

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY
BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

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

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

BOMBAY, JUNE, 1927

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The Month in Brief

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD

The Report of the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) was published on 7th June 1927. A summary of the discussion on the labour problem contained in the Report is published on pages 935-939 of this issue.

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 May 1927. The average absenteeism was 8.84 per cent. for Bombay City, 2.18 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 0.91 per cent. for Viramgaum, 15.53 per cent. for Sholapur and 9.17 per cent. for Broach.

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour was adequate. Absenteeism was 16.89 per cent. in the engineering workshops, 5 per cent. in the Marine Lines Reclamation of the Development Directorate, 13.29 per cent. in the Bombay Port Trust Docks and 9.90 per cent. in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust.

In the Engineering Workshops of the Karachi Port Trust the percentage absenteeism was 7.20.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX

In June 1927, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 154 as against 152 in the preceding month. The Index Number for food articles only was 151.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were six industrial disputes in progress during May 1927. The number of workpeople involved was 3479 and the number of working days lost 29,688.

BALANCE OF TRADE

During May 1927, the visible balance of trade, including securities, against India amounted to Rs. 9 lakhs.

The Cost of Living Index for June 1927

JUNE, 1927

A RISE OF TWO POINTS

Increase per cent. over July 1914

{ All articles .. 54 per cent.
Food only .. 51 per cent.

In June 1927,* the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay City was 2 points higher than in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 152 in May and 154 in June 1927. The general index number is thus 39 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1920 and one point lower than the twelve-monthly average for the year 1926.

The index number for all food articles recorded a rise of one point. A rise of 4 points in rice being partially counterbalanced by a fall of 3 points in wheat and of 5 points in jowari, the index number for cereals advanced by one point. Pulses went up by 2 points due to a rise of 3 points in gram. Among other food articles, tea declined by 2 points and cocoanut oil by 3 points; but salt and ghee rose by 5 and 6 points respectively. The price of beef advanced by 8 points and of mutton by 2 points. The remaining articles were practically steady during the month under review. The "other food" index was 177 as against 176 in the preceding month.

The "fuel and lighting" index remained stationary at 166. The index number for "clothing" was steady at 147, there being no change in the prices of the articles included in that group.

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	55	56
March ..	77	60	65	54	54	59	55	55
April ..	72	60	62	56	50	58	53	55
May ..	73	67	63	53	50	56	53	53
June ..	81	73	63	52	53	54	55	52
July ..	90	77	65	53	57	57	57	54
August ..	91	80	64	54	61	52	55	
September ..	92	85	65	54	61	51	55	
October ..	93	83	62	52	61	53	55	
November ..	86	82	60	53	61	53	54	
December ..	81	79	61	57	60	55	56	
Yearly average ..	83	73	64	54	57	55	55	

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

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

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—JUNE

Articles	Unit of quantity	Mass Units (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price x Mass Unit		
			July 1914	May 1927	June 1927	July 1914	May 1927	June 1927
Rice	Mauud	70	Rs. 5.594	Rs. 7.391	Rs. 7.615	391.58	517.37	533.05
Wheat	"	21	5.594	7.516	7.354	117.47	157.84	154.43
Jowari	"	11	4.354	5.615	5.417	47.89	61.77	59.59
	"	6	4.313	5.771	5.771	25.88	34.63	34.63
Total—Cereals						582.82	771.61	781.70
Index Numbers—Cereals						100	133	134
Pulses	Mauud	10	4.302	6.599	6.740	43.02	65.99	67.40
Turdal	"	3	5.844	8.990	8.974	17.53	26.97	26.92
Total—Pulses						60.55	92.96	94.32
Index Numbers—Pulses						100	154	156
Other food articles	Mauud	2	7.620	13.693	13.693	15.24	27.39	27.39
Sugar (Refined)	"	7	8.557	13.094	13.094	59.90	91.66	91.66
Sugar (Raw)	"	40	40.000	79.917	79.057	1.00	2.00	1.98
Tea	"	28	2.130	3.219	3.313	10.65	16.10	16.57
Salt	Seer	33	0.323	0.510	0.537	9.04	14.28	15.04
Beef	"	14	0.417	0.813	0.823	13.76	26.83	27.16
Mutton	Mauud	14	9.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.16	246.16
Milk	"	11	50.792	94.047	97.026	76.19	141.07	145.54
Ghee	"	3	4.479	7.141	7.141	49.27	78.55	78.55
Potatoes	"	11	1.552	3.573	3.573	4.66	10.72	10.72
Onions	"	3	25.396	28.573	27.974	12.70	14.29	13.99
Cocoanut Oil	"	1						
Total—Other food articles						381.18	669.05	669.05
Index Numbers—Other food articles						100	176	177
Total—All food articles						1,024.55	1,533.62	1,550.78
Index Numbers—All food articles						100	150	151
Fuel and lighting	Cave	1	4.375	7.656	7.656	21.88	38.28	38.28
Kerosene oil	Mauud	40	0.792	1.281	1.281	38.02	61.49	61.49
Firewood	"	1	0.542	0.771	0.771	0.54	0.77	0.77
Coal	"	1						
Total—Fuel and lighting						60.44	100.54	100.54
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting						100	166	166
Clothing	Lb.	27	0.594	0.859	0.859	16.04	23.19	23.19
Chudders	"	25	0.641	0.969	0.969	16.03	24.23	24.23
Shirtings	"	36	0.583	0.844	0.844	20.99	30.38	30.38
T. Cloths	"							
Total—Clothing						53.06	77.80	77.80
Index Numbers—Clothing						100	147	147
House-rent	Per month.	10	11.302	19.440	19.440	113.02	194.40	194.40
Index Numbers—House rent						100	172	172
Grand Total						1,251.07	1,908.36	1,923.52
Cost of Living Index Numbers.						100	152	154

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in May and June 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 :-

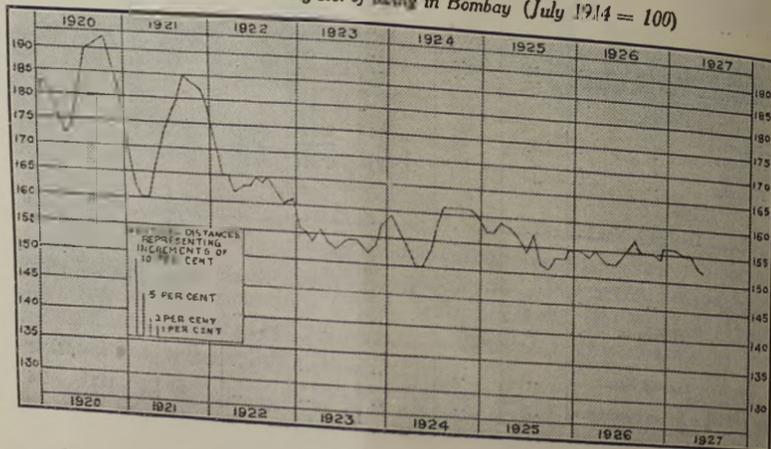
Articles	July 1914	May 1927	June 1927	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in June 1927 over or below May 1927	Articles	July 1914	May 1927	June 1927	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in June 1927 over or below May 1927
Rice	100	132	136	+4	Salt	100	151	156	+5
Wheat	100	134	131	-3	Beef	100	158	166	+8
Jowari	100	129	124	-5	Mutton	100	195	197	+2
Bajri	100	134	134	..	Milk	100	191	191	..
Gram	100	153	156	+3	Ghee	100	185	191	+6
Turdal	100	154	154	..	Potatoes	100	230	230	..
Sugar (refined)	100	180	180	..	Onions	100	113	110	-3
Raw sugar (gul)	100	153	153	..	Cocoanut oil	100	150	151	+1
Tea	100	200	198	-2	All food articles (weighted average)	100	150	151	+1

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

Rice 26, Wheat 24, Jowari 19, Bajri 25, Gram 36, Turdal 35, Sugar (refined) 44, Raw Sugar (gul) 35, Tea 49, Salt 36, Beef 40, Mutton 49, Milk 48, Ghee 48, Potatoes 37, Onions 57, Cocoanut Oil 9.

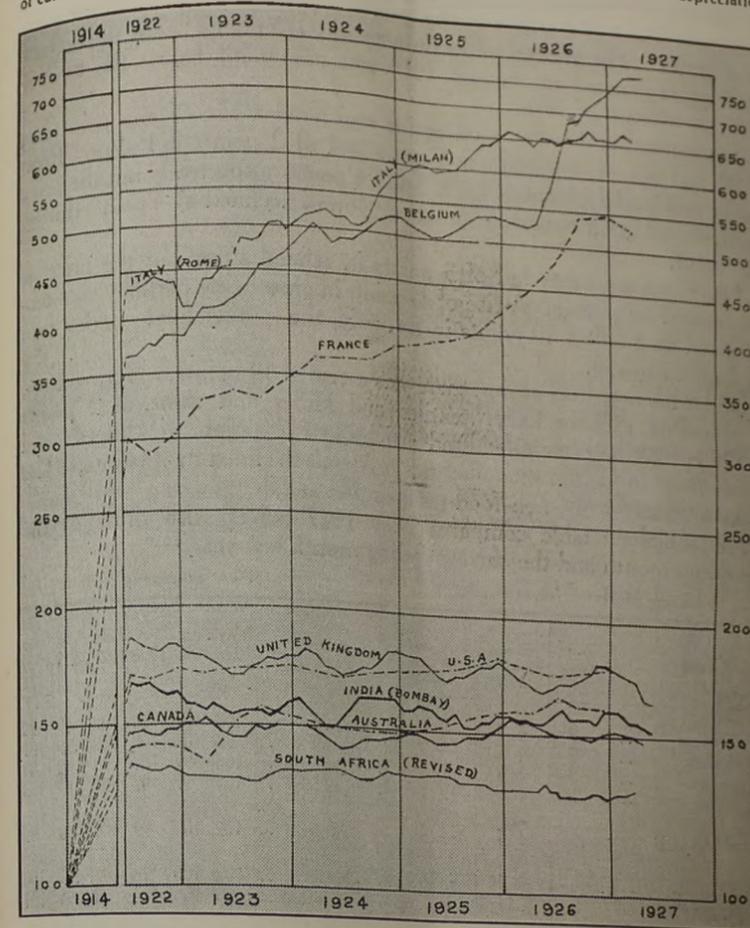
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914 its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 5 pies for all items and 10 annas 7 pies for food articles only.

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



Comparison with the Cost of Living in other Countries

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



The following are the sources of the Index Nos: (1) United Kingdom—Ministry of Labour Gazette, (2) New Zealand—Census and Statistics Office, Wellington (by cable), (3) South Africa—Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics (4) U.S.A.—Monthly Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, (5) 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

JUNE, 1927

1. WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

A rise of three points

In May 1927, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 148 as against 145 in the previous month. As compared with April 1927 there was a rise of 2 points in the food group and of 3 points in the non-food group. The general index number was 115 points in the non-monthly average of 1926.

The index number for food-grains registered a rise of one point due to an increase of one point in Cereals and of 2 points in Pulses. Rice, barley and turdal advanced by 5, 3 and 4 points respectively but the price of wheat and gram remained the same. Jowari declined by 4 points during the month.

There was a further fall of 3 points in refined sugar but the price of gul showed no change. A rise of 25 points in ghee being partially counterbalanced by a fall of 10 points in turmeric, the "other food" index rose by 5 points to 155.

Under the non-food group, there was a rise of 14 points in Raw cotton, of 6 points each in Other textiles and Hides and skins, of 3 points in Other raw and manufactured articles, of 2 points in Oilseeds and of one point in Cotton manufactures. Metals declined by 2 points. The index number for the non-food group stood at 150.

The subjoined table compares May 1927 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year.

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay*

Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with April 1927	+ or - % compared with May 1926	100 = average of 1926					
				May 1926	Aug. 1926	Nov. 1926	Feb. 1927	Apr. 1927	May 1927
1. Cereals ..	7	+ 1	- 3	102	101	99	102	99	99
2. Pulses ..	2	+ 2	+ 3	98	106	106	109	99	99
3. Sugar ..	3	- 1	-15	104	97	101	93	89	88
4. Other food ..	3	+ 3	+ 1	101	97	97	99	99	103
All food ..	15	+ 1	- 3	102	100	99	101	97	99
5. Oilseeds ..	4	+ 1	+ 6	102	100	98	107	107	108
6. Raw cotton ..	5	+11	+ 3	99	106	84	89	91	101
7. Cotton manufactures ..	6	+ 1	-11	103	101	89	93	91	92
8. Other textiles ..	2	+ 4	- 1	104	95	96	99	99	104
9. Hides and skins ..	3	+ 4	- 5	105	86	97	91	96	100
10. Metals ..	5	- 1	- 3	100	97	99	105	99	97
11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	4	+ 2	+ 9	96	97	105	105	103	105
All non-food ..	29	+ 2	- 1	100	98	97	98	97	99
General Index No.	44	+ 2	- 2	101	99	98	99	97	99

* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 968.

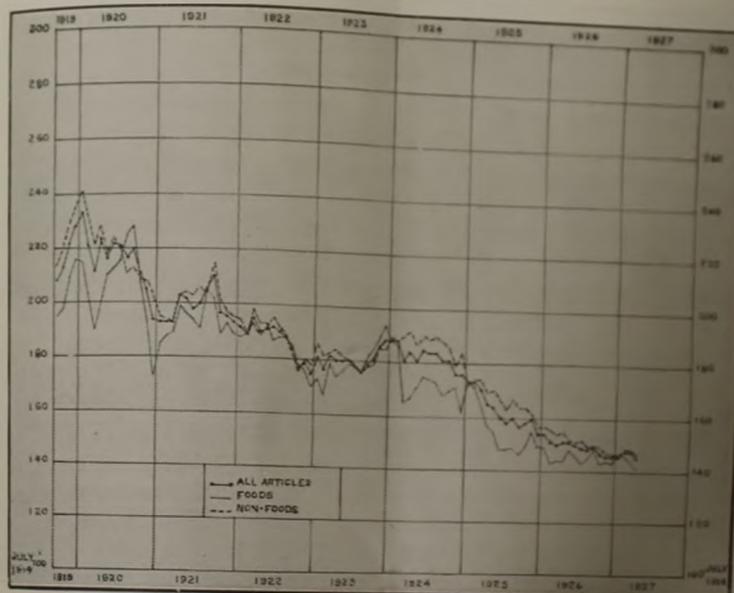
The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices.

July 1914 = 100

	Food	Non-food	All articles
Twelve-monthly average 1918 ..	171	269	236
" " 1919 ..	202	233	222
" " 1920 ..	206	219	216
" " 1921 ..	193	201	199
" " 1922 ..	186	187	187
" " 1923 ..	179	182	181
" " 1924 ..	173	188	182
" " 1925 ..	155	167	163
" " 1926 ..	145	152	149
Five-monthly " 1927 ..	144	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

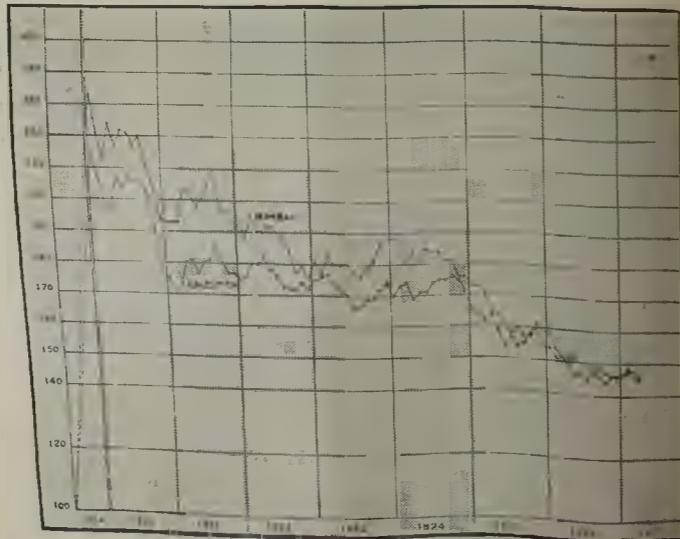


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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.

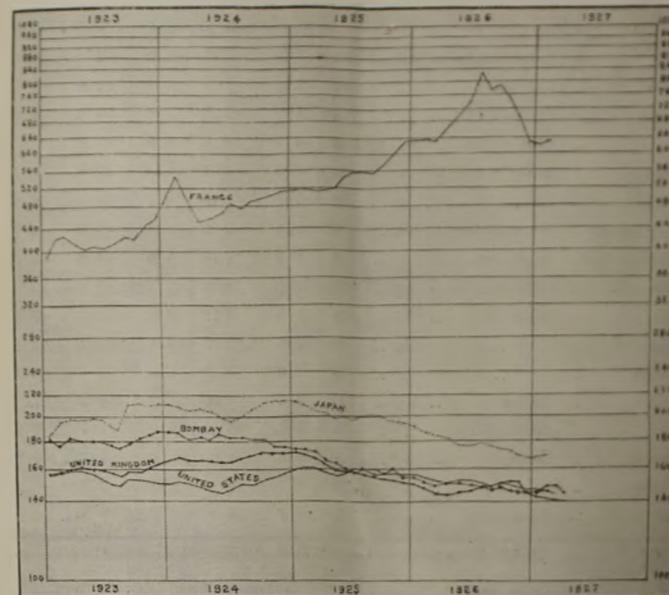
The items included in the indices are 44 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay 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 February 1927 and in April 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	Equivalent in tolas	July 1914		April 1927		May 1927		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1927 over 1914
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill.	Paylee	212	5 10	7 11	7 10			+2 0	
Wheat	Pissi Seoni	"	204	5 10	7 5	7 8			+1 10	
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	"	196	4 3	5 7	5 6			+1 3	-0 1
Bajri	Ghati	"	208	4 7	6 0	6 0			+1 5	
Gram	Delhi*	"	192	4 4	6 5	6 4			+2 0	-0 1
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	204	5 11	8 10	9 2			+1 3	-0 4
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	21	1 1	2 0	1 11			+0 10	-0 1
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	1 11	1 10			+0 8	-0 1
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 1	15 7			+7 9	-0 4
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	176	1 9	2 11	2 10			+1 1	-0 1
Beef	"	Lb.	39	2 6	3 11	4 0			+1 6	-0 1
Mutton	"	"	39	3 0	6 7	6 4			+3 4	-0 1
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11			+2 2	
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	13 7	13 2			+6 1	-0 5
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 8	0 11	1 0			+0 4	+0 1
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	0 8	0 6			+0 3	-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. | 7. Fergusson Road. |
| 2. Kumbharwada—Kumbharwada Road (North End). | 8. DeLisle Road. |
| 3. Saitan Chowki—Kumbharwada Road (South End). | 9. Suparibag—Suparibag Road. |
| 4. Elphinstone Road. | 10. Chinchpokli—Parel Road. |
| 5. Naigam—Naigam Cross Road and Development Chawls. | 11. Grant Road. |
| 6. Parel—Poibawdi. | 12. Nal Bazaar—Sandhurst Road. |

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

The variations in prices during May 1927 as compared with the previous month were within narrow limits. Under food-grains, rice, jowari and gram declined by one pie each per paylee while the price of bajri showed no change. Wheat and turdal advanced by 3 and 4 pies respectively per paylee. Among other food articles refined sugar and gul fell by one pie each per seer and ghee by 5 pies per seer. There was a rise of 6 pies in tea and of one pie in beef but mutton was cheaper by 3 pies per lb. Salt recorded a fall of one pie per paylee and onions of 2 pies per seer. Potatoes were dearer by one pie per seer.

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

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

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona with those in Bombay in April and May 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 April and May 1927—

Bombay prices in April 1927 = 100

Bombay prices in May 1927 = 100

Articles	Bombay prices in April 1927 = 100					Bombay prices in May 1927 = 100				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Cereals—										
Rice	100	107	107	107	103	100	108	108	114	104
Wheat	100	85	96	102	116	100	82	83	97	106
Jowari	100	80	94	70	92	100	80	90	70	93
Bajri	100	88	107	74	97	100	87	100	72	97
Average—										
Cereals	100	90	101	88	102	100	89	95	88	100
Pulses—										
Gram	100	90	75	84	90	100	91	76	85	90
Turdal	100	115	103	100	137	100	105	99	94	132
Average—										
Pulses	100	103	89	92	114	100	98	88	90	111
Other articles of food—										
Sugar (refined)	100	85	93	97	93	100	88	97	97	95
Jagri (Gul)	100	83	83	60	56	100	87	87	61	61
Tea	100	103	103	118	109	100	101	101	114	105
Salt	100	60	69	106	83	100	62	71	109	81
Beef	100	113	55	44	75	100	110	60	37	74
Mutton	100	74	74	59	67	100	77	77	62	69
Milk	100	43	57	76	76	100	44	61	76	76
Ghee	100	73	73	73	77	100	78	79	76	79
Potatoes	100	75	51	76	66	100	75	47	70	59
Onions	100	65	93	65	57	100	97	93	86	74
Cocoonut oil	100	90	112	112	98	100	90	112	112	98
Average—										
Other articles of food	100	79	78	81	78	100	83	80	82	79
Average—										
All food articles	100	84	85	84	88	100	86	85	84	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 two points at Karachi and remained stationary at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona. Referring back to May 1926 it is found that in relation to Bombay the average for all food articles is lower by one point at Karachi and Sholapur respectively, by 11 points at Ahmedabad and by 2 points at Poona.

