied to the Honourable Member.

*Trade Union Act*

Mr. M. K. Acharya : When do Government propose to bring the Indian Trade Union Act into operation? Have any Registrars of Trade Unions as contemplated in the Act been appointed in any province? What steps do Government propose to take to put into effect the provisions of the Act for affording facilities for the organisation and registration of Trade Unions in India?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra : As regards the first part of the question, the attention of the Honourable Member is invited

to the reply given to unstarred question No. 36 asked by Mr. V. V. Jogiah on 31st January last. The Government of India have no particulars of the appointment of Registrars but they will draw the attention of local Governments to the necessity of appointing Registrars before the Act is brought into force. All the provisions of the Trade Unions Act will become operative on the issue of the notification required by section 1 (3) of the Act.

*Workmen's Compensation, Bengal*

Mr. K. C. Neogy : (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a series of cases under the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, in Calcutta, on the lines of Amina Khatun versus A. C. Roy and Company (Claim Case No. 31 of 1926), decided by Mr. Lethbridge, Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bengal?

(b) Do Government propose to undertake an amendment of the Act, so as to bring within its scope accidents happening to men engaged in loading or unloading ships on to boats?

(c) Has any other defect been brought to light in the course of administration of this Act? If so, of what character, and what action do Government propose to take to remedy the defect?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra : (a) I have not seen the particular case cited by the Honourable Member. But, following the decision of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bengal, in what was apparently a similar case, the attention of Government was drawn to the fact that persons injured by loading and unloading ships in mid-stream are not entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(b) Government propose to achieve the same end by using the powers conferred upon them by section 2 (3) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the preliminary notification for this purpose which is dated the 18th November last has been published for criticism and referred to the local Governments concerned for their opinion. A copy of this notification is being sent to the Honourable Member.

(c) Several suggestions for the improvement of the Act in matters of detail have been received by Government and the question of the advisability of introducing an amending Bill will be considered during the current year.

*The Sixty-Hour Week*

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt : (a) Is it a fact that at the International Labour Conference held at Geneva it was decided that no man in any industry should be made to work for more than sixty hours a week?

(b) Has this resolution been accepted by the British Government?

(c) Has the resolution been accepted by the Indian Government?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra : (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) and (c) do not arise.

*Prompt Payment of Wages*

Mr. N. M. Joshi : Will Government be pleased to state when they propose to introduce legislation regarding the question of the prompt payment of wages?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra : The Government of India have addressed local Governments in their letter No. L-1391 dated the 28th July 1926 which has been published. Replies are still awaited from some local Governments. When these replies have been received the question will be examined. No Bill will be introduced during this Session, but it may be possible to arrange for the discussion of the subject by the Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Department of Industries and Labour before the Session closes.

#### *Injuries in Factories*

Mr. M. S. Aney : Has the attention of Government been drawn to the figures in Table III appended to Bulletin No. 37 of Indian Industries and Labour, and particularly to the great increase in the number of persons injured in recorded accidents every year from 1920 to 1925.

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra : It is not the case that there has been a great increase in every one of the years given in the question. The large increase in the general accident rate in 1924 and 1925 has received the attention of Government and I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to the notes on the working of the Factories Act published with "Statistics of Factories" for those years.

#### *The Coorg Labour Act.*

Mr. N. M. Joshi : (a) Is it a fact that the Government of India have recently sanctioned the enactment of legislation on the lines of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act in the province of Coorg ?

(b) Is it a fact that one of the main reasons given for passing such legislation was the existence on the statute book of the "Madras Planters' Labour Act" which operates in parts adjoining Coorg ?

(c) Is it a fact that the Committee appointed by the Government of Madras to consider the question of the repeal of the Madras Planters' Labour Act have recommended that this Act be repealed only when the Coorg legislation ceases to exist ?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they propose to take to break this vicious circle ?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra : (a) The Honourable Member presumably refers to the Coorg Labour Act, 1926. The introduction of the Bill enacted as that Act received the sanction of the Governor General and not of the Government of India.

(b) This was one of the reasons, but not the main reason.

(c) So far as the Government of India are aware, the answer is in the negative. I understand that a Bill is to be introduced in the Madras Legislative Council repealing the Madras Planters' Labour Act with effect from 1st April 1930. The Coorg Act will cease to have effect from 1st April 1931.

(d) I cannot see that there is any vicious circle to be broken.

#### COUNCIL OF STATE

#### *Accidents in Mills*

The Honourable Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer : Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many workers in mills lost their lives in 1925 by coming into contact with machinery ;

(b) whether the millowners have paid any compensation for such accidents ;

(c) if so, how much ; and

(d) what steps have been taken to discourage the wearing of long hair and loose garments when manipulating machinery ?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. McWatters : (a) In the statistics of factories published by the Government of India accidents are not classified according to their causes, and the information asked for by the Honourable Member is not therefore readily available. The total number of fatal accidents in factories during the year 1925 was 263, and the percentage of these accidents due to machinery was about 40.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Workmen's Compensation returns which are forwarded by local Governments to the Government of India do not record separately the amount paid in respect of accidents due to machinery in factories.

(d) The Factories Rules in most provinces provide that no person engaged in oiling or adjusting belts in any work whatsoever within reach of unfenced transmission machinery shall be allowed to wear loosely fitting clothing. No regulations have been framed regarding the wearing of long hair by operatives employed on machinery.

## The 1924 Census of Production

It is expected that publication in the *Board of Trade Journal* of the results of the census of production in 1924 will begin within the next few days. Progress with the present census has been more rapid than it was in 1907, but, on the other hand, the work has taken longer than hopes would have suggested. This modified delay is attributed to the fact that many people were unfamiliar with the census forms, some of which were decidedly complicated.

There have been a number of cases of obstruction by manufacturers in a small way of business, who resented what they regarded as a form of Government interference, and a large number of prosecutions were made. These prosecutions, generally resulting in fines, had a salutary effect, which, it is hoped, will extend to the period when the next census is taken. Industry as a whole, however, has welcomed the census, and trade associations have encouraged the Board of Trade to go beyond statutory requirements and invite manufacturers to supply additional information, much of which will be of considerable value. It was generally regretted that the war should have affected the working of the Census of Production Act, which provided that a census should take place every five years, and that the present census should be only the second completed national survey taken.

About 130 different classes of schedules were sent out to more than 350,000 employers. The framework of the inquiry was much the same as in 1907, but one or two schedules were split up for greater convenience.

The difficulty which had to be met was that there were small engineering firms who were not concerned with more than half-a-dozen items of the 123 mentioned in the original schedule, but, on the other hand, there were companies which covered a wide range of manufacture, and if an attempt had been made to break up the schedule it is probable that important operations would, in many cases, have been hidden under the heading of "all other products." New industries since 1907 included those concerned with aeroplane construction, wireless, and the manufacture of artificial silk. (From "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement," London, February 19, 1927.)

## Report on Unemployment Insurance

### SUMMARY OF MAIN SUGGESTIONS

The report of the Unemployment Insurance Committee (of which Lord Blanesburgh was chairman) contains much of interest to business men, and a useful summary of the main recommendations of the report has been prepared by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. The following are extracts from this summary:—

The risk of genuine unemployment should be insured. An unemployment insurance scheme, compulsory, and covering at least the persons at present covered by the State scheme, should be a permanent feature of our Code of Social Legislation (paragraph 49).

The recommendations are made in contemplation of a contributory scheme (paragraphs 51, 52).

We set out the outlines of the permanent unemployment insurance scheme which we recommend, including rates of benefit and contributions (paragraphs 57, 58). There will be only one kind of benefit. Extended benefit, so far as it is distinguished from standard benefit, will disappear. The new scheme will have to start with a considerable load of debt. Initially, the contributions to be paid under the new scheme should be increased. The new scheme should be introduced as soon as the existing scheme is again continuously repaying debt (paragraph 63).

There should be a single form of procedure for the adjudication of claims. This procedure should consist of an initial determination on a claim to benefit by the insurance officer, with rights of appeal to the Courts of Referees and to the umpire (paragraphs 88-90).

We propose a fuller indication of the meaning of the condition "genuinely seeking work but unable to obtain suitable employment," and suggest a modification of the existing provisions relating to the suitability of employment (paragraphs 91, 92 and 95).

The claims of persons who have drawn 13 weeks of benefit in a period of 26 weeks should be examined specially and referred for consideration to the Court of Referees (paragraph 95).

#### SCOPE OF THE SCHEME

State unemployment insurance must be organised on the basis that the risk of unemployment is a risk to be borne together by all sections of

industry which have any appreciable risk of unemployment. The scheme should not include any means of allowing an industry or other unit to derive any advantage from a risk of unemployment lower than the average (paragraphs 101-106).

There are considerable difficulties in the idea that contracting out should be allowed on the basis of compensation to the general fund, and we do not recommend it (paragraphs 107, 108).

We suggest that the two existing special schemes should be allowed to continue (paragraph 110).

The scheme should not be applied to agriculture or private domestic service (paragraphs 112, 113).

In regard to persons excluded from unemployment insurance by certificate of exemption, particularly permanent railway servants, we recommend that, in the circumstances, so long as they remain normally immune from unemployment, they should not be brought within the compulsory scheme (paragraphs 114, 115).

Where the conditions of an industry are such that persons engaged in it are normally not able to secure as much as 15 contributions a year, such persons should be able to obtain a certificate of exemption from the scheme for the future as long as this condition is satisfied. (paragraph 117).

Apprentices, whether indentured or not, should remain covered by the scheme on the same basis as at present (paragraph 118).

Trade Dispute Disqualification.—The question of the position of persons unemployed before a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute begins could be usefully explored by the Ministry in consultation with representatives of employers and employed (paragraph 137).

The reference in the existing disqualification to "grade or class of workers, members of which are participating in, or financing, or directly interested in the dispute" should be altered so as to refer only to members of the grade or class of workers in question at the premises at which the stoppage of work takes place (paragraph 138).

That part of the trade dispute provision which removes the disqualification in cases in which the employer has broken a national or group agreement should be deleted (paragraph 140). (From "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement," London, February 19, 1927.)

## Efficiency in Industry

### AID OF PSYCHOLOGY

A paper by Professor Frank Smith on "Psychology as an Aid to Efficiency and Economy in Industry" was presented at the last meeting of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

Professor Smith described the task of industrial psychology as being to investigate the various sources of loss and inefficiency from the human end. Some of the investigations are, primarily physiological and study the physical environment of the worker, attempting to discover what factors decrease his output, what is the best length of the work spell,

what are the effects of rest periods, what is the most productive length of the working day, and so on. In one munitions factory, where men employed on heavy work, independent of machinery, the hours actually worked were reduced from 58.2 to 50.6 a week and the hourly output increased by 39 per cent., which is equivalent to a total increase of 21 per cent. In another factory a reduction of hours halved the lost time due to irregular attendance. In a bleaching factory a twenty minutes rest was introduced after each spell of eighty minutes' work, and a 60 per cent. increase in output was recorded. Involved in these investigations is the very complicated problem of fatigue, which is affected by many factors influencing the rise and fall of output at different times of the day, such as the "Monday effect," the "end spurt," and the increase of spoilt work at definite times of the day.

More technical is the study of the workers' movement in performing his task. In some cases the re-arrangement of the tools and bench has produced unexpectedly greater efficiency, but the chief problem in this field is to discover the rhythmical movement best adapted to the individual worker. The elimination of needless movements, especially unnecessary stooping or walking, the combination of several separate movements into a single movement, thus replacing angular movements by an uninterrupted circular one, the discovery of the individual's rhythm—all these have been followed by greater efficiency. In the packing of chocolates, an increased output of 35 per cent. is recorded, with far less fatigue of the workers. In sweet-dipping an increased output of 27 per cent. was obtained, but with fresh workers in a new room the output was actually increased 88 per cent. showing how harmful is the acquirement of a faulty technique at the outset. Similar results are recorded in many industries.

More purely psychological are the studies which investigate the methods of increasing the worker's interests, employing his intelligence, smoothing his relationship with the management, and understanding his mental attitude. The high turnover in industry (the number of men who leave their work) seems to be largely due to restlessness and the nursing of real or imaginary grievances. Unrest, which rose to such prominence in the latter years of the war, is still with us. Various experiments are recorded with different firms, but the conditions differ so widely that a uniform solution is probably impossible.

Investigations are necessarily piecemeal and analytical; yet each shows afresh how inextricably all the factors are bound up with one another. The problem begins in the relationship of education and industry, and a scientific method has still to be discovered for selecting workers for a given occupation and offering adequate guidance to young people who are about to begin work. Our present methods are largely empirical and our neglect of this problem is reflected in the large turnover of workers, the absences from work, the defective output, even the incidence of accidents and sickness. The National Institute of Industrial Psychology has begun a large inquiry in this field, and its interim report shows promise of some valuable results. (From "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement," London, February 19, 1927.)

## Trade Unions in Soviet Russia

[Continued]

In our last issue we gave the first of a series of articles summarising the proceedings of the Seventh Congress of Trade Unions in Russia, held recently at Moscow. This article dealt mainly with unemployment, safety, and general conditions of labour.

The second article, now published, deals mainly with wages. It is based on the discussions on a report on the industrial situation presented by Mr. Kouibychev, Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, and a report by Mr. Andreev on policy in respect of wages and collective agreements.

### PRODUCTION AND WAGES

The question of wages, it may be pointed out, was discussed at a moment when the new regime of economy, the lack of capital, the defective state of industrial equipment and the bad administration of undertakings made it particularly difficult to increase the remuneration of labour or even to maintain it at its existing level. The policy to be followed in this matter by the trade unions was considered from the following three points of view:

- (1) The present position of State industry and the possibilities of its development;
- (2) The regulation of wages (i.e., wage regulation by the State, collective agreements, etc.); and
- (3) The relations between the trade unions and the directing organisations of State industry.

We summarise below the discussions on these three points.

### THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The industrial situation was summarised in the following terms by Mr. Kouibychev:

The first period of reconstruction after the years of communism and civil war is now over. Production, although still behind pre-revolution figures, is beginning to reach the 1913 level. The period 1925-26 showed an increase of 40 per cent. in this respect over 1924-25. This increase is due to the re-opening of a large number of undertakings which have been idle since the revolution, and to an intensification of output in undertakings already working.

Now, however, all possibilities of industrial development by means of the capital and equipment remaining over from the old regime are exhausted. "The old equipment," stated Mr. Kouibychev, "is almost entirely used up. We no longer possess the resources which allowed us to increase production in 1925-26. We must create something new, or re-organise the work, and make other efforts in order to increase production. Some such course is essential, for the country is suffering from a real crisis of under-production of industrial goods.

According to the scheme of production drawn up by the Soviet Government, industry must in 1926-27 increase its output by 18 per cent. Although this increase is not sufficient to meet the deficit of goods, even

so industry will be hard put it to carry out the programme. "The real evil from which almost all branches of industry are suffering," said Mr. Kouibychev, "is the serious lack of working capital, which is not sufficient to allow of the increase of production in the prescribed proportion."

#### *Lack of working capital*

On 1st October 1926 there was actually available for industry no more than 54.5 per cent. of the working capital which appeared on the balance sheets, which, so far from being an increase, is a reduction of 8 per cent. since 1925. In 1926-27 State industry will require 1,500,000,000 roubles for the reconstruction and repair of existing undertakings, the creation of new undertakings and the increase of working capital. This sum will be found partly by the State, which has inserted an item of 600,000,000 roubles in the budget for the purpose, and partly by the banks, in the form of loans and credits amounting to 300,000,000 roubles; finally, industry must increase its working capital by at least 500,000,000 roubles.

For this purpose the most strict economy is necessary, and also a reduction of cost prices. This reduction is the more necessary since, during the preceding period, production costs increased about 2 per cent. The high level of the cost of production has helped to increase selling prices, which are excessive and give rise to many complaints on the part of consumers. In these circumstances State industry, the whole object of which at the moment is to make profits, can increase wages only in those branches where they are obviously too low. Further, any increase in wages depends on the intensification of individual output, which has, to some extent, decreased in 1926.

"The main work before us," added Mr. Kouibychev, "should consist in increasing individual output more rapidly than wages." Excessive expenditure on labour, such as nurseries, schools, etc., will be reduced.

#### DELEGATES' CRITICISMS

Mr. Kouibychev's speech was seriously criticised at the Congress. Among other things the delegates pointed out that the wage policy of the Supreme Economic Council, which consisted in raising wages only after an increase in production, was often ill-considered.

It was agreed that equipment was old and worn out, and that the factories lacked modern machinery. In these circumstances, the worker could not indefinitely increase the physical effort required of him. "It is no secret to anyone," stated the delegate of the Tver trade unions, "that many of the measures taken to intensify work, to economise, etc., were only framed with the object of exerting pressure upon the physical strength of the worker. The same attention is not given to the question of the rationalisation of production."

Trade unionists fear that in the coming year the situation will be the same. Moreover, conditions of labour are such that in many cases the output of the worker is actually reduced. Undertakings do little to improve conditions of labour, and then only when "the situation is absolutely intolerable." Again, "any intensification of labour depends, and rightly should depend, on an improvement in conditions of labour."

Further, the directing organisations of nationalised industry have been accused of being themselves responsible for the recent falling off in output and for the high cost of production. Production programmes, it is stated, are drawn up too late. They are continually being amended, and this leads to confusion and to loss. The importation of the necessary equipment from abroad is badly organised and badly controlled. Money destined for the development of industry is sometimes expended at a loss on the construction of useless undertakings, or of undertakings, which, in existing circumstances, cannot satisfy the expectations formed of them.

It may be noted that several delegates pointed out that the regime of economy was often a mere pretext in industry for the reduction of contributions to occupational schools, workers' clubs, nurseries, ambulances, etc.

Finally it was stated during the discussion that there were again considerable delays in the payment of wages, particularly in the mining and metal working industries.