As compared with the previous month, the relative price of rice, jagri (gul), mutton and ghee showed a rise, that of cocoonut oil remained stationary and of wheat, turdal and tea recorded a decrease at all the four mofussil centres. The relative price of jowari was steady at Karachi and Sholapur. Bajri declined, but gram registered a rise at all centres except Poona. Sugar (refined) was stationary at Sholapur and salt declined at Poona but both were higher at the other centres. Milk rose at Karachi and Ahmedabad and was steady at the remaining centres. Potatoes and onions were steady at Karachi and Ahmedabad respectively.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II—Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, January 1927 to May 1927

	January 1927	February 1927	March 1927	April 1927	May 1927
Number of strikes and lock-outs	5	4	7	4	6
Disputes in progress at beginning	1	1	2	1	1
Fresh disputes begun	5	3	5	3	4
Disputes ended	4	2	6	4	2
Disputes in progress at end	1	2	1	1	2
Number of workpeople involved	4,002	1,177*	1,521	1,738	3,479
Aggregate duration in working days	16,507	775	5,987	3,298	29,688
Demands—					
Pay	3	4	3	1	4
Bonus	1	1	1	1	1
Personal	1	1	4	2	1
Leave and hours	1	1	1	1	1
Others	1	1	1	1	1
Results—					
In favour of employees	1	1	1	1	1
Compromised	1	1	1	2	1
In favour of employers	4	1	5	2	2

* 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.)
June 1926	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	50	—
March	7	5	6	5,987	83	—	17
April	4	3	4	3,298	50	—	50
May	6	6	4	29,688	50	25	25

† 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 during the month of May 1927 was 6 as compared with 3 in the previous month. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 3479 and the aggregate time loss amounted to 29,688 working days. Four of these disputes arose over questions relating to wages and the remaining 2 over questions regarding employment of particular persons. Settlements were arrived at in the case of 4 disputes. The results were favourable to the employers in 2 cases; one dispute ended in favour of the workers and the remaining dispute was compromised.

Progress of Individual Disputes

BOMBAY

It was alleged that the management of the Rachel Sassoon Mill, Bombay, curtailed the production in the mill on account of trade depression and that the earnings of the weavers consequently decreased by 50 per cent. They also complained of ill-treatment by the management and 1000 weavers, as a result, struck work on the morning of the 11th demanding more work and better treatment. The mill was closed that day. On the 12th, the superintendent of the mill met about 500 strikers who had assembled at the mill, and promised not only to look into their grievances but also to try to give them more work. Satisfied at this, 325 strikers resumed work at noon and 100 more strikers returned to work in the afternoon. All the remaining strikers resumed work on the 13th. The dispute thus ended in a compromise.

In the Raymond Woollen Mills, it was alleged that the management proposed to reduce the wages of their employees by 10 to 15 per cent. with effect from April 1927 but did not notify their intention to do so to the workers. When the pay-tickets were issued to the workers on the 14th, 147 weavers who came to know of the proposed reduction in wages, struck work at 10 a.m. as a protest against the reduction and refused to accept their wages. The strikers were rowdy at first but became peaceful on the arrival of the police. The management paid the strikers their wages for April at the old rates and for May at reduced rates. There was no change in the situation till the 20th. On that date, 25 strikers resumed work in the morning but owing to a false rumour that a jobber who had resumed work was thrashed, the men struck work again in the afternoon. Subsequently, however, 10 strikers resumed work. Work was resumed unconditionally by the majority of the strikers on the 21st and by all the remaining strikers on the 23rd. This strike thus ended in favour of the employers.

AHMEDABAD

The weavers in the Gujarat Cotton Mills, who had previously gone on strike on the 26th April resumed work on a promise made by the

management that their grievances would be looked into. As they did not receive any satisfactory reply from the management, 200 weavers struck work at 1 p.m. on the 9th demanding a revision of their rates of wages. The management put up a notice informing the strikers that their outstanding wages would be disbursed on the morning of the 10th. Payments of wages were made accordingly and the services of the strikers were dispensed with. The management engaged new hands on the 11th. The strike ended in favour of the employers.

JALGAON

On the 9th, the management of the Bhagirath Mill refused to admit an operative who returned to work after having been absent for about a week without permission. On hearing this news, 328 workers struck work demanding the admission of the rejected worker. At a meeting which was held in the evening the strikers resolved to resume work unconditionally next morning and to represent their grievances to the Committee that would be formed. On the 10th, the management put up a notice to the effect that as the men struck work without previous notice the mill would remain closed till matters were decided. Two local pleaders interviewed the manager on behalf of the strikers but no decision was reached. The management began to take in men after making them sign a special undertaking according to which no employee could leave the service of the mill without giving a month's previous notice. The worker who contravened the rules of the Company in this respect was to be responsible for any loss that the Company might be put to on that account. A Union of the workers was formed with two local pleaders as its President and Secretary. There was no change in the situation till the 16th. On that date the management notified the strikers that those who wanted to resume work should sign the special undertaking and that those who would not agree to do so, should receive their outstanding wages within 4 days. They also published the names of 30 strikers who would not be re-employed in the mill and put up a notice stating that the mill would be restarted as soon as a sufficient number of men were enrolled. This notice had no effect on the strikers, and the mill remained closed till the end of the month. The strikers approached the District Magistrate twice for the redress of their grievances but no definite conclusions were reached. The millhands wished to form themselves into a new Union called the "Khandesh Millhands Union" and therefore dissociated themselves from the local branch of the Bombay Textile Labour Union. The management paid outstanding wages to 40 strikers on the 22nd, to 110 strikers on the 23rd and to 75 strikers on the 24th. By the 25th, the agreement bond proposed by the management had been signed by 175 operatives and several other strikers were also willing to resume work under the proposed conditions. The management put up a notice on the 30th informing their employees that the mill would be reopened on the 1st June and that those who agreed to the conditions of service offered might resume work. This strike continued into the next month.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

During the strike which occurred in the Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mill in January, the Agents are alleged to have promised the strikers that they would intimate, after three months, the final decision of the management with regard to increment in the rates of wages. The workers had been given no information in the matter up to the end of April. Consequently, 640 operatives struck work on the 4th May demanding that their rates of wages should be made equal to those paid in the Sholapur mills. As a result of the strike the mill was closed. On the following day, the strikers assembled at the mill and informed the management through their jobbers that they would not resume work unless the management notified that the rates of wages had been increased. There was no change in the situation up to the 16th. The management put up a notice on the 17th to the effect that outstanding wages due to strikers should be claimed within 48 hours of the issue of the notice. Some strikers received payment on the 18th while the rest refused to do so and insisted on the demand that the management should put up a notice increasing the rates of wages to the level of the Sholapur mills. The situation did not change during the following 12 days and on the 30th the management demanded that those strikers who were residing in the company's chawls should vacate them by the end of the month. This dispute continued into the next month.

BROACH

A jobber of the weaving department in the Broach Fine Counts Mill did not show improvement in his work in spite of repeated warnings and the management, therefore, dismissed him on the 21st. On hearing of this, a head jobber demanded his own discharge and instigated other operatives to go on strike. As a result of this 145 weavers struck work at 8-15 a.m. on the same day and demanded the reinstatement of the dismissed men. The management refused to meet the demands of the strikers. Fifteen strikers resumed work on the following day and 19 more during the following three days. The management re-employed the dismissed men on the 26th and all the remaining strikers resumed work. This dispute ended in favour of the workers.

Employment Situation in May 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 127 or 84·11 per cent. of the mills reported as working during the month of May 1927. The average absenteeism in the textile industry as a whole amounted to 8·31 per cent. as against 8·58 per cent. in the preceding month.

In Bombay City out of 80 mills which were working during the month, 79 or 98·75 per cent. furnished returns. The supply of labour was reported as adequate by a large majority of the mills and the average absenteeism

amounted to 8.44 per cent as compared with the 8.91 per cent during April.

In Ahmedabad 6 mills were working during the month and 28 per cent of the supply of labour furnished information. Absenteeism amounted to 2.18 per cent as against 2.47 per cent in April. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

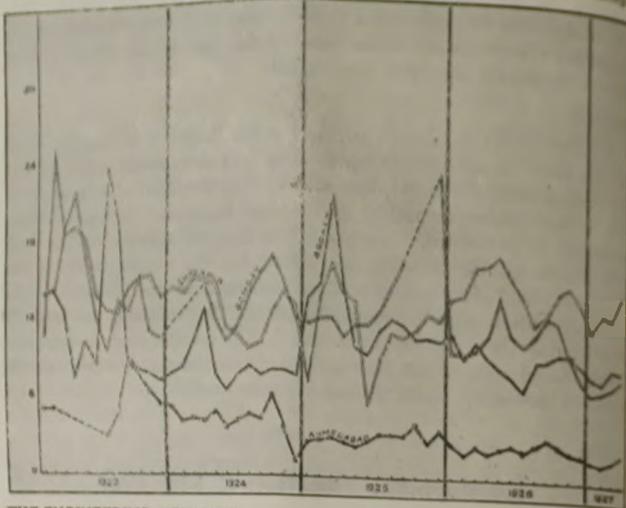
Returns were submitted by 3 mills in Sholapur. None of these mills reported any shortage in the supply of labour and the average percentage absenteeism amounted to 15.53.

All the two mills in Varanasi which furnished information reported that the supply of labour was short of the demand. The average absenteeism amounted to 0.91 per cent.

All the three mills at Rewari supplied information. The supply of labour was equal to the demand and the average absenteeism amounted to 9.17 per cent, as against 8.20 per cent in the preceding month.

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

Chart showing the monthly average 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 16.49 per cent, as against 16.34 per cent in the previous month. In the Marine Lines Reclamation Scheme absenteeism was 3 per cent, and in the Bombay Port Trust Docks it amounted to 13.29 per cent. The average absenteeism in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust amounted to 9.90 per cent.

In the Karachi Port Trust both skilled and ordinary labour was available in plenty and on an average 7.20 per cent of the labourers absented themselves from work during the month under review.

PROSECUTIONS under the Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency, May 1927

SHIMRAY MURDERKAR

The manager of a dyeing factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (b) for breach of Section 26 and Section 28. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5 in each of six cases.

SHIRI KRISHNAJI

The manager of a cotton pressing factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (b) for breach of Section 29 for employing women in the palls room with an opening in the partition and with the opener at work. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5 in each of three cases.

The manager of the same factory was similarly prosecuted under Section 41 (b) for the same offence. He was also convicted and fined Rs. 5 in each of three cases.

The manager of a cotton spinning and pressing factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 23 (a) for employing children without certificates. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5 in each of two cases.

The manager of the same factory was also prosecuted under Section 41 (b) for breach of Section 24 for employing women at night time. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10 in one case and Rs. 5 in each of seven cases.

The manager was also prosecuted under Section 41 (h) for breach of Section 35 for not maintaining "D" form register. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

Workmen's Compensation

Details of Compensation and Proceedings during May 1927 under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1925)

This article contains the summary of compensation statistics for the month of May 1927. Information was furnished by all Commissioners except one in the Presidency and out of a total number of 47 cases disposed of during the month 45 were reported by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in Bombay. It must be remembered that these are not the numbers of cases which came within the purview of the courts of the Commissioners but of cases actually disposed of. The cases which were transferred from one Commissioner to another have not been included in the statistics. The gross amount of compensation awarded during the month amounted to Rs. 18,775-4-0 as against Rs. 18,538-11-2 in the previous month, and Rs. 13,776-6-0 in May 1926. Out of the 47 cases in which compensation was claimed, 14 were fatal accidents and the remaining 33 of permanent partial disablement. No case of occupational disease has come up since January 1925. The number of compensation cases in the textile industry amounted to 28 and in other industries to 19. The corresponding figures for May 1926 were 15 and 20.

The total number of claimants for compensation in all the cases disposed of during the month was 47, of whom 44 were adult males, 2 adult females and one a male under 15 years of age.

Out of the cases disposed of during the month under review, 27 were original claims, 19 registration of agreements and one a miscellaneous application. Compensation was awarded in 25 cases, agreements were registered in 20 cases, one case was dismissed and another was allowed to be withdrawn.

Labour News from Ahmedabad

THE LABOUR UNION

There has been for some time past a very marked fall in the membership of the Weavers' Union which is causing considerable anxiety to the Union. The decrease in membership is chiefly due to the Muhammadan members withdrawing from the Union. Owing to communal tension, it is a problem before the Labour Union whether to keep the Hindus as members or not; and they are thinking of asking them to withdraw also with a view not to allow the split between the two communities to become permanent. When the feeling improves, they hope to reconstruct the union on improved lines. Since the weavers are going out, the Labour Union has decided to concentrate more on the spinners; and considerable propaganda work is going on amongst them with the object of increasing the number of spinners in the Union.

In the *Majur Sandesh*, the weekly paper of the Labour Union, some interesting dialogues of labour interest are given every now and then with the object of increasing the membership and the solidarity among the workers.

On the 14th May a big meeting was held under the auspices of the Samaj Sudhara Sangha. This Sangha has been doing considerable social work for the past eight months. During this period they kept constant watch over some 25 families in the Jamalpur area and gave them instructions as to social and personal hygiene, sanitation, feeding, general cleanliness, good manners, good habits, etc. Families in other areas were similarly studied; and in all 100 families came under their influence and were benefited. Records of nearly 50 families were regularly kept with a view to studying the drink problem and ultimately solving it. As a result of their activities in this direction, in the aforesaid meeting 55 workmen ceremoniously took oaths never to drink again; and the Sangha feels fully confident that these men will keep their word. The Labour Union is at present training workers for social work; and they desire to spread their activities all over Ahmedabad and carry on intensive propaganda with a view to bringing about improvements in the labour population.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

As agreed in the meeting of April 1927 between the President and Secretary of this Association and the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, this association will shortly register itself under the Trade Unions Act and be automatically recognized by the Railway authorities.

THE GUJARAT POSTMEN'S UNION

Two delegates have been sent to Belgaum to attend the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Conference.

Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency

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

The weather and crop reports received so far go to show that the monsoon is developing normally and the outlook in most parts of the Presidency at the moment is generally satisfactory. The position regarding crops and rainfall as it appears to-day in the various divisions of the Bombay Presidency may be briefly summarised as follows:—

Gujarat.—Good rain has been received in places in this division but is not yet general. The preliminary field operations are, however, nearly completed almost everywhere. The present weather conditions in the division indicate probability of rain in the near future and if this occurs, general *kharif* sowing will soon be started.

Konkan.—Excellent rain has been received nearly everywhere in the division and, in consequence, cultivators are now busy sowing rice and other early crops. In some cases rice, already sown, shows good progress.

Deccan.—Rainfall both good and wide-spread has been received in most parts of the division. As a result, the sowing of *kharif* crops is now in full swing almost everywhere. The sugarcane crop in the canal areas has been much benefited by these rains. In parts of the Satara district a spell of fine weather is required to enable cultivators to proceed with their sowing operations. In a few places in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts more rain is still wanted. Broadly speaking however the outlook in the division, at the present moment, seems bright and hopeful.

Karnatak.—Favourable rains have been received in the western and central belts of this division where, in consequence, the sowing of the early crops is progressing briskly. In the eastern parts of the division, however, the rainfall has not yet been either general or sufficient and the people are waiting for rain to enable them to start general sowings in their lands which they have made ready to receive the seed.

Fifth Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, 1927

Published by the International Federation of Trade Unions,
31 Tjesselschadestraat, Amsterdam

We have received Part I of the Fifth Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions. This part contains statistical tables. Part II which contains report received from National Centres and Trade Secretariats is expected to be out in the middle of the current year.

The year Book is published in English, French, and German and continues to be interesting.

International Labour Conference

MR. GIRI'S RESOLUTIONS

Mr. V. V. Giri, representative of Indian Labour at the 10th Session of International Labour Conference at Geneva, has given notice to the International Labour Office, Geneva, that he will move the following resolutions at the Conference :

(1) " This Conference recommends to the Governing Body and to the International Labour Office to enquire into and report on the question of ' Forced Labour ' as prevailing in certain countries, in Asia and in Africa and in some of the Colonies, and to place this question on the agenda of the Conference at its early future session."

(2) " This Conference recommends to the Governing Body and to the International Labour Office to take immediate steps to enquire into and report on the question of ' Treating a breach of the contract of service as a criminal offence ' and to place this question on the agenda of the Conference at its early future session."

(3) " This Conference recommends to the Governing Body and to the International Labour Office to take immediate steps to enquire into and report on the question of ' Dismissal and discharge of employees by the employers without adequate grounds and without adequate compensation ' and to place this question on the agenda of an early future session of the Conference."

(4) " This Conference draws the attention of those nations which are members of the International Labour Organisation and which are responsible for the Government of some colonies, that it is in the interest of workers in those colonies and in the interest of the workers generally that the delegations from these countries to the International Labour Conference should include some representatives of the workers of the colonies."

" This Conference also draws the attention of those nations which are members of the International Labour Organisation and in which the white people are the ruling class but in which the natives and the coloured people are either the majority of the population of that country or form a substantial portion of the population to the desirability of the representatives of the native or coloured workers attending the International Labour Conference as a part of the delegations from those countries." (From " *Bombay Chronicle*," *Bombay*, May 21, 1927.)

The Chinese Cotton Industry

In Shanghai and its vicinity, the centre of the cotton manufacturing industry, a United States Commerce Report states, there are located almost 56 per cent. of the spindles and 71.5 per cent. of the looms in China. Shanghai, which is also the chief commercial centre of the country as well as the principal distributing point for the central and northern districts, affords the mills advantages for marketing their products which no other port possesses. All of the British mills, 32 of the Japanese, and 22 of the

Chinese are in this district. These mills employed approximately 117,000 operatives in 1925, produced 391,183,000 lbs. of cotton yarn, and reported an output of 37,069,000 yards of cloth. The last-named figure, however, does not take into account the production of the British mills which failed to report their cloth output.

The total production of the cotton industry of China in 1925, reached 719,215,000 lbs. of yarn and 120,023,000 yards of cotton cloth, according to the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association of Shanghai. These figures, however, are generally regarded as incomplete, and as based entirely on reports received from the mills—many of which seem averse to furnishing data, particularly on cloth production. In 1915 the output of cotton yarn amounted to 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 lbs. and of cloth between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 yards. The production in 1925, therefore, represents an increase of about 200 per cent. over that of 1915.

In 1925 the mills in China reported a consumption of over 900,000,000 lbs. of cotton, while in 1915 consumption was estimated at about 270,000,000 lbs.

The principal factors which have contributed to the establishment and growth of the Chinese cotton goods industry have been the following :—

1. A supply of native grown cotton of sufficiently good quality for spinning low counts of yarn.
2. An enormous domestic demand for the products of the mills, which, in the case of yarns, far exceeds that of any other country in the world.
3. Low cost of power—a good supply of coal from native mines and from Japan is available, while in Shanghai an unusually low rate is charged for electric power generated by the municipality.
4. An abundance of very cheap labour which makes the cost of production lower than in any other part of the world.

The bulk of the cotton consumed in the mills is not equal to American cotton in quality but it can be used economically for spinning the coarse yarn counts which are in greatest demand in China. Its low cost gives the Chinese mills a marked advantage in the production of heavy sheetings and drills, in both of which the value of the raw material constitutes a large percentage of the cost.

No authoritative statistics are available for the counts of yarns produced in Chinese mills at present. In 1915, the yarn spun ranged from 6's to 20's, with a small quantity of 32's added. The greatest demand is for counts from 10's to 16's inclusive, and competition is keenest in these numbers. The finest produce on a commercial scale in China at the present time is said to be 42's. Several experimental schools are producing counts above 42's but their activities are limited by lack of funds. (From " *Indian Textile Journal*," *Bombay*, April 30, 1927.)

British Trade Boards and Minimum Wages

The information given below is taken from a paper read on 1st February 1927 by Mr. J. S. Nicholson, Assistant Secretary, British Ministry of

Labour, before a Conference on systems of fixing minimum wages and methods of conciliation and arbitration, convened in London by the League of Nations Union.

The system of regulating minimum wages in Great Britain, which was instituted by the Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918, has now been applied to about 40 trades in which about 1,250,000 workers are engaged. The trades in which the minimum wage-fixing machinery has been established, are generally those in which employers and workers are least organised—less than one-fifth of the workers and less than one-half of the employers belonging to an organisation.

Rates are fixed by an *ad hoc* authority (the Trade Board) set up separately for each trade. At the present time the number of Boards is 44.

A Board consists of members representing employers and workers in equal proportions, and of impartial members, the number of whom must be less than one-half the total number of representative members. The size of the Boards differs widely according to circumstances from trade to trade. In the dressmaking trade in England and Wales, where there are some 13,000 establishments with 167,000 workpeople, the Trade Board consists of 65 members. In the chain trade, on the other hand, with some 3000 workpeople, there is a board of 17 members. The average membership of Boards is 37.

The Trade Board is required to fix a minimum time rate, but it may also fix minimum rates of practically every kind recognised in industry, including overtime rates. Further, any of these rates may be fixed so as to apply universally to the trade, or to particular classes or particular areas.

Rates fixed by the Board are subject to confirmation by the Minister of Labour. The Minister must either confirm the rate or refer it back to the Board for reconsideration, but he has no power to amend the determinations submitted to him.

For the purpose of enforcement, a body of about 60 inspectors has been appointed. With this staff it is possible each year to inspect some 8 per cent. of the 147,000 establishments subject to Trade Board jurisdiction. In 1926 the number of establishments inspected was 11,392, employing about 111,000 workpeople entitled to Trade Board rates. In the case of 2548 establishments, arrears of wages were claimed, the total being about £ 40,000 in respect of some 6600 workers. Just over one-half of the total number of workers found to be underpaid were in receipt of 90 per cent. or more of the minimum rate. During the year, 70 cases were brought before the Courts on charges of evasion of duties under the Acts. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 14, 1927.)

Fatal Industrial Accidents in the United Kingdom

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during March 1927 was 249, as compared with 206 in the previous month and with 234 in March 1926. Fatal accidents to seamen numbered 93 in March 1927, as compared with 40 in the previous month, and with 68 a year ago. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, April 1927.)

Scientific Management of Industry in the United States

It is always difficult to state categorically the attitude of any large organisation to an undertaking which many individual units are carrying out, each according to its own concepts. This difficulty is involved in stating American labour's attitude toward scientific management. If scientific management is defined as an attitude toward production organisation and problems which uses the records of past experience as the means to better methods and processes, then the American Federation of Labour is in hearty accord with this purpose, and has repeatedly declared its willingness to co-operate.

However, there have been ways of carrying out this purpose to which our trade unions have interposed prompt and successful opposition. When Frederick Taylor began developing his technique for scientific management he started important and productive consideration of better planning of work orders, routing of materials, synchronising of the work of those engaged in group work, better plant layouts, etc. But his treatment of the workers necessary to carry out production plans was not proportionately good. His chief reliance was in the time study and the stop-watch. These time studies got workers and management to thinking about how the men and women did their work, but made no suggestions as to why they worked, why they made this or that response to situations, or the effects of methods on them physically. In other words, early scientific management disregarded the service that physiology, psychology, and philosophy can make to production.