#### WAGE POLICY OF THE TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Tomsy, in the course of a speech, explained that, as regards wages, the Central Council of Russian Trade Unions had consistently acted on the indications of the Communist Party, and subordinated the interests of the workers to the interests of the State.

"Under the dictatorship of the proletariat," said Mr. Tomsy, "immediate interests must be subordinated to the future interests and requirements of the working class. All claims or requirements of an economic nature should be subordinated to the development of production." Thus, when, in the Spring of 1926, the cost of living rose considerably, involving a reduction (between 10 and 15 per cent.) in the real value of wages, and when certain trade unionists urged the Central Council to demand the maintenance of the existing level of wages, the Council refused to listen to them. The reason for this refusal was the danger to the chervonetz rouble, if its depreciation were officially recognised and if calculations were henceforth to be based on a fictitious rouble.

In view of the industrial situation referred to above, there can, for the moment, be no question of a general increase in wages. "Side by side with the general slackening in the development of production, an increase in wages must to some extent be retarded. We must, for the moment, see to it that wages are maintained at their existing level." Mr. Tomsy takes the view that the main point is to obtain a reduction in the cost of living by a better organisation of consumers' co-operative societies of the workers.

#### *Levelling up of Wage Rates*

In addition, the Central Council of Trade Unions proposes that there should be a certain equalisation of wages between workers in the various branches of industry, to be obtained by increasing the wages of workers who are less well paid, and reducing the excessive difference (almost as 1 is to 10) which exists between the wages of an ordinary labourer and those of a highly skilled worker. This inequality leads to friction and feuds between the workers, and also creates a very bad impression on foreign trade unionists. The Central Council is of opinion that, at the

very least, it is necessary to reduce this difference to more reasonable proportions.

Another question of importance which the Central Council submitted to the Congress was that of the State regulation of wages. Since the introduction of the "New Economic Policy" the State, which during the period of communism fixed wages for all classes of workers, employees and officials, abandoned this practice and left it to the trade unions to conclude collective labour agreements with undertakings or groups of undertakings, establishing wage rates as well as other conditions of labour. This freedom has been to some extent restricted as regards State officials and employees, whether employed in administration, industry or commerce. For some time the total sum available for wages has been fixed by the State, and there is some question of allowing the State the right of fixing definitely the number of officials and employees, as also the amount of wages to be paid for a given work.

As regards workers in State industry, the Central Council of Trade Unions proposed that the Congress should agree that henceforth the wage policy should be centralised, and that the directing organisations of State industry and the Soviet Government should determine, according to a general plan for each industry, the maximum sums for wages, which maxima should in no case be exceeded. These organisations would also be required to determine to what extent it might be possible to increase wages.

#### OPPOSITION TO STATE REGULATION

This latter question led to some lively criticisms in the Congress. Many trade unionists, and among them members of the Central Council, expressed a fear that the State might itself take in hand the regulation of wages. They considered that this was equivalent to the State fixing wages, and they feared that collective agreements would cease to be of any use.

Mr. Tomsky refuted these views, and stated that the only question at issue was that of legalising a *de facto* situation. For some time already, the Central Council, in agreement with the Soviet Government and with State industry, has been in the habit of deciding whether or no the demands of a given union should be supported, in view of the general economic situation and the situation of the branch of industry in question. The object was to regulate and not to fix wages.

These statements did not convince those trade unionists who were opposed to the regulation of wages by the State, since they considered that regulation was the first step in the return to the fixing of wages and of grades of work by the State.

That fear was confirmed by the representative of the employees' union, who protested energetically against the regulation of wages by the State, in view of the experiences of his own trade union in the matter. According to this delegate, the authority and importance of the trade union and its various organisations had been nullified by the application of a system of State wage regulation. "The regulation of wages by the State," he said, "may be summarised in the following way: The State fixes by Decree the

numbers and categories of employees in each undertaking, as well as the wage attached to each category. In these circumstances, it is impossible for the trade union to discuss the matter, and the labour agreement arrived at by free discussion ceases to exist."

#### Some Abuses

The management of undertakings, it was stated, often demand overtime from the workers (a ten hour day and over) without extra payment, on the pretext that the law fixes wages once for all, without any reference to hours of work. In other cases, when the undertaking is in a position to increase wages, the management refuses to discuss the matter with the trade union, on the pretext that the trade union is no longer concerned with wage questions.

The result is that "the authority of the trade union has waned since the introduction of State regulation of wages. Wage-earners are less and less tending to ask the trade unions to defend their interests. On the contrary, we note that the workers are more often submitting petitions to the management, without going through the trade union, 'humbly requesting' that wages should be increased." Workers are also hesitating to join the trade unions, and trade unionists are abstaining from active work in their organisations. Meetings and lectures are no longer attended, since the trade union has not the power to defend the immediate interests of its members.

The employees' delegate concluded by urging the Congress to reject State regulation of wages.

On the other hand, the delegates representing workers in heavy industry, and in particular those branches of industry where wages were below the average, declared themselves in favour of State regulation, in the hope that this would allow of the levelling-up of wage rates in the industry.

#### PRINCIPLE OF STATE REGULATION ACCEPTED

After animated discussion, the Congress decided by a small majority to accept the principle of State regulation, stipulating, however, that the Central Council of Trade Unions and the central committee of each trade union should be consulted whenever the State organisations concerned were drawing up schemes for the distribution or increase of wages.

Among other wage questions dealt with by the Congress may be mentioned the wage scale. The Congress decided that it would be desirable to introduce greater elasticity into the wage scale. Thus, each trade union should be entitled to draw up its own wage scale, whereas at present there is a single model scale for the whole of industry. A special scale should also be created for technical staff, engineers, foremen, supervisors, etc., and for young persons and employees.

#### COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND DISPUTES

The question of the relations between the trade unions and State industry, which arises at all trade union meetings, was also discussed at the Congress.

Ever since State industry has been working on the principles of "commercial output," the task of the trade unions as regards the protection

of the workers and of wages has been correspondingly increased, particularly during the conclusion of collective labour agreements. The regime of economy, the necessity of increasing working capital, the of capital, etc., have compelled State industry to reduce expenses as as possible.

These tactics have been particularly noticeable in the drawing up conditions of labour for the collective agreement. Undertakings are more and more tending to reduce expenditure on labour by opposing any increase in wages, and above all, any other form of expenditure for the benefit of the workers, such as working clothes, technical measures for safety, occupational schools, etc. The result is frequent and numerous disputes, the number of which is still increasing.

Mr. Andreev, reporter to the Congress on this question, stated that certain officials concerned with the direction of State undertakings "are adopting a mistaken attitude in labour questions. They are endeavouring to ignore the wage question altogether, and are concerned only with the management of the undertaking, without any concern for the conditions of labour and existence of the worker."

Many of the delegates confirmed this state of affairs, and pointed out that the managements of State undertakings were appealing to the regime of economy in order to reduce expenditure on the protection of the workers and on wages. It frequently happens that clauses in collective agreements, or even provisions of the Labour Code, are not observed by the responsible heads of undertakings. Even the decisions of arbitration courts, and agreements concluded by the Commissariat of Labour for the protection of the workers, are sometimes ignored.

On the other hand, Mr. Andreev admitted that the trade unions are sometimes responsible for an unwarrantable interference in the technical working of undertakings, or for exaggerated demands which it is impossible to satisfy in existing economic conditions.

#### *Increasing Recourse to Arbitration*

All this explains the frequency of labour disputes. Among the disputes, small individual disputes or disputes concerning one or two workers only are predominant and are becoming of increasing importance. The main questions at issue are dismissals, compensation for holidays not taken, for overtime, etc. Most of the disputes could usually have been settled in the joint conciliation courts, but the parties concerned are showing an increasingly marked tendency to submit all disputes to arbitration.

This comes from the feebleness and lack of authority of the conciliation organisations, and also from the desire of the responsible heads of State industry to be covered by a formal decision of the court, in order to explain their action to the higher authorities. Cases are even fairly numerous when the parties concerned appeal directly to the Commissary of Labour to settle the dispute.

This situation is causing anxiety, not only to the Commissariat of Labour, but also to the trade unions, since the accumulation of disputes in the courts makes the procedure very slow and impracticable. This recourse

to arbitration is undermining the authority of the trade unions, upsetting the workers, and hindering the proper development of industry.

Delegates to the Congress pointed out that the representatives of the trade unions in the conciliation courts often gave proof of feebleness and ignorance, and that the procedure for conciliation could be improved and popularised only if trade unions were more careful in choosing the delegates to represent them on the joint committees and in the conciliation chambers.

#### THIRD ARTICLE

The present article deals with the activity of trade unions as regards industrial undertakings carried on by private enterprise or under concessions, a matter which is more and more engaging the attention of the unions and their press.

We give first a short account of the present situation, followed by a statement of the policy of the Central Council of Trade Unions as embodied in a circular letter to trade unions and in declarations made to the Congress by Mr. Dogadov, a member of the Central Council and one of the reporters to the Congress on the position and policy of trade unionism in Russia.

#### TRADE UNIONISM AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Although at the outset of the "New Economic Policy," that is to say, immediately after the re-establishment of private trade, the trade unions were in a strong position in relation to private employers, this is no longer the case to-day. Various causes render difficult the operations of the unions in private undertakings.

For example, in many cases the conditions of labour are better and wages are higher in private undertakings than in State undertakings. This is partly due to the fact that private enterprises are more liable to inspection by the Factory Inspectorate and to prosecution, and partly to the fact that they are anxious to secure good workers. Private undertakings choose their workers for preference among the peasant population, with a view to enlisting workers who are ill-acquainted with social legislation and with the operations of trade unions. When the trade union has succeeded in obtaining an influence over the workers, and the workers begin to be troublesome to the employer, he shuts down his works, and re-opens them after he has engaged other workers.

The tactics adopted by private employers in relation to the workers vary according to the nature of the undertaking and the standard of intelligence and education of the workers. The policy followed with regard to peasants and home workers is generally that of direct or indirect intimidation, mainly by the threat of dismissal, which is peculiarly effective in view of the unemployment situation. In industrial undertakings, the private employer follows a different line. Sometimes he tries to alienate the workers from their unions; sometimes he tries to conciliate the militant trade unionists. For this purpose he pursues on a large scale the policy of giving advances on account of wages, which, while rendering the worker absolutely dependent upon the employer economically, is often of considerable material assistance to him, and induces him to regard his employer almost as his benefactor.

Cases have been noted where a private employer has induced his workers to belong to a trade union, and even to the Communist Party, with object of being favourably considered by these organisations and obtaining a sense of greater freedom in his treatment of his workers.

In private undertakings, also, the workers have longer holidays than those prescribed in the Labour Code; they enjoy holidays on religious fete days (which are ignored by the State undertakings), and in various other ways they obtain favours and advantages.

#### *Workers' Support for Employers*

These tactics generally have the desired result. The worker becomes to some extent attached to his employer, and hesitates to complain when there is any violation of the labour agreement. It often happens that workers take the side of the employer. In one textile factory the workers, ignoring their works council, decided to ask the authorities to reduce their employer's income tax. The workers have even lent money to the employer.

In order to conciliate the responsible trade unionists (delegates, members of works councils, etc.), the private employer loads them with privileges, sometimes going so far as to give them special additional wages and to exempt them from all work in the undertaking. Cases are not exceptional in which trade unionists allow themselves to be corrupted in this way and agree to shut their eyes to what is going on.

"It often happens," writes a trade unionist, "that not only the workers, but the representatives and delegates of the trade unions and the works councils, allow themselves to be influenced by the employer. In some factories such trade unionists do not resist the most flagrant violations by the employer of the regulations for the protection of the workers, or of collective agreements."

In undertakings carried on by foreigners under concessions, the situation is not quite the same. There, also, there may be noted indirect attempts at corruption of trade union representatives; but, generally speaking, the conditions of labour in such undertakings are comparatively good; there may, indeed, often be observed in these cases a certain extravagance in the demands of the trade unions, which do not take sufficient account of the economic circumstances of such undertakings.

#### CENTRAL COUNCIL'S CIRCULAR

On the eve of the Congress, the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions published a circular letter addressed to all trade unions in private or concession undertakings, setting out the defects of present trade union policy, and laying down the general lines which the Central Council believes it should follow in the matter.

In view of the fact that Mr. Dogadov referred to the circular in his speech to the Congress, and urged delegates to read it, we summarise its contents below.

After pointing out that the trade unions have a very important duty to fulfil in private and concession undertakings, that of "educating the workers in the spirit of the class struggle," the Central Council of Trade

Unions observes that "the trade unions have not done all that they could and should have done in this direction in existing circumstances."

#### *Policy in Private Undertakings*

Proceeding, the Central Council refers to cases of the corruption of trade unionists by private employers, and to the lack of firmness in the attitude of certain trade unions. It sharply reproves those trade unionists who are endeavouring to organise in private or concession undertakings, on the analogy of the practice in State undertakings, joint conferences with the management for the purpose of discovering the best methods of organising production and increasing output.

Although this is just and necessary in nationalised undertakings, where the object is to improve output and to lower cost prices, it cannot be tolerated in private undertakings, where the trade unions should confine themselves to the defence of their members, and not deal with the questions which concern the undertaking and its working. "It must always be remembered," states the circular, "that in a private undertaking it is exclusively the business of the employer to deal with the interests of his undertaking, and it should be remembered that such interests are opposed to those of the working classes."

#### *Policy in Concession Undertakings*

In concession undertakings (continues the circular) the policy of the trade unions should be somewhat different. Although the concessionaire is the enemy of the working class, and although the working class should do nothing to improve the output of the undertaking, "it is important that the trade unions should not forget that the working class and the Soviet State are interested in attracting foreign capital (up to a point, and under State control) towards those branches of the national economy which, for the time being, cannot be developed or exploited with the resources of the State alone. It is also essential that in concession undertakings the best methods of work should be employed.

In these circumstances, the trade unions should not confront the concessionaires with claims which might lead to the closing down of the enterprise, and should in no case oppose the introduction of improved technical methods, even if such improved methods involve the dismissal of a certain number of workers."

Finally, the trade unions should conduct an energetic campaign against all attempts by the managements, in private or concession undertakings, to diminish the authority of the trade unions, particularly by appealing directly to the higher trade union organisations over the heads of the works councils or the trade union delegates.

#### NEED FOR GREATER TRADE UNION ACTIVITY

Mr. Dogadov, in his report, drew the attention of the Congress to the importance of this circular from the point of view of trade union activity in private undertakings. He emphasized the fact that this was the first time that precise indications had been given to the trade unions as to the plan they should follow in this respect. "It is only recently, he

stated, "that we (the Central Council), have drawn the attention of the trade unions to the necessity of intensifying their activity in private concession undertakings."

According to Mr. Dogadov, there are about 200,000 trade unionists working in private or concession undertakings of any importance. From April 1925 to the end of March 1926 the number of these trade unionists increased by 4.2 per cent. only. About 86 per cent. of all the workers employed in these undertakings belong to trade unions. On the other hand, of the foreign workers in concession undertakings, barely 12 per cent. have become members of trade unions.

"We have found," said Mr. Dogadov, "that the work of the trade unions in private and concession undertakings suffers from many defects. There are a number of organisations which fail to understand the difference between trade union activity in a State undertaking and in private undertakings. For example, the trade unions are making a serious point of the importance of output in private enterprise, and are organising joint production conferences with the management with a view to intensifying production, etc."

The policy followed by the trade unions in undertakings which belong to foreign concessionaires, is considered to be mistaken and sometimes even incompatible with the interests of the State. Mr. Dogadov holds the view that the trade unions should take more account of economic conditions and of the advantages which might accrue to the State from the concession undertakings. "Trade unions which are working in concession undertakings are gravely misled in pursuing a clumsy and ignorant policy. They imagine that, since their duty is to defend the interests of the worker whenever they find themselves face to face with an enemy of the working classes, they have only to attack the concessionaire, regardless of any other consideration. All this shows that, up to now, responsible trade unionists operating in private and concession undertakings have not yet understood what is their real work in this most important field of trade union activity."

#### CRITICISMS AND DEMANDS

Several delegates contended that the trade unions were not paying sufficient attention to workers employed by private employers and by concessions.

Although, up to the present, conditions of labour had been better in private undertakings than in State undertakings, there was a tendency for the situation to change. Profiting by the unemployment crisis, private employers were putting an increasing pressure on their workers, who were finding it more and more difficult to defend their interests, the more so as they realised that they were not adequately supported by the trade unions.

Trade unionists in private undertakings urge that labour legislation should be broadened and made more explicit in all those parts which refer

to them and their work. They are demanding that private employers should be compelled to engage their workers solely through the labour exchanges, and that the trade union organisations should defend the interests of the workers more energetically and more efficiently. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, January 24 and 31, 1927.)

### Japanese Cotton Spinning and Weaving GREAT PROGRESS DURING AND SINCE THE WAR

A highly informative report on the cotton spinning and weaving industry in Japan, by Mr. W. B. Cunningham, His Majesty's Consul at Osaka, has just been issued by the Department of Overseas Trade.

It is noteworthy that, notwithstanding the effects of the post-war slump and the earthquake, the cotton spinners and weavers have resumed progress to such an extent that the output in 1925 of both yarns and textiles attained record figures. The fact that this industry alone among Japanese industries has emerged unweakened from the post-war period is ascribed by Mr. Cunningham to three causes—namely, the natural suitability of the country, the excellent manner in which the industry is organized and managed, and the strong foundations on which it is based. The industry has, so far as can be ascertained, never been in receipt of any direct aid from the Government, though the transport of raw cotton to Japan and of cotton yarn and piece-goods from Japan is effected by subsidized steamship lines.

#### INCREASE IN CAPITAL AND EARNINGS

Among the many illuminating tabular statements included in the report is one showing, over a number of years since 1903, the growth of capital and plant of the member companies of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, which controls at least 90 per cent. of the total number of spindles of the country. From this table it is seen that between 1913 and 1925 the total number of ring spindles increased from 2,365,000 to 5,152,000 and of doubling spindles from 321 to 752, while the number of looms rose from 24,224 to 68,160. It should be explained that the Association controls between 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the power looms utilized for cloth of greater width than the standard Japanese width of 15 inches, thus holding a preponderating share in the manufacture of the more important lines made for export.

A comparison covering a period of ten years is also given of the financial condition of the spinning companies. During the decade 1916 to 1925 the authorized and paid-up capital increased over four times, the value of fixed assets nearly as much, and reserves more than five times. At the same time, very large amounts were written off for depreciation, etc. An examination of this comparative statement indicates that the industry reached the zenith of its prosperity in 1919 and 1920, during which period the total gross earnings of the spinning companies amounted to over 45 per cent. of their total paid-up capital, while their net profits amounted to nearly 40 per cent. The second half of 1920 witnessed the end of the post-war boom, but it is stated that, owing to the foresight shown during

the years of prosperity the industry is still as a whole in a very strong position. In this connexion it should be noted that although, as a result of the earthquake and fire in September 1923, about 900,000 spindles, or approximately one-fifth of the total, were either totally destroyed or temporarily put out of action, the spinning companies had by the end of 1924 more than made up these losses. At the same time, many companies which were formed either during the war or during the years of prosperity that followed it have been unable to withstand the depression of the last few years, and not a few of them are in a difficult position.

#### RECENT DIFFICULTIES

It should here be emphasized that the year 1925 is the latest to which the foregoing account refers. The main body of Mr. Cunningham's report does not deal with the situation arising from the fall in the price of raw cotton. This combined with the trouble in China, has, it is explained in an appendix, placed the spinning companies in a very awkward predicament. His Majesty's Consul says that the larger concerns will no doubt be able to stand the strain, but the smaller mills will probably suffer severely, and it would not be surprising if some of them experience serious difficulty in tiding over the situation. Already twelve of the companies belonging to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association have reported a loss for the first half-term of 1926. Exports of yarns have fallen off, and of piece-goods there has been a large increase in the stocks on hand. As at such times Japanese manufacturers and exporters are apt to be tempted to dispose of their stocks at a sacrifice, it is suggested that the situation during the next few months will deserve careful attention.

His Majesty's Consul gives details of the quantities and values of raw cotton imported into Japan from the various sources of supply since 1913. In 1925 those of American cotton were 3,799,000 piculs (picul=approximately 133 lb.), as compared with 2,370,000 piculs in 1924 and 1,720,000 in 1913. The figures for Indian cotton were in 1925, 6,155,000; in 1924, 4,539,000; and in 1913, 4,004,000 piculs. The increase in the imports of American cotton is due to the greater use of this staple for the spinning of yarn of medium counts. It is thought probable that there will shortly be a great development of direct imports of East African cotton into Japan owing to the inauguration of a regular monthly service of steamers between Osaka and East African ports, largely for the purpose of facilitating the traffic, on the one hand, in this raw material, and, on the other hand, in the manufactured cotton goods for the East African markets. This service is receiving a Government subsidy of 400,000 yen (about £40,000) per annum.

Mr. Cunningham says that the Japanese spinners are supremely conscious of the fact that they are so entirely dependent on foreign countries for the raw material required, and as a result considerable attention is being directed to the development of cotton production in Korea and Manchuria, while there are also schemes under consideration for the encouragement of cotton planting by Japanese colonists in various South American countries, notably Peru and Brazil. A new company was recently formed in Tokyo for the purpose of operating in Peru, while another company is, with the support of the Government, spending a considerable sum of

money in investigating the possibilities of cotton production under Japanese auspices in Brazil.

#### MORE MEDIUM COUNTS

In a section of the report dealing in detail with the spinning branch of the industry a statistical account is given of the range of counts spun, the cotton used for different counts, the distribution and use of the yarn, and the exports of the principal counts to Japan's chief markets. While there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of yarns of medium count produced, more than half the yarn spun is still of coarse count, although there is a tendency towards the production of finer yarns.

The figures indicate clearly the extent to which Japan's export trade in medium counts has developed during the past decade, exports of yarn under this heading showing a marked tendency to increase, whereas exports of coarser counts show a falling off. The figures also show that in the finer counts of yarn Japan's exports, although relatively unimportant, are increasing.

Mr. Cunningham follows with a similar description, illustrated by tabular statements, of the cotton hosiery industry, and a further chapter dealing with the weaving mills. Attention is called to the substantial increase which has taken place in Japan's exports of cotton piece-goods during the past few years. Sheeting, for instance, is made very largely for export, though small quantities are sent to Korea; the same applies to drills; satins are made mainly for the China market, as are also jeans, though in both cases the cloth is frequently dyed or printed before export; shirtings are used both at home and for export; nankeens are mainly for export to China; striped fabrics largely for foreign markets, principally the Netherlands East Indies and India (for re-export). Crepe and flannel are made principally for home consumption, though exports are increasing.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS

Summarizing the returns of the exports of cotton piece-goods from Japan to various foreign countries between 1916 and 1925, the report points out that the general improvement shown in the export figures is all the more noticeable when it is remembered that the figures for the years from 1916 to 1920 cover the war period during which Japan, finding herself freed from competition with other manufacturing nations, was able to obtain a footing in Asiatic markets other than China, Hongkong, and (to a lesser extent) the Netherlands East Indies and British India, where she already had some share of the cotton piece-goods trade. Thus exports to Africa and to South America first assumed importance in 1920, while exports to Australia have never reached the figures attained in 1918 and 1920.

Immediately after this period (i.e., in 1921) there was an enormous drop in the value of exports, amounting to rather more than 42 per cent., and it was not until 1925 that the figures for 1920 were reached and passed. Moreover, since the war Japan has not only been able to equal and exceed her war-time trade with China, India, and Hongkong, but she has at the same time consolidated her position in other markets, such as the British Colonies in South and East Africa and the South American countries (notably the Argentine Republic). Exports to Africa

in 1925 were more than six times as high as in 1920, and though the represented about 5 per cent. only of the total, it is to be anticipated that the export trade in this direction will increase, as Japanese goods are to be increasingly popular in these markets, for which they appear to be suitable, while strenuous efforts are being made on the part of exporting firms to make their goods known. These remarks, moreover, apply also to other markets, such as Persia, Asia Minor, and the Balkan States, with which Japan is doing her utmost to establish closer relations, a policy which, it is anticipated, will result in a far greater volume of business with these countries than has hitherto been possible.

#### PRODUCTION COSTS AND LABOUR

In a chapter dealing with costs of production and conditions in the mills the Consul points out how the great extension of electricity has facilitated the operation of the factories with a minimum of cost and labour. The charge of the mills for electric power in Osaka is very little over a halfpenny per kilowatt hour; in the Tokyo district it is about the same and in Ogaki it is even less.

In the efficiency of the Japanese cotton operatives there appears to have been little change during the past few years. The great difficulty has always been the comparatively short length of time the women operatives remain in the mill. With regard to the male operatives conditions are somewhat better and many of them stay some years and obtain considerable knowledge of the work. Between 1920 and 1925 there was a decrease of between four and five in the number of operatives required to tend 1,000 spindles. This must be regarded as a distinct improvement, though it may to a certain extent be due to the tendency to produce finer counts. The improvement is about 16·5 per cent. Similar comparisons with regard to weaving show an improvement of 28·2 per cent. (From "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement," London, January 22, 1927.)

#### Joint Committees for Spanish Railways

On 9th January last the *Gaceta de Madrid* published a Royal Decree creating permanent Joint Committees of employers and workers for all Spanish companies exploiting one or more railway lines.

Neighbouring companies owning less than 500 kilometres of line may form themselves into groups for this purpose.

Each Joint Committee will be composed of an equal number of employers' and workers' representatives. Substitute members may attend the meetings in an advisory capacity, but without a vote, unless they are actually replacing the titular members.

A Railway Conciliation and Arbitration Court will be set up at Madrid, under the chairmanship of the President of the Court of Justice, with four other members, two representing employers and two the workers. The members of the Court will be elected every five years.

Awards of the Joint Committees and of the Conciliation Court will be binding on employers and workers alike. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, February 14, 1927.)

## Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

### Returns for First Quarter 1927

#### AN INCREASE OF ONE PER CENT. IN MEMBERSHIP

The previous review of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1926. The latest information for the first quarter of the present year is summarised in three tables on pages 640 to 655 of this issue. Table I gives the names of the Federations or Associations of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, the names of the principal office-bearers of each Federation, and the names of the affiliated Unions in each case. Table II gives, by localities or centres, the names of all Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, the number of members in each Union and the names and addresses of the principal office-bearers. Table III shows the rates of membership fees for different classes of members, the average monthly income for the latest quarter for which information is available and the average monthly expenditure in the same way for each of the Unions given in Table II.

There were no outstanding features in connexion with the Trade Union movement in the Bombay Presidency during the quarter under review. The total membership of all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency continued to show that same steady increase which has marked the development of Trade Unionism in this Presidency for the last one year. As compared with 74,875 trade unionists in December 1926, the number reported on 1st March 1927 was 75,602 or an increase of 0·97 per cent. over the figure of the previous quarter and an increase of 26·97 per cent. over that of March last year. The following table summarises the position in regard to the membership of the Unions in the Presidency since June 1922—

Summary Table showing the membership of the Unions

Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter	Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter
June 1922 ..	22	57,914		Dec 1924 ..	36	52,227	+10·7
Sept 1922 ..	23	52,776	— 8·87	Mar 1925 ..	36	51,625	— 1·25
Dec 1922 ..	22	51,472	— 2·47	June 1925 ..	38	53,591	+ 3·8
Mar 1923 ..	22	48,669	— 5·45	Sept 1925 ..	38	54,175	+ 1·09
June 1923 ..	21	51,276	+ 5·08	Dec 1925 ..	38	49,318	— 8·97
Sept 1923 ..	19	41,646	—18·77	Mar 1926 ..	51	59,544	+20·73
Dec 1923 ..	19	46,037	+10·54	June 1926 ..	53	64,572	+ 8·44
Mar 1924 ..	21	48,502	+ 5·4	Sept 1926 ..	56	72,411	+12·14
June 1924 ..	21	49,729	+ 2·5	Dec 1926 ..	56	74,875	+ 3·4
Sept 1924 ..	21	47,242	— 5·0	Mar 1927 ..	56	75,602	+ 0·97

The total number of Unions stands at the same figure as that reported in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette*, viz. 56. Out of this number

there are 22 Unions in Bombay City, 9 Unions in Ahmedabad and 10 Unions in the rest of the Presidency. The number of members in Unions having their offices in Bombay City rose from 47,068 to 49,141 or by 4.4 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions fell from 18,814 to 17,645 which was almost entirely due to a fall in the membership of the Weavers' Union from 2,400 to 1,000. The number of members in the Unions in the rest of the Presidency fell from 8,993 to 8,817 or by 1.96 per cent.

The information in connexion with Trade Unions is collected through the Secretaries of the Unions as well as through District Officers in the Presidency including Sind. The information for all the Unions affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association and the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union is procured from time to time from the Offices of these associations in Bombay. Every endeavour is made to include in the Quarterly Review all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, but it often happens that some Union or Unions do not notify their existence to the authorities concerned with the collection of necessary information. It would be advisable both in the interests of the Unions themselves and of the Labour Office, if the persons who are concerned with the creation of new Unions notify their formation either to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence (Labour Office) in Bombay or to the Labour Investigator of the Government of Bombay at Ahmedabad.

#### Federations of Labour Unions

Table I on pages 640 and 641 of this issue shows that there are 5 Federations of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency—(1) The Central Labour Board in Bombay; (2) the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association with its head office in Bombay; (3) the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union also with its head office in Bombay; (4) the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union with its head office in Bombay; and (5) the Labour Union in Ahmedabad. The last is not exactly a Federation in the accepted sense of the term but rather a Central Bureau which controls, under one management, all the various Unions of cotton mill operatives in Ahmedabad City. For all practical purposes, however, it may be considered as a Federation. The constitution of the first three Federations and the terms of affiliation of each of their members was fully described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1925 and March 1926.

The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Central Union which had been reported as a Federation of the three Unions of the Bombay Port Trust workers has now decided not to function as a Federation but as the Central Council of the Bombay Port Trust Employees. The Council will be composed of representatives from each of the three Port Trust Unions and will function only where the interests of all the workers of the different departments of the Bombay Port Trust are concerned. The constitution of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union has not yet been decided upon. In the present article it is only necessary to deal with those Federations whose activities were of particular interest during the quarter under review.

#### The Central Labour Board

The Board carried on intensive propaganda during the quarter under review in endeavouring to organise the workpeople in different industries and different establishments into Unions. It is reported that it has succeeded in organising (1) a Press Workers Union; and (2) a Union of the employees of the Matheran Steam Tramway. As usual it carried on its Purity Mission Campaign and continued to give lectures on temperance, thrift and hygiene.

*The Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Association.*—The most important event during the quarter under review from the viewpoint of the members of this Association was the nomination by Government of their Honorary Secretary, Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., to the Bombay Legislative Council as one of three members to represent the interests of labour in the Bombay Presidency. The two other seats were filled by the nomination of Mr. S. K. Bole, Secretary of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha and Mr. Syed Munawar, B.A., General Secretary of the Indian Seamen's Union. At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Association held in December 1926, one of the main subjects under discussion was the question of the large arrears due from some of the branches. An appeal was made to the members to bestir themselves and show more vigour in making recoveries of arrears.

*The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.*—This Union held its eighth annual general meeting on the 5th February 1927 at Girgaum with Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar.-at-Law, in the chair. The meeting authorised two representatives of the Union to proceed to Delhi with a view to acquainting the members of the Legislative Assembly with the demands of postmen and lower grade staff. Certain changes in the existing rules of the Union which were necessitated by change in its constitution were passed and a new rule to the following effect was carried: "that an heir of a deceased member shall be given Rs. 25 and a retiring member Rs. 20 if their subscription is not in arrears for more than three months." The statements of the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1926 show that the total income of the Association during the year amounted to Rs. 6269-12-8 which includes an amount of Rs. 2297-12-0 shown as "outstandings recoverable." The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4592-11-2 of which an amount of Rs. 1406-2-0 was paid as bonuses on death and retirement. The excess of income over expenditure amounting to Rs. 1677-1-6 was transferred to the capital account. The balance sheet shows that the amount standing at the credit of the capital fund account amounts to Rs. 19,555-13-2. Assets include Post Office Cash Certificates to the value of Rs. 7500, Fixed Deposits with the Central Bank of India, Limited, amounting to Rs. 5500, shares in the Co-operative Foundry valued at Rs. 519 and cash with the Bank and on hand amounting to Rs. 2254-1-7. Assets also include an item of Rs. 666-5-0 representing amounts granted to members as loans.

*The Ahmedabad Labour Union.*—The Labour Investigator at Ahmedabad reports that the normal activities of the Union continued as usual. The chief items of interest during the quarter under report were (1) the formation of a Doffers Union; (2) greater vigour in the activities of the Winders'

Union and the Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union; and (3) the rendered to workers outside Ahmedabad. The Doffers' Union was with the object of bringing together half-timers in mills and providing them with games, amusements, general instruction, etc. This is however, a regular Union on the lines of other unions. The membership of the Winders' Union and Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union increased 10 and 80, respectively, as a result of an intensive campaign amongst these workers. The winders, however, did not take as much interest in Union as they might.

The assistant secretary of the Union went to Broach at the request of workers to help them in getting compensation for the dependents of those who died as a result of the fire in the Whittle Mills. He also went to Indore to assist the newly established Labour Union in that centre. One of the clerks of the Ahmedabad Union has been deputed to be in charge of the Union's activities at Indore. Eighty per cent. of the labourers in Indore are reported as having joined the new Union. It has opened day and night schools and the jobbers and mukadams of the Indore mills are said to be taking a very great interest in trade-unionism.

The Union has just published its statements of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1925. The statement shows that during the last four years there was an excess of expenditure of Rs. 33,607 under the head "Schools" and a similar excess of Rs. 23,345 under "Hospital Accounts." In accordance with the resolution dated 29th August 1925, it was decided to meet these amounts from the capital account and to make the different Unions share the expenditure according to their contributions to the common Fund. The statement for the individual Unions show that the revenue of the Weavers' Union during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,591 as against an expenditure of Rs. 25,048. The deficit of Rs. 11,457 was met by re-appropriation from the capital fund account. The income of the Throstle Union (Kalapur) amounted to Rs. 11,676 from subscriptions and Rs. 3,363 from other sources, bringing the total revenue during the year to Rs. 15,039. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,389 and the deficit of Rs. 14,350 was met from the capital fund account. The Raipur Branch of the Throstle Union reported a revenue of Rs. 2569 in subscriptions and Rs. 1118 from other sources as against an expenditure of Rs. 9876 and a deficit of Rs. 6189 which was similarly dealt with. The income of the Card-Room Union amounted to Rs. 8103 as against an expenditure of Rs. 14,609 and a deficit of Rs. 6506. These large deficits as already stated are due to the excess expenditure under "Schools" and "Hospitals."

*The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.*—The officials of this Union state that they have been able to make no progress during the quarter under review either in the work of re-organising the Federation or consolidating individual Unions owing to the silence of the Railway Authorities with regard to the several representations put up by the Federation for the removal of specific grievances. The Federation has also addressed several letters to the Railway Authorities asking for recognition of their individual Unions but have so far received no reply whatever to either the representations made for recognition or to those made for removal of grievances.