When an attempt to introduce this method of approaching scientific management in Government arsenals and navy yards was made the workers through their unions made vehement protest. They pointed out that this method of seeking efficiency was nothing but a speeding-up process, which was very wasteful of a production element of major importance industrially and socially. The unions pointed out that they had been handling tools and materials in fabrication for many years, and that they had experience that ought to be considered in deciding how they were to work. An "expert" equipped with a stop-watch could not have the information in possession of those handling the tools. This protest was not only successful in barring the stop-watch from arsenals and navy yards, but in widening the approach of those developing scientific management technique. In the Taylor Society there developed a group which held that production is essentially a co-operative undertaking, and the basis on which groups participated in its various processes should be "consent." This group has come to dominate the administration of the Society.

In the past six years the American Federation of Labour has been defining and developing a constructive policy for participating in the promotion of a more scientific organisation of industry.

Holding that only through increased productivity can higher standards of living be maintained, and that all groups, therefore, have a mutual interest in increasing the efficiency and hence the productivity of industries, our trade unions recognised the interdependence of the ultimate purposes

of management and wage-earners, though their interests may not necessarily be identical. American Labour believes that the only way to get satisfactory bases for joint relations in work is to agree that representatives of both sides shall reach decisions through joint conferences. Discussion at the conference table discloses the points of disagreement and the reasons therefor, after which further conference can result in agreement or adjustment.

American Labour believes that the joint problems with which management and Labour are concerned are much wider than just terms and conditions of employment. They grow out of the whole area of joint efforts to produce. Labour brings to the day's work intelligence as well as human labour power, craft, skill, concern for increased production—in other words, the workman brings the attitude of a real partnership in a joint undertaking if the basis of his contractual relationships with the industry rest upon consent. An individual contract between a large production establishment and the individual worker cannot rest upon consent. The union is necessary to give the workers equality in bargaining. When the union is recognised as the instrumentality of the workers the road is open to progress.

Any new development makes uneven progress, so we find more or less clearly defined attempts to realise various phases of union-management co-operation.

Under various systems of union-management co-operation, workers have felt a responsibility and a partnership in the industry which has stimulated intellectual effort and brought substantial benefits to the industry. Prevention of waste, saving of materials, better production methods, even inventions of machinery to increase efficiency have been part of the workers' contribution. They have gone out to their communities to solicit trade for their employers. Local union meetings have become a discussion forum for plant problems, producing practical suggestions that are carried into the shops for practical demonstration. National officers have contributed expert advice and direction. Unions with banking systems have given financial help to employers in difficult times. The workers' demands under this system of co-operation have been restrained by better understanding of the facts of production. They have asked stabilisation of employment—which is in itself indispensable to industrial efficiency—and a fair share in the returns made through their co-operation, that is, their share in the wealth they are creating. Such an attitude as this, and such a spirit as that with which the workers have undertaken their task of industrial improvement under union-management co-operation, is evidence of a very real appreciation of their responsibilities to the industry, and a decided ability to contribute from an experience gained in handling the materials and tools of production.

American Labour's whole programme for industry is in accord with our fundamental acceptance of voluntary principles. We believe that individual initiative is essential to progress and remains the basic force even when the individual is organised for group action. We place our hope in educational methods as the means to progress and development, believing that the day's work and the day's problems will be the instrumentalities for further growth and development. We are trying as best we can to

make our contribution to the development of larger opportunities for the citizenry of our country. (From "Manchester Guardian Commercial," Manchester, March 3, 1927.)

Wages and Hours in the Cotton and Wool Textile Industries in the United States

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has recently completed a survey of the wages and hours of labour of workpeople in the cotton and wool textile industries of that country in 1926. The data for the cotton industry were collected from the payrolls of 151 cotton mills situated in twelve different States, and cover a total of 82,982 workpeople. Those for the woollen and worsted industry were collected from 112 mills, in eight States, and cover 39,970 workpeople. The particulars given relate generally to a week within the period from June to October, 1926.

The following Table shows the average full-time weekly hours of labour, the average hourly earnings, and the average full-time weekly earnings for some of the principal classes of workpeople:—

Occupation	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
<i>Cotton Industry</i>			
Card tenders and strippers .. Male ..	54.1	\$322	\$17.42
Card grinders .. Male ..	53.7	414	22.23
Drawing frame tenders .. Male ..	55.0	279	15.35
.. Female ..	51.9	281	14.58
Slubber tenders .. Male ..	54.3	377	20.47
Spinners, mule .. Male ..	48.4	656	31.75
Spinners, frame .. Female ..	53.5	282	15.09
Doffers .. Male ..	54.2	307	16.64
.. Female ..	51.4	344	17.68
Spooler tenders .. Female ..	53.6	246	13.19
Beamer tenders .. Male ..	53.0	492	26.08
Drawers-in .. Female ..	52.1	357	18.60
Weavers .. Male ..	53.2	396	21.07
.. Female ..	51.9	375	19.46
<i>Woollen and Worsted Industry</i>			
Wool sorters .. Male ..	50.8	713	36.22
Card tenders .. Male ..	49.8	419	20.87
Card strippers .. Male ..	49.5	464	22.97
Gill-box tenders .. Male ..	50.1	405	20.29
.. Female ..	51.0	326	16.63
Comber tenders .. Male ..	50.5	478	24.14
.. Female ..	49.9	378	18.86
.. Female ..	49.7	352	17.49
Drawing frame tenders .. Female ..	49.7	695	34.54
Spinners, mule .. Male ..	49.7	362	18.03
Spinners, frame .. Female ..	49.8	280	13.97
Doffers .. Female ..	49.9	280	13.97
Spooler tenders .. Female ..	49.1	391	19.20
Drawers-in .. Female ..	48.9	497	24.30
Weavers .. Female ..	48.9	652	31.88
.. Male ..	48.9	600	29.52
.. Female ..	49.2	381	18.78
Burlers .. Female ..	49.3	507	24.64
Menders .. Female ..	48.6		

Index numbers compiled from the data collected for 1926 and previous years show that the average weekly full-time hours of labour were less in 1926 than in 1913 by 8 per cent. in the cotton industry and by 12 per cent. in the woollen and worsted industry; average hourly earnings were higher by 122 per cent. in the cotton industry and 177 per cent. in the woollen and worsted industry; and the average full-time weekly earnings showed a rise, during the same period, of 105 per cent. in the cotton industry and 142 per cent. in the woollen and worsted industry. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, April 1927.)

Crèches in Polish Workshops

On 11th March last the Polish Minister of Labour published a Decree relating to the establishment and maintenance of crèches for nursing mothers in workshops. The Decree provides as follows:

Every employer is required to establish and maintain a crèche if the number of adult women employed by him exceeds 100, even temporarily, in a given month; the crèche must be opened in the following month.

The crèche must be maintained either at the expense of the employer alone, or at the expense of several employers or of special associations created for the purpose.

The crèches must be close enough to the workshops to allow working women to nurse their children during the intervals compulsorily provided for the purpose.

Before the crèche is opened the factory inspector must satisfy himself, in conjunction with the medical officer, that the premises and their equipment and staff are in accordance with hygienic requirements.

The crèches will be exclusively reserved for children of less than 15 months, nursed by the mother during her period of work.

Each child is to be assigned an area of at least 3 square metres and the premises must be at least 2·8 metres high.

The crèche must comprise a separate bed for each child, with the necessary bed clothes. No room may contain more than 12 children.

If the mother or the staff of the crèche suspect that a child has some disease, the child in question must be immediately isolated until a medical diagnosis has been obtained. In the event of a contagious disease in the child's home, the child must not be allowed in the crèche.

The medical officers and the factory inspectors are required to supervise the crèches, and the medical officers are authorised to prescribe more detailed rules of hygiene.

The Decree will come into force within a time-limit to be fixed by the Minister of Labour under Section 1 of the Act of 5th August 1926. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, May 9, 1927.)

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and Regulations

We give below the text of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, together with the Regulations thereunder as finally adopted for the Bombay Presidency.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

An Act to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions in British India.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Paraganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

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

(a) "executive" means the body, by whatever name called, to which the management of the affairs of a Trade Union is entrusted;

(b) "officer," in the case of a Trade Union, includes any member of the executive thereof, but does not include an auditor;

(c) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made under this Act;

(d) "registered office" means that office of a Trade Union which is registered under this Act as the head office thereof;

(e) "registered Trade Union" means a Trade Union registered under this Act;

(f) "Registrar" means a Registrar of Trade Unions appointed by the Local Government under section 3, and "the Registrar," in relation to any Trade Union, means the Registrar appointed for the province in which the head or registered office, as the case may be, of the Trade Union is situated;

(g) "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen, or between employers and employers, which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of employment or the conditions of labour, of any person, and "workmen" means all persons employed in trade or industry whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom the trade dispute arises; and

(h) "Trade Union" means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen, or between employers and employers, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, and includes any federation of two or more Trade Unions;

Provided that this Act shall not affect—

(i) any agreement between partners as to their own business;

(ii) any agreement between an employer and those employed by him as to such employment;

or

(iii) any agreement in consideration of the sale of the goodwill of a business or of instruction in any profession, trade or handicraft.

CHAPTER II

Registration of Trade Unions

3. *Appointment of Registrars.*—Each Local Government shall appoint a person to be the Registrar of Trade Unions for the province.

4. *Mode of Registration.*—Any seven or more members of a Trade Union may, by subscribing their names to the rules of the Trade Union and by otherwise complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to registration, apply for registration of the Trade Union under this Act.

5. *Application for registration.*—(1) Every application for registration of a Trade Union shall be made to the Registrar, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the rules of the Trade Union and a statement of the following particulars, namely:—

- (a) the names, occupations and addresses of the members making the application;
- (b) the name of the Trade Union and the address of its head office; and
- (c) the titles, names, ages, addresses and occupations of the officers of the Trade Union.

(2) Where a Trade Union has been in existence for more than one year before the making of an application for its registration, there shall be delivered to the Registrar, together with the application, a general statement of the assets and liabilities of the Trade Union prepared in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

6. *Provisions to be contained in the rules of a Trade Union.*—A Trade Union shall not be entitled to registration under this Act, unless the executive thereof is constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the rules thereof provide for the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the name of the Trade Union;
- (b) the whole of the objects for which the Trade Union has been established;
- (c) the whole of the purposes for which the general funds of the Trade Union shall be applicable, all of which purposes shall be purposes to which such funds are lawfully applicable under this Act;
- (d) the maintenance of a list of the members of the Trade Union and adequate facilities for the inspection thereof by the officers and members of the Trade Union;
- (e) the admission of ordinary members who shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the Trade Union is connected, and also the admission of the number of honorary or temporary members as officers required under section 22 to form the executive of the Trade Union;
- (f) the conditions under which any member shall be entitled to any benefit assured by the rules and under which any fine or forfeiture may be imposed on the members;
- (g) the manner in which the rules shall be amended, varied or rescinded;
- (h) the manner in which the members of the executive and the other officers of the Trade Union shall be appointed and removed;
- (i) the safe custody of the funds of the Trade Union, an annual audit in such manner as may be prescribed, of the accounts thereof, and adequate facilities for the inspection of the account books by the officers and members of the Trade Union; and
- (j) the manner in which the Trade Union may be dissolved.

7. *Power to call for further particulars and to require alteration of name.*—(1) The Registrar may call for further information for the purpose of satisfying himself that any application complies with the provisions of section 5, or that the Trade Union is entitled to registration under section 6, and may refuse to register the Trade Union until such information is supplied.

(2) If the name under which a Trade Union is proposed to be registered is identical with that by which any other existing Trade Union has been registered or, in the opinion of the Registrar, so nearly resembles such name as to be likely to deceive the public or the members of either Trade Union, the Registrar shall require the persons applying for registration to alter the name of the Trade Union stated in the application, and shall refuse to register the Union until such alteration has been made.

8. *Registration.*—The Registrar, on being satisfied that the Trade Union has complied with all the requirements of this Act in regard to registration, shall register the Trade Union by entering in a register, to be maintained in such form as may be prescribed, the particulars relating to the Trade Union contained in the statement accompanying the application for registration.

9. *Certificate of registration.*—The Registrar, on registering a Trade Union under section 8, shall issue a certificate of registration in the prescribed form, which shall be conclusive evidence that the Trade Union has been duly registered under this Act.

10. *Cancellation of registration.*—A certificate of registration of a Trade Union may be withdrawn or cancelled by the Registrar:—

- (a) on the application of the Trade Union to be verified in such manner as may be prescribed, or
- (b) if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the Trade Union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice from the Registrar contravened any provision of this Act or allowed any rule to continue in force which is inconsistent with any such provision, or has rescinded any rule providing for any matter provision for which is required by section 6:

Provided that not less than two months' previous notice in writing specifying the ground on which it is proposed to withdraw or cancel the certificate shall be given by the Registrar to the Trade Union before the certificate is withdrawn or cancelled otherwise than on the application of the Trade Union.

11. *Appeal.*—(1) Any person aggrieved by any refusal of the Registrar to register a Trade Union or by the withdrawal or cancellation of a certificate of registration may, within such period as may be prescribed, appeal to such Judge, not below the grade of an additional or Assistant Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

(2) The Judge may, after such inquiry as he deems necessary, dismiss the appeal or pass an order directing the Registrar to register the Union and to issue a certificate of registration under the

provisions of section 9, or setting aside the order for withdrawal or cancellation of the certificate, in the case may be, and the Registrar shall comply with such order.

(3) For the purpose of the inquiry, the Judge may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence as if he were a Civil Court; and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of the inquiry shall be paid, and such costs shall be recovered as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

(4) In the event of the dismissal of an appeal under sub-section (2), the person aggrieved shall have the right of appeal to the High Court.

12. *Registered Office.*—All communications and notices to a registered Trade Union may be addressed to its registered office. Notice of any change in the address of the head office shall be given within fourteen days of such change to the Registrar in writing, and the changed address shall be recorded in the register referred to in section 8.

13. *Incorporation of registered Trade Unions.*—Every registered Trade Union shall be a body corporate by the name under which it is registered, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold both moveable and immovable property and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

14. *Certain Acts not to apply to registered Trade Unions.*—The following Acts, namely:—

- (a) The Societies Registration Act, 1860,
- (b) The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912,
- (c) The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912,
- (d) The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, and
- (e) The Indian Companies Act, 1913,

shall not apply to any registered Trade Union, and the registration of any such Trade Union under any such Act shall be void.

CHAPTER III

Rights and Liabilities of registered Trade Unions

15. *Objects on which general funds may be spent.*—The general funds of a registered Trade Union shall not be spent on any other objects than the following, namely:—

- (a) the payment of salaries, allowances and expenses to officers of the Trade Union;
- (b) the payment of expenses for the administration of the Trade Union, including audit of the accounts of the general funds of the Trade Union;
- (c) the prosecution or defence of any legal proceeding to which the Trade Union or any member thereof is a party, when such prosecution or defence is undertaken for the purpose of securing or protecting any rights of the Trade Union as such or any rights arising out of the relations of any member with his employer or with a person whom the member employs;
- (d) the conduct of trade disputes on behalf of the Trade Union or any member thereof;
- (e) the compensation of members for loss arising out of trade disputes;
- (f) allowances to members or their dependants on account of death, old age, sickness, accidents or unemployment of such members;
- (g) the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of assurance on the lives of members or under policies insuring members against sickness, accident or unemployment;
- (h) the provision of educational, social or religious benefits for members (including the payment of the expenses of funeral or religious ceremonies for deceased members) or for the dependants of members;
- (i) the upkeep of a periodical published mainly for the purpose of discussing questions affecting employers or workmen as such;
- (j) the payment, in furtherance of any of the objects on which the general funds of the Trade Union may be spent, of contributions to any cause intended to benefit workmen in general, provided that the expenditure in respect of such contributions in any financial year shall not at any time during that year be in excess of one-fourth of the combined total of the gross income which has up to that time accrued to the general funds of the Trade Union during that year and of the balance at the credit of those funds at the commencement of that year; and

(k) subject to any conditions contained in the notification, any other object notified by the Governor-General in Council in the *Gazette of India*.

16. *Constitution of a separate fund for political purposes.*—(1) A registered Trade Union may constitute a separate fund, from contributions separately levied for or made to that fund, from which payments may be made, for the promotion of the civil and political interests of its members, in furtherance of any of the objects specified in sub-section (2).

(2) The objects referred to in sub-section (1) are:—

- (a) the payment of any expenses incurred, either directly or indirectly, by a candidate or prospective candidate for election as a member of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or of any local authority, before, during, or after the election in connection with his candidature or election; or
- (b) the holding of any meeting or the distribution of any literature or documents in support of any such candidate or prospective candidate; or
- (c) the maintenance of any person who is a member of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or of any local authority; or

(d) the registration of electors or the selection of a candidate for any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or for any local authority; or
(e) the holding of political meetings of any kind, or the distribution of political literature or political documents of any kind.

(3) No member shall be compelled to contribute to the fund constituted under sub-section (1) and a member who does not contribute to the said fund shall not be excluded from any benefits of the Trade Union, or placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the Trade Union (except in relation to the control or management of the said fund) by reason of his not contributing to the said fund; and contributions to the said fund shall not be made a condition for admission to the Trade Union.

17. *Criminal conspiracy in trade disputes.*—No officer or member of a registered Trade Union shall be liable to punishment under sub-section (2) of section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code in respect of any agreement made between the members for the purpose of furthering any such object of the Trade Union as is specified in section 15, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence.

18. *Immunity from civil suit in certain cases.*—(1) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any Civil Court against any registered Trade Union or any officer or member thereof in respect of any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute to which a member of the Trade Union is a party on the ground only that such act induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is in interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills.

(2) A registered Trade Union shall not be liable in any suit or other legal proceeding in any Civil Court in respect of any tortious act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute by an agent of the Trade Union if it is proved that such person acted without the knowledge of, or contrary to express instructions given by, the executive of the Trade Union.

19. *Enforceability of agreements.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an agreement between the members of a registered Trade Union shall not be void or voidable merely by reason of the fact that any of the objects of the agreement are in contemplation of trade:

Provided that nothing in this section shall enable any Civil Court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted for the express purpose of enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any agreement concerning the conditions on which any members of a Trade Union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, work, employ or be employed.

20. *Right to inspect books of Trade Union.*—The account books of a registered Trade Union and the list of members thereof shall be open to inspection by an officer or member of the Trade Union at such times as may be provided for in the rules of the Trade Union.

21. *Rights of minors to membership of Trade Unions.*—Any person who has attained the age of fifteen years may be a member of a registered Trade Union subject to any rules of the Trade Union to the contrary, and may, subject as aforesaid, enjoy all the rights of a member and execute all instruments and give all acquittances necessary to be executed or given under the rules:

Provided that no person who has not attained the age of eighteen years shall be an officer of any such Trade Union.

22. *Proportion of officers to be connected with the industry.*—Not less than one-half of the total number of the officers of every registered Trade Union shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the Trade Union is connected:

Provided that the Local Government may, by special or general order, declare that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any Trade Union or class of Trade Unions specified in the order.

23. *Change of name.*—Any registered Trade Union may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the total number of its members and subject to the provisions of section 25, change its name.

24. *Amalgamation of Trade Unions.*—Any two or more registered Trade Unions may become amalgamated together as one Trade Union with or without dissolution or division of the funds of such Trade Unions or either or any of them, provided that the votes of at least one-half of the members of each or every such Trade Union entitled to vote are recorded, and that at least sixty per cent. of the votes recorded are in favour of the proposal.

25. *Notice of change of name or amalgamation.*—(1) Notice in writing of every change of name and of every amalgamation, signed, in the case of a change of name, by the Secretary and by seven members of the Trade Union changing its name, and, in the case of an amalgamation, by the Secretary and by seven members of each and every Trade Union which is a party thereto, shall be sent to the Registrar, and where the head office of the amalgamated Trade Union is situated in a different province, to the Registrar of such province.

(2) If the proposed name is identical with that by which any other existing Trade Union has been registered or, in the opinion of the Registrar, so nearly resembles such name as to be likely to deceive the public or the members of either Trade Union, the Registrar shall refuse to register the change of name.

(3) Save as provided in sub-section (2), the Registrar shall, if he is satisfied that the provisions of this Act in respect of change of name have been complied with, register the change of name in the register referred to in section 8, and the change of name shall have effect from the date of such registration.

26. *The Registrar of the province in which the head office of the amalgamated Trade Union is situated shall, if he is satisfied that the provisions of this Act in respect of amalgamation have been complied with, and that the Trade Union formed thereby is entitled to registration under section 6, register the Trade Union in the manner provided in section 8, and the amalgamation shall have effect from the date of such registration.*

27. *Change of name and of amalgamation.*—(1) The change in the name of a registered Trade Union shall not affect any rights or obligations of the Trade Union or render defective any legal proceeding by or against the Trade Union nor any legal proceeding which might have been commenced or continued by or against it by its new name.

(2) An amalgamation of two or more registered Trade Unions shall not prejudice any right of any of the Trade Unions or any right of a creditor of any of them.

28. *Dissolution.*—(1) When a registered Trade Union is dissolved, notice of the dissolution signed by seven members and by the Secretary of the Trade Union shall, within fourteen days of the dissolution, be sent to the Registrar, and shall be registered by him if he is satisfied that the dissolution has been effected in accordance with the rules of the Trade Union, and the dissolution shall have effect from the date of such registration.

(2) Where the dissolution of a registered Trade Union has been registered and the rules of the Trade Union do not provide for the distribution of funds of the Trade Union on dissolution, the Registrar shall divide the funds amongst the members in such manner as may be provided.

29. *Returns.*—(1) There shall be sent annually to the Registrar, on or before such date as may be prescribed, a general statement, audited in the prescribed manner, of all receipts and expenditure of every registered Trade Union during the year ending on the 31st day of March next preceding such prescribed date, and of the assets and liabilities of the Trade Union existing on such 31st day of March. The statement shall be prepared in such form and shall comprise such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) Together with the general statement there shall be sent to the Registrar a statement showing all changes of officers made by the Trade Union during the year to which the general statement refers, together also with a copy of the rules of the Trade Union corrected up to the date of the despatch thereof to the Registrar.

(3) A copy of every alteration made in the rules of a registered Trade Union shall be sent to the Registrar within fifteen days of the making of the alteration.

CHAPTER IV

Regulations

29. *Power to make regulations.*—(1) Subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council the Local Government may make regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- the manner in which Trade Unions and the rules of Trade Unions shall be registered and the fees payable on registration;
- the transfer of registration in the case of any registered Trade Union which has changed its head office from one province to another;
- the manner in which, and the qualifications of persons by whom, the accounts of registered Trade Unions or of any class of such Unions shall be audited;
- the conditions subject to which inspection of documents kept by Registrars shall be allowed and the fees which shall be chargeable in respect of such inspections; and
- any matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

30. *Publication of regulations.*—(1) The power to make regulations conferred by section 29 is subject to the condition of the regulations being made after previous publication.

(2) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of regulations proposed to be made will be taken into consideration shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed regulations was published for general information.

(3) Regulations so made shall be published in the local official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

CHAPTER V

Penalties and Procedure

31. *Failure to submit returns.*—(1) If default is made on the part of any registered Trade Union in giving any notice or sending any statement or other document as required by or under any provision of this Act, every officer or other person bound by the rules of the Trade Union to give or send the same, or if there is no such officer or person, every member of the executive of the Trade Union, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees and, in the case of a continuing default, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for each week after the first during which the default continues:

Provided that the aggregate fine shall not exceed fifty rupees.

(2) Any person who wilfully makes, or causes to be made, any false entry in, or any omission from, the general statement required by section 28 or in or from any copy of rules or of alterations of rules sent to the Registrar under that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

32. *Supplying false information regarding Trade Unions.*—Any person who, with intent to deceive, gives to any member of a registered Trade Union or to any person intending or applying to become a member of such Trade Union any document purporting to be a copy of the rules of the Trade Union or of any alterations to the same which he knows, or has reason to believe, is not a correct copy of such rules or alterations as are for the time being in force, or any person who, with the like intent, gives a copy of any rules of an unregistered Trade Union to any person on the pretence that such rules are the rules of a registered Trade Union, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

33. *Cognizance of offences.*—(1) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act, unless complaint thereof has been made by, or with the previous sanction of, the Registrar or, in the case of an offence under section 32, by the person to whom the copy was given, within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

BOMBAY TRADE UNIONS REGULATIONS, 1927

1. *Short title.*—These regulations may be called the Bombay Trade Unions Regulations, 1927.
2. *Definitions.*—In these regulations—
 - (a) "the Act" means the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926;
 - (b) "Form" means a form appended to these regulations;
 - (c) "Section" means a section of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
3. *Form of application for registration.*—Every application for registration of a Trade Union shall be made in Form A.
4. *Evidence to prove authority to make application.*—Upon an application for the registration of a Trade Union the Registrar may require from the applicants such evidence as may seem to him necessary to show that the applicants have been duly authorised to make the application on behalf of the Trade Union.
5. *Form of register.*—The register of Trade Unions referred to in section 8 shall be maintained in Form B.
6. *Form of certificate.*—The certificate of registration issued by the Registrar under section 9 shall be in Form C.
7. *Fee for registration.*—The fee payable on registration of a Trade Union shall be as follows—
 - Rs. 5 for a Trade Union with a membership of 1000 or over.
 - Rs. 2 for a Trade Union with a membership of less than 1000.
8. *Withdrawal or Cancellation of Certificate of Registration.*—(1) *Form of application for withdrawal or cancellation.*—Every application by a Trade Union for withdrawal or cancellation of its certificate of registration shall be sent to the Registrar in Form D.
- (2) *Verification of application.*—The Registrar on receiving an application for withdrawal or cancellation of registration shall, before granting the application, verify that the application was approved in a general meeting of the Trade Union, or if it was not so approved, that it has the approval of a majority of the members of the Trade Union. For this purpose the Registrar may call for such further particulars as he may deem necessary and may examine any officer of the Union.
9. *Appeals.*—Any appeal made under sub-section (1) of section 11 shall be filed within ninety days of the date on which the Registrar passed the order against which the appeal is made.
10. *Change of address of Head Office of a Trade Union.*—Notice of any change in the address of the head office of a Trade Union shall be given to the Registrar in Form G.
11. *Transfer of Head Office of a Registered Union from one province to another province.*—(1) The Registrar, on receipt of a notice of removal of the head office of a Trade Union to another province, shall forward to the Registrar of the province to which the head office of the Trade Union has been transferred a copy of all the entries contained in the register prescribed by regulation 5.
- (2) The Registrar, on receipt from the Registrar of another province of a copy of the entries contained in the register under section 8 in respect of a Trade Union the head office of which has been transferred to Bombay, shall enter the entries in his register and notify the fact to the Secretary of the Trade Union.
12. *Alteration of rules.*—(1) On receiving a copy of any alteration made in the rules of a Trade Union under sub-section (3) of section 28, the Registrar shall, unless he has reason to believe that the alteration has not been made in the manner provided by the rules of the Trade Union or unless the alteration is not in accordance with the provisions of the Act, register the alteration in a register to be maintained for this purpose and shall notify the fact that he has done so to the Secretary of the Trade Union.
- (2) The fee payable for registration of alterations of rules shall be Re. 1 for each set of alterations made simultaneously.

13. *Change of name.*—(1) The notice of any change of the name of a Trade Union shall be sent to the Registrar in Form E.

(2) When the Registrar registers a change of name under section 25, sub-section (3), he shall certify under his signature at the foot of the certificate issued under regulation 6 that the new name has been registered. The Secretary shall present the certificate to the Registrar for making this entry.

14. *Amalgamation of Trade Unions.*—Form of Form F.—Notice of every amalgamation shall be sent to the Registrar in duplicate in Form F.

15. *Dissolution of registered Trade Unions.*—When a registered Trade Union is dissolved, notice of dissolution shall be sent to the Registrar in Form H.

16. *Distribution of funds.*—When it is necessary for the Registrar, under sub-section (3) of section 27, to distribute the funds of a registered Trade Union which has been dissolved, he shall divide the fund among the members in proportion to the amounts contributed by them by way of subscription during their membership.

17. *Annual returns.*—The general statement to be furnished under section 28 shall be submitted to the Registrar by the 31st day of July in each year and shall be in Form I.

18. *Audits.*—(1) Save as provided in sub-regulations (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this regulation the annual audit of the accounts of any registered Trade Union shall be conducted by an auditor authorized to audit the accounts of companies under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

(2) Where the membership of a registered Trade Union did not at any time during the year ending on the 31st March exceed 2,000, the annual audit of the accounts may be conducted—

- (a) by an examiner of local fund accounts, or
- (b) by any local fund auditor appointed by Government, or
- (c) by any person who, having held an appointment under Government in any audit or accounts department, is in receipt of a pension of not less than Rs. 200 per annum.

(3) Where the membership of a registered Trade Union did not at any time during the year ending on the 31st day of March exceed 1,000, the annual audit of the accounts may be conducted—

- (a) by any two persons holding office as a magistrate or a judge or as a councillor of any municipality or member of a district local board, or of the local Legislative Council, or of the Legislative Assembly or Council of State;

(b) by any person who, having held an appointment under Government in any audit or accounts department, is in receipt of a pension from Government of not less than Rs. 75 a month, or

(c) by any auditor appointed to conduct the audit of co-operative societies by Government or by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or by any Provincial co-operative organization recognized by Government for this purpose.

(4) Where the membership of a registered Trade Union did not at any time during the year ending on the 31st March exceed 500, the annual audit of the accounts may be conducted by any two members of such registered Trade Union.

(5) Where the registered Trade Union is a federation of Trade Unions, and the number of such Unions affiliated to it at any time during the year ending on the 31st March did not exceed 50, 15 or 5 respectively the audit of the accounts of the federation may be conducted as if it had not at any time during the year had a membership of more than 2,000, 1,000 or 500 respectively.

19. *Disqualification of auditors.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in regulation 18, no person who at any time during the year for which the accounts are to be audited was entrusted with any part of the funds or securities belonging to a registered Trade Union shall be eligible to audit the accounts of that Union.

20. The auditor or auditors appointed in accordance with these regulations shall be given access to all the books of the registered Trade Union concerned and shall verify the general statement submitted under section 28 with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and shall thereupon sign the auditor's declaration appended to Form I, indicating separately on that form under his signature or their signatures a statement showing in what respect he or they find the return to be incorrect, not supported by vouchers or not in accordance with the Act. The particulars given in the statement shall indicate—

- (a) every payment which appears to be unauthorised by the rules of the registered Trade Union concerned, or contrary to the provisions of the Act,
- (b) the amount of any deficit or loss which appears to have been incurred by the negligence or misconduct of any person,
- (c) the amount of any sum which ought to have been but is not brought to account by any person.

21. *Audit of political fund.*—The audit of the political fund of a registered Trade Union shall be carried out along with the audit of the general account of the registered Trade Union by the same auditor or auditors.

22. *Inspection of register and documents.*—(1) The register of Trade Unions maintained in accordance with regulation 5 shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of a fee of annas eight.

(2) Any documents in the possession of the Registrar received from a registered Trade Union may be inspected by any member of that Union on payment of a fee of annas eight for each document inspected.

(3) Documents shall be open to inspection every day on which the office of the Registrar is open and within such hours as may be fixed for this purpose by the Registrar.

FORM A

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

Application for Registration of Trade Unions

Name of Trade Union

Address :

Dated the

day of

19

1. This application is made by the persons whose names are subscribed at the foot hereof.
2. The name under which it is proposed that the Trade Union on behalf of which this application is made shall be registered is..... set forth in Rule No.....
3. The address of the Head Office of the Union to which all communications and notices may be addressed is.....
4. The..... day of..... 19..... Union came into existence on the.....
5. The Union is a union of employers/workers engaged in the..... industry or..... profession or..... (establishment), and has..... members.
6. The particulars required by section 5 (1) (c) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 are given in Schedule I.
7. The particulars given in Schedule II show the provision made in the rules for the matters detailed in Section 6 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
8. (To be struck out in the case of Unions which have not been in existence for one year before the date of application.) The particulars required by section 5 (2) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, are given in Schedule III.
9. One copy of the Rules of the Union, is attached to this application.
10. We have been duly authorised by the Trade Union to make this application on its behalf such authorisation consisting of*.....

	Signature	Occupation	Address
(Signed) 1. ..			
2. ..			
3. ..			
4. ..			
5. ..			
6. ..			
7. ..			

To

The Registrar of Trade Unions for the Bombay Presidency,

Secretariat, Bombay.

* State here whether the authority to make this application was made by a resolution of a general meeting of the Trade Union or, if not, in what other way it was given.

FORM A

SCHEDULE I

Trade Unions Act, 1926
Part II

Name of Trade Union

Office held in Union	Name	Age	Address	Occupation

SCHEDULE II

References to rules

The numbers of the rules making provision for the several matters detailed in column 1 are given in column 2 below—

1 Matter	2 Numbers of rules
Name of Union.	
The whole of the objects for which the Union has been established.	
The whole of the purposes for which the general funds of the Union shall be applicable.	
The maintenance of a list of members.	
The facilities provided for the inspection of the list of members by officers and members.	
The admission of ordinary members.	
The admission of honorary or temporary members.	
The conditions under which members are entitled to benefits assured by the rules.	
The conditions under which fines or forfeitures can be imposed or varied.	
The manner in which the rules shall be amended, varied or rescinded.	
The manner in which the members of the executive and the other officers of the union shall be appointed and removed.	
The safe custody of the funds.	
The annual audit of the accounts.	
The facilities for the inspection of the account books by officers and members.	
The manner in which the union may be dissolved.	

FORM C

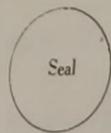
TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

Certificate of Registration of Trade Union

Name of Trade Union
Registration Number

Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions,
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

It is hereby certified that the Union has been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, on this day of 19 . . .



Registrar of Trade Unions
for the Bombay Presidency.

FORM D

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

Request to withdraw or cancel Certificate of Registration

Name of Trade Union
Registration Number

Address :

Dated the day of 19 . . .

To The Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency,
Secretariat, Bombay.

The abovementioned Trade Union desires that its certificate of registration under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, may be withdrawn (or cancelled) and at a general meeting* duly held on the day of 19 it was resolved as follows:—

(Here give exact copy of Resolution.)

(Signed)

* If not at a general meeting, state in what manner the request has been determined upon.

FORM E

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

Notice of Change of Name*

Name of Trade Union already registered

Registration Number

Address:

Dated this day of 19 . . .

To The Registrar of Trade Unions for the Bombay Presidency,
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that the provisions of section 23 of the Trade Unions Act having been complied with the name of the abovementioned Trade Union has been changed to . . . The consent of the members was obtained by*

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (Signed) 1. | Secretary. |
| 2. | } Members. |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |
| 5. | |
| 6. | |
| 7. | |
| 8. | |

* i.e., by referendum, resolution of a general meeting, etc. If procedure followed is covered by rule quote number of the rule.

FORM F

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926
Notice of Amalgamation of Trade Unions

- A. Name of Registered Trade Union
Number of Registration
- B. Name of Registered Trade Union
Number of Registration
(and so on if more than two).

Address :

Dated the day of 19

To
The Registrar of Trade Unions for the Bombay Presidency,
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the requirements of section 24 of the abovementioned Act the members of each (or every one) of the abovementioned Trade Unions have resolved to become amalgamated together as one Trade Union.

And that the following are the terms of the said amalgamation (state the terms).
And that it is intended that the Trade Union shall henceforth be called the

Accompanying this notice is a copy of the rules intended to be henceforth adopted by the amalgamated Trade Union which are the rules (if so) of the

(To be signed by seven members and the Secretary of each Trade Union.)

Name and address to which registered copy is to be sent.

- (Signed) 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Secretary.

Members.

FORM G

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926
Notice of change of address of the Head Office of a Registered Trade Union

Name of Trade Union

Registration Number

Address

Dated this day of 19

To
The Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency,
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that the Head Office of the abovementioned Trade Union has been removed from and is now situated at in
City (or town, or District).

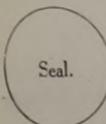
(Signed)

Secretary.

This part to be detached by the Registrar when the notice is registered, and returned to the Trade Union.
Received this day of 19 notice of removal of the Head Office of the to Register No. City (or town, or District).

(Signed)

Registrar of Trade Unions
for the Bombay Presidency.



TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926
Notice of the Dissolution of a Trade Union

Name of Trade Union

Registration Number

Address:

Dated this day of 19

To
The Registrar of Trade Unions for the Bombay Presidency,
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned Trade Union was dissolved in pursuance of the rules thereof on the day of 19

We have been duly authorised by the Union to forward this notice on its behalf, such authorisation consisting of a resolution passed at a general meeting on the day of 19

(Signed) 1.	} Secretary.
2.	
3.	} Members.
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

* Here insert the date, or if there was no such resolution, state in what other way the authorisation was given.

Form A
Return to be made by federations of trade unions prescribed under section 28 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, for the year ending 31st March 19

Name of Union

Registration Number

Number of certificate of registration

Return to be made by federations of trade unions.

A. Number of unions affiliated at beginning of year*
B. Number of unions joining during year*
C. Number of unions disaffiliated during year*
D. Number of unions affiliated at end of year

Return need not be made by federations of trade unions.

Number of members on books at beginning of year.

Number of members admitted during the year (add)

Together

Number of members who left during the year (deduct)

Total number of members on books at end of the year

Males.

Females.

Number of members contributing to Political Fund.

A copy of the rules of the Trade Union forwarded up to the date of despatch of this return is appended.

Dated the

Secretary.

* The names of the affiliated and disaffiliated unions should be given in separate statements marked 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

FORM I—contd.

Statement of ~~Liabilities~~ and Assets on the day of 19

Liabilities	Rs. a. p.	Assets	Rs. a. p.
Amount of general fund	..	Cash—	
Amount of political fund	..	In hands of Treasurer	..
Loans from—		In hands of Secretary	..
		In hands of	..
		In the Bank	..
		In the Bank	..
Debts due to—		Securities as per list below	..
		Unpaid subscriptions due	..
		Loans to—	
Other liabilities (to be specified)	..	Immoveable property	..
		Goods and furniture	..
		Other assets (to be specified)	..
Total liabilities	_____	Total assets	_____

List of Securities

Particulars	Face value	Cost price	Market price at date on which accounts have been made up	In hands of

Treasurer.

FORM I—contd.
General Fund Account

Income	Rs. a. p.	Expenditure	Rs. a. p.
Balance at beginning of year	..	Salaries, allowances and expenses of officers	..
Contributions from members at per member	..	Salaries, allowances and expenses of establishment	..
Donations	..	Auditors Fees	..
Sale of periodicals, books, rules, etc.	..	Legal expenses	..
Interest on investments	..	Expenses in conducting trade disputes	..
Income from miscellaneous sources (to be specified)	..	Compensation paid to members for loss arising out of trade disputes	..
		Funeral, old age, sickness, unemployment benefits, etc.	..
		Educational, social and religious benefits	..
		Cost of publishing periodicals	..
		Rents, rates and taxes	..
		Stationery, printing and postage	..
		Expenses incurred under section 15 (j) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (to be specified)	..
		Other expenses (to be specified)	..
Total	_____	Total	_____

Political Fund Account

Income	Rs. a. p.	Expenditure	Rs. a. p.
Balance at beginning of year	..	Payments made on objects specified in section 16 (2) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (to be specified)	..
Contributions from members at per member	..	Expenses of management (to be fully specified)	..
		Balance at end of year	..
Total	_____	Total	_____

Treasurer.

FORM I—contd.

Auditor's Declaration

The undersigned, having had access to all the books and accounts of the Trade Union, and having examined the foregoing statements and verified the same with the account vouchers relating thereto, now sign the same as found to be correct, duly vouched and in accordance with the law, subject to the remarks, if any, appended hereto.

Auditor

Auditor

The following changes of officers have been made during the year—

Officers Relinquishing Office

Name	Office	Date of relinquishing office

Officers Appointed

Name	Date of birth	Private address	Personal occupation	Title of position held in union	Date on which appointment in column 5 was taken up	Other offices held in addition to membership of executive with dates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Secretary.

Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

Returns for Second Quarter 1927

MEMBERSHIP STATIONARY

The previous review of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for March 1927. The latest information for the second quarter of the present year is summarised in three tables on pages 944 to 961 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.

The information in connection with Trade Unions is collected through Secretaries of the Unions as well as through District Officers in the Presidency including Sind. The information for all the Unions affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Association and the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union is procured from time to time from the head offices of these Associations in Bombay. Every endeavour is made to include in the quarterly review all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, but it often happens that some Union or Unions do not notify their existence to the authorities concerned with the collection of the 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) at Bombay or to the Labour Investigator of the Government of Bombay at Ahmedabad.

The outstanding feature in connection with the Trade Union movement in India during the quarter under review is that the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, was brought into force with effect from the 1st June 1927. The Director of Information and Labour Intelligence of the Government of Bombay has been appointed as the first Registrar of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency. The main Act and the Trade Unions Regulations framed for the administration of the Act in the Bombay Presidency are printed on pages 901 to 920 of this issue.

The outstanding feature in connection with the Trade Union movement in the Bombay Presidency during the quarter under review is the creation of 9 new Unions in Bombay City: (1) The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union; (2) The Municipal Subordinate Officials' Union; (3) The Jari Workers' (Gold thread workers') Union; (4) The Bombay Tramwaymen's Union; (5) The British India Steam Navigation Company's Staff Union; (6) The G. I. P. Railway General Staff Union; (7) The Kasbi Karegars' Union; (8) The Press Workers' Union; and, (9) The Shop Assistants' Union. The existence of the Military Accounts

Association at Poona with a membership of 1600 which was formed in January 1920 was not known up to a couple of months ago. This Association is a Union of the members of the Military Accounts Department and full information in connection with this Association is incorporated in the two tables referred to above. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union has been successful in organising the postmen and the lower grade staff of the Konkan Postal Division into a separate Union. The G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Offices' Union which had been reported upon in the two previous reviews which were published in the issues of December 1926 and March 1927 is now reported as not having come into existence. The name of this Union has, therefore, been removed from the Labour Office list of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency.

The total number of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency now stands at 66 as compared with 56 as reported in the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Out of this number there are 30 Unions in Bombay City 9 Unions in Ahmedabad and 27 Unions in the rest of the Presidency. The total membership of these Unions stands at 75,847 as compared with 75,602 showing a small increase of 32 per cent. which, for all practical purposes, may be considered as stationary. In view of the fact that 11 new Unions with a total membership of over 5000 have been added during the quarter under review, the total membership of all the Unions in the Bombay Presidency should show a substantial increase. The fact that this is not so is due to a large fall in the membership of the two North Western Railway Unions at Sukkur and Karachi, in the Weavers' Union in Ahmedabad and in the Bombay Textile Labour Union in Bombay. The number of members in the Unions having their offices in Bombay City rose from 49,140 to 51,111 or by 4.01 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions rose from 17,645 to 18,028 or by 2.17 per cent. The number of members in the Unions in the rest of the Presidency fell from 8817 to 6708 or by 23.92 per cent. which is due, as already stated, to a sharp fall of 3700 in the membership of the two North Western Railway Unions. The following table summarises the position in regard to the membership of the Unions—

Summary Table showing the membership of the Unions

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

Federations of Trade Unions

Table I on pages 944 and 945 of this issue shows that there are five Federations of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency—(1) The Central Labour Board in Bombay; (2) the Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Association with its head office in Bombay; (3) the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union also with its head office in Bombay; (4) the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union with its head office in Bombay; and (5) the Labour Union in Ahmedabad. The last is not exactly a Federation in the accepted sense of the term but rather a Central Bureau which controls, under one management, all the various Unions of cotton mill operatives in Ahmedabad City. It is now understood that this Union has adopted a new constitution which it intends to bring into force as soon as possible. In accordance with the terms of this constitution the Labour Union office will constitute itself into a proper Federation in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Unions Act. The constitution of the first three Federations and the terms of affiliation of each of their members was fully described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1925 and March 1926.

The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Central Union which had been reported as a Federation of the three Unions of the Port Trust Workers in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1926 decided not to function as a Federation but as a Central Council of the Bombay Port Trust Employees. This Council is composed of representatives from each of the three Port Trust Unions and functions only where the interests of all the workers of the different departments of the Bombay Port Trust are concerned. The constitution of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union still remains undecided. 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 intensive propaganda carried on by the Board during the first quarter of the current year in endeavouring to organise the workpeople in different industries and different establishments in Bombay City into Trade Unions was very successful in as much as the Board was able to form 9 new Unions in Bombay City. In view of the heavy work involved in connection with the formation of these Unions the officers of the Board did not have much time at their disposal to carry on their Purity Mission campaign. But in spite of this they gave two or three lectures on temperance, thrift and hygiene at different places in industrial localities during the last three months. It is reported that the Board now contemplates the engagement of a competent paid Secretary and the hiring of rooms where a proper library and an office can be maintained.