## PROGRESS OF INDIVIDUAL UNIONS

## BOMBAY

*The Bombay Textile Labour Union.*—The membership of the Bombay Textile Labour Union rose from 9,640 to 9,766 during the quarter. Receipts averaged about Rs. 1,500 per month and expenditure to about Rs. 850 per month. The excess of income over expenditure of the Union during its first year's working amounted to over Rs. 10,000. During the quarter under review the Union held five propaganda meetings and nine election meetings. It organised relief work for the benefit of the strikers in the Emperor Edward Mill Strike during February and rations were distributed to strikers on two occasions. The Union sent two representatives from amongst the textile workers in Bombay City to the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the All India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta and two delegates were nominated for the Seventh Session of the All India Trade Union Congress held at Delhi. From the 1st February the Union has started an Anglo-Vernacular Night School at Kurla where 20 workers are reported to have joined the English Classes and more than 40 workers and their children the Vernacular Classes. The number of complaints registered with the Union during the quarter amounted to 71 of which 4 proved successful, 3 were dropped and 64 are still pending. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to the Textile Labour Union that 5 members of its Committee have found representation in the Legislative Assembly and in the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. N. M. Joshi, the President of the Union, has been nominated by the Government of India to the Legislative Assembly; Messrs. S. K. Bole and Syed Munawar have been nominated by the Government of Bombay to the Bombay Legislative Council; and Messrs. R. S. Asavale and F. J. Gunwalla have been elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay City, North, constituency.

*The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Limited.*—The number of members standing on the rolls of the Society on the 31st December 1926 amounted to 2,246 as compared with 2,337 reported in the previous review. The following table shows the distribution of the members over the various railways in India:—

Railway Administration	Class of members					Total number of members
	A	B	C	D	E	
G. I. P. Railway .. .. .	832	73	36	28	42	1,011
B. B. & C. I. Railway .. .. .	67	18	13	24	27	149
M. & S. M. Railway .. .. .	53	37	28	117	59	294
S. I. Railway .. .. .	52	14	15	8	13	102
N. W. Railway .. .. .	87	5	8	14	1	115
N. G. S. Railway .. .. .	31	21	23	66	18	159
E. I. Railway .. .. .	192	12	4	23	11	242
O. & R. Railway .. .. .	14	13	3	2	2	34
Other Railways .. .. .	52	18	24	40	6	140
Total .. .. .	1,380	211	154	322	179	2,246

The numbers of members of the different classes shown against each Railway are those who definitely belong to one or the other of the 52 branches of the Society which are scattered over the whole of India. The number of members on the rolls of the Society's Voluntary Legal Defence and Protection Fund amounted to 1,562 as on 31st October 1926. The Voluntary Sick Benefit Fund had 100 members and the Family Benefit Fund 443 members on the same date. The average monthly income during the quarter under review amounted to Rs. 2,550 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 2,300.

*Indian Seamen's Union.*—The membership of this Union increased from 15,064 to 15,145. The departmental secretary of the saloon branch of the Union reports that the Union experienced great difficulty during the last three months in finding employment for its members on account of the fact that the P. & O. and B. I. Steam Navigation Companies declined to forward any of their requisitions for Saloon Crew to the Union until such time as the President of the Union, Mr. J. J. Athaide, ceased to take an interest in its activities. Mr. Athaide has now resigned his Office as President of the Union and a movement has been started to amalgamate the two Seamen's Unions.

*The Seamen's Union.*—The Seamen's Union has increased its membership from 6,500 to 8,000 during the last three months and its revenue from Rs. 641 per month to Rs. 1,696 per month during the quarter under review. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,507 per month.

*The Girni Kamgar Mahamandals.*—The President of the Chinchpokli Mandal, Mr. D. A. Bhatawadekar, reports that he does not intend to continue his Union on a separate basis and that he has decided to merge his Union into the other Mahamandals which are controlled by Mr. D. R. Mayekar. A meeting of the members of the three Mandals is shortly to be held with a view to union and the opening up of several centres as has been done by the Bombay Textile Labour Union.

The membership of the Prabhadevi Mandal fell from 1,123 to 1,012 and that of the Ghorupdeo Mandal increased from 446 to 649. These figures represent the actual effective paying memberships as these two Unions only continue the names of those members on their rolls who pay their subscriptions regularly month by month. Any members who are in arrears with their subscriptions are immediately removed from the membership rolls. The school started by the Prabhadevi Mandal in May 1926 for adult workers on a fee of two annas per month has now been made free, because the landlord of the premises in which the school is situated has agreed to charge no rent. An average of 35 workers is reported as attending the school every day and primary education in the vernacular is imparted. The Union also contemplates opening a new school at Dadar. Five complaints were dealt with during the quarter under review, out of which the Union was successful in procuring a favourable settlement in three cases. Two complaints are still pending.

*Government Peons' and Menials' Union.*—The Government of Bombay accorded official recognition to the Union in a Government Resolution dated 9th February 1927. The Resolution reads as follows:—

"The Governor in Council is pleased to accord official recognition to the Government Peons' and Menials' Service Union, Bombay. This

order is issued after consulting and with the concurrence of the Honourable Ministers." Recognition from the Government of India is still pending but the Officials of the Union hope that in view of the fact that the Government of Bombay have recognised the Union, the Government of India will also follow in their footsteps. The distribution of the members over different Government offices is as follows:—

New Custom House..	..	..	141
Income Tax Office ..	..	..	110
High Court ..	..	..	89
Old Custom House..	..	..	74
Secretariat ..	..	..	70
Accountant General's Office ..	..	..	48
Small Causes Court..	..	..	40
Public Works Department, Secretariat ..	..	..	24
Police Courts ..	..	..	3
Total ..			599

*The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.*—The membership of this Union increased from 2,064 to 2,300 during the quarter under review. The average monthly income now amounts to Rs. 654 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 248. The Co-operative Credit Society has an effective membership of 98 members. The amount issued in loans to its members during the last three months was Rs. 652. The statements of accounts as adopted at the seventh annual general meeting of the Union held in January show that the total income during the year ending 31st March 1926 amounted to Rs. 6,056-6-0 of which Rs. 5,181-9-0 was realised in subscription fees from members and Rs. 874-13-0 as interest on deposits. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,927-10-0 and the balance of Rs. 4,128-12-0 was carried forward to the credit of the capital fund account. The balance sheet shows that the financial position of the Union is very sound. Assets amounted to Rs. 25,977-8-1 out of which Rs. 13,000 have been placed as fixed deposit with the Central Bank of India, Limited. Post-office cash certificates of the face value of Rs. 6,000 have been valued at Rs. 4,500 and cash in account current and on hand amounts to Rs. 2,583-9-3. Liabilities show an amount of Rs. 25,952-8-0 at the credit of the capital fund account and Rs. 25 for outstanding expenses payable.

The great grievance of the Union continues to be the question of its non-recognition by the G. I. P. Railway Administration. On 26th July 1925 the Union addressed a letter to the Agent requesting recognition and agreeing to effect such alterations in the rules of the Union as may be found objectionable. To this communication the Agent replied on 29th September as follows:—

"The Agent has carefully considered the question, but is not prepared to give any decision until the Trades Union Bill becomes law and thus enables Government to lay down a policy to be adopted."

In view of the fact that the Trade Unions Act is shortly to come into operation the Union hopes that the Railway Board will be pleased to permit the G. I. P. Railway Administration to accord their official recognition to this Union.

*The remaining Unions in Bombay City.*—There is nothing of particular interest to report regarding the activities of the rest of the Bombay Unions. The latest information in connexion with the membership, income and expenditure of all Unions not specifically dealt with in this review, is given in Tables II and III printed on pages 642 to 655 of this issue.

#### AHMEDABAD

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

#### REST OF THE PRESIDENCY

In view of the winding-up of the two Unions of cotton mill operatives at Broach, the majority of the remaining Unions in the Bombay Presidency outside the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad are Postal Unions, affiliated either to the Bombay Presidency Postal Association or to the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union. The activities of these Unions are more or less confined to constitutional agitation for the removal of specific grievances and for improvements in conditions of service. The remarks made under the headings of the two Federations of Postal Unions above therefore apply generally to the activities of the individual affiliated members as well.

### Freedom of Association

Three notes bearing on the right of association and combination, and relating respectively to Italy, Spain and the United States, are given below.

In Italy, recognition has been given under the Trade Union Act of last year to three national federations of employers or workers in the transport industry, thus completing the framework of Italian industrial organisation as officially recognised. The Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Corporations, foreshadows the creation of an inspection service to ensure the application of the policy of that Department. Recognised industrial organisations are to nominate candidates for local advisory committees to be appointed to assist the *podestat*, or chief municipal officer, nominated by the Government.

The Spanish Government has adopted a scheme for the organisation of employers and workers in all industries and occupations in a series of joint corporate bodies, local and national. Associations formed exclusively of intellectual or manual workers for the purpose of defending their occupational interests are to be recognised as workers' organisations.

The United States Supreme Court, in a recent judgment, has laid it down that it is illegal for a trade union to attempt to enforce the payment of wages due to its members by means of a strike; back wages should be recovered by action in the courts. (From "Industrial and Labour Information" Geneva, January 31, 1927.)

## Indian Factories during 1925

### An Increase of 8 per cent.

#### STEADY GROWTH OF FACTORY POPULATION

The Annual Statistics of factories for the year 1925 subject to the Indian Factories Act have just been published by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour. The note which prefaces a series of interesting statistical tables points out that there was an increase in the number of factories in which the majority of operatives were exempted from the various provisions of the Act and states that the progress in respect of hours of work made in 1924 was not kept up during the year under report. A satisfactory feature of the year's working, however, was an improvement in factory inspection and the increasing strictness with which factory-owners were prevented from evading the provisions of the Act.

#### CONTINUED INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES

During the year, there was a further rise in the number of factories by 8 per cent., i.e., from 6406 to 6926. The addition of 246 cotton ginning factories to the registers accounts for a large part of this increase. Rice mills and printing presses also show substantial increases in numbers. Local Governments made increased use of the powers conferred on them by Section 2 (3) (b) of the Act which lays down that any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, on any one day in the year not less than ten persons are simultaneously employed and any such process is carried on, whether any such power is used in aid thereof or not may be declared by the Local Government by notification in the Local Official Gazette to be a factory. The number of factories thus notified during the year, was 100 as against 60 in 1924. The most notable increases in the number of such factories are found in the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay and Madras. No factories have yet been notified by the Governments of Bengal and Burma, but the question of notifying some of the smaller Mills in Burma is under consideration. In Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan, Delhi and North-West Frontier Province, there existed no factories that could be notified under Section 2 (3) (b) of the Act. The Governments of the Punjab and Assam have for the first time exercised their powers in this connexion and the number of factories notified by them were respectively 12 and 1 in number. Decreases in the number of notified factories have been reported in the case of Bihar and Orissa and Bangalore and Coorg. The following table shows the numbers of ordinary and notified factories in each province in the year 1925 as compared with the figures for the year 1924.

It will be seen from the figures given below that in the North-West Frontier Province and Bangalore and Coorg, the number of factories remained stationary whilst there was a fall in the case of Baluchistan and Delhi. Increases were registered in all the other provinces. The greatest increase was in the Punjab where the number of factories increased by 21·4 per cent. Next come the provinces of Ajmer-Merwara, Bihar and Orissa,

and Bombay where the percentage increases amounted to 16.67, 13.13 and 12.10 respectively.

### Number of Factories—By Provinces

Province	Number of factories in 1925 belonging to the class of			Total number of factories in 1924	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. in 1925 as compared with 1924
	Ordinary Factories	Notified factories	Total number of factories		
Madras	1,109	12	1,121	1,044	+7.4
Bombay	1,335	23	1,358	1,211	+12.3
Bengal	1,148	1	1,149	1,065	+7.8
United Provinces	275	1	276	257	+7.4
Punjab	515	12	527	434	+21.4
Burma	893	6	899	858	+4.7
Bihar and Orissa	236	40	276	214	+28.5
Central Provinces and Berar	604	1	605	618	-1.1
Assam	588	1	589	579	+1.6
North-West Frontier Province	15		15	15	0
Baluchistan	5		5	6	-16.7
Ajmer-Merwara	35		35	30	+16.7
Delhi	58		58	60	-3.3
Bangalore and Coorg	10*	5*	15	15	0
Total	6,826	100	6,926	6,406	+8.1

\* One factory is in Coorg; all the others are in Bangalore.

### CLASSES OF FACTORIES

The numbers of factories grouped according to classes of concerns are set forth in the table below:—

### Number of Factories—By Groups

Class of Factory	Total number of Factories in		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1925 as compared with 1924
	1924	1925	
Government and Local Fund Factories	241	287	+19.5
Textiles:—	390	397	+1.8
Cotton (Spinning and weaving and others) Factories	275	279	+1.5
Jute Mills	89	88	-1.1
Engineering:—	511	509	-0.4
Railway Workshops	73	65	-10.8
Minerals and Metals	121	119	-1.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,259	2,410	+6.7
Chemical, Dyes, etc.	358	394	+10.3
Paper and Printing	246	274	+11.4
Processes relating to wood stone and glass	332	339	+2.1
Processes connected with skins and hides	32	35	+9.4
Gins and Presses	1,865	2,112	+13.2
Cutting garments and haberdashery	1,749	1,995	+14.1
Miscellaneous	51	50	-1.9
Total	6,406	6,926	+8.12

In reading the above table a caveat with regard to the 1924 figures is necessary. On comparing the figures in this table with those previously published it will be found that while the total remains the same, there are variations in individual items. In view of the fact that during the year under review the Local Governments adopted a different system of grouping factories, the Government of India found it necessary to reclassify the published figures in order to make them comparable with those of 1925. This explains the apparent discrepancy. Analysed by groups, the number of factories coming under "Engineering," "Minerals and Metals," and "Miscellaneous" showed decreases amounting to 0.39 per cent., 1.65 per cent. and 1.96 per cent. respectively. The fall in the number of railway workshops accounts for the greater part of the decrease in the "Engineering" group; and the closing down of four foundries and one rubber factory respectively govern the decreases in the other groups. The largest increase is to be found in Government and Local Fund factories and amounted to 19.10 per cent. This increase was due to the transfer of certain railway workshops, with the lines to which they belonged, to State management. Gins and presses increased 13.24 per cent. and the factories under the groups "Paper and Printing" and "Chemical, Dyes, etc." advanced by 11.38 per cent. and 10.10 per cent. respectively. The addition to Textile factories was the least and amounted to only 1.79 per cent.

### AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

The detailed figures for the average number of persons employed in each province are given in the following table:—

### Average Number of Persons Employed—By Provinces

Province	Average daily number employed in the year		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1925 as compared with 1924
	1924	1925	
Madras	121,114	123,563	+2
Bombay	354,853	370,460	+4.4
Bengal	543,123	551,342	+1.5
United Provinces	77,202	78,942	+2.3
Punjab	50,842	53,533	+5.3
Burma	91,210	97,346	+6.7
Bihar and Orissa	70,015	73,641	+5.2
Central Provinces and Berar	67,385	67,104	-0.4
Assam	49,451	48,697	-1.5
North-West Frontier Province	924	786	-14.9
Baluchistan	1,846	1,197	-35.2
Ajmer-Merwara	14,321	15,631	+9.2
Delhi	10,479	10,126	-3.4
Bangalore and Coorg	2,827	2,590	-8.4
Total	1,455,592	1,494,958	+2.7

The average daily number of persons employed in all factories in India, subject to the Indian Factories Act, increased from 1,455,592 in 1924 to

1,494,958 or by 2.7 per cent. The rate of growth of the factory population, though steady, is not proportionate to the rate of increase in the number of factories and this is due to the inclusion of smaller establishments. Ajmer-Merwara shows an increase of 9.2 per cent. Amongst the provinces in which the factory population decreased during the year, Baluchistan shows a fall of 35.2 per cent. and North-West Frontier province of 14.9 per cent.

The following table shows the statistics presented in the above table reclassified according to classes of Factories and a few of the more important sub-heads such as Cotton Mills, Jute Mills, etc.

*Average Number of Persons Employed By Classes of Factories*

Class of Factory	Average daily number employed in the year		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1925 as compared with 1924
	1924	1925	
Government and Local Fund Factories	98,442	141,135	+ 43.4
Textiles	674,764	684,117	+ 1.4
Cotton (Spinning and weaving and others) Factories	323,765	331,730	+ 2.5
Jute Mills	339,147	341,961	+ 0.8
Engineering	183,769	154,833	- 15.7
Railway Workshops	103,202	71,447	- 31.8
Minerals and Metals	59,477	59,689	+ 0.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	160,942	163,423	+ 1.5
Chemical, Dyes, etc.	34,136	40,116	+ 18
Paper and Printing	27,228	26,963	- 1.0
Processes relating to wood, stone and glass	35,122	35,383	+ 0.7
Processes connected with skins and hides	6,445	6,079	- 5.6
Gins and Presses	168,027	175,611	+ 4.5
Cotton ginning and baling	133,091	142,684	+ 7.2
Miscellaneous	7,240	7,609	+ 5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,455,592</b>	<b>1,494,958</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>

It will be noticed from the above figures that the great fall in the number of workers in railway workshops is counter-balanced by a large increase under the head "Government and Local Fund Factories." This is, as has already been pointed out, due to certain railways with their workshops having been brought under State management. It is important to note that despite the closing of several factories falling under the groups "Minerals and Metals" and "Miscellaneous" there was an increase in the average number of persons employed. The converse is true in the case of the groups "Paper and Printing" and "Skins and Hides." The fluctuations in the rest of the groups follow the corresponding changes in the numbers of factories.

In the following table are given the figures of average daily attendance in the year 1925 in factories of all industries classified according to Provinces, and sex, and also a comparison with 1924 for totals only.

*Average Number of Persons Employed—By Provinces and Sex Groups*

Province	Average daily number employed in all factories					
	Adults			Children		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bombay	90,251	26,884	117,135	4,006	2,422	6,428
Bihar	284,376	77,624	362,000	6,592	1,868	8,460
Bombay	443,311	74,180	517,491	31,159	2,692	33,851
Central Provinces	71,438	5,638	77,076	1,847	19	1,866
Assam	44,566	7,791	52,357	1,072	104	1,176
Bihar and Orissa	86,594	9,399	95,993	948	405	1,353
Central Provinces and Berar	65,998	6,660	72,658	895	88	983
Assam	41,633	23,510	65,143	1,778	183	1,961
North-West Frontier Province	24,098	12,752	36,850	8,156	3,691	11,847
Baluchistan	724	58	782	4	—	4
Ajmer-Merwara	1,113	—	1,113	84	—	84
Delhi	13,771	1,628	15,399	181	51	232
Bombay and Coorg	9,097	590	9,687	439	—	439
Bombay and Coorg	1,749	800	2,549	38	3	41
<b>Total for 1925</b>	<b>1,178,719</b>	<b>247,514</b>	<b>1,426,233</b>	<b>57,199</b>	<b>11,526</b>	<b>68,725</b>
<b>Total for 1924</b>	<b>1,147,729</b>	<b>235,332</b>	<b>1,383,061</b>	<b>69,240</b>	<b>12,291</b>	<b>72,531</b>
Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1925 as compared with 1924	+2.7	+5.2	+3.1	-5.05	-6.2	-5.2

The figures indicate that the increased employment of women which was noticed in 1924 continued in 1925, and that there has been a decline in the number of children employed. Both are accounted for by the restrictions placed on the employment of Juvenile Labour. The total number of children employed in all factories fell from 72,531 to 68,725 while women workers increased in number from 235,332 to 247,514, the percentage change in each case being 5.20. It is interesting to note that in Baluchistan only male labour was employed, and in the factories in Delhi and the North West Frontier Province girls were not employed. The factories in Assam are the largest employers of female children and those in Bombay of adult female labour.

The percentage increase in the number of men employed in the cotton industry in India was less than half that of women workers, while juvenile labour of both sexes decreased in nearly the same proportion. The one cotton mill which came into existence in Assam during the year employed only male labour. The cotton mills in Burma and Bihar and Orissa, do not engage any children employees at all, while those in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara excluded only female child labour. In Bombay the number of women cotton mill operatives rose from 48,452 to 51,226 or by 5.73 per cent. and the number of children employed decreased by 1,378 or by 18.32 per cent.

The following table shows the sex classification of workers in cotton spinning and weaving mills in the same way as in the preceding table:—

*Average Number of Persons Employed in Cotton Mills—By Provinces and Sex Groups*

Province	Average daily number employed					
	Adults			Children		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Madras*	20,468	1,712	25,180	2,391	1,561	3,952
Bombay	183,186	41,276	234,412	4,873	1,272	6,145
Bengal	10,187	1,798	11,945	1,247	185	1,432
United Provinces	20,512	1,005	21,517	348	10	358
Punjab	1,301	135	1,436	130	3	133
Burma	412	180	592	..	..	..
Bihar and Orissa	463	..	463	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar	13,473	3,347	16,820	1,630	156	1,786
Assam	33	..	33	3	..	3
North-West Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1,803	260	2,063	70	..	70
Delhi	3,463	159	3,622	261	..	261
Bangalore and Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1925	250,911	72,702	318,083	10,953	3,187	14,140
Total for 1924	249,669	59,426	308,495	12,495	3,616	16,111
Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1925 as compared with 1924	+2.5	+5.3	+3.1	-12.4	-11.8	-12.2

In the Bombay Presidency only 3 per cent. of the factories returned for the year 1925 did not employ any men, whereas 73 per cent. employed women in addition to men. Particulars with regard to 64 factories in Madras and 3 in the United Provinces were not available. Out of the remaining factories in these Provinces the percentages of those employing male operatives were 94 and 99 respectively. Except these provinces and Burma, male labour was employed in all factories in the remaining Provinces. In India, as a whole, the percentage of factories employing men declined by 1 point as compared with the previous year. The greatest number of factories employing women in addition to men is to be found in Assam where the percentage of such factories amounted to 92. The proportion of factories employing female labour in addition to male labour increased considerably in the provinces of Bengal and the Punjab, while Delhi reported a decrease of 4 points. The total number of factories which employed women in addition to men was 67 per cent. as against 66 per cent. in the year 1924—an increase of 1 point. With regard to child labour, the final figures show that the percentage of factories giving employment to children fell by 3 points. The greatest preponderance

of children employees is to be found in Assam where 68 per cent. of the total number of factories employed children.

The following table shows, by Provinces, the total number of factories and the number of factories employing men, employing women and employing children for each of the two years 1924 and 1925. The percentages of the figures of each class to the total number of factories in the year are indicated in bold figures:—

Province	Number of factories in							
	Total	1924			1925			Employing children
		Employing men	Employing women	Employing children	Total	Employing men	Employing women	
Madras*	1,044	974	828	226	1,121	1,057	870	197
		93	79	22		94	78	18
Bombay	1,211	1,187	886	231	1,358	1,321	987	239
		98	73	19		97	73	18
Bengal	1,065	1,065	570	426	1,148	1,148	732	411
		100	54	40		100	64	36
United Provinces †	257	257	152	65	276	273	154	66
		100	59	25		99	56	24
Punjab	434	434	248	56	527	527	333	71
		100	57	13		100	63	14
Burma	858	858	379	82	893	886	406	73
		100	44	10		99	45	8
Bihar and Orissa	214	213	93	41	242	242	111	39
		100	43	19		100	46	16
Central Provinces and Berar	518	618	487	20	644	644	505	19
		109	79	3		100	78	3
Assam	579	579	540	420	569	589	542	462
		100	93	73		100	92	68
North-West Frontier Province	15	15	3	1	15	15	3	1
		100	20	7		100	20	7
Baluchistan	6	6	..	1	5	5	..	1
		100	..	17		100	..	20
Ajmer-Merwara	30	30	23	8	35	35	27	11
		100	77	27		100	77	31
Delhi	60	60	12	13	58	58	9	17
		100	20	22		100	16	29
Bangalore and Coorg	15	15	2	7	15	15	3	8
		100	13	47		100	20	53
Total	6,406	6,311	4,223	1,597	6,926	6,815	4,682	1,555
		99	66	25		98	67	22

\* Particulars of 64 factories not available.

† Particulars of 3 factories not available.

## HOURS OF LABOUR

The following table shows, by provinces, (a) the number of factories which employed men and (b) the number of factories in which average or normal weekly hours for men were (1) not above 48, (2) above 48 and not above 54 and (3) above 54, in the year 1925 as compared with the year 1924.

*Hours of Work—For Men*

Province	Total number of factories employing men in		Number of factories in which normal weekly hours were					
			Not above 48 in		Above 48 and not above 54 in		Above 54 in	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Madras*	974	1,057	308	250	173	188	493	619
Bombay ..	1,187	1,321	158	174	102	112	927	1,035
Bengal ..	1,065	1,148	520	539	227	212	318	397
United Provinces†	257	273	42	49	24	24	191	200
Punjab ..	434	527	55	51	28	27	351	449
Burma ..	858	886	159	161	90	94	609	631
Bihar and Orissa	213	242	87	87	33	47	93	108
Central Provinces and Berar ..	618	644	33	55	36	23	549	566
Assam ..	579	589	402	427	78	78	99	84
North-West Frontier Province	15	15	6	6		6	9	3
Baluchistan ..	6	5					6	5
Ajmer-Merwara ..	30	35	6	8			24	27
Delhi ..	60	58	16	16	20	18	24	24
Bangalore and Coorg ..	15	15	7	8	8	7		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,311</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>4,148</b>

\*Particulars of 64 factories not available. †Particulars of 3 factories not available.

Amongst factories employing men in 1925, 27 per cent. worked 48 hours per week. In 12 per cent. the weekly hours were between 48 and 54, and in 61 per cent. normal working was for more than 54 hours per week. The corresponding percentages for the year 1924 were 29, 13 and 59 respectively. In the Bombay Presidency the weekly hours for male factory labourers in 1925 were not above 48 in 13·2 per cent. of the factories employing men, above 48 and below 54 in 8·5 per cent. and above 54 in 78·3 per cent. As compared with 1924, a greater number of factories in India maintained working hours of over 54 per week.

The hours of labour for women factory labourers were not above 48 per week in 32 per cent. of the factories employing women, 48 and below 54 hours per week in 11 per cent. and above 54 hours per week in 57 per cent. In 1924 the corresponding percentages were 34, 12 and 54 respectively. The general tendency appears to have been towards a lengthening of the daily hours of work for women. In the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Ajmer-Merwara none of the factories employing

women worked for less than 54 hours a week, while in Bombay and Central Provinces and Berar the percentages of factories which observed a working week of over 54 hours were in the neighbourhood of 75 and 90 respectively. Factories employing women which worked 48 hours or less per week are to be found in large numbers in Assam and Bengal, the percentages of such factories to the total numbers employing women being 90·22 and 61·89 respectively.

The following table presents the statistics regarding hours of work for women factory labourers in the same way as in the preceding table:—

*Hours of Work—For Women*

Province	Total number of factories employing women in		Number of factories in which normal weekly hours were					
			Not above 48 in		Above 48 and not above 54 in		Above 54 in	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Madras*	828	870	318	240	136	121	374	509
Bombay ..	886	987	85	91	125	146	676	750
Bengal ..	570	732	370	453	88	121	112	158
United Provinces†	152	154	9	11	10	7	133	136
Punjab ..	248	333					248	333
Burma ..	379	406	113	119	49	47	217	240
Bihar and Orissa	93	111	52	48	19	33	22	30
Central Provinces and Berar ..	487	505	21	30	26	22	440	453
Assam ..	540	542	455	489	55	39	30	14
North-West Frontier Province	3	3					3	3
Baluchistan ..								
Ajmer-Merwara ..	23	27					23	27
Delhi ..	12	9	5	4	2	1	5	5
Bangalore and Coorg ..	2	3		2	2	1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,223</b>	<b>4,682</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>2,658</b>

\*Particulars of 64 factories not available. †Particulars of 3 factories not available.

Out of 1,555 factories in India subject to the Indian Factories Act which employed children, 1,037 or 66·69 per cent. made their children employees work for more than 30 hours a week. In 1924 the percentage of such factories was 52. In Ajmer-Merwara all the 11 factories which employed children worked for more than 30 hours a week. In the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces and Berar out of 239 and 19 factories employing children, 133 or 55·65 per cent. and 13 or 68·42 per cent. respectively observed a working week of not above 30 hours. In almost all the other provinces the normal working hours for children employed in factories were more than 30. The tendency, in general, appears to have been to enhance the hours of work for children.

The following table contains the statistics of factories in which the normal weekly hours for children were below and above 30 in the years 1924 and 1925:—

*Hours of Work—For Children*

Province	Total number of factories employing children in		Number of factories in which normal weekly hours were			
			Not above 30 in		Above 30 in	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Madras*	226	197	59	48	167	149
Bombay	231	239	112	133	119	106
Bengal	426	411	167	126	259	285
United Provinces†	65	66	24	25	41	41
Punjab	56	71	14	14	42	57
Burma	82	73	9	7	73	66
Bihar and Orissa	41	39	3	2	38	37
Central Provinces and Berar	20	19	15	13	5	6
Assam	420	402	133	142	287	260
North-West Frontier Province	1	1	1	1		
Baluchistan	1	1			1	1
Ajmer-Merwara	8	11			8	11
Delhi	13	17	6	6	7	11
Bangalore and Coorg	7	8	1	1	6	7
Total	1,597	1,555	544	518	1,053	1,037

\*Particulars of 64 factories not available.

†Particulars of 3 factories not available.

**REST INTERVALS**

Section 21 of the Indian Factories Act governs the question of rest periods for factory workers. A detailed summary of the provisions made under this Section as well as of the exemptions, were given on page 982 of the *Labour Gazette* for June 1926. No amendment was made either in this or any other Section of the Act during the year under review. The number of factories in which periods of rest were granted under Section 21 (1) (a) (i) of the Act (rest periods of not less than one hour at intervals not exceeding 6 hours); and under Section 21 (1) (a) (ii) of the Act (periods of rest of half an hour each arranged in such a manner that no person shall be required to work continuously for more than 5 hours) and the number of factories in which intervals were subject to

exemption from Section 21, are shown for both the years 1924 and 1925, in the following table:—

*Intervals and Exemptions from Prescribed Intervals*

Province	Number of factories in which intervals were					
	Granted under				Subject to exemption from Section 21 in	
	Section 21 (1) (a) (i) in		Section 21 (1) (a) (ii) in			
1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	
Madras*	971	1,033	2	..	126	65
Bombay	1,102	1,217	18	20	68	85
Bengal	477	680	149	189	439	279
United Provinces†	207	218	4	2	46	51
Punjab	434	527	..	..	40	37
Burma	840	893	..	..	18	38
Bihar and Orissa	80	79	..	..	134	163
Central Provinces and Berar	618	644	..	..	18	18
Assam	20	31	5	4	554	554
North-West Frontier Province	15	15	..	..	..	..
Baluchistan	6	5	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	30	35	..	..	..	..
Delhi	45	47	..	..	15	11
Bangalore and Coorg	15	15	..	..	..	..
Total	4,860	5,439	178	215	1,458	1,301

\*Particulars of 64 factories not available.

†Particulars of 3 factories not available.

The percentage of factories granting intervals of rest under Section 21 (1) (a) (i) of the Act amounted to 78·53 whereas in 3·10 per cent. of the factories intervals were granted under Section 21 (1) (a) (ii). The number of factories exempted from the provisions of the Act increased in Bombay, Burma and Bihar and Orissa, while there was no change in Assam and in the Central Provinces and Berar. A great fall in the number of such factories is to be found in Bengal and in addition, there were slight decreases reported by some other provinces. Compared with the year 1924, the number of factories in India which were exempted from Section 21 of the Indian Factories Act decreased by 11 per cent.

**HOLIDAYS**

Under Section 22 of the India Factories Act no person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday unless that person has had, or will have, a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday. Exemptions may be granted by the Local Government to those factories where a Local Government is satisfied of the necessity for an exemption. In the following table the numbers of factories, by Provinces, which granted holidays and those which enjoyed exemptions are given and a comparison between the figures for 1924 and 1925 is also made:—

## Holidays and Exemptions from Prescribed Weekly Holiday

Province	Number of factories in which Holidays were granted on				Majority of operations were exempted from Section 22 in	
	Sundays in		Week-days or Sundays in		1924	1925
	1924	1925	1924	1925		
Madras*	402	446	558	534	171	92
Bombay	217	244	951	1,054	20	24
Bengal	433	370	248	171	384	607
United Provinces†	49	58	51	48	157	167
Punjab	62	61	372	466	40	37
Burma	258	258	832	635	26	43
Bihar and Orissa	54	70	79	89	81	83
Central Provinces and Berar	271	284	347	360	22	22
Assam	33	24	7	7	546	558
North-West Frontier Province	12	12	3	3		
Baluchistan	1	1	4	4	1	
Ajmer-Merwara	3	3	27	32		
Delhi	17	16	28	37	25	11
Bangalore and Coorg	11	11	4	4	1	1
Total	1,565	1,852	3,504	3,444	1,474	1,645

\* Particulars of 64 factories not available.

† Particulars of 3 factories not available.

The above figures show that in 1925 26.74 per cent. of the factories granted holidays on Sundays only while 49.73 per cent. gave holidays to their employees either on week days or on Sundays. There was an increase in the number of factories in India subject to the Indian Factories Act which were exempted from the operation of the provisions of Section 22 of the Act. The total number of such factories in 1924 was 1,474 while in 1925 it rose to 1,645 or by 11.60 per cent. The greatest number of exemptions from this Section was granted in the case of the factories in Bengal. As compared with the year 1924, only 4 more factories in Bombay were exempted during the year. None of the factories in North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, and Ajmer-Merwara was exempted from Section 22 of the Act.

## EXEMPTIONS FROM LIMITATION OF WORKING HOURS

Sections 27 and 28 of the Indian Factories Act deal with the question of the limitations laid down in the Act with regard to working hours per week and per day respectively. It is laid down that no person shall be employed in a factory for more than 60 hours in any one week or for more than 11 hours in any one day. But the Local Governments are invested with power to grant exemptions from the provisions of Sections 27 and 28 to those factories in which the nature of the work carried on necessitates working outside the limits laid down for the general working of the factory. The

following table shows, by Provinces, the numbers of factories exempted from Sections 27 and 28 of the Act during the years 1924 and 1925.

## Exemptions from Limitation of Working Hours per week and per day

Province	Number of factories exempted from			
	Section 27 during		Section 28 during	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
Madras*	19	49	19	49
Bombay	..	..	..	..
Bengal	326	333	..	4
United Provinces†	105	109	..	..
Punjab	54	330	..	..
Burma	12	..	12	38
Bihar and Orissa	13	62	13	18
Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	..	..
..	542	546	..	2
North-West Frontier Province	..	..	..	..
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	24	23	..	..
Delhi	..	18	..	6
Bangalore and Coorg	1	1	1	1
Total	1,096	1,471	45	118

\* Particulars for 64 factories not available.

† Particulars for 3 factories not available.

From the above figures it will be noticed that the numbers of factories exempted from each of the sections mentioned above rose considerably during the year under report. The number of factories which were exempted from observing the limitation of normal weekly hours increased from 1,096 in 1924 to 1,471 in 1925 or by 34.22 per cent. and the number of those exempted from normal daily hours increased from 45 to 118 or by 162.22 per cent. It is remarkable that in Bombay, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Central Provinces and Berar no factory was exempted from the provisions of the Sections under reference. The Local Government of Assam granted the greatest number of exemptions from Section 27, while the largest number of factories exempted from Section 28 occurs in Madras. It is note-worthy that the 12 factories in Burma which were exempted from Section 27 during the year 1924 were again forced to observe the provisions of the Section during the year under review.