The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association.—The most important event during the quarter under review from the view point of the members of this Association is the success which the Association has achieved in securing a revision in the scale of the pay of the lower grade clerical staff of the Postal Department at all places in the Presidency from Rs. 35—120 to Rs. 40—140 in twenty years with effect from the 1st March 1927. The revised scales are not introduced on the "point to point"

system, but under Fundamental Rule No. 22. The senior staff is stated to have derived no benefit by this revision, but a substantial advance has been made owing to the fact that the selection grades are also revised. Hitherto there were two selection grades, viz., 145-5-170 and 175-10-225. These two grades are now to be amalgamated and the revised grade will be 160-10-250.

The seventh session of the All India Postal and R. M. S. Conference was held at Nagpur on 11th and 12th June 1927 under the presidency of Dr. B. S. Moonje, M.L.A. The full account of the proceedings of this conference will be published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for July 1927.

The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.—This Association of 10 Unions of postmen and lower grade staff of the Postal Department in the Bombay Presidency held their fourth Provincial Conference at Belgaum on the 4th and 5th June 1927 under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, M.L.A. In his presidential address Mr. Jayakar gave special prominence to the revision proposed to be made in the rates of wages payable to postmen in Bombay. He said that the first proposal of Government was that in place of the present scale of Rs. 27-1-45 a scale of Rs. 30-1-50 with a house-rent allowance of Rs. 8-8-0 per month should be adopted for Bombay. The postmen's counter-proposal made without prejudice to the demands contained in the representations of 1926 is that the pay should be fixed at Rs. 40-1-60 in a consolidated form, i.e., inclusive of the house-rent allowance which should not be separately given. The Union represents that in amalgamating the house-rent they are only asking to be put on the same footing as the postal clerks in whose case there is no system of granting separate house-rent allowances. Reference was also made in Mr. Jayakar's speech to the proposals discussed in connection with the revision of the scale of wages paid to Readers and Overseers in the Postal Department.

The Conference adopted various resolutions in connection with the revision of the scales of pay of the different classes of lower grade postal employees according to the minimum demands submitted by postmen and lower grade staff to Government in the month of March 1925; for making sufficient provision of reserve staff to facilitate granting of leave on full pay to members of the lower grade staff in the post office in the same way as is now granted to postmen; for adequate uniforms and equipment; for non-renewal of the Security Bond after 10 years' service; and, for the grant of coal, water and other allowances to postmen in mofussil centres. Resolutions expressing loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor, congratulating Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., C.I.E., on his appointment as Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and Mr. P. G. Rogers, I.C.S., on his appointment as Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and expressing gratitude to the Honourable Sir B. N. Mitra, Member in charge of Posts and Telegraphs in the Government of India for his sympathetic attitude towards the postmen and the lower grade staff in the post office as expressed in his speech at the last session of the Legislative Assembly, were also adopted.

The Ahmedabad Labour Union.—The Labour Investigator at Ahmedabad reports that during the quarter under review the Ahmedabad Labour Union besides carrying on their routine work regularly showed particular activity in several directions. In order to induce labourers to abstain from drink and from other undesirable practices usually indulged in at the time of the Holi Festival, an excellent programme of entertainments consisting of *Kathas*, *Bhajans*, cinemas, games, etc., was organised by the Union. These entertainments proved very popular and are stated to have had the effect intended. The Joint Council of Representatives of the Throstle and Frame Unions passed two important resolutions—one relating to the custom of giving bribes at the time of entering into the service of a mill and the other relating to the delay involved in the present system of settling disputes. It was decided to open up a Labour Exchange in order to mitigate the evil of bribes and to establish a Joint Committee of the Labour Union and the Millowners' Association in order to expedite the quick settlement of disputes and complaints. This question is under the joint discussion of the Millowners' Association and the Labour Union and it is hoped that the negotiations which are being carried on at present will be successful in the early creation of the Joint Committee. The agitation carried on by the Union in connection with the pernicious system of bribery has met with partial success in that one mill dismissed an assistant spinning master for accepting bribes and another mill similarly punished a head jobber after finding him guilty of accepting bribes for several months past.

Propaganda work with a view to increase the membership, consolidate the strength of the Union and retain the ground already covered has been and is being carried on vigorously in various ways. One or two meetings are held at each mill in Ahmedabad every month. Essays and opinions on the question as to how to increase the membership have been called for and prizes to the best suggestions offered will be awarded. The *Majur Sandesh*—the weekly periodical of the Union, is now being published with attractive and useful pictures and instructive and important articles, both of considerable educational value. Two issues of the illustrated edition were published during the quarter and the paper is reported as becoming very popular amongst the millhands and labourers in the Northern Division.

There has been a very striking fall in the membership of the Weavers' Union during the last few months, i.e., from 3155 to 625. The cause for this fall is attributed to communal reasons. The Muhammadan members are stated to be withdrawing in large numbers and the Labour Union is considering the question of asking the Hindu members also to withdraw in order to avoid a permanent split between the two communities. It is anticipated that the Weavers' Union will soon be wound up and revived again in the same or another form later on as soon as the feelings between the two communities become better. The Doffers' Union which had been formed some time ago has suspended its activities for the time being for the reason that its members are not taking much interest in it or availing themselves of the facilities provided.

Under the auspices of the *Samaj Sudhara Sangha*, a special meeting was held during the month of May in order to launch an extensive temperance

campaign. A ceremony of taking oaths took place before the meeting assembled when as many as 55 millhands solemnly declared on oath that they would give up drinking and never touch liquor again. The Union has established a reading club for the benefit of its members where the sacred Hindu scriptures such as the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharatha*, etc., are read out by Pundits and explained to audiences composed of millworkers.

The normal activities of the Union were carried on with considerable vigour. The Majur Savings Bank of the Labour Union from which loans are given to workmen at moderate rates of interest (6 per cent.) principally on the security of ornaments, is reported to have loaned out amounts totalling Rs. 30,000. The total attendance at the hospital and the two dispensaries of the Union amounted to 7000 out of which 3500 were treated as outdoor patients and 66 as indoor patients. The number of surgical operations performed was 31. The number of educational establishments now conducted by the Union amounts to 9 day schools 14 night schools, 2 Montessori schools and one boarding school. The attendance in the day schools was 698 boys and 68 girls, 572 in the night schools, 56 in the Montessori schools and 36 in the boarding school. The average attendance was 75 per cent. in the day schools and 68 per cent. in the night schools. The Union is now contemplating opening a girls' school. A special hotel and restaurant have been opened in addition to the cheap grain shops which are being conducted by the Union.

The number of complaints registered with the Union during the quarter under review amounted to 169. Sixty-eight complaints were handled successfully, 3 were compromised and 3 were unsuccessful. Sixteen complaints were closed for various reasons, 2 false complaints were rejected, and the remainder are pending. The Union instituted a suit in the Law Courts as a result of which the forfeited pay of a worker in one of the mills was awarded to him. The Union was also successful in securing amounts totalling Rs. 3,000 as awards under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.—The Officials of this Union state that they have been able to make little progress during the quarter under review either in the work of the re-organisation of the Federation or in 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 hopes that as soon as they register the Unions under their control due recognition will be granted to them by the Railway Administration.

PROGRESS OF INDIVIDUAL UNIONS

BOMBAY

The Bombay Textile Labour Union.—The membership of the Bombay Textile Labour Union fell from 9766 to 7425 during the quarter. This fall has been mainly attributed to the failure of the Union in redressing the grievances of the workers during the two strikes in the Emperor Edward and the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills. Another reason for the fall is the removal of the names of several members who have not paid their arrears of subscriptions. The Union held 16 propaganda meetings and 2 election meetings during the quarter under review. The Kurla Centre Committee met 7 times and the Madanpura Centre Committee 3 times. Altogether

14 meetings of the different mill committees were held at Madanpura during the past three months and the Managing Committee met three times. Two representatives of the workers were sent to the Seventh Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress which was held at Delhi in the month of March. The Anglo-Vernacular Night School which has been established at Kurla by the Union is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. The number of complaints received during the quarter amounted to 55 of which 9 were handled successfully, 2 were dropped and 44 are still pending.

The Union has published its first annual report. The statements of accounts published in the report show that the total revenue in subscriptions during the year 1926 amounted to Rs. 17,333-5-9. Interest on current and fixed deposits realised Rs. 78-5-0. Expenses of management amounted to Rs. 6884-1-0. The cost of the representation made by the textile workers to the Tariff Board was Rs. 307-6-0. An amount of Rs. 334-8-0 was forwarded as the Union's contribution to British strikers. The balance sheet shows that the position of the Union on its first year's working is a very satisfactory one. The assets as at 31st December 1926 show office furniture and equipment valued at Rs. 263-10-0, sundry advances amounting to Rs. 135-3-3 and cash and bank balances amounting to Rs. 8833-15-3.

The report states that as this was the first year of the Union's career, the Union could not undertake, on financial grounds, any benefit schemes for its members. It directed its attention mainly to the task of redressing the workers' grievances. During the period under report, the Union received 260 complaints of which 89 were handled successfully, 50 unsuccessfully, 22 were compromised, 77 were dropped and 22 were pending when the year closed. The percentages of successful and unsuccessful complaints and those compromised to the total number of complaints disposed of were 37.4, 21.0 and 9.2 respectively. These complaints were received from 54 out of about 80 mills in Bombay. The largest number of complaints received from one single mill was 62 and the smallest number one. The following table summarises the position with regard to the nature of the complaints received and their disposal:—

Nature of complaints	Total No. of complaints	Successful	Unsuccessful	Compromised	Dropped or cancelled	Pending
1. Dismissal ..	66	27	18		17	4
2. Refusal to re-employ ..	17	3	8			
3. Reduction in rates of wages ..	11	1	2	1	6	1
4. Withholding of wages ..	63	33	3		11	16
5. Fines ..	37	1	14	17	5	
6. Strikes ..	5	1		3	1	
7. Assaults ..	8	3			5	
8. Compensation for accidents ..	15	4			10	1
9. Gratuity and Provident Fund ..	8	3	1		4	
10. Breaches of the Factories Act ..	2	1				
11. Miscellaneous ..	28	12	4	1	11	
Total ..	260	89	50	22	77	22

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma Limited.—According to the latest information available, the number of members standing on the rolls of the Society amounts to 2246. 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. C. 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 number of members of the different classes shown against each Railway are those who definitely belong to one or other of the 52 branches of the Society which are scattered over the whole of India. The number of members on the rolls of the Society's Voluntary Legal Defence and Protection Fund amounted to 1562, the Voluntary Sick Benefit Fund 100 and the Family Benefit Fund 443. The average monthly income during the quarter under review amounted to Rs. 2550 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 2300.

Indian Seamen's Union.—The membership of this Union increased from 15,145 to 15,436 during the quarter. The distribution of the membership in the three departments which comprise the Union is as follows—

Deck Department	1,920
Engine Department	2,464
Saloon Department	11,052
Total	15,436

The revenue of the Union from the Saloon Department amounted to Rs. 4223 during the quarter under review and that from the Deck and Engine Departments to Rs. 1803. In view of the separation of several members of the Saloon Department some time ago into a separate Seamen's Union and the heavy legal expenses necessitated as a result of the prosecution of the President of the Union, the Indian Seamen's Union experienced considerable financial difficulties with falling revenue and increased expenditure. An endeavour is now being made to adjust the liabilities incurred during the last few months and it is reported that an amount of Rs. 4173 was utilised in this connection during the last three months. The expenditure in connection with the maintenance of the Deck and Engine Departments amounted to Rs. 1550. The revenue from these

departments is at present confined to the realisation of the entrance fee of Re. 1 per member. The subscriptions from the members of the Saloon Department are reported as having fallen badly into arrears on account of the fact that the majority of the members have remained unemployed for periods ranging from 1 to 3 years. In consideration of these arrears of subscriptions the membership fee has been reduced from Rs. 6 per annum to Rs. 3 per annum.

The General Secretary of the Union reports that vigorous efforts have been made during the last two months to bring about an amalgamation of the Indian Seamen's Union and the newly formed Seamen's Union. The authorities of the P. & O. Company, the Government Shipping Office and well-meaning persons such as Mr. Frank Olivera and Mr. Joseph Baptista were approached by the officials of the Union to negotiate in the matter, but the expected amalgamation has not yet been effected. The Union has also been making constant efforts to secure employment for its unemployed members especially those of the Saloon Department, but in view of the fact that the principal ship-owners and their agents pass most of their orders for Saloon Crew to the new Union, serious unemployment among the members of the old Union continues.

The Seamen's Union.—The membership of this Union has remained steady at 8000 during the last 3 months. It has increased its revenue from an average of Rs. 1696 per month to Rs. 2173-10-8 per month. The average monthly expenditure during the quarter under review amounted to Rs. 1628-10-0. The Saloon crew are stated to be looking to the Union with confidence. The Shipping Companies, especially the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, are well disposed towards this Union and give adequate facilities to regulate the service of its members by turns, but in view of the increasing unemployment, the officials of this Union have approached the Company to frame rules to regulate the periods of service of the members of the saloon crew. The Company is stated to have assured the Union of their co-operation in this matter.

With regard to the question of the amalgamation of the two Seamen's Unions, the Secretary of the Seamen's Union states that the members of his Union demand that in the event of an amalgamation, the reconstituted Union should be confined, as formerly, to members of the Goanese Saloon Crew under the presidentship of Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar.-at-law, and not include in its membership persons from the Deck and Engine Departments which now constitute an important part of the old Union.

The Girni Kamgar Mahamandals.—In the previous review it was stated that the President of the Chinchpokli Mandal, Mr. D. A. Bhatawadekar, reported 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. The meeting which it was proposed to hold in this connection has not yet taken place but it is reported that a joint session of the members of these three Unions will be held next month in order to form a Central Union with branch offices in the same way as was done by the Bombay Textile Labour Union.

The number of members of the Prabhadevi Mandal fell from 1012 to 1009 and that of the Chorupdeo Mandal increased from 649 to 652. The Union received 4 complaints during the quarter under review all of which were disposed of satisfactorily. A night-school which imparts instructions to 24 students has been opened at Dadar. Mr. Mayekar's Unions are agents for selling tickets for the Co-operative Steam Navigation Company for which work they receive commission. The income accruing to the funds of the Union from this source amounted to Rs. 153 during March, Rs. 114 during April and Rs. 232 during May. A donation of Rs. 200 is reported to have been received from Mr. P. Hunter for the funds of the night-school.

Government Peons' and Menials' Union.—It was reported in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for March 1927 that the Government of Bombay accorded official recognition to the Union in a Government Resolution dated 9th February 1927. It is now understood that the Government of India have also granted official recognition to this Union. According to the latest information available the distribution of the members of this Union 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 2300 to 2900 during the last 3 months. The average monthly income has increased from Rs. 654 to Rs. 955-14-10 and the average monthly expenditure from Rs. 248 to Rs. 396-4-2. The Co-operative Credit Society of this Union has an effective membership of 102 members. The Union held several meetings during the quarter at Kurla, Kalyan and Neral in order to organise the Traffic and Station staffs of the Railway into Unions.

The Bombay Currency Association.—The membership of this Union remains stationary at 216 but 75 members who belong to the menial staff are stated to be on the point of seceding from the Union in order either to join the Government Peons' and Menials' Union or to form a separate Union of their own. The All-India Currency Offices' Union held a joint session in Madras last April. The Bombay Currency Association sent a representative to attend the meeting. Several matters regarding pay and prospects and provident fund rules were discussed. The position of the staff under the future currency policy of India also formed an important item on the agenda list.

The Jari Workers' (Gold thread Workers') Union.—This Union which was formed in March 1927 owes its origin to a dispute between the *Karegars* (workmen) and the *Karkhandars* (workshop owners) in the gold thread industry over the question of rates of wages to be paid to the workers. The *Karkhandars* wanted their workmen to bind themselves down to a particular set of rules of their own making. This the workers refused to do and they went on strike for a period of 20 days. As a result of the strike the *Karkhandars* recognised the Union and agreed to the rate of 14 annas per tola demanded by the workers. The Union is under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla and is composed of 175 members.

The Kasbi Karegars' Union.—This Union formed in April 1927 is also a Union of the workers in the gold and silver embroidery industry but it has a wider membership and includes all grades of workers as distinguished from the Jari or Gold Thread Workers' Union described above. The main object of the formation of this Union is to prevent the *Dukhandars* and *Karkhandars* from sending their work out on contract to different parts of India and thereby throwing their workers in Bombay City out of employment. The workers have combined to prevent this and are contemplating going on strike to enforce their views if the owners do not accede to their demand to stop sending out their work from Bombay. This Union is also under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla and it has a membership of 1200 as on the 1st June.

The Shop Assistants' Union.—This Union formed in the month of May is confined for the present to employees working in the shops of provision and foreign liquor merchants. The main object underlying the formation of these workers into a Union is an attempt to fix minimum rates of wages and satisfactory rules for leave.

The Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union.—The membership of this Union has remained practically stationary during the quarter under review, the difference from the figure 1080 reported in the previous review being a fall of 7. This Union has been successful in starting a new branch Union of the workers of the Bombay Port Trust under the name of the Bombay Port Trust Land and Bundars Staff Union. No further information with regard to the constitution of this branch Union or with regard to its membership was available at the time of going to press.

In view of the recognition accorded to this Union by the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, the Union has been very successful in securing redress of several grievances submitted to the Port Trust authorities. During the past six years promotions were alleged to have been made irrespective of seniority and the work of qualified persons. The Union submitted a representation to the Chairman by giving specific instances where undeserving persons had been given promotions in supersession of the claims of senior hands. Bulletin No. 3 issued by the Union states that the Chairman has now been pleased to issue orders that strict seniority should be observed in future in making appointments and the Union notes with satisfaction that at least in the majority of cases seniority has been maintained for the last six months. The Bulletin also states that the introduction of Rota Nights considerably affected certain sections of the out-door staff. On an average, clerks had to sacrifice Rs. 216 per annum

per head of their extra income and the Assistant Shed Superintendents Rs. 288 per annum per head from 1924. The Union notes with pleasure that this great injustice has been done away with by the Chairman from the current month. The Union has submitted further representations to the authorities in connection with the removal of the Night Rota for the clerical staff; stopping of the increments of the members of the menial staff for the last four years; the extension of the privileges of subscribing to provident funds to the menials of the Hamallage and other Departments of the Port Trust; same rates of wages for night duty to members of the menial staff as are given to other workers in the Port Trust; the grant of 14 days casual leave for menials as is granted to the Mazagon Dock and other workers, etc.

The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union.—The membership of this Union increased from 458 to 512 during the quarter under review. An extraordinary meeting of the Union was held on 1st June at Frere Bundar at which resolutions were passed demanding promotions and increments which were overdue to the clerical staff of the Bombay Port Trust Railway and requesting the authorities to redress the grievances of the men regarding rents, clothing, free passes, fines and casual leave, etc., as soon as possible.

The Remaining Unions in Bombay City.—There is nothing of particular interest to report regarding the activities of the rest of the Bombay Unions. The latest information in connection with the membership, income and expenditure of all Unions not specifically dealt with in this review is given in Tables II and III printed on pages 946 to 961 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."

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.—The membership of this Union has increased from 6142 to 6927 during the quarter under report. The President and the Secretary of the Association met the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway in April last in connection with the question of recognition of the Association and matters of detail concerning the conduct of business and negotiations between the Association and the Railway Administration in future. The Agent agreed to recognise the Association as soon as it is registered under the Trade Unions Act.

The membership of this Union is scattered over the whole of the B. B. & C. I. Railway organisation and it is composed of Railway employees of all castes and creeds. The Association intends to open up two branch offices shortly at Ajmer and Baroda and these will be in charge of responsible district organisers. The administration of the Union is under an Executive Committee of 25 members elected from different departments of the Railway service and representative of the whole administration. For active organisation work there is a special sub-committee of 5 members. The accounts of the Union are under the continual supervision of a special committee of auditors consisting of responsible Railway Officers, one of whom is the Inspector of Accounts. The Head Office of the Union at Ahmedabad maintains contact with the members posted

at various stations through sub-committees which have been formed at several centres for taking instructions with regard to representations of specific grievances.

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. As already stated in the earlier paragraphs of this article, there has been a considerable fall in the membership of the two North-Western Railway Unions at Sukkur and Karachi. The membership of the Sukkur Union fell from 2000 to 300 and that of the Karachi Union from 3000 to 1000. The Secretary of the Sukkur Union reports that it is feared that his Union will soon be defunct unless its members show greater interest in its activities. The Secretary of the Karachi Union states that the members of his Union are not inclined to have a separate organisation of their own but prefer to be members of the Central Organisation of the North-Western Railway Union at Lahore.

The Military Accounts Association, Poona.—This Association, formed in 1920, is a Union of permanent Accountants and Clerks of the Military Accounts Department including those honourably retired or deputed to other Departments irrespective of their religion, class or creed. The objects of the Association are the creation of a representative body to deal with matters relating to and not clashing with the common interests of its members which affect or are likely to affect the Subordinate Accounts Service and Clerical Establishment in general; to promote social intercourse and co-operation among its members; and, to take steps for the advancement of Departmental knowledge amongst its members. Gazetted officers of the Military Accounts Department are also entitled to be members of the Union. The Head Office of the Union is situated at Poona and it has 14 branch offices at Mhow, Allahabad, Meerut, Nowshera, Quetta, Jubbulpur, Risalpur, Karachi, Lahore (Wazir District), Aden, Bannu, Bombay, Jhelum and Multan.

The management of the Association vests in a Managing Board consisting of 12 members comprising one President, two Vice-Presidents, six members and three Secretaries. The working of the branch offices is controlled by local Working Committees comprised of one President, three Members and a Secretary. The functions of the local Working Committees are to enrol members, collect subscriptions and donations, distribute receipts for subscriptions paid as well as copies of publications supplied and to make monthly remittances to Head Quarters. The local Working Committees have the power to investigate the grievances of local members and to ventilate the same to Head Quarters for redress. They may, if they consider necessary, approach direct the authorities concerned,

for the redress of their grievances but copies of all such representations made are to be furnished to Headquarters.

The Association had an effective membership of about 1600 on the 1st June 1927 excluding the members of affiliated Associations but including the members of its various branches which are scattered all over the Indian Empire. The statements of accounts published with the annual report for the year 1926 show that including an amount of Rs. 2664-14-2 brought forward from the accounts of the previous year, total receipts amounted to Rs. 5301-5-6 of which an amount of Rs. 2407-6-0 was realised in subscriptions from members. The Union publishes an illustrated quarterly journal under the name of the *Military Accounts Association News*. This is circulated free of charge to all members of the Union. The expenses in connection with printing during the year amounted to Rs. 1129-4-0. After providing for other expenditure for administration the year closed with a balance of Rs. 3482-1-6 carried forward to the accounts of the current year.

It is now understood that there are several Unions and Associations of Government servants of the type of the Military Accounts Association at Poona. It is impossible for the Labour Office to know the existence of all these Associations unless the officials who control the activities of such Unions notify their existence and supply information regarding their activities to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Secretariat, Bombay. An endeavour will now be made to include as many of these Associations as possible in the next quarterly review to be published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1927.

Social Legislation in Cuba

Bills have recently been introduced by various members in the Cuban Parliament, dealing principally with the following subjects:

Workers' pensions, seamen's pensions, establishment of an arbitration court, the eight-hour day, pensions for employees in private commerce, pensions for journalists and the printing and allied trades, pension funds for salaried employees and manual workers in the sugar industry, and the obligation of employers to recognise the legal personality of trade unions.

The object of these Bills is to carry out the wish expressed by General Machado, President of the Republic, in his message to Parliament urging the speedy establishment of labour legislation of such a kind as to satisfy the aspirations of the Cuban workers. (From "*Industrial and Labour Information*," Geneva, May 9, 1927.)

Report of the Indian Tariff Board

A Tariff Board was appointed by the Government of India on 10th June 1926 to enquire into the conditions of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry. The Board submitted its report to Government on 21st January 1927. The report was published by Government on 7th June 1927.

In the course of its investigations the Board had occasion to enquire into the conditions of labour in the cotton industry and in various parts of the report the labour problem has been discussed in some detail. It is proposed in this article briefly to summarise the discussion on the labour problem contained in the report.

LEVEL OF WAGES

It is pointed out that in regard to the wages paid to operatives, Bombay is at a marked disadvantage both in relation to Ahmedabad and other upcountry centres and that whilst Ahmedabad was able to reduce wages in 1923, the efforts of the Bombay Millowners' Association to do so in 1925, ended in failure. The only alternative to a reduction in wages is increased efficiency and it is in this direction that, in the opinion of the Board, the true line of advance lies. It is further pointed out that Bombay is gradually losing its advantages over the upcountry centres and as time goes on the upcountry labour supply while retaining its relative cheapness as compared with that of Bombay will undoubtedly closely approach if not equal the latter in efficiency. The figures collected by the Board regarding the fall in production owing to the reduction of the hours of labour from 12 to 10 show that while the Bombay Millowners' Association place this at 16 per cent. in the spinning department and about 11 to 12 per cent. in the weaving department the experience of some of the upcountry mills indicates that owing to increased labour efficiency and improved conditions such as the installation of humidifiers the drop in the production in the spinning department has been reduced to 10 per cent. while there has actually been an increased production in the weaving department.

The Board admit that improvement in the efficiency of Indian labour must be a slow and tedious process but they hold nonetheless that there are certain reforms which can be introduced at once in Bombay and which, it is essential, should be introduced if the industry is to hold its own.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN INDIAN STATES

Out of the 274 mills working in India 43 are situated in the Indian States. The Board state that their information in regard to labour legislation in Indian States is not complete, but that it can be stated with confidence that in none of them are any mills working double shifts. Baroda is the only State in which the hours of labour now exceed those in British territory. In that State they are at present 11 per day on an average, but a Bill on the lines of the Factory Act enforced in British India is under consideration as is also the case in Hyderabad. Mysore has already a Factory Act on British Indian lines. The Indore Factory Act is not as stringent as that enforced in British India, but the hours of labour in cotton mills in the Indore State were reduced to 60 per week in August 1926.

PERIODS OF REST

In the opinion of the Board a minor but very essential reform which should be immediately introduced in the Bombay mills is the fixation of a definite period of rest to enable the operatives to take their morning meal. The Board found during their inspection of mills several operatives taking food in the mill compounds an hour or two after the commencement of work. This, in their opinion, affects efficiency and they therefore opine that the commencement of work should be put back to 6-30 a.m., a period of rest of half an hour being granted from 9 to 9-30 a.m. or from 9-30 to 10 a.m. to permit of meals being taken. This reform has already been introduced in one of the Bombay mills and if the mills find combined action in this respect difficult, the difficulty might be overcome by an amendment to the Factory Act, though the Board are of opinion that it should be possible to secure the required object without legislation.

RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR

In the evidence submitted to the Board it was pointed out that the method of recruiting labour in Bombay mills was very unsatisfactory as it placed too much power in the hands of the jobber or the foreman who recruited not necessarily the most efficient man, but one willing to pay him the largest commission or in whom he was otherwise interested. The Millowners' Association while admitting that the present system furnished openings for corruption held that it was the only system possible in Bombay conditions. On the evidence submitted on this question the Board are of opinion that the present system is undoubtedly open to objection, that it places too much power in the hands of the jobber and that it is desirable that all labour should be engaged directly by the officer of the mill in charge of the department which requires it or by the responsible assistant.

FINES

The two textile labour organisations in Bombay presented the Board with lengthy lists of grievances. Most of these grievances, in the opinion of the Board, can be remedied to a large extent by closer supervision over jobbers. There is, however, one amongst them which in the opinion of the Board should be removed immediately and that is in respect of the recoveries which are made for spoiled cloth. It is the practice in many mills to compel the weaver to take over cloth spoiled by defective workmanship, the full value of such cloth being recovered from him and credited to the mill. The weaver has often to dispose of the cloth as best he can. The figures obtained from the Millowners' Association on this point by the Board show that in August 1925 the total amount collected in this way by all mills was Rs. 8709-8-7. In one upcountry mill which the Board visited it was found that the recoveries for spoiled cloth amounted in one month to over Rs. 4000. This practice is justified by managing agents on the ground that disciplinary measures are necessary to maintain efficiency and quality. The system is not, however, universal. In some mills only the fine for defective workmanship is imposed, and in the opinion of the Board, the system of compelling the weaver to take the spoiled cloth should be abolished as the advantage which the mills derive

from it is entirely incommensurate with the soreness it causes. As regards the system of fining generally, since the question is under the consideration of the Government of India the Board do not pronounce any opinion on it, but say that any fines levied should not be credited to the mill but should be used in some way for the benefit of the operatives as a body.

STANDARDISATION OF WAGES

The Board consider it unsatisfactory that the wages in the Bombay mills should vary from mill to mill. They appreciate the difficulties in the way of standardising wages, but think that the standardisation of wages throughout Bombay would tend to strengthen the position of the industry. They recommend that a suitable scheme should be drawn up in consultation with representatives of labour and that it should be adopted by all mills.

HOUSING

The Board discuss at some length the housing scheme of the Development Department. They consider that the reason for the larger percentage (69) of the empty tenements is the high level of rents hitherto charged for them.

The Millowners' Association hold that since so many of the tenements are empty the scheme must be regarded as a failure and that there is therefore no justification for the continuance of the town duty of Re. 1 per bale of cotton which was levied with the object of enabling the Government to construct 50,000 tenements for the working classes in Bombay. The Board do not accept this view. They say that the tenements are there and are much superior to the already existing tenements and compare favourably with the latter even from the point of view of rent. The Board think, however, that since more than one half of the realisations from the tax are utilised for Bombay municipal schemes and suburban development schemes, the town duty should be reduced to 8 annas per bale on all cotton consumed by the mills.

ABSENTEEISM

The Board discuss at length the figures of absenteeism supplied to them by the Bombay Labour Office and state that it is not easy to suggest any method by which the percentage of absenteeism can be reduced. They point out, however, that they were informed that the grant of attendance bonuses had been tried and a few mills still give them but that they had had little or no effect in reducing the number of absentees. One method adopted in a mill in Bombay, though not a cotton mill, is for the management to examine each case of absenteeism and when it is found that the operative's absence has not been due to sickness or to domestic reasons to refuse him employment for a few days. The mill which has followed this system has reduced its absenteeism from 15 to 1 per cent. and has thus been able to dispense with the "budli" system. The Board are of opinion that the effect of absenteeism can best be minimised by the general adoption of a system which is already in force in a few mills in Bombay. Under this system a certain number of spare hands are entertained in each department except the weaving department. The spare men are borne on the pay roll and receive their wages even if the full

complement of workers in their departments is present. The general adoption of this method is considered most desirable by the Board who think that it would facilitate the grant of leave to operatives on a regular system such as the one to be found in force in a mill in Madras.

SUGGESTIONS FOR OBTAINING INCREASED OUTPUT PER OPERATIVE

The Board are of opinion that an extension of the piecework system to spinners would increase the efficiency of the Bombay mill industry and that this should be accompanied by an increase in the number of spindles allotted to each spinner. The Board found that Bombay was the only centre in the Bombay Presidency where there were no spinners on piecework.

It is pointed out that in Japan the number of spindles looked after by each operative is 240 whereas in India it is only 180. In England it is 540 to 600 and in the United States it is 1120. In all these countries, with the exception of India, the labour employed in spinning is almost exclusively female whereas in India it is mostly male. An examination of the costs of production by the Board shows that the average number of operatives per 1000 spindles in Bombay is considerably higher than in Ahmedabad and that Ahmedabad has really a clear advantage in this respect even allowing for the higher counts spun in the latter. The Bombay Millowners' Association hold that owing to the inefficiency of Indian labour nothing can be done to increase the number of spindles per operative. But the Board state:—"All that can be said, in reply to this contention, is that we actually found an experiment on the lines we here suggest in progress in a mill in Madras, where three operatives instead of four are now looking after 720 spindles, that is 240 each. Of the wages of the operative who has been dispensed with, four-fifths go to the three operatives and one-fifth to the mill and we were informed that the operatives were quite satisfied with the arrangement. In view of the higher wages ruling in Bombay, this ratio would not necessarily be suitable for that centre. A change in this direction would, obviously, be greatly facilitated by the introduction of the piecework system in the spinning department."

The Board are specially struck by the disparity between the wages of spinners and weavers in the cotton mill industry. The Labour Office enquiry of 1923 showed that the average daily wages in the ring spinning department in Bombay were Rs. 1-0-4 whereas those of the weavers in charge of two looms were Rs. 1-11-3. Such a difference between the wages of spinners and weavers is entirely contrary to the practice ruling in other countries where the wages of spinners and weavers are practically the same. The Board say "Considered in the light of world conditions in this respect, it would seem that either the wages of the Indian spinner are too low or those of the weaver too high, or else that the efficiency of the Indian spinner is low as compared with that of the Indian weaver. This disparity in the wages of weavers and spinners is a matter which, in our view, deserves the consideration of the industry. The reform we have suggested, the introduction of the piecework system in the spinning department, coupled with an increase in the number of spindles allotted to each spinner, would assist in rectifying it."

The number of looms worked by one weaver in India is usually two though in some upcountry centres, notably in Madras, it is only one. In Japan it averages $2\frac{1}{2}$, in the United Kingdom it is usually 4 to 6 and in the United States 9. However both in Bombay and other centres there are weavers who look after 3 and 4 looms. The Board think that an increase in the number would obviously tend to economy and give increased earnings to the weaver even when accompanied by a slight reduction in the rate. Similar economies are also possible in the preparatory departments.

The Board are of opinion that efforts to improve the efficiency of the operatives will be greatly hampered if there is no corresponding improvement in the standard of efficiency of the jobber who supervises their work. The wages paid to jobbers are such that a higher level of technical knowledge than they possess can reasonably be expected from them, and the remedy therefore lies in the provision of greater facilities for technical education.

Employment of Women and Young Persons in France

NEW LEGISLATION

A Bill relating to the prohibition of the employment of women and young persons in certain occupations, which was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies on 20th November 1913, and transmitted to the Senate on 27th November of the same year, was passed by that body on 3rd November 1926, and became law on 7th December 1926.

The object of the Act is to extend the application of Section 72 of Book II of the French Labour Code, which reads as follows:—

In all the establishments enumerated in Section 1 and Section 65, the occupations involving risks to health or morals which are prohibited for women and persons under 18 years of age shall be determined by Public Administrative Regulations.

Section 1 mentions factories, workshops, workyards, mines and quarries. Section 65 mentions laboratories, kitchens, cellars, stores, shops, offices, loading enterprises, and places of amusement.

A number of establishments, such as inns, hotels and hospitals, employment in which might present physical or moral risks to women and children under 18 remained outside the scope of these provisions, and called for further legislation.

The above mentioned Bill was accordingly introduced into the Chamber of Deputies on 4th November 1913 for the purpose of extending the scope of Section 72 by applying it also to the establishments enumerated in Section 30, which refers to persons entitled to a weekly rest.

The effect of this amendment is considerable, inasmuch as Section 30 applies to "workers and salaried employees in an Industrial or commercial establishment of any kind," and the Government is thus enabled to prohibit, by means of Public Administrative Regulations, the employment of women and children under 18 in any work whatever which involves physical or moral danger. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, May 9, 1927.)

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XV, NO. 5, MAY 1927. (International Labour Office, Geneva.)

Special Articles: (1) *The Place of Sickness Insurance in the National Health System*, by Professor G. Loriga, (Chief Medical Inspector of Labour, Rome). pp. 651-668.

(2) *Minimum Wages and the International Labour Conference*.—Field of application; types of machinery; bases for fixing minimum wages; summary. pp. 669-680.

(3) *The Administration of Labour Law in Germany*, by Hugo Siefert, (formerly Director in the Federal Ministry of Labour).—The sources and content of labour laws; the enforcement of labour laws: (1) administrative authorities and courts; criminal law and procedure (2) courts with jurisdiction in labour matters: (a) ordinary courts of justice (b) special courts with jurisdiction in labour matters. pp. 681-708.

(4) *Credit Co-operation as adapted to the Needs of the Worker*, by Roy F. Bergengren, (Executive Secretary, Credit Union National Extension Bureau, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.).—Credit; the need for short-term credit; usury and legitimate rates; the remedial loan societies; the uniform small loan law; co-operative credit; the credit union: historical significance, functions, credit union progress, relation to other co-operative enterprises; summary; conclusion. pp. 709-740.

(5) *Native Labour in Southern Rhodesia*.—Indigenous natives: administration of reserves, mission stations and education; health; kaffir farming; beer drinking; famine relief; problems of employment; alien natives; general: punishments, pass laws, management; conclusions. pp. 741-746.

(6) *Agricultural "wage movements" and Strikes in Germany*.—pp. 746-749.

(7) *The Housing of Agricultural workers in Germany*.—pp. 750-752.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. IX, NO. 101, MAY 1927. (The Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

Special Articles: (1) *Rest-Pause Difficulties*.—General summary of the report. pp. 143-145.

(2) *A New Work on Pension Funds*.—pp. 146-148.

(3) *Welfare and the Office Girl*.—pp. 148-150.

(4) *What Employees Expect in the Works and Staff Magazine*, by Thomas Dunkreley (Editor of the "Maypole Mirror" Maypole Dairy Company, Limited.) pp. 150-153.

(5) *Accident Prevention: Preventing Eye Accidents*.—Accidents which need not occur: use a brush, ware belt fasteners, replace all guards, push don't pull, dangerous interference, wound disinfection, belting hazards. pp. 153-157.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE—VOL. XXVII, NO. 4, APRIL 1927. (The Department of Labour, Canada.)

Special Articles: (1) *Report of Board in Dispute between Various Shipping Interests of the Port of St. John and their Checkers and Coopers*.—Report of board; exhibit A; exhibit B; exhibit C. pp. 359-365.

(2) *Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1*.—Case No. 283: Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; case No. 284: Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; case No. 286: Canadian Pacific Railway Company (western lines) and the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; case No. 287: Canadian National Railways (Central region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; case No. 288: Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers; case No. 289: Canadian Pacific Railway Company (western lines) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers. pp. 365-366.

(3) *Labour Courts in Germany*.—page 367.

(4) *Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain and Other Countries*.—Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States; Belgium; Finland; France; Germany; Latvia; Netherlands; Australia; New Zealand. pp. 370-372.

(5) *Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute in the United States*.—page 373.

(6) *Old Age Pensions in Canada: Text of Act passed by Dominion Parliament*.—An act respecting old age pensions; pp. 374-377.

(7) *Parliament of Canada Provides for Union Label Registration*.—An Act to Amend the Trade Mark and Design Act. pp. 378-381.

(8) *Labour Legislation in British Columbia and Saskatchewan*.—British Columbia; Saskatchewan. pp. 382-384.

(9) *Report of Alberta Commission on Forty-Eight Hour Week*.—Majority report; minority report. pp. 385-392.

(10) *Workmen's Compensation Legislation of the United States and Canada*. pp. 395-396.

(11) *Workmen's Compensation in Ontario: Rates of Assessment of Various Industries for Workmen's Compensation in Ontario in 1927*. pp. 396-397.

(12) *United States Enacts Compensation Law for Longshoremen*. pp. 397-398.

(13) *Oriental Population in British Columbia*.—Oriental Land-holders; orientals in industry; oriental traders; orientals in Schools; fishing industry pp. 399-400.

(14) *Trade Union Membership in Canada: Summary of the Contents of the Sixteenth Annual Departmental Report on Labour Organization*.—Trade union membership by provinces; labour organization abroad; industrial workers of the world; injunctions in industrial disputes; labour banks; labour in politics; trade union benefits; non-trade union organizations; pp. 401-405.

(15) *All-Canadian Congress of Labour: An Organization of Unions not Included in the Membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada*. pp. 406-407.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. IX, NO. 3, MARCH 1927. (Harvard School of Public Health, Baltimore.)

Special Articles: (1) *Flatfoot and the Extension Boot Heel*, by Harold R. Conn, M.D., F.A.C.S., (Akron, Ohio). pp. 77-84.

(2) *The use of a Stock Vaccine in the Preventive Treatment of Colds: A Report of 125 Cases*, by S. J. Reppier, M.D., and W. G. Leaman, Jr. M.D. (From the Medical Division of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.) pp. 85-87.

(3) *Metal Fume Fever: I. Clinical Observations on the Effect of the Experimental Inhalation of Zinc Oxide by two Apparently Normal Persons*, by Cyrus C. Sturgis, B.S., M.D., Philip Drinker, B.S., Ch. E., and Robert M. Thomson. (From the Medical Clinic of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass., and the Department of Ventilation and Illumination, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.).—Clinical histories of subjects; method of inhalation; clinical symptoms; leukocyte count; vital capacity of the lungs; roentgen ray examination of the lungs; observations on the urine; clinical interpretation of data; summary. pp. 88-97.

(4) *Metal Fume Fever: II. Resistance Acquired by Inhalation of Zinc Oxide on two Successive Days*, by Philip Drinker, Robert M. Thomson and Jane L. Finn. (Department of Ventilation and Illumination, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.).—Discussion; summary. pp. 98-105.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. IX, NO. 5, MAY 1927. (Harvard School of Public Health, Baltimore.)

Special Articles: (1) *Acute Respiratory Infections Among Motormen and Conductors*, by H. S. Diehl, M.A., M.D., Marie Connelly, M.A., and D. D. Turnacliiff, B.S., M.D., (From the Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Medical School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.).—Individuals losing time from colds; time lost from colds; incidence of other acute contagious diseases; intensive study of an epidemic of influenza; comment; summary. pp. 169-175.

(2) *The Cardiac Patient in Industry: Chicago Heart Association Plans Constructive Program: Data from Thirty-Four Industries*, by H. E. Mock, M.D. (St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill.) and Susa P. Moore (Chicago, Ill.).—Association sponsors certified workers; health depends on work adjustment; chance, not science, controls; rheumatism a working class disease; conclusions. pp. 176-186.

(3) *Metal Fume Fever: III. The Effects of Inhaling Magnesium Oxide Fume*, by Philip Drinker, Robert M. Thomson and Jane L. Finn, (Department of Ventilation and Illumination, Harvard school of Public Health, Boston, Mass.).—Magnesium Oxide Experiments; discussion; summary. pp. 187-192.

(4) *Basophilic Material in Benzol Poisoning: A Preliminary Report*, by Wm. D. Paul, Alfred Friedlander, M.D. and Carey P. McCord, M.D., (From the Industrial Health Conservancy Laboratories and the Departments of Preventive and of Internal Medicine of the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.).—Methods of establishing presence of basophilic material: Enumeration of red cells containing basophilic material, basophilic aggregation test, Wright's stain for polychromatophilic cells; experiments with animals: group 1. rabbits, group 2. cats, group 3. Guinea-pigs, relation between high basophilic red cell counts and regeneration of red blood cells; clinical studies: experience 1, experience 2, experience 3, experience 4; comment. pp. 193-207.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

Current Notes From Abroad

UNITED KINGDOM

In the Industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £70,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 560,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about £4000 in those of nearly 27,000 workpeople. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, May 1927.)

Employment during April, although declining somewhat at the time of the Easter holidays, showed a renewed improvement by the end of the month. The improvement over the month as a whole was most marked in shipbuilding, where, however, employment still remained very bad. There was a further seasonal improvement in the building and clothing industries, and the numbers unemployed also decreased in a marked degree in general engineering and in the construction and repair of motor vehicles, cycles, etc. On the other hand, there was a decline in coal mining, in steel manufacture, and in tinplate manufacture. In coal mining the numbers recorded as wholly unemployed showed a further decrease, but this was more than counterbalanced by the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers. Employment was good in most branches of the clothing industry, in brick, tile and cement manufacture, and fairly good in the printing, publishing, and stationery industries. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, May 1927.)

At 30th April the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 64 per cent. above that of July 1914, as compared with 65 per cent. a month ago and 67 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 54, 55 and 58 respectively. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, May 1927.)

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in April was 16. In addition, 20 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 10,200; and the aggregate duration of all disputes during April was about 79,000 working days. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, May 1927.)

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The French Chamber of Deputies, at its sitting of 8th April 1927, passed without discussion a Bill for the ratification of the *Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the Ship* (Genoa, 1920), which was introduced by the Government on 25th May 1925. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, May 9, 1927.)