## ACCIDENTS

The following table presents the statistics of Accidents in Indian Factories, by Provinces, in 1924 and 1925 classified according to "fatal," "serious," and "minor."

Province	Fatal		Serious		Minor		Total		
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	
Madras ..	11	15	196	210	779	867	986	1,092	+ 10.8
Bombay ..	82	50	170	599	2,354	2,466	2,606	3,115	+ 20.6
Bengal ..	49	79	731	909	1,442	1,692	2,222	2,680	+ 20.6
United Provinces ..	12	20	87	131	807	1,250	906	1,401	+ 54.6
Punjab ..	17	20	15	22	488	416	520	458	- 11.9
Burma ..	32	30	229	202	711	1,097	972	1,329	+ 36.7
Bihar and Orissa ..	43	25	160	302	1,010	1,402	1,213	1,729	+ 42.5
Central Provinces and Berar ..	11	10	62	50	191	193	264	253	- 4.2
Assam ..	5	10	30	30	17	30	52	70	+ 34.6
North-West Frontier Province ..						2		2	
Baluchistan ..					13	15	13	15	+ 15.4
Ajmer-Merwara ..			5	14	226	424	231	438	+ 89.6
Delhi ..	22	4	3	9	15	27	40	40	
Bangalore and Coorg ..			2	3	2	20	4	23	+47.0
Total ..	284	263	1,690	2,481	8,055	9,901	10,029	12,645	+26.1

The total number of accidents in India increased from 10,029 in 1924 to 12,645 in 1925 or by 26.1 per cent. In the Bombay Presidency the increase amounted to 19.5 per cent. and in Bengal to 20.6 per cent. Only two provinces reported decreases and these were the Punjab and Central Provinces and Berar. With regard to the increase in the total number of accidents, the note which prefaces the statistical tables published by the Government of India observes that this is largely due to better reporting and the inclusion of a number of minor accidents. The Workmen's Compensation Act which came into operation in 1924 appears to have had an important effect in bringing to light minor accidents which had previously been considered too trivial to be reported. The number of fatal accidents, though less than in the previous year, was still distressingly high. The greatest number of such accidents, viz., 79, occurred in the factories in Bengal, while in the Bombay Presidency fatal accidents amounted to 50. The Government of India recognise that the prevention of accident is, to a considerable extent, beyond the powers of employers but greater attention to safety methods would have an important effect in reducing the number of accidents. In particular, the placing of unskilled persons in charge of dangerous machinery showed either extraordinary ignorance or a callous disregard of the dangers to which operatives are subjected. Stress is also laid on faulty construction of factories as being responsible for accidents. The Government of India have gone carefully into the question of the control of factory construction and have consulted

the Provincial Governments as to the advisability of enacting Provincial legislation for the purpose.

## CONVICTIONS

The following table shows the numbers of convictions obtained during the year 1925 under the various sections of the Factory Act. It also gives the numbers of persons convicted in each province.

Under	Number of Convictions obtained during the year 1925									
	In the Province of									
	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Burma	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces and Berar	Ajmer-Merwara	In all Provinces
Section 41 (a)	186	303	95	1	28	..	2	24	1	640
41 (b)	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	33
41 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 (d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 (e)	33	8	5	..	25	4	..	12	3	90
41 (f)	18	..	21	..	..	..	1	3	..	43
41 (g)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 (h)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 (i)	80	7	19	6	3	9	..	6	..	130
41 (j)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 (a)	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
43 (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 (c)	50	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	53
All "penalty" Sections of the Act	391	320	154	7	56	15	3	48	4	998
Total number of persons convicted	78	57	54	7	25	12	3	32	3	271

The total number of convictions during the year under report amounted to 998 as against 625 in the previous year an increase of over 50 per cent. The number of persons convicted under the various penalty sections of the Indian Factories Act was 271 as compared with 222 in 1924. The increase in the figures may be taken as a satisfactory indication of the strictness in the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. The largest number of convictions was obtained under Section 41 (a) of the Act and amounted to 640 or 64.13 per cent. Less than 10 per cent. were made under Sections 41 (e) and 41 (f). It will be noticed that there were no convictions under any of the Sections of the Act in Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Delhi, Bangalore and Coorg. A comparison of the numbers of convictions and the numbers of persons convicted shows that in several cases one individual was charged under more than one Section of the Act and convicted. So far as the Bombay

Presidency is concerned convictions were mainly made for infringing the provisions of the Act regarding days and hours of employment.

#### INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

There was a substantial increase in the number of factories inspected during the year, the total number of factories inspected in all the Provinces amounting to 5,933 or 86 per cent. of the total number of factories in India under the Factories Act. Compared with the year 1924 the increase amounted to 10.92 per cent. The majority of the uninspected factories are to be found in Assam and in Bengal. In the Bombay Presidency, out of a total of 1,358 factories which were in existence during the year only 27 or about 2 per cent. were left uninspected. The number of factories covered by the Bombay Inspection Staff was 1,331 which is the highest figure for the whole of India. None of the factories in the Provinces of Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi was left uninspected. The large increase in the number of uninspected factories in Assam is mostly due to several of the factories working only for a short season. It is reported that additions to the inspecting staff were made in several provinces including Bombay and Bengal and that with the increased employment of women in industry, the necessity for women inspectors was beginning to be felt in some provinces although only one such appointment has so far been made in Bombay.

#### International Federation of Intellectual Workers

The International Federation of Intellectual Workers, which claims to have 1,200,000 members, informs the International Labour Office that the Permanent Council of the Federation has decided to direct its immediate efforts to the following ends:

- (1) The securing of the place which is due to intellectual workers in the International Labour Organisation, of which the International Labour Office is the preparatory and executive organ;
- (2) The establishment of a permanent link between all occupational associations, and especially the international organisations for separate occupations, in order that their claims may receive the effective support of all the workers in all the intellectual occupations;
- (3) The organisation of measures with a view to the establishment and extension of copyright in artistic, literary and scientific productions;
- (4) The establishment of standard agreements for intellectual workers; and
- (5) The creation of a fund to defray the expenses of travel and residence abroad of intellectual workers in the exercise of their profession, and also of students and professors. (From "Industrial and Labour Information" Geneva, February 14, 1927.)

## Reviews of Books and Reports

*An Inquiry into Mortgages of Agricultural Land in the Pothwar Assessment Circle of the Rawalpindi District in the Punjab*, by Raja Hasan Akhtar, edited by H. Calvert, 1926, pp. 25, Price As. 6.

This is Rural Section Publication No. 14 of the Punjab Board of Economic Inquiry. It contains the results of an enquiry into mortgages of agricultural land in the Pothwar Circle of Kahuta Tehsil of Rawalpindi District.

A questionnaire was drawn up for the purpose of the enquiry and the information collected on each question has been given in a separate section of the report.

As pointed out by Mr. Calvert in his introduction the Circle is regarded as the most fertile in the tehsil. It is, therefore, not possible to say whether the results arrived at are typical of the whole tehsil, though it is not understood why the "most fertile" and not the "most typical" circle was not selected for investigation.

The results of the enquiry show that 4 per cent. of the land owned by agriculturists and 54 per cent. of the land owned by non-agriculturists is mortgaged. The causes which lead to indebtedness and the necessity to mortgage land are bad seasons, expenditure on ceremonies and litigation. Cases of mortgages for big sums are rare. But petty transactions are common. The enquiry shows twenty cases of mortgages from seven to twenty-one rupees involving areas of less than three-eighths of an acre.

## Current Periodicals

### Summary of titles and contents of special articles

#### THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. V, NO. 10, FEBRUARY 1927 (Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, London.)

- Special Articles: (1) *Life and Labour in Australia*, by Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. pp. 435-438.  
 (2) *Trade Unionism Under Attack*, by Walter M. Citrine, (General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress), pp. 439-443.  
 (3) *Advanced Education for All*, by the Rt. Hon. Charles Trevelyan, M.P. pp. 444 and 445.  
 (4) *Memories and Reflections*, by "Propagandist," pp. 447-449.  
 (5) *Psychology of the Rural Voter*, by R. B. Walker (General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers), pp. 450 and 451.  
 (6) *The Postal Workers' Wages Case*, by George Middleton (Editor, "The Post"), pp. 460-462.  
 (7) *Britain's Far Eastern Assignment*, by C. L. Malone, pp. 463-465.  
 (8) *In the "Eight-fifteen"*, by T. S. Dickson, pp. 466-468.  
 (9) *"Fordism" v. Individuality*, by F. J. Maynard (Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation), pp. 474 and 475.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

#### INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. IX, NO. 98, FEBRUARY 1927. (The Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

- Special Articles: (1) *Industrial Relations in the United States*, by Robert R. Hyde, pp. 39-44.  
 (2) *Apprenticeship and Welfare*, by William Lang, M.A. (Supervisor of Apprentices, Albion Motor Car Company, Ltd.) pp. 45-48.  
 (3) *The Function and Organisation of the Works School*, pp. 49-51.  
 (4) *Play Production as Recreation and Education*, pp. 52-54.  
 (5) *Welfare in a Small Factory*, pp. 54-56.

(6) *Explaining the Pension Fund*—Object of fund; establishment and maintenance; membership of the fund; pensionable service; subscribers' contributions; pension age; benefit on leaving or dying in the service; death of pensioner; calculation of pension; back service gift; control of the fund; commencement of the scheme; income tax. pp. 56-58.

*Routine Matter.*—As in previous issues.

**THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. IX, NO. 2. FEBRUARY 1927**  
(Harvard School of Public Health, Baltimore.)

*Special Articles:* (1) *Chronic Poisoning by Tin and Its Salts*, by Frank G. Pedley, M.D. (Department of Industrial Hygiene, Institute of Public Health, Columbia University, New York City). Case report—symptoms, physical findings, laboratory findings; discussion; literature—tin tetrachloride conclusion. pp. 43-47.

(2) *Manganese: The Failure of Its Oral Administration to Affect the Health of Birds*, by W. F. Oettingen and Torald Sollmann. (Department of Pharmacology of the School of Medicine, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.) pp. 48-50.

(3) *The Ventilation and Heating of Factories*, by H. M. Vernon, M.D., and T. Bedford, B.Sc. (Investigators for the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, London.) Introduction: natural systems of ventilation with occasional artificial extraction; mechanical systems of ventilation and heating; temperature gradients; cooling power of the air; variability of the air currents; influence of ventilation and heating on health; conclusions. pp. 51-60.

(4) *Summary of the National Safety Council Study of Benzol Poisoning*, by C. E. A. Winslow, Dr. P. H. (Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine; Chairman, Committee on Benzol of the National Safety Council). Introduction—chemistry of benzol, industrial uses of benzol, benzol poisoning, toxic action of benzol; extent of benzol poisoning in American industry; field study—extent of early benzol poisoning, recommendations in regard to the use of benzol; laboratory study—relative toxicity of benzol and its higher homologues; conclusion. pp. 61-74.

*Routine Matter.*—As in previous issues.

**THE LABOUR GAZETTE, VOL. XXVII, NO. 1, JANUARY 1927.** (The Department of Labour, Canada.)

*Special Articles:* (1) *Annual Report of the Department of Labour in Canada*—Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; conciliation work; fair wages; statistics; Labour Gazette; Combines Investigation Act, 1923; Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Technical Education Act; Canadian Government Annuities Act, 1908; League of Nations International Labour Organization. pp. 33-37.

(2) *Five Day Week in American Industry*—Opinions on Mr. Ford's policy. pp. 41 and 42.

(3) *Legislative Demands of Organized Labour*.—Proposals submitted to the Dominion Government by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; request of organized labour for provincial legislation. pp. 43-53.

(4) *Educational Work of Ladies' Garment Workers' Union*.—pp. 61 and 62.

(5) *Employees' Bonus and Benefit Schemes*.—Canadian general electric company; Keasby and Mattison company; Kroehler manufacturing company; Intercolonial coal company; Firth Brothers profit sharing plan; consolidated mining and smelting company of Canada; J. Kayser company; bonus for Royal Bank of Canada employees; group life insurance for general motors employees; American telephone and telegraph employees' stock; stock dividends for United States steel corporation employees; Philadelphia rapid transit; S. W. Straus and company, New York; garden cities for railway employees in France. pp. 62-64.

(6) *How to prevent Accidents in Construction Work in Canada*.—Construction; workmen's compensation; how compensation is collected; class 24; building trade problems; accident prevention; education of the worker; suggested remedies. pp. 66-69.

(7) *League of Nations International Labour Organization*.—France and the Washington hours convention; Great Britain and the eight-hour day; the constitutionality of labour legislation in the United States of America; recognition of unions in Argentina; conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes. pp. 72 and 73.

(8) *International Economic Conference*.—Report of preparatory committee presented to the Council of the League of Nations. pp. 74 and 75.

(9) *Annual Review of Employment in Canada during 1926*.—Employment by economic areas; employment by cities; manufacturing industries; logging; mining; communication; transportation; construction and maintenance; services; trade. pp. 82-93.

(10) *The Eight-Hour Day in Canada*.—Hours of labour in manufacturing establishments, census of industry, 1924. pp. 102-106.

*Routine Matter.*—As in previous issues.

Current Notes From Abroad

UNITED KINGDOM

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress has been invited to recommend candidates for scholarships enabling qualified working class students to attend a two years' course of study at Oxford University. These scholarships are arranged by the committee of the University of Oxford Delegacy for extra-mural studies, and the General Council, in accepting this invitation to recommend suitable candidates, has issued a circular to affiliated unions, giving particulars of the scheme and requesting unions to send in their names and the names of their nominees for scholarships before March 16.

The *Industrial Review*, the organ of the Trade Union Congress in making this announcement, explains that the Oxford Committee does not fix in advance the amount of the scholarship offered, owing to the fact that the circumstances of individual students differ. When making an award its object is to fix scholarships at such a sum as will meet the actual needs of the particular student so that he or she can meet all the expenses incurred in taking the two years' course at the university without financial anxiety. (From "Times Educational Supplement," London, February 19, 1927).

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OTHER COUNTRIES

With a view to improving continuation occupational education, the Tokyo municipal authorities have undertaken an enquiry into the existing situation as regards pupils in the continuation courses. It was found that the pupils, and also those who had completed the courses, were held in good repute by the employers and were much sought after by them.

At the present time there are 15 occupational schools directly controlled by the State and 46 others controlled by the departmental City authorities. The total number of pupils attending the schools is 10,414. Of this total, 3,796 only are not engaged in any employment and 6,618 are earning their living in one undertaking or another. Some of the pupils receive fairly high salaries (as much as 100 yen per month), sometimes higher than the initial monthly salary received by graduates of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

The largest proportion of those attending the occupational schools is furnished by clerks and small employees (2,092). For other occupations the number of pupils is distributed as follows:—

Factory workers or apprentices	..	1,418
Municipal employees	..	78
Domestic workers	..	92

The city authorities have been so encouraged by the results obtained by the pupils and those who have completed their studies, that they are proposing to increase the number of occupational schools and to pay greater attention to the work of vocational guidance. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, January 31, 1927.)

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay	1. The Central Labour Board.	1. G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union. 2. B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. 3. Port Trust Workshop Union. 4. The Presidency Postmen's Union. 5. The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons Union. (a)	President—Raj Sahab Chandrika Prasad. Vice-President—F. J. Ginwalla. Honorary Secretary—S. Jhabwalla.
	2. The Bombay Postal and R. M. S. Association.	1. Bombay Postal Union. 2. Ahmedabad Postal and R.M.S. Union. 3. Poona Postal Union. 4. Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union. 5. Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 6. Belgaum Postal Union. 7. Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 8. Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union. 9. Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union. 10. Ratnagiri Postal Union. 11. Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union. 12. Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union. 13. Baroda Postal Union. 14. Baroda R. M. S. Union. 15. Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 16. Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	President—Professor V. G. Kale (Poona). General Treasurer—K. Rahulkar (P. O. clerk). Honorary Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B. (Belgaum). General Secretary—D. S. Joshi (P. O. clerk). Joint Secretary—V. H. Karandikar (Dharwar Inspector). Assistant Secretary—V. G. Kulkarni, B.A. (P. O. clerk).
	3. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union.	1. The Bombay Postmen's Union. 2. Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 3. Broach District Postmen's and Menials' Union. 4. Belgaum District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	President—Jama Das Madhawji Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. Vice-Presidents—V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. H. D. Thakur, B.A., LL.B. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji, B. A., LL.B., Solicitor.

(a) The name of the Union has been changed since January 1926.