When the bill was passed making arbitration of labour disputes compulsory, the Norwegian employers called off the lock-out which has been in force against some 15,000 workers for over 12 weeks. Until the Arbitration Court has delivered its award, work will continue on the old conditions. As a protest against the Act, the trade unions have decided not to appoint a representative on the Arbitration Court, and to take no part in the negotiations before the Court. The fixing of wages, which is the chief point at issue in the present dispute, will thus be left wholly to the members of the Court appointed by the State.

According to the new Act, which will remain in force until 1st August 1929, whenever the Government considers that important public interests are endangered, and the intervention of the State Conciliator has failed to achieve agreement, it may, on the proposal of the Conciliator, issue a decree prohibiting any stoppage of work, and refer the point at issue to the decision of the Court. The Court award may be limited to such points in dispute as cannot be otherwise settled. Until the Court has declared its award, the old wages and working conditions must continue in operation. The Court consists of a president and four members, the trade union centre and the employers' association being entitled to nominate one each. The award of the Court (i.e., the compulsory agreement) may not remain in force longer than two years. Should there be any considerable change in general conditions, a rise or fall in prices, or any substantial improvement or worsening in economic conditions in the trade in question, an appeal against the terms of the award may be lodged after the expiry of six months, and in such case the Court may fix new rates of wages. Simultaneous with the passing of this Arbitration Act there has also been a revision of the Labour Disputes Act. This Act contains clauses dealing with the composition and methods of working of the Industrial Courts, the conciliation procedure, and the procedure when voting on conciliation proposals in the organisations. It may safely be asserted that on the whole the collective responsibility of the organisations has been extended and the Industrial Court has been so constituted as to bear a great resemblance to an ordinary court of justice. For so-called "illegal" stoppages of work, that is, for non-observance of the award issued by the Court, fines may be imposed ranging from 5 to 25,000 Kr., or imprisonment up to three months. Both laws are to come into force immediately with respect to both employers and workers, that is, for both strikes and lock-outs.

This is not the first time the Norwegian Parliament has passed legislation of this kind. In 1922, even the labour members of the Norwegian Parliament and the Social Democrats voted in favour of the prolongation for one year of the Act making arbitration compulsory. In 1923, the Government moved another extension of the Act, but the motion was thrown out through the combined votes of the Labour Party and the Conservatives. Since then there have been an extraordinarily large number of labour conflicts in Norway, many of them very long and involving large numbers of workers, and this year's conflict threatens to be of the same kind. At the proposal of the hard-pressed employers the Government and Parliament decided to reintroduce compulsory arbitration. (From "Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions," Amsterdam, No. 19, May 19, 1927.)

TABLE I - FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Name of Federation	Name of affiliated Unions	Name of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay	1. The Central Labour Board.	1. The Bombay District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	
		2. The Bombay Telegraph Union.	
		3. The Bombay Postal and R. M. S. Association.	Ahmedabad Postal and R.M.S. Union.
		4. Poona R. M. S. Division Union.	
		5. Ahmednagar and R. M. S. Union.	
		6. Belgaum Postal Union.	
		7. Ukarva 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. Surur 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.	
Bombay	3. The Bombay Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	1. The Bombay Postmen's Union.	President—Jambadas Madhavji Mhale, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A.
		2. Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	President—(1) V. C. Dahn, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law (2) H. D. Thakar, B.A., LL.B.
		3. Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji, B. A., LL.B., Solicitor.
		4. Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	

(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	Name of affiliated Unions	Name of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay—contd.	5. The Bombay Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—contd.	5. Nasik District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	President—G. Warty, M.A. Assistant Secretary—(1) Dhanraj Kulkarni, Teacher (2) Narayan Kulkarni, Teacher.
		6. Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	
Ahmedabad	5. Ahmedabad Labour Union.	1. The Weavers' Union.	President—Munoo Anandji Desai, Secretary—Gulzar Lal Nanda, Assistant Secretary—Khandabhai Kanthia Desai.
		2. The Winders' Union.	
Ahmedabad	5. Ahmedabad Labour Union.	3. The Threaders' Union.	
		4. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	
Ahmedabad	5. Ahmedabad Labour Union.	5. The Oldmen's and Firemen's Union.	
		6. The Jubbah and Musketeers' Union.	

(Not yet appointed.)

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 1920.	7,425	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-Presidents— 1. R. S. Asavale. 2. F. J. Ginwalla. 3. S. A. Brelvi. 4. S. H. Jhabwalla. Treasurers— 1. S. K. Bole. 2. Moulvi Abur Rauf Khan Saheb.	General Secretary—R. Bakhale, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Organising Secretary—Syed Munawar.
	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. Woodhall, 275-277 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union—April 1921.	15,436	President—(not yet appointed). 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—Syed Munawar, B.A., M.L.C. Departmental Secretaries— 1. Saloon crew—S. A. Rebello. 2. Engine crew—Abdul Karim. 3. Deck crew—Mahomed Ibrahim.
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union—July 1920.	1,940	President—Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer. Vice-Presidents— (1) F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (2) B. G. Horniman. Treasurer—C. Bhukandas, Chargeman, B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop, Parel.	Secretaries—(1) S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (2) F. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Joint Secretaries— (1) C. Bhukandas. (2) B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court. Assistants— 1. M. Bhagwandas. 2. J. Jhaivalla, DeLisle Road, Bombay.

* As at 1st March 1927.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City— contd.	5	The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union—May 1919.	2,900	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice-President—B. C. Horniman. Legal Adviser—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—V. P. Rele, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road.
	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees Union—March 1920.	689	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice-President—W. H. Patil. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji. Joint Treasurer—Vishnu Mahadse.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Yusuf Building, Nawab Lank Bridge, Mazagon. Assistant Secretary—Sadanand Waman Gadker, 2nd Carpenter Street, Mazagon.
	7	The Clerks' Union—April 1918.	926	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. A. Krishnarao, c/o Laad, Solicitor, Bombay. 2. S. H. Jhabwalla, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road.
	8	Gimi 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—contd.

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	9	The Bombay Postmen's Union—1920 (This Union has taken over the Bombay members of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union founded in April 1918).	1,337	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor, M.L.C., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice-President—(1) V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. (2) M. C. Chhagla, Bar-at-Law.	Hon. Secretary— V. K. ... Assistant Secretary— R. E. ...
	10	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Mandal)—August 1925.	1,009	President—A. r. j. n. Atmaram Alve. Treasurer—Bhiwa Tanu Alve.	Secretary— M. ... Prabhadevi Road, Bombay.
	11	The Bombay Currency Association—17th March 1923.	216	President—R. M. Dongre.	Secretary— L. S. ... 3, B B Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
	12	Bombay Postal Union—1907 (Formerly known as the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club).	1,331	.....	Secretary—D. ... Somnath Buildings, gaum Road, Bombay.
	13	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Chorupdeo Mandal)—December 1925.	652	President—Shankar Kasiram Murkar. Treasurer—K. B. Aglave.	Secretary—S. J. Khamkar, Chorupdeo Temple, Bombay.
	14	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union*—July 1922.	276†	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice-President—R. L. Surve, Umar-khadi Telegraph Office. Treasurer—T. u. k. a. ram Sonu, Umar-khadi Telegraph Office.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Shree Building, Elphinstone Road. Assistant Secretary—W. S. Shrivast, 43, Tarwadi, Sonapur Street, Chira Bazar.

* The name of this Union has been changed from the Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union since the 1st January 1926.
† As at 1st March 1927.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City	15	Government Peons' and Menials' Union*—February 1926.	599†	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Hon. Treasurer—F. M. Bahadurji.	Secretary—S. H. Bahadurji, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Assistant Secretary— D. ...
	16	The ... Union—1926.	8,100	President—L. ...	Secretary— ...
	17	The ... Union—April 1925.	41	President—H. M. ... Vice-President— I. ... Kantji Dwarakadas, Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji.	Secretary— ...
	18	The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union—1920.	512	President—F. J. Ginwalla. Vice-President— O. E. Gadhrey, Treasurer—G. K. Shet.	Hon. General Secretary— B. ... Hon. Secretary— K. Parsh, Yard Building, Naval Tank Bridge, Mazgaon. Assistant Secretary— B. G. Deshpande.
	19	The Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union—1926.	1,200	President—F. J. Ginwalla. Vice-Presidents— (1) N. M. Jadhav, M.L.A. (2) C. C. Desai. (3) C. S. Mandrivar. Honorary Treasurer— M. L. Parkar.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Bahadurji. Secretary— ...
	20	The Wadi Bundar Staff Union—1926.	343	President—C. ...	Secretary— Bahadurji.
	21	The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union—1926.	133	Do.	Do.

* The name of this Union has been changed from the Bombay Government Peons' and Menials' Union to Government Peons' and Menials' Union.
† As at 1st March 1927.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City— concl'd.	22	The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union—March 1927.	1,200	President—F. J. Ginwalla. Vice-President—Rajaram Bin Rajaram. Treasurer—P. B. Datar.	General Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla. Assistant Secretary—P. B. Datar, Rooms No. 5, Improvement Trust Chawl No. 1, Foras Road.
	23	The Jari Workers (Gold thread workers) Union—March 1927.	175	President—S. H. Jhabwalla.	Secretary—Azizuddin Khan, Improvement Trust Chawl, Bhendi Bazar.
	24	The Municipal Subordinate Officials Union—April 1927.	500	President—(not yet appointed).	Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
	25	The Bombay Tramwaymen's Union—April 1927.	75	President—F. J. Ginwalla.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Room No. 5, Improvement Trust Chawl No. 1, Foras Road.
	26	The British India Steam Navigation Coy.'s Staff Union—May 1927.	295	President—F. J. Ginwalla.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Pheroze Building, Frere Road, Bombay.
	27	The G. I. P. Railway General Staff Union—May 1927.	250	President—F. J. Ginwalla (Provisional).	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road, Parel.
	28	The Kasbi Karegars' Union—April 1927.	1,200	President—S. H. Jhabwalla.	Secretary—Syed Ahmad Hussain, Ibrahim Building, 2nd floor, opp. J. J. Hospital, Byculla.
	29	The Press Workers' Union—March 1927.	..	President—A. V. Chitre, Sahakari Press, Parel Road, Parel Settlement.	Secretary—K. N. Joglekar, 168 Fanaswadi, Girgaum.
	30	The Shop Assistants' Union—May 1927.	150	President—S. H. Jhabwalla.	Secretary—V. Marfatia, Aspar's House, 7. Khetwadi, Bombay.
			Total Members, Bombay City.	51,111	

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad	31	The Weavers' Union—February 1920.	625	President—Miss Anusuya Sarabhai Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—Gulzari Lal Nanda, Labour Union Office, Marquar Road, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary—Khandubhai Kumbhani Desai, Subsector Girdhurlal's House, Mandvini Pole, Ahmedabad.
	32	The Winders' Union—June 1920.	160	Do. ..	Do.
	33	The Throstle Union—February 1920.	6,530	Do. ..	Do.
	34	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union—August 1920.	3,130	Do. ..	Do.
	35	The Drivers', Oilmen's and Firemen's Union—September 1920.	200	Do. ..	Do.
	36	The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union—(March 1926).	180	Do. ..	Do.
	37	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Association—February 1920.	6,927	President—V. J. Patel, Khamasa, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Haja Patel's Pole, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.
	38	Ahmedabad Postal and R. M.S. Union—1923.	180	President—N. M. Desai, B.A., LL.B., Raipur.	Secretary—D. S. Patel, Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Officers—Secretaries	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad—contd.	39	Gujarat Postmen's Union—August 1926.	96	President—V. J. Patel, Khamasa, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—M. V. Kishari, Haja Patel's Pole, Kalspur, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—Ganesh Arjun Patel, Roomath Bori, Sakhi Sheri, Ahmedabad.
		Total Members, Ahmedabad ..	18,028		
Sukkur ..	40	N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District)—September 1920.	300	President—Radha Kishan A. Mathrani.	Divisional Secretary—J. Bukhari. Assistant Secretary—Srinivas.
Karachi ..	41	N. W. Railway (Recognised) Union (Karachi District)—1920.	1,000	Divisional President—Radhakishan A. Mathrani, Sub-Inspector of Works, N. W. Railway, Reti.	Honorary Divisional Secretary—Derram, Clerk, Divisional Superintendent's Office Commercial, Karachi, N. W. R. Divisional Secretary—J. Bukhari. Secretaries— 1. G. T. Sakpal, Yeravda Prison Press, Poona 2. N. B. Patil, Gaurishankar Press, Poona City. 3. Kishan Shri-dhar Bande, Aryabhushan Press, Poona City. 4. D. S. Raihagkar, Govardhan Press, Poona City.
Poona ..	42	The Press Workers' Union—February 1921.	110	President—John Mathews, Foreman, Scottish Mission Press, Poona Cantonment.	Secretaries— 1. G. T. Sakpal, Yeravda Prison Press, Poona 2. N. B. Patil, Gaurishankar Press, Poona City. 3. Kishan Shri-dhar Bande, Aryabhushan Press, Poona City. 4. D. S. Raihagkar, Govardhan Press, Poona City.
	43	The Military Accounts Association—January 1920.	1,600	President—G. B. Joshi. Vice-Presidents—(1) B. V. Tulpule. (2) J. C. Oak.	Secretaries— (1) G. S. Kulkarni, (2) N. V. Galdani, (3) Shukruwar Peth, Poona. (3) H. P. Makasare. (4) K. S. Karandikar.
	44	Poona Postal Union—1919.	325	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor, "Kesari."	Secretary—N. V. Bhone, Poona.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Officers—Secretaries	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Poona—contd. ..	45	Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union—1926.	224	President—S. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor "Kesari."	Secretary—M. V. Kishari, Haja Patel's Pole, Kalspur, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—Ganesh Arjun Patel, Roomath Bori, Sakhi Sheri, Ahmedabad.
	46	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1920.	339	President—G. K. Gadgil, Bar-at-Law, Poona. Vice-President—D. V. Ambekar. Honorary Treasurer—B. C. Mahate.	Secretary—M. V. Kishari, Haja Patel's Pole, Kalspur, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—Ganesh Arjun Patel, Roomath Bori, Sakhi Sheri, Ahmedabad.
Broach ..	47	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	22	President—H. D. Thakore, Vakil. Vice-President—R. C. Seth, Vakil.	Secretary—K. J. Malvi.
Ahmednagar ..	48	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	399	.....	Secretary—Chamburwar, Ahmednagar.
Belgaum ..	49	Belgaum Postal Union—1920.	112	.....	Secretary—G. V. Limaye, Belgaum.
	50	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	84	President—B. K. Dalvi, M.L.C.	Secretary—R. S. Kadam.
Dharwar ..	51	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	174	President—V. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.	Secretary—R. M. Betgiri, Dharwar.
Jalgaon ..	52	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	111	President—H. V. Kolhatkar.	Secretary—H. V. Modak.
Nasik ..	53	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	237	President—Rao Saheb Gogate.	Secretary—R. T. Lele.
	54	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	65	President—A. B. Kachavle.	Secretary—B. K. Panse.
Ratnagiri ..	55	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	256	.....	Secretary—A. K. Murtuza, Ratnagiri.
	56	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	23	President—Er. R. K. Gawande, Malwan.	Secretary—V. S. Kulkarni, Fendur (Malwan).

* Information not received.

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

JUNE, 1927

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
Satara	57	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	135	President—R. Deshpande. V.	Secretary—T. K. Datta, Satara.
Surat	58	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	186	...	Secretary—H. M. Mistry, Surat.
	59	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	105	President—V. Jadhav, B.A. Vice-President—K. M. Desai, C.	Honorary Secretary (1)—S. V. Vohra, Vakil. (2)—A. M. More, Assistant Secretary—N. R. More, Secretary—H. J. Shah, Baroda
Baroda	60	Baroda Postal Union—1920.	155	President—C. M. Doctor.	Secretary—H. J. Shah, Baroda
	61	Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924.	257	President—Kalekar.	...
	62	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	50	President—D. N. Chitre, Vakil.	Secretary—B. B. Palekar, Editor, "Jagriti," Assistant Secretary—S. K. Fadnis
Bhavnagar	63	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	58	...	Secretary—T. J. Parekh, Bhavnagar.
Rajkot	64	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	163	...	Secretary—H. K. Chhaya, Rajkot
Karwar	65	Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	69	President—M. G. Chandawarkar, Vakil.	Secretary—S. S. Nagarkoti, Vakil.
Miraj	66	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1926.	149	President—Dr. N. V. Joshi.	Secretary—Isma'il Saheb Salati, Miraj.
		Total Members, Rest of the Presidency	6,708		
		Total Members, Bombay Presidency	75,847		

JUNE, 1927

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

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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
Bombay City	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union.	Rs. 982	As. 4 per month	Rs. 751
	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); Rs. 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); Rs. 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.	2,009	Rs. 3 per year	1,908
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union.	577	As. 2 for those earning Rs. 25 and under per month; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per month; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 50. Entrance fees same as subscriptions.	382
	5	The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.	956	Do.	396

JUNE, 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
Bombay contd.	City—		Rs.		Rs.
	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union.	179	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under per month; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	72
	7	The Clerks' Union	22	As. 4 per month ..	Nil
	8	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay (Chinch-pudi Mandal).	Nil	Rs. 1 per year ..	Nil
	9	The Bombay Postmen's Union.	545	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).	470
	10	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Mandal).	241	As. 4 per month ..	276
	11	The Bombay Currency Association.	40	Rs. 3 for clerks and annas 8 for menials per year.	35
	12	Bombay Postal Union.	610	As. 8 per clerk; As. 4 per postman; As. 2 for inferior employee.	390
	13	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Chorapdeo Mandal).	154	As. 4 per month ..	91

JUNE, 1927

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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
Bombay contd.	City—		Rs.		Rs.
	14	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union.*	82	As. 4 per month ..	32
	15	Government Peons' and Menials' Union.	145	Do.	38
	16	The Seamen's Union.	2,174	Rs. 3 per year ..	1,629
	17	The Alcock Ash-down Employees' Union.	10	As. 4 per month ..	Nil
	18	The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union.	84	As. 2 to As. 8 per month according to pay.	51
	19	The Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union.	315	As. 8 per month for clerks and Superior Staff; As. 4 for adult menials and As. 2 for boy menials per month.	175
	20	The Wadi Bundar Staff Union.	75	Six annas and four annas per month according to pay.	30
	21	The Victoria Commercial Staff Union.	30	As. 4 per month for clerical staff and As. 2 per month below clerical.	15

* See note regarding change of name in Table II.

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
Bombay concl'd.	22	The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union.	Rs. 225	Annas 2 per month for those earning below Rs. 20; as. 4 for those earning between Rs. 20 to Rs. 50; as. 6 for those earning above Rs. 50.	Rs. 175
	23	The Jari Workers' (Gold thread workers') Union.	25	Rs. 2 per annum ..	10
	24	The Municipal Subordinate Officials' Union.	"	As. 8 per month ..	"
	25	The Bombay Tramway men's Union.	"	Annas 2 per month for those earning below Rs. 20; as. 4 for those earning between Rs. 20 to Rs. 50; as. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50	Do.
	26	The British India Steam Navigation Coy.'s Staff Union.	"	Do.	"
	27	The G. I. P. Railway General Staff Union.	"	Do.	"
	28	The Kasbi Karegars' Union.	200	Rs. 2 per annum ..	60
	29	The Press Workers Union.	"	....	"
	30	The Shop Assistants Union.	"	As. 4 per month for those earning under Rs. 25; as. 8 for those earning over Rs. 25.	"
	Ahmedabad	31	The Weavers' Union.	156	As. 4 per month ..	175
32		The Winders' Union.	20	As. 2 per month ..	12

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available	
Ahmedabad	33	The Throstle Union.	Rs. 1,383	As. 4 per labourer for 2 per half; Rs. 4 per half for 4 per month ..	Rs. 500	
	34	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	765	As. 4 per month ..	226	
	35	The Drivers', Oilmen's and Firemen's Union.	94	As. 6 per oilman; As. 8 per driver or fireman per month.	14	
	36	The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	90	As. 8 per jobber or mukadam per month.	....
	37	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.	986	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.	683	
	38	Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union.	62	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	81	
	39	Gujarat Postmen's Union.	31	Rupce one per annum per postman, and annas eight per annum per packer.	7	
	Sukkur	40	N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District).	40	Subscription at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of monthly pay from all members.	50
	Karachi	41	N. W. Railway Recognised Union (Karachi District)	150	125
	Poona	42	The Press Workers' Union.	4	As. 12 per year ..	About 2
43		The Military Accounts Association.	267	Rs. 6 and 3 per year for subordinate accounts service and clerical establishments respectively.	237	

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.	44	Poona Postal Union.	88	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	68
	45	Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union.	84	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 per mailguard and one anna per peon or porter per month.	62
	46	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	41	As. 4 per month.	28
Broach	47	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	6	Do.	3
Ahmednagar	48	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	51	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	12
Belgaum	49	Belgaum Postal Union.	32	Do.	8
	50	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	10	As. 4 per month.	8
Dharwar	51	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	55	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	24
Jalgaon	52	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union.	67	Do.	19
Nasik	53	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	24	Do.	17
	54	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff 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.
Ratnagiri	55	Ratnagiri Postal Union.	55	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	73
	56	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	21		....
Satara	57	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	1	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.*
Surat	58	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union.	37	Do.	2
	59	Surat Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	10	As. 4 per month.	14
Baroda	60	Baroda Postal Union.	251	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	32
	61	Baroda R. M. S. Union.	—	Do.	....
	62	Baroda District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	12	As. 4 per month.	10
Bhavnagar	63	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	—	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.*
Rajkot	64	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	1	Do.	2
Karwar	65	Karwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	14	As. 4 per month.	7
Miraj	66	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	1	As. 4 per month.	3

* Not reported.

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAY 1927

JUNE, 1927

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
Textile Trades						
1. The Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mill, Barsi.	640	44	4 May	1927	Demand for the same rates of wages as are paid in Sholapur Mills.	No settlement reported.
2. The Bhagirath Mill, Jalgaon.	328	120	9 May		Refusal to admit an operative to work after absence without leave.	No settlement reported.
3. The Gujarat Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Amudupura Road, Ahmedabad.	200		9 May	11 May	Demand for the same rates of wages as are paid in the Asoka Mills.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
4. The Rachel Sassoon Mill, Chinchpokli, Bombay.	1,000	855	11 May	13 May	Reduction in weavers' earnings due to less work.	The strike ended in a compromise.
5. The Raymond Woollen Mills, Ltd., Thana, Bombay.	147		14 May	23 May	Reduction in rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
6. The Broach Fine Counts Mill, Broach.	145		21 May	26 May	In sympathy with a dismissed line Jobber.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.