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

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay—contd.	3. The Bombay Postmen's Union—contd.	5. Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union. 6. Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 7. Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union. 8. Kanara District Postmen's and Menials' Union. 9. Satara Division Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1926.	Honorary Secretary—S. G. Warty, M.A. Assistant Secretaries—Dhondu Keshav Tendulkar, Narayan Keshav Indap.
Ahmedabad	4. The Railway Union.	G. I. P. Staff 1. The Wadi Bundar Staff Union. 2. The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union. 3. The G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Offices' Union.	(Not yet appointed.)
	5. Ahmedabad Labour Union.	1. The Weavers' Union. 2. The Winders' Union. 3. The Throstle Union. 4. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union. 5. The Drivers' and Oilmen's and Firemen's Union. 6. The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	President—Miss Anusuya Sarabhai. Secretary—Gulzari Lal Nanda. Assistant Secretary—Khandubhai Kasanbhai Desai.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union—January 1926.	9,766	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-Presidents— 1. R. S. Asavale. 2. F. J. Ginwalla. 3. S. K. Bole. 4. S. H. Jhabwalla. Treasurers— 1. Kanji Dwarkadas. 2. Syed Munawar.	General Secretary—R. Bakhale, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road, Bombay.
	2	The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd.—1897.	2,246	President—C. W.A. Gidney, Bhusawal. Vice-President—R. Freeman, Igatpuri. Treasurer—C. R. Ray, Kalyan.	General Secretary—E. Woodall, 275-277, Hornby Road, Bombay.
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union—April 1921.	15,145	President—J. Athaide, LL.B. Departmental Vice-Presidents— (1) Saloon Department—Antonio Ferrao. (2) Engine Department—Yeat Mahomed. (3) Deck Department—Yakub Hassan. Treasurer—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.	General Secretary—W.A. Athaide, 11, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road, Bombay. Deputy Secretaries— 1. S. A. Rajani. 2. Eng. Mahomed. 3. Deck Mahomed Ibrahim.
	4	The B. B. & C. Railway Employees Union—July 1920.	1,765	President—Rai Sahe's Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer. Vice-Presidents— (1) F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (2) B. G. Horniman. Legal Adviser and Treasurer—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road, Bombay. (2) F. J. Patel Bar-at-Law, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Joint Secretary—C. Bhukandas, Chargeman, B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop, Parel. Assistants— 1. M. Bhagwandas. 2. J. Jhabwalla, DeLisle Road, Bombay.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City cont.	5	The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union—May 1919.	2,300	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice-President—B. G. Horniman.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—V. P. Rels, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road.
	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees Union—March 1920.	836	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice President—W. H. Patil. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji. Joint Treasurer—Vishnu Maldse.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road. Assistant Secretary—Sadanand Waman Gadker, 2nd Carpenter Street, Mazagon.
	7	The Clerks' Union—April 1918.	917	President—A. R. V. Ranjit, Peerbhoy Mansion, Sandhurst Road. Vice President—Samuel Judah, c/o Messrs. Graham and Co., Parsee Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Treasurer—Mr. Subharao, c/o Messrs. Mather Platt and Co.	Joint Secretaries— 1. Anant Padmanabh, C. o Messrs. Ramsay and Arnold, 11, Tammarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or Ravte Building, Banam Hall Lane, Girgaum. 2. S. H. Jhabwalla, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road.
	8	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay (Chinchpokli Mandal)—December 1923.	182	President—D. A. Bhatavdekar, Hejib's Chawl, Junction of DeLisle and Arthur Roads, Chinchpokli, Bombay. Treasurer—Shankar Dhaku Kusgaonkar.	Secretary—V. G. Sadvelkar.





TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Poona—contd. . .	37	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1920.	337	President—G. K. Gadgil, Bar.-at-Law, Poona. Vice-President—D. V. Ambekar. Honorary Treasurer—B. G. Mohite.	Honorary Secretary—(1) D. S. Deshpande G. H. V. Jadhav. Assistant Secretary—V. R. Bhat.
Broach . . .	38	Broach District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	21	President—H. D. Thakore, Vakil. Vice-President—R. C. Seth, Vakil.	Secretary—K. J. Mishra.
Ahmednagar . .	39	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	399	.....	Secretary—G. M. Indawat, Ahmednagar.
Belgaum . . .	40	Belgaum Postal Union—1920.	92	.....	Secretary—G. V. Limaye, Belgaum.
	41	Belgaum District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	90	President—B. K. Dalvi, M.L.C.	Secretary—R. S. Kadum.
Dharwar . . .	42	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	161	President—V. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.	Secretary—R. M. Bhatnagar, Dharwar.
Jalgaon . . .	43	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	111	President—H. V. Kolhatkar.	Secretary—H. V. Modak.
Nasik . . .	44	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	237	President—Rao Saheb Cogate.	Secretary—R. T. Lele, Nasik.
	45	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Menials Union.	72	President—A. B. Kachavale.	Secretary—B. K. Panse.
Ratnagiri . . .	46	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	258	.....	Secretary—A. K. Murtuza, Ratnagiri.
Satara . . .	47	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	260	President—R. V. Deshpande.	Secretary—T. K. Datye, Satara.

\* Information not received.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Surat	48	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	186	.....	Secretary—H. N. Mistry, Surat.
	49	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	93	President—V. C. Jadhav, B.A. Vice-President—K. M. Desai.	Honorary Secretaries—(1) S. V. Hora, Vakil. (2) A. M. More. Assistant Secretary—N. R. More.
Baroda	50	Baroda Postal Union—1920.	152	President—C. M. Doctor.	Secretary—R. J. Shah, Baroda.
	51	Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924	196	President—Kalekar.	.....
	52	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	50	President—D. N. Chitre, Vakil.	Secretary—B. B. Palekar, Editor, "Jagruti." Assistant Secretary—S. K. Fadnis.
Bhavnagar . .	53	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	75	.....	Secretary—T. J. Parekh, Bhavnagar.
Rajkot . . .	54	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	161	.....	Secretary—H. K. Chhaya, Rajkot.
Karwar . . .	55	Kanara District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	57	President—S. S. Nagarseh, Vakil.	Secretary—T. A. Mhaldar.
Miraj . . .	56	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1926.	125	President—M. K. Attavle, B.A., LL.B., Sangli.	Secretary—Isma'il Saheb Salati, Miraj.
		Total Members, Rest of the Presidency	8,817		
		Total Members Bombay Presidency	75,602		

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available.	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay City	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union.	1,521	As. 4 per month ..	856
	2	The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd.	2,550	Rs. 1-8-0 per month for those earning over Rs. 100 ("A" class members); Re. 1 per month for those earning between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 ("B" class members); As. 12 per month for those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 ("C" class members); As. 6 per month for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 ("D" class members); and As. 3 for those earning less than Rs. 25 ("E" class members).	2,300
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union.	788	Rs. 3 per year ..	667
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employers' Union.	626	As. 2 for those earning Rs. 25 and under per month; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per month; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 50.	242
	5	The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.	654	Do. ..	248

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay City contd.	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union.	213	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under per month; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	107
	7	The Clerk's Union	22	As. 4 per month ..	Nil
	8	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay (Chinchpokli Mandal).	Nil	Re. 1 per year ..	Nil
	9	The Bombay Postmen's Union.*	551	As. 4 per month for postmen (overseers, readers, sorting postmen and postmen); As. 2 per month for packers' (runners, local peons, boy messengers and packers).	454
	10	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Mandal).	269	As. 4 per month ..	230
	11	The Bombay Currency Association.	35	Rs. 3 for clerks and annas 8 for menials per year.	26
	12	Bombay Postal Union.	448	As. 8 per clerk; As. 4 per postman; As. 2 for inferior employee.	227
	13	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Ghorupdeo Mandal).	150	As. 4 per month ..	104

\* See note regarding change of name in Table II.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay contd.	14	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Post Union.	82	As. 4 per month ..	32
	15	Government and Menials' Union.	145	Do. ..	38
	16	The Seamen's Union.	1,696	Rs. 3 per year	1,507
	17	The Alcock Ash-down Employees' Union.	10	As. 4 per month ..	Nil
	18	The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union.	60	As. 2 to As. 8 per month according to pay.	36
	19	The Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union.	309	As. 8 per month for clerks and Superior Staff; As. 4 for adult menials and As. 2 for boy menials per month.	124
	20	The Wadi Bunder Staff Union.	125	Six annas and four annas per month according to pay.	25
	21	The Victoria Commercial Staff Union.	40	As 4 per month for clerical staff and As. 2 per month below clerical.	10
	22	The G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Offices' Union.	..	Not yet decided.	..
Ahmedabad	23	The Weavers' Union.	1,000	As. 4 per month ..	600
	24	The Winders' Union.	..	As. 2 per month ..	....

\*See note regarding change of name in Table II.

MAR. 1927  
TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Ahmedabad—contd.	25	The Throstle Union.	1,500	As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per doffer; Anna 1 per half-day worker per fortnight.	1,000
	26	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	650	As. 4 per month ..	350
	27	The Drivers', Oilmen's and Firemen's Union.	35	As. 6 per oilman; As. 8 per driver or fireman per month.	1
	28	The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	..	As. 8 per jobber or mukadam per month.	....
	29	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.	..	Rs. 2 per year for workers earning Rs. 50 and under per month; and Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 50 to 100; Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 100 and upwards.	425
	30	Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union.	161	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	51
	31	Gujarat Postmen's Union.	31	Rupee one per annum per man, and eight per annum per packer.	7
Sukkur	32	N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District).	225	Subscription at the rate of ½ per cent. of monthly pay from all members.	130
Karachi	33	N. W. Railway Recognised Union (Karachi District)	250	..	200
Poona	34	The Press Workers' Union.	4	As. 12 per year	About 2

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Poona—contd.	35	Poona Postal Union	100	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	74
	36	Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union.	82	As. 8 per clerk, sorter or inspector; As. 2 per mailguard and one anna per peon or porter per month.	72
	37	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	76	As. 4 per month ..	61
Broach	38	Broach District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	6	Do. ....	?
Ahmednagar	39	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	51	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	12
Belgaum	40	Belgaum Postal Union.	30	Do. ....	12
	41	Belgaum District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	7	As. 4 per month ..	Nil
Dharwar	42	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	51	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	13
Jalgaon	43	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union.	52	Do. ....	15
Nasik	44	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	57	Do. ....	8
	45	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	4	As. 4 per month ..	1

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Kanara	46	Ratnagiri Postal Union.	53	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	11
Satara	47	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	113	Do. ....	101
Surat	48	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union.	36	Do. ....	2
	49	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	6	As. 4 per month ..	7
Baroda	50	Baroda Postal Union.	92	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	19
	51	Baroda R. M. S. Union.	67	Do. ....	67
	52	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	13	As. 4 per month ..	12
Bhavnagar	53	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	.. †	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	.... †
Rajkot	54	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	14	Do. ....	2
Karwar	55	Kanara District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	14	As. 4 per month ..	7
Miraj	56	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	.. †	As. 4 per month ..	.... †

† Not reported

## PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN FEBRUARY 1927

MAR., 1927

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<i>Textile Trades</i>						
1. The Emperor Edward Mill, Reay Road, Mazagon, Bombay.	692	...	16 Jan. 1927	7 Feb. 1927	Alleged reduction in the rates of wages.	Strike ended in favour of the employees.
2. The Bhagirath Ramchandra Cloth Mill, Jalgaon.	150	...	28 Feb.	...	Reduction of 50 per cent. in dearness allowances.	No settlement reported.
3. Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	275	...	28 Feb.	...	Demand for higher wages.	No settlement reported.
<i>Metal</i>						
4. The Oriental Iron Works, Daulkhana, Mazagon, Bombay.	60	...	4 Feb.	7 Feb.	Delay in payment of overtime wages.	Strike ended in favour of the workers.

MAR., 1927

## ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1927

## 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. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills Woolen Mills Others	78(b)	45	4	36	85	125
Total ..	79	47	4	36	88	128
II Workshops— Engineering Railway Mint Others	11 32 1 ..	74 326 .. 2(a)	.. .. .. ..	5 37 .. ..	80 321 1 3	85 358 1 3
Total ..	44	402	..	42	405	447
III Miscellaneous— Chemical Works Flour Mills Printing Presses Others	.. .. 1 3	.. .. 3 2(a)	.. .. .. ..	.. .. 2 3	.. .. 2 3	.. .. 4 6
Total ..	4	5	..	5	5	10
Total, All Factories ..	127	454	4	83	498	585

## 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. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927
I Textile Mills— Cotton	33	26	1	30	28	59
Total ..	33	26	1	30	28	59
I Miscellaneous— Match Factory Flour Mills Oil Mills Engineering Others	2 .. .. .. ..	1 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	2 .. .. .. ..	1 .. .. .. ..	3 .. .. .. ..
Total ..	2	1	..	2	1	3
Total, All Factories ..	35	27	1	32	29	62

Explanations :—(a) Two persons injured by one accident.  
(b) Three persons injured by one accident.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1927—contd.  
 3. Karachi City

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to		Nature of injury			Total No. of persons injured
	Machinery in motion	Other causes	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927
I Workshops— Railway and Port Trust Engineering		4	..	..	4	4
Total ..	..	4	..	..	4	4
II Miscellaneous	2	3	..	1	4	5
Total ..	2	3	..	1	4	5
Total, All Factories ..	2	7	..	1	8	9

## 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. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927	Jan. and Feb. 1927
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills Others	14 2	(a) 12(c)	13	14	12	39
Total ..	16	12	13	14	14	41
II Workshops— Railway Arms and Ammunition Works Others	5 1 1	57 5 2	.. .. ..	8 3 1	54 3 2	62 6 3
Total ..	7	64	..	12	59	71
III Miscellaneous— Ginning and Pressing factories Paint Works Others	5 2	7(a) 7	5 1	2 2	6 6	13 9
Total ..	7	14	6	4	12	22
Total, All Factories ..	30	90	19	30	85	134

Explanations:—(a) 2 persons injured by one accident.  
 (c) 13 persons injured 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 January			10 months ended January		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	6,625	8,022	6,555	57,145	52,408	69,840
Nos. 11 to 20	21,848	19,230	19,740	186,181	159,995	188,905
Nos. 21 to 30	14,043	13,283	13,815	133,469	112,548	141,719
Nos. 31 to 40	866	1,282	1,514	12,110	10,663	16,586
Above 40	834	674	997	4,862	4,182	8,841
Waste, etc.	10	82	110	106	451	1,052
Total ..	44,226	42,553	42,731	393,873	340,647	426,943

## BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	Month of January			10 months ended January		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5,973	7,004	5,656	50,596	44,459	61,628
Nos. 11 to 20	15,408	12,147	13,046	128,108	91,950	128,333
Nos. 21 to 30	8,890	7,621	8,000	82,705	62,331	85,766
Nos. 31 to 40	608	617	766	6,883	4,591	7,719
Above 40	325	307	457	2,703	1,965	3,465
Waste, etc.	3	76	101	28	366	957
Total ..	31,207	27,772	26,126	271,023	205,689	287,868

## AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	Month of January			10 months ended January		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	202	326	223	2,045	2,593	2,177
Nos. 11 to 20	3,280	3,967	3,767	30,923	37,873	32,916
Nos. 21 to 30	4,124	4,329	4,491	38,509	38,971	41,239
Nos. 31 to 40	465	525	598	4,173	4,536	7,082
Above 40	129	301	419	1,378	1,578	4,096
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,200	9,448	9,498	77,028	85,551	87,510

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

Description	Month of January			10 months ended January		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	1,197	1,252	2,407	13,459	11,376	18,902
Chudders	1,132	1,132	774	13,791	14,404	15,222
Dhoties	1,220	7,063	7,720	59,728	64,840	75,360
Drills and jeans	24	1,076	1,403	9,781	7,713	10,613
Cambrics and lawns	27	24	33	528	472	208
Printers	8,995	230	237	3,514	2,341	1,650
Shirtings and long cloth		9,219	8,008	82,256	78,652	91,308
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	168	900	1,728	10,067	9,691	13,822
Tent cloth	187	152	150	1,822	1,335	1,185
Other sorts	163	615	496	5,292	4,921	6,208
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,994</b>	<b>21,663</b>	<b>23,116</b>	<b>200,218</b>	<b>191,905</b>	<b>212,236</b>
Coloured piece-goods	7,998	8,024	10,814	67,212	76,801	100,234
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	170	216	209	1,387	2,033	2,252
Hosiery	20	20	27	161	207	218
Miscellaneous	116	97	248	1,492	1,471	2,410
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	6	57	171	99	483	1,633
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29,104</b>	<b>30,077</b>	<b>34,585</b>	<b>290,788</b>	<b>276,960</b>	<b>339,490</b>

BOMBAY CITY

Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	841	832	2,006	9,347	8,105	16,510
Chudders	624	656	565	8,637	9,132	9,410
Dhoties	1,798	1,555	2,678	17,561	17,483	23,869
Drills and jeans	1,132	864	1,244	8,803	6,420	9,693
Cambrics and lawns	10	7	9	409	210	50
Printers	1	1	1	33	19	50
Shirtings and long cloth	6,171	6,184	5,931	58,636	55,187	70,387
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	703	618	1,258	8,090	6,721	8,300
Tent cloth	108	109	120	728	802	1,200
Other sorts	284	338	298	2,324	2,022	2,407
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,672</b>	<b>11,163</b>	<b>14,109</b>	<b>114,518</b>	<b>106,108</b>	<b>140,000</b>
Coloured piece-goods	5,760	4,998	7,641	67,606	52,202	71,903
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	168	210	203	1,527	1,941	2,166
Hosiery	7	5	6	78	62	54
Miscellaneous	84	71	205	1,208	1,156	1,960
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	6	43	121	80	384	1,134
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,697</b>	<b>16,49</b>	<b>22,285</b>	<b>185,067</b>	<b>161,911</b>	<b>221,165</b>

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

Description	Month of January			10 months ended January		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	268	110	119	2,967	987	685
Chudders	402	412	307	3,987	4,085	3,676
Dhoties	3,711	4,588	4,160	33,137	37,302	42,426
Drills and jeans	11	122	20	230	492	244
Cambrics and lawns	12	15	23	102	186	243
Printers	318	169	133	2,460	1,550	853
Shirtings and long cloth	2,469	2,430	1,518	19,115	18,521	15,339
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	130	232	367	1,794	2,819	3,122
Tent cloth	75	36	3	1,000	453	18
Other sorts	196	221	136	1,939	2,019	1,071
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,592</b>	<b>8,325</b>	<b>6,786</b>	<b>66,721</b>	<b>68,416</b>	<b>67,877</b>
Coloured piece-goods	1,501	2,195	2,004	11,055	15,555	17,969
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	13	14	21	7	10	16
Hosiery	31	26	35	82	143	163
Miscellaneous	1	14	49	235	268	400
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	1	14	49	8	89	485
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,138</b>	<b>10,575</b>	<b>8,897</b>	<b>78,108</b>	<b>84,481</b>	<b>86,910</b>



WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI\*

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index Numbers					
			July 1914	Feb. 1926	Jan 1927	Feb. 1927	Jul. 1914	Feb. 1926	Jan. 1927	Feb. 1927		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
<b>Cereals—</b>												
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	59 4 0	56 4 0	60 4 0	100	152	144	154		
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red	..	31 8 0	50 0 0	43 4 0	44 0 0	100	159	137	140		
.. red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red	..	31 4 0	49 0 0	39 10 0	39 10 0	100	157	127	127		
.. white	2% barley, 13% dirt	..	32 8 0	51 8 0	44 8 0	45 6 0	100	158	137	140		
.. red	2% barley, 13% dirt	..	32 4 0	50 8 0	40 14 0	40 14 0	100	157	127	127		
Jowari	Export quality	..	25 8 0	42 8 0	35 0 0	37 0 0	100	167	137	145		
Barley	3% dirt	..	26 8 0	32 8 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	100	123	136	136		
Index No.—Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	153	135	138		
<b>Pulses—</b>												
Gram	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	41 0 0	40 8 0	43 8 0	100	139	137	147		
<b>Sugar—</b>												
Sugar	Javu, white	Cwt.	9 2 0	15 14 0	17 2 0	16 3 0	100	174	188	177		
..	.. brown	..	8 1 6	..	15 6 0	15 0 0	100	..	190	185		
Index No.—Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	174	189	181		
<b>Other food—</b>												
Salt	..	Bengal Maund	2 2 0	1 10 6	1 10 6	1 12 0	100	78	..	..		
<b>Oilseeds—</b>												
Cotton seed	..	Maund	2 11 3	3 8 0	3 15 0	4 5 0	100	129	146	160		
Rapeseed, bold	3% admixture	Candy	51 0 0	..	..	..	100	..	..	..		
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	..	62 0 0	88 0 0	91 0 0	98 0 0	100	142	147	158		
Index No.—Oilseeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	136	147	159		
<b>Textiles—</b>												
Jute bags	B. Twills	100 lbs	38 4 0	64 0 0	53 0 0	52 4 0	100	167	139	137		

<b>Textiles—Cotton</b>												
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund	29 4 0	30 10 0	25 12 0	29 4 0	100	151	127	144		
(b) Cotton manufactures												
Drills	Pepperill	Piece	10 3 6	20 0 0	14 6 0	14 12 0	100	196	141	144		
Shirtings	Liepmann's	..	10 2 0	21 0 0	17 8 0	17 4 0	100	207	173	170		
Index No.—Cotton manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	202	157	157		
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	185	147	153		
<b>Other Textiles—Wool</b>	Kandahar	Maund	28 0 0	41 0 0	35 0 0	35 8 0	100	146	125	127		
<b>Hides—</b>												
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund	21 4 0	13 8 0	14 12 0	14 12 0	100	64	69	69		
..	Punjab	..	21 4 0	13 8 0	14 12 0	14 12 0	100	64	69	69		
Index No.—Hides	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	64	69	69		
<b>Metals—</b>												
Copper Braziers	..	Cwt.	60 8 0	61 0 0	58 8 0	58 0 0	100	101	97	90		
Steel Bars	..	..	3 14 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	100	161	161	151		
.. Plates	..	..	4 6 0	6 2 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	100	160	160	151		
Index No.—Metals	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	154	159	138		
<b>Other raw and manufactured articles</b>												
Coal	1st class Benga.	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	168		
Index No.—Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	146	140	147		
Index No.—Non-food	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	143	157	139		
General Index No	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	145	138	140		

\* 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.

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Month	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other food	Index No. food	Oil-woods	Raw cotton	Cotton manufactures	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Index No. non-food	General Index No.
1924														
February ..	125	88	236	348	187	136	248	234	173	158	174	160	188	188
1925														
February ..	165	106	174	231	172	142	209	213	166	148	163	159	174	173
March ..	154	99	175	219	164	136	209	212	160	145	162	166	174	171
April ..	149	104	177	193	157	137	199	211	158	146	160	159	165	165
May ..	149	104	179	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	155	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	169	195	152	155	153	159	162	160
December ..	149	122	148	168	149	129	159	191	148	149	150	155	157	154
1926														
January ..	147	110	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	151	151
March ..	148	117	146	152	144	127	(a) 144	186	145	147	151	153	(a) 154	151
April ..	144	119	150	156	144	131	138	183	143	143	151	150	155	151
May ..	149	123	156	153	148	137	138	182	143	155	151	146	152	151
June ..	150	128	152	148	146	142	141	182	131	149	144	149	147	150
July ..	146	128	144	148	143	140	144	180	130	127	150	148	152	149
August ..	148	133	146	146	145	134	149	178	130	128	147	148	149	148
September ..	150	130	154	148	148	140	149	173	133	134	146	151	150	149
October ..	145	129	144	146	143	132	149	165	134	147	148	152	149	147
November ..	144	133	152	146	144	131	118	157	131	144	150	160	147	146
December ..	143	131	156	144	143	133	109	156	131	150	161	158	147	146
1927														
January ..	153	133	149	140	147	138	113	154	142	135	158	160	146	146
February ..	149	137	139	150	146	143	125	163	135	158	159	159	149	148

See Revised figures from October 1925 to March 1926.

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COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	in (Bombay)	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	Italy (Rome)	Belgium	Norway	Switzerland	South Africa	France (Paris)	U. S. of America
Items included in the index	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent	Food, rent, fuel, light, clothing and miscellaneous	Food, fuel, light, and rent	Food and rent	Food, clothing, fuel, light, and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, light, fuel and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous
1914 July ..	100	100	100	(a) 100 (f)	(h) 100	(b) 100	(c) 100	100	100 (j)	100 (i)	(e) 100
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	(f) 108	116	117	(d) 117	119	103	105 (m)
1916 ..	108	148	102	115	117	116	116	146	140	106	118
1917 ..	118	180	130	116	128	146	146	190	180	114	142
1918 ..	149	203	146	118	144	197	197	253	229	118	174
1919 ..	186	208	155	132	157	205	205	275	261	126	199
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	453	302	253	155	200
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	379	302	209	133	174
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	159	429	366	255	158	(g) 135	173
1923 ..	153	169	146	151	158	(h) 487	429	239	166	130	(p) 334
1924 ..	157	170	144	(a) 149	(f) 160	512	493	(d) 251	169	132	(q) 366
1925 ..	157	173	146	149	155	598	509	169	133	132	173 (m)
September ..	151	174	149	155	155	624	525	248	167	132	173
October ..	153	176	149	155	155	643	533	248	165	132	173
November ..	153	176	152	152	152	643	534	248	165	131	173
December ..	155	177	154	154	154	649	534	248	165	131	173
1926 ..	155	175	155	155	155	665	527	248	167	131	178
January ..	154	173	154	154	154	661	526	248	165	131	178
February ..	155	172	154	156	156	654	521	225	165	131	178
March ..	153	168	153	153	153	642	529	225	165	131	178
April ..	153	167	152	152	152	652	558	225	160	132	178
May ..	155	168	150	161	161	650	579	218	162	130	175
June ..	157	170	150	150	150	649	637	218	162	130	175
July ..	155	170	150	150	150	652	681	218	161	130	175
August ..	155	172	149	158	158	657	684	218	161	130	175
September ..	155	174	148	158	158	672	705	218	161	131	175
October ..	155	174	148	158	158	657	730	218	161	131	175
November ..	154	179	150	158	158	657	730	218	161	131	175
December ..	156	179	151	158	158	657	741	218	161	129	176
1927 ..	156	179	151	158	158	657	741	218	161	129	176
January ..	155	172	152	158	158	657	755	218	161	129	176
February ..	155	172	152	158	158	657	755	218	161	129	176
March ..	155	172	152	158	158	657	755	218	161	129	176

9 4 to 2 figure  
(a) Average 1913 is the base. (b) First half of 1914. (c) April 1914. (d) From 1915 to 1924 June figures are given. (e) June 1914 = 100. (f) Average for 1914 = 100. (g) June 1914 = 100. (h) Average for 1914 = 100. (i) Average for 1914 = 100. (j) Average for 1914 = 100. (k) Average for 1914 = 100. (l) Average for 1914 = 100. (m) Average for 1914 = 100. (n) Average for 1914 = 100. (o) Average for 1914 = 100. (p) Average for 1914 = 100. (q) Average for 1914 = 100. (r) Average for 1914 = 100. (s) Average for 1914 = 100. (t) Average for 1914 = 100. (u) Average for 1914 = 100. (v) Average for 1914 = 100. (w) Average for 1914 = 100. (x) Average for 1914 = 100. (y) Average for 1914 = 100. (z) Average for 1914 = 100.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	India (Bombay)	Japan	China (Shanghai)	Java (Batavia)	Australia	Egypt (Cairo)	United Kingdom (1)	France	Holland	Norway	Sweden	Canada (2)	United States of America (3)
No. of articles	44	56	147	1	92	26	150	45	48	100	47	236	404
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	100	96	100	100	106	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	100	97	100	100	147	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916	100	117	100	100	136	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1917	100	149	100	100	153	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1918	100	236	100	100	178	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919	100	222	100	100	189	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920	100	216	100	100	228	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1921	100	199	100	100	175	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1922	100	187	100	100	162	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1923	100	181	100	100	179	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1924	100	182	100	100	176	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1925 February	100	173	100	100	170	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
March	100	171	100	100	179	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
April	100	165	100	100	168	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
May	100	164	100	100	167	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
June	100	160	100	100	170	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
July	100	158	100	100	170	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
August	100	157	100	100	170	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
September	100	157	100	100	170	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
October	100	157	100	100	170	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
November	100	157	100	100	170	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
December	100	157	100	100	170	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927 January	100	154	100	100	168	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
February	100	154	100	100	169	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
March	100	151	100	100	168	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
April	100	151	100	100	176	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
May	100	151	100	100	175	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
June	100	150	100	100	171	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
July	100	149	100	100	169	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
August	100	148	100	100	170	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
September	100	149	100	100	166	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
October	100	147	100	100	166	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
November	100	146	100	100	163	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
December	100	146	100	100	159	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927 January	100	146	100	100	159	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100
February	100	148	100	100	159	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100

\* July 1914 = 100. (1) Average for half year ended June 1914 = 100. (2) Revised figures. (3) The figures from 1914-1920 are for December. (4) Figures from 1921 to 1925 are for August. (5) Figures for 1926 are for June. (6) Figures for 1927 are for February. (7) The number of articles has increased from 47 to 54 since June 1926.

RETAIL FOOD INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India	Korea	Japan	China	Australia	New Zealand	United States of America	France	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	Rome	59	21	Amsterdam	30	49	100	23
1914 July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	100	132	100	107	131	112	98	122	95	..	..	..	..	160	124	126
1916	100	105	161	114	116	130	119	109	137	..	..	..	..	142	142	146
1917	100	114	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	..	..	..	..	181	181	178
1918	100	142	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	..	..	270	266	167
1919	100	187	259	186	159	147	144	186	261	206	..	..	..	310	310	217
1920	100	188	258	277	197	194	167	215	373	318	..	..	..	319	297	251
1921	100	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	462	100	..	..	311	292	236
1922	100	160	180	138	116	148	144	139	297	459	87	1,075	140	313	179	164
1923	100	148	167	137	116	144	144	144	371	496	105	868	136	318	160	166
1924	100	151	162	134	117	146	149	140	360	508	124	1,016	138	348	159	170
1925 July	100	152	167	141	120	156	151	159	421	602	133	1,407	152	360	169	167
August	100	147	168	146	118	156	152	156	429	621	137	1,462	151	364	170	165
September	100	146	170	146	118	156	153	156	431	643	141	1,349	148	341	168	165
October	100	148	172	142	118	157	155	158	433	646	144	1,379	148	338	166	163
November	100	149	172	141	117	156	156	164	444	669	144	1,340	148	333	165	161
December	100	151	174	161	116	156	154	162	463	669	147	1,308	145	321	174	163
1926 January	100	151	171	157	116	155	154	161	480	681	147	1,062	147	316	162	167
February	100	150	168	155	117	154	153	158	495	656	142	1,076	142	317	160	165
March	100	151	165	154	118	159	152	157	497	654	138	1,059	137	305	156	160
April	100	150	159	153	119	163	151	159	503	645	142	1,049	142	308	158	158
May	100	150	158	152	119	163	151	158	522	664	152	1,041	143	305	157	156
June	100	152	158	149	118	162	151	157	544	657	161	1,032	142	304	157	156
July	100	155	161	149	116	159	149	154	574	654	165	1,052	148	308	156	156
August	100	152	162	147	117	155	149	154	567	660	165	1,116	146	306	156	157
September	100	153	163	147	120	153	147	157	624	654	167	1,110	144	305	156	156
October	100	152	169	148	119	155	146	154	628	630	166	1,091	144	304	156	156
November	100	154	169	151	117	158	149	156	599	631	164	1,094	144	304	156	156
December	100	155	167	153	117	158	148	156	599	631	164	1,094	144	304	156	156
1927 January	100	152	164	151	117	158	148	156	599	631	164	1,094	144	304	156	156
February	100	152	164	151	117	158	148	156	599	631	164	1,094	144	304	156	156
March	100	152	164	151	117	158	148	156	599	631	164	1,094	144	304	156	156

(1) Average for the year 1914. (2) Includes food and lodging. (3) January to June 1914. (4) Revised series—1921 = 100. (5) Figures for June. (6) The figures for July from July 1925 are for Milan. (7) Figures for August. (8) June 1914 = 100. (9) Figures from 1915 to 1919 are for June. (10) The figures from January 1926 are for the Hague. (11) Figures from July 1914 = 100.

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1927

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

Articles	Price per	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
		Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	Feb. 1927	Feb. 1927	Feb. 1927	Feb. 1927	Feb. 1927
<i>Cereals—</i>											
Rice	Maund	7 8 9 <i>135</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	8 1 4 <i>140</i>	7 7 8 <i>134</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	7 11 1 <i>133</i>
wheat	"	7 5 8 <i>131</i>	5 13 11 <i>139</i>	6 10 8 <i>142</i>	7 1 0 <i>137</i>	8 0 0 <i>149</i>	7 9 7 <i>136</i>	6 3 5 <i>148</i>	6 15 4 <i>148</i>	6 12 6 <i>131</i>	8 1 11 <i>151</i>
Jowari	"	5 11 2 <i>131</i>	4 8 1 <i>124</i>	5 0 0 <i>131</i>	4 7 7 <i>156</i>	5 10 9 <i>165</i>	5 15 3 <i>137</i>	4 9 2 <i>126</i>	5 1 3 <i>133</i>	4 1 2 <i>142</i>	5 8 11 <i>162</i>
Bajri	"	5 13 6 <i>135</i>	4 15 5 <i>118</i>	5 8 3 <i>117</i>	4 7 0 <i>126</i>	5 9 10 <i>137</i>	5 12 4 <i>134</i>	5 8 3 <i>131</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	4 3 7 <i>120</i>	5 1 11 <i>149</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>133</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>149</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund	6 6 8 <i>149</i>	5 11 5 <i>150</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	5 4 11 <i>124</i>	5 10 5 <i>116</i>	6 10 11 <i>155</i>	5 11 5 <i>150</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	5 4 11 <i>124</i>	5 13 11 <i>121</i>
Turdal	"	8 10 7 <i>148</i>	8 10 5 <i>130</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 15 4 <i>136</i>	10 8 5 <i>159</i>	8 13 2 <i>151</i>	9 4 5 <i>139</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 5 0 <i>142</i>	10 2 6 <i>154</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		<i>149</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>138</i>
<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined)	Maund	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	13 1 0 <i>180</i>	13 14 7 <i>174</i>	14 8 9 <i>145</i>	14 10 10 <i>157</i>	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	12 12 10 <i>176</i>	13 14 7 <i>174</i>	14 8 9 <i>145</i>	14 0 7 <i>150</i>
Jagri (gul)	"	13 11 1 <i>160</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	11 6 10 <i>129</i>	10 0 0 <i>129</i>	10 1 0 <i>143</i>	14 4 7 <i>167</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	11 6 10 <i>129</i>	10 0 0 <i>129</i>	8 6 9 <i>120</i>
Tea	Lb.	0 15 8 <i>201</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>	0 15 2 <i>194</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>
Salt	Maund	3 5 0 <i>156</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 7 6 <i>156</i>	2 13 5 <i>151</i>	3 3 6 <i>151</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 5 9 <i>151</i>	2 13 5 <i>151</i>
Beef	Seer	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 9 0 <i>140</i>	0 6 2 <i>103</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 4 5 <i>11</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	"	0 12 10 <i>192</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 11 0 <i>183</i>	0 13 4 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>
Milk	Maund	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	10 0 0 <i>225</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	9 1 7 <i>182</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee	"	96 6 10 <i>190</i>	71 1 9 <i>167</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	68 1 4 <i>121</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>	94 0 9 <i>185</i>	69 9 0 <i>163</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	71 1 9 <i>127</i>	66 10 8 <i>133</i>
Potatoes	"	9 8 5 <i>213</i>	4 7 1 <i>82</i>	8 0 0 <i>210</i>	8 14 3 <i>222</i>	6 0 3 <i>179</i>	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	4 0 5 <i>74</i>	4 5 2 <i>114</i>	6 2 6 <i>154</i>	5 4 2 <i>156</i>
Onions	"	7 2 3 <i>460</i>	4 2 1 <i>227</i>	5 11 5 <i>286</i>	6 10 8 <i>267</i>	4 6 11 <i>221</i>	5 15 3 <i>181</i>	5 7 6 <i>301</i>	5 0 0 <i>250</i>	5 0 0 <i>200</i>	3 8 2 <i>175</i>
Cocanut oil	"	28 9 2 <i>113</i>	25 1 7 <i>102</i>	32 0 0 <i>160</i>	30 7 7 <i>114</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>	28 9 2 <i>113</i>	25 9 7 <i>104</i>	32 0 0 <i>160</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i>		<i>202</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>148</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i>		<i>179</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>147</i>

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