JUNE, 1927

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

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Count or Number	Month of April			
	1925	1926	1927	
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	6,236	6,897	6,028	
Nos. 11 to 20	19,699	18,227	18,804	
Nos. 21 to 30	13,636	15,307	15,879	
Nos. 31 to 40	1,168	1,591	1,827	
Above 40	404	734	972	
Waste, etc.	10	81	92	
Total	41,153	42,837	43,602	

BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	Month of April			
	1925	1926	1927	
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5,636	6,189	5,296	
Nos. 11 to 20	13,432	12,362	12,679	
Nos. 21 to 30	9,084	9,670	9,889	
Nos. 31 to 40	612	713	757	
Above 40	229	247	486	
Waste, etc.	2	73	92	
Total	28,995	29,254	29,159	

AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	Month of April			
	1925	1926	1927	
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	182	175	194	
Nos. 11 to 20	3,486	3,287	3,383	
Nos. 21 to 30	3,552	4,234	4,715	
Nos. 31 to 40	371	648	762	
Above 40	128	357	340	
Waste, etc.	..	..	..
Total	7,719	8,701	9,394	

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

JUNE, 1927

Description	Month of April		
	1925	1926	1927
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	700	918	974
Chudders	1,147	1,194	1,216
Dhotis	6,997	6,969	7,367
Drills and jeans	1,235	1,191	1,351
Cambrics and lawns	37	19	28
Printers	367	228	200
Shirtings and long cloth	8,866	10,231	10,317
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,106	948	1,627
Tent cloth	158	38	94
Other sorts	564	505	547
Total	21,177	22,243	23,429
Coloured piece-goods	7,781	9,009	10,214
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	279	311	192
Hosiery	17	25	28
Miscellaneous	119	290	285
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	54	124	318
Grand Total	29,427	32,002	34,466

BOMBAY CITY

Description	Month of April		
	1925	1926	1927
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	547	816	843
Chudders	817	753	844
Dhotis	2,102	2,101	2,438
Drills and jeans	1,098	1,158	1,294
Cambrics and lawns	21	—	13
Printers	7	—	—
Shirtings and long cloth	6,657	8,085	7,964
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	795	665	1,365
Tent cloth	125	27	86
Other sorts	248	266	309
Total	12,417	13,871	15,156
Coloured piece-goods	5,199	5,949	6,747
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	267	301	189
Hosiery	8	8	8
Miscellaneous	103	221	215
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	53	68	185
Grand Total	18,047	20,418	22,500

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

Description	Month of April		
	1925	1926	1927
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	59	30	15
Chudders	248	379	259
Dhotis	3,585	4,000	3,939
Drills and jeans	65	34	29
Cambrics and lawns	10	18	13
Printers	193	117	115
Shirtings and long cloth	1,641	1,617	1,576
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	284	241	170
Tent cloth	29	3	1
Other sorts	225	139	157
Total	6,339	6,578	6,274
Coloured piece-goods	1,885	2,187	2,412
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	1	1	2
Hosiery	10	17	20
Miscellaneous	17	69	68
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	—	56	130
Grand Total	8,252	8,908	8,906

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

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Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers					
			July 1914	May 1926	April 1927	May 1927	July 1914	May 1926	April 1927	May 1927		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Cereals—												
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	6 10 8	6 3 1	6 6 10	100	142	132	137		
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	8 11 9	7 12 3	7 12 9	100	156	139	139		
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	72 8 0	82 8 0 (3)	82 8 0	100	161	183	183		
Do.	Jubbulpore	Maund	40 0 0	55 8 0	55 8 0	55 8 0	100	139	139	139		
Jowari	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 10 6 (1)	4 7 1 (1)	4 5 5 (1)	100	148	141	137		
Barley	Ghati	Maund	3 4 6	4 8 10	4 5 5	4 7 1	100	139	132	135		
Bajri	Ghati	Maund	3 4 6	5 4 8	4 10 6	4 10 6	100	161	142	142		
Index No.—Cereals			100	149	144	145						
Pulses—												
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	4 13 11	4 10 6	4 10 6	100	115	110	110		
Turdal	Cawnpore	Maund	5 10 5	7 6 6	7 15 0	8 2 4	100	131	140	144		
Index No.—Pulses			100	123	125	127						
Index No.—Food grains			100	144	140	141						
Sugar—												
Sugar	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	16 14 0	16 5 0	16 0 0	100	184	160	157		
Do.	Java, white	Maund	10 3 0	17 0 0	16 5 0	16 0 0	100	167	160	157		
Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3	9 4 0	8 7 0	8 7 0	100	117	107	107		
Index No.—Sugar			100	156	134	132						
Other Food—												
Turmeric	Rajapuri	Maund	5 9 3	8 9 2	8 13 6	8 4 9	100	154	159	149		
Ghee	Deshi	Maund	45 11 5	77 2 3	74 4 7	85 11 5	100	169	163	188		
Salt	Bombay (black)	Maund	1 7 6	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	100	136	128	128		
Index No.—Other food			100	153	150	155						
Index No.—All Food			100	148	141	143						
Oilseeds—												
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	10 6 0	10 15 0	11 3 0	100	116	123	126		
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	Cwt.	8 0 0	12 1 0	11 6 0	11 6 0	100	151	142	142		
Poppy seed	White	Cwt.	10 14 0	14 2 0	16 8 0	17 4 0	100	130	152	159		
Gingelly seed	White	Cwt.	11 4 0	17 0 0	17 4 0	17 4 0	100	151	153	153		
Index No.—Oilseeds			100	147	145	145						

LABOUR GAZETTE

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Textiles—Cotton—												
(a) Cotton, raw	Fully good	Candy	251 0 0	340 0 0	295 0 0	323 0 0	100	135	118	129		
Broach	Do.	Do.	222 0 0	317 0 0 (2)	2 0 0 (2)	310 0 0 (2)	100	143	126	140		
Oomra	Saw-ginned	Do.	230 0 0	348 0 0	341 0 0	341 0 0	100	151	148	148		
Dharwar	Mochine-ginned	Do.	205 0 0	281 0 0	272 0 0	299 0 0	100	137	135	146		
Khandesh	Do.	Do.	198 0 0	250 0 0	269 0 0	292 0 0	100	126	136	147		
Bengal	Do.	Do.	198 0 0	250 0 0	269 0 0	292 0 0	100	126	136	147		
Index No.—Cotton, raw			100	138	128	142						
(b) Cotton manufactures—												
Twist	40 S	Lb.	0 12 9	1 3 0	1 0 3	1 1 6	100	149	127	137		
Grey shirtings	Fairl 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	9 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	100	164	147	147		
White mulls*	6/600	Do.	4 3 0	9 12 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	100	233	215	215		
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	Do.	10 6 0	20 0 0	18 8 0	17 14 0	100	193	178	172		
Long Cloth	Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 1 6	0 14 9	0 15 0	100	184	154	158		
Chudders	54" x 6 yds.	Do.	0 9 6	0 15 9	0 13 6	0 13 6	100	166	142	142		
Index No.—Cotton manufactures			100	182	161	162						
Index No.—Textile—Cotton			100	162	146	153						
Other Textiles—												
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	6 7 3	6 4 0	6 6 2	100	125	121	124		
Do.	Mathow Lari	Do.	2 15 1	4 11 3	4 7 0	4 11 3	100	160	151	160		
Index No.—Other Textiles			100	143	146	142						
Hides and Skins—												
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 12 7	1 9 6	1 15 9	100	155	138	172		
Do. Buffalo	Do.	Do.	1 1 3	0 15 6	1 1 1	0 13 10	100	90	99	80		
Skins, Goat	Do.	Do.	1 4 0	2 11 10	2 6 1	2 6 2	100	219	190	191		
Index No.—Hides and Skins			100	155	142	148						
Metals—												
Copper braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	59 8 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	100	98	93	93		
Iron bars		Do.	4 0 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	100	175	169	169		
Steel hoops		Do.	7 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	129	129	129		
Galvanised sheets		Do.	9 0 0	14 8 0	12 14 0	13 15 0	100	161	143	155		
Tin plates		Box	8 12 0	17 0 0	18 8 0	16 8 0	100	194	211	189		
Index No.—Metals			100	151	149	147						
Other raw and manufactured articles—												
Coal	Bengal, 1st Class Jheria	Ton	14 12 0	19 8 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	100	132	142	142		
Do.	Imported	Do.	19 11 6	19 5 0	22 6 9	24 15 8	100	178	114	127		
Do.	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	7 6 0	7 10 6	7 10 6	100	159	175	175		
Kerosene	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 8 0	9 12 6	9 12 6	100	185	191	191		
Do.	Do.	Do.	5 2 0	9 8 0	9 12 6	9 12 6	100	146	156	159		
Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles			100	148	141	143						
Index No.—Food			100	15	147	150						
Index No.—Non-food			100	151	149	148						
General Index No.			100	147	145	148						

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(1) Quotation for Sholapur quality. (2) Quotation for Oomra, Fine. (3) revised figure.
* In the absence of price quotations for the grade 6/600 the price quoted since June 1925 for white mulls is for the grade 6000.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI*

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index Numbers				
			July 1914	May 1926	Apr. 1927	May 1927	July 1914	May 1926	Apr. 1927	May 1927	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Cereals—											
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	59 12 0	61 12 0	61 12 0	100	153	158	158	
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red	"	31 8 0	45 0 0	43 0 0	43 4 0	100	143	137	137	
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red	"	31 4 0	44 0 0	39 10 0	39 10 0	100	141	127	127	
" white	2% barley, 1% dirt	"	32 8 0	46 6 0	44 6 0	44 6 0	100	143	137	137	
" red	2% barley, 1% dirt	"	32 4 0	45 6 0	40 14 0	40 14 0	100	141	127	127	
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	43 8 0	38 0 0	35 8 0	100	171	149	151	
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	....	34 12 0	36 0 0	100	..	131	136
Index No.—Cereals	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	149	138	139
Pulses—											
Gram	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	....	35 8 0	36 12 0	100	..	120	125
Sugar—											
Sugar	Java, white	Cwt.	9 2 0	16 8 0	15 10 0	15 5 0	100	181	171	168	
"	" brown	"	8 1 6	....	14 10 0	14 4 0	100	..	181	176
Index No.—Sugar	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	181	176	172
Other food—											
Salt		Benzal Maund	2 2 0	1 10 6	1 10 6	1 11 6	100	78	78	81	
Oilseeds—											
Cotton seed		Maund	2 11 3	3 10 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	100	134	141	153	
Rapeseed, bold	3% admixture	Candy	51 0 0	....	70 8 0	70 8 0	100	..	138	138
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0	....	10 0 0	97 0 0	100	..	165	156
Index No.—Oilseeds	100	134	148	149	
Textiles—											
Jute bags	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	56 0 0	51 0 0	48 8 0	100	146	133	127	

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Textiles—Cotton										
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund.	20 4 0	27 9 0	30 0 0	34 4 0	100	136	148	169
(b) Cotton manufactures										
Drills	Pepperill	Piece.	10 3 6	19 12 0	13 9 0	13 12 0	100	193	133	135
Shirtings	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	21 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	100	207	168	168
Index No.—Cotton manufactures	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	200	151	152
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	179	150	157
Other Textiles—Wool	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	33 0 0	35 8 0	36 0 0	100	118	127	129
Hides—										
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	13 4 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	100	62	68	68
" "	Punjab	"	21 4 0	13 4 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	100	62	68	68
Index No.—Hides	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	62	68	68
Metals—										
Copper Braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	60 8 0	57 8 0	57 0 0	100	100	95	94
Steel Bars		"	3 14 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	6 12 0	100	165	158	174
" Plates		"	4 6 0	5 14 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	100	134	160	160
Index No.—Metals	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	133	133	143
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	21 2 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	100	132	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 4 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	100	163	169	169
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	159	165	165
Index No.—Food	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	144	138	138
Index No.—Non-food	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	138	137	140
General Index No.	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	140	138	139

* 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. mutuel. (3) Quotation for Sukkur, white.

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

Month	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other food	Index No. - food	Oil-seeds	Raw cotton	Cotton manufacture	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Index No. non-food	General Index No.
1924					171	131	253	236	191	149	168	166	187	181
May ..	125	88	212	293	171	131	253	236	191	149	168	166	187	181
1925					155	144	187	215	143	153	153	155	170	164
May ..	149	104	179	176	155	144	187	215	143	153	153	155	170	164
June ..	141	102	160	181	148	142	190	209	144	142	152	157	162	160
July ..	181	102	159	184	148	140	182	208	144	139	153	155	165	158
August ..	146	100	158	183	149	140	184	206	155	161	153	159	167	160
September ..	143	104	159	176	146	136	184	205	155	141	155	159	164	157
October ..	147	111	151	178	149	130	(a) 161	203	153	151	154	159	(a) 164	(a) 156
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					147	127	154	186	149	155	151	158	157	154
January ..	147	119	148	172	149	127	154	186	149	155	151	158	157	154
February ..	143	117	148	158	145	129	150	186	147	153	152	153	156	151
March ..	146	117	146	152	144	127	(a) 144	186	145	147	151	153	(a) 154	(a) 150
April ..	144	119	150	156	144	131	138	183	143	171	151	150	155	151
May ..	149	123	152	148	146	142	141	182	131	144	149	147	152	149
June ..	150	128	156	146	143	140	144	190	130	150	148	145	152	149
July ..	146	128	144	148	145	134	149	178	130	128	147	148	149	148
August ..	148	133	146	146	145	140	149	173	133	134	146	151	150	149
September ..	150	130	156	148	148	140	149	175	134	147	148	152	149	147
October ..	145	129	144	146	145	132	149	165	134	147	148	152	149	147
November ..	144	133	152	146	144	131	118	157	131	144	150	160	147	146
December ..	143	131	156	144	143	133	109	156	132	150	161	158	147	146
1927					140	147	138	113	154	135	142	158	146	146
January ..	153	133	149	140	147	138	113	154	135	142	158	146	146	146
February ..	149	137	139	150	146	143	125	163	138	138	159	149	149	148
March ..	148	133	135	144	144	144	132	163	134	137	156	161	149	149
April ..	144	125	134	150	141	143	128	161	142	149	149	156	147	146
May ..	145	127	132	155	143	145	142	162	142	148	147	150	150	146

(a) Revised figures from October 1925 to March 1926.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Italy (Rome)	Belgium	Norway	Switzerland	South Africa	France (Paris)	U. S. of America
	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent	Food, fuel, light and rent	Food and rent	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, light, fuel and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, lighting and rent	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)	(a) 100	(d) 100	(c) 100	100	(a) 100	100 (f)	100 (f)	(a) 100
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	(f) 108	99	....	(b) 112	119	103	....	(a) 105 (m)
1916 ..	108	148	102	115	117	116	....	146	140	106	....	118
1917 ..	118	180	116	130	116	126	....	190	189	114	....	145
1918 ..	149	203	146	118	144	197	....	253	229	118	....	174
1919 ..	186	208	155	132	157	205	....	303	261	126	....	199
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	....	453	307	155	....	300
1921 ..	177	216	152	152	178	307	....	379	294	153	....	324
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	159	429	....	566	311	158 (f)	....	370
1923 ..	153	169	146	151	158	(a) 487	....	429	238	166	....	374
1924 ..	157	170	144	149	160	512	....	493	249	169	....	373
1925 ..	157	173	146	(a) 153	(f) 163	598	....	509	259	169	....	378 (m)
1926 ..	155	177	154	156	....	649	....	534	244	165	....	376
1926 January ..	155	175	155	....	....	665	....	527	242	167	....	....
February ..	154	175	154	....	....	663	....	526	240	166	....	....
March ..	155	172	154	....	....	654	....	521	240	165	....	....
April ..	155	168	153	....	....	642	....	529	231	161	....	....
May ..	153	167	152	....	....	652	....	528	230	160	....	....
June ..	155	168	150	....	....	662	....	529	218	162	....	....
July ..	150	170	150	....	....	649	....	657	220	162	....	....
August ..	155	170	150	....	....	652	....	661	219	161	....	....
September ..	155	172	149	....	....	652	....	664	217	160	....	....
October ..	154	174	148	....	....	657	....	668	218	161	....	....
November ..	154	179	151	....	....	657	....	700	217	163	....	....
December ..	156	180	150	....	....	657	....	700	218	163	....	....
1927 January ..	156	175	152	....	....	655	....	705	210	160	....	....
February ..	155	172	151	....	....	652	....	700	208	160	....	....
March ..	155	171	150	....	....	663	....	711	207	159	....	....
April ..	153	165	....	....	....	641	....	774	201	....	....	....
May ..	152	164	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June ..	152	164	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) From 1914 to 1925 figures relate to annual averages. (b) First half of 1914. (c) April 1914. (d) From 1915 to 1919. (e) From 1914 to 1919. (f) Average for 1914 = 100. (g) Average for 1915 to 1925 in the base. (h) The figure for July 1923 was for July 1922. (i) Revised figures from March 1922. (j) Figures from 1915 to 1925 only to August. (k) Figures from 1915 to 1925 only to December. (l) First half of the year. (m) June figures.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	India (Bombay)	Japan	China (Shanghai)	Java (Batavia)	Australia	Egypt (Cairo)	United Kingdom (1)	France	Holland	Norway	Sweden	Canada (2)	United States of America (3)
No. of articles	44	56	147	†	92	26	150	45	48	100	47	236	404
1913 Average	100	100	(d) 100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	(a) 100	(f) 100	100	100
1914	100	96	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	102	109	(c) 115	116	102	98
1915	.....	97	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	140	146	159	145	110	101
1916	.....	117	.....	.....	138	124	.....	188	224	233	185	132	127
1917	.....	149	.....	.....	153	169	.....	262	276	341	244	179	177
1918	.....	196	.....	.....	178	207	.....	339	373	345	339	199	194
1919	.....	236	.....	.....	189	226	.....	356	304	322	331	209	206
1920	.....	216	.....	.....	228	299	.....	509	292	(c) 377	347	244	226
1921	.....	199	.....	.....	175	180	.....	345	182	298	211	172	147
1922	.....	187	.....	.....	162	146	.....	327	160	233	162	152	149
1923	.....	181	.....	.....	179	131	.....	419	151	233	157	155	150
1924	.....	182	.....	.....	173	143	.....	489	156	269	155	157	159
1925	.....	163	.....	.....	170	152	.....	550	155	251	157	160	157
June	160	200	.....	.....	173	170	.....	543	153	258	159	159	157
July	158	198	.....	.....	170	151	.....	557	155	254	160	158	163
August	160	200	.....	.....	176	170	.....	557	155	245	154	160	160
September	157	201	.....	.....	170	152	.....	556	155	231	151	157	160
October	(b) 158	200	.....	.....	171	153	.....	572	154	221	148	157	158
November	(b) 160	197	.....	.....	174	145	.....	605	154	217	150	161	158
December	(b) 154	194	.....	.....	173	140	.....	633	155	218	149	164	156
1926	(b) 154	192	.....	.....	172	169	.....	634	153	214	150	164	156
January	(b) 151	188	.....	.....	170	168	.....	636	149	211	148	162	155
February	(b) 150	184	.....	.....	167	171	.....	632	145	204	145	160	152
March	151	181	.....	.....	165	176	.....	650	143	198	145	161	151
April	151	177	.....	.....	165	175	.....	688	143	196	145	157	152
May	150	177	.....	.....	159	179	.....	738	144	195	143	156	152
June	149	179	.....	.....	159	171	.....	838	141	196	143	156	151
July	148	177	.....	.....	158	169	.....	769	139	196	143	154	149
August	149	176	.....	.....	158	166	.....	787	140	197	142	153	151
September	147	174	.....	.....	162	129	.....	751	140	188	142	151	150
October	146	172	.....	.....	163	130	.....	684	147	182	142	152	148
November	146	170	.....	.....	159	130	.....	627	147	177	141	151	147
December	146	170	.....	.....	152	126	.....	622	145	170	140	151	147
1927	148	171	.....	.....	160	124	.....	632	146	.....	140	150	146
January	148	171	.....	.....	157	124	.....	641	144	.....	139	149	145
February	148	171	.....	.....	157	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	(b) 145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* July 1914=100. (a) Average for half year ended June 1914 = 100. (b) Revised figures. (c) The figures from 1914-1920 are for December. (d) February 1913 = 100. (e) Average January 1913 to July 1914 = 100. (f) Board of Trade. (g) Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (h) Bureau of Labor Statistics. (i) Average for year ended June 1914 = 100. † The number of articles has increased from 55 in September 1924 to 74 since June 1926.

RETAIL FOOD INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India	United Kingdom	Canada	South Africa	Australia	New Zealand	United States of America	France (1)	Italy	Belgium	Finland	Holland	Norway	Sweden (2)	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	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	(c) 100	(d) ..	100	(e) 100	100	100	100	100 (h)
1915	105	132	105	107	131	112	98	122	95	..	..	..	..	124	128	119(i)
1916	105	161	114	116	130	119	109	132	111	..	..	..	160	142	146	141
1917	114	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	137	..	..	142	214(j)	181	166	178
1918	142	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	..	176	279	268	187	222
1919	187	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	..	210	289	310	212	250(k)
1920	188	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	318	..	982	211	319	297	253	245
1921	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	100	1,278	180	295	232	236	210
1922	160	180	138	116	148	144	139	297	459	87	1,105	140	233	179	184	157
1923	148	162	137	116	164	142	144	321	496	(j) 496	105	968	136	218	160	166
1924	151	162	134	117	149(c)	148	140	360	508	124	1,016	138	248	159	200	170
1925	152	167	141	120	156	151	159	421	602	133	1,107	152	260	169	210	167
November	149	172	151	117	156	156	164	444	649	144	1,130	148	223	165	..	163
December	151	174	161	116	156	154	162	463	660	147	1,108	145	221	164	..	163
1926	150	168	155	117	154	153	161	480	681	142	1,062	(j) 175	216	162	177	167
January	150	165	154	118	159	152	157	497	676	142	1,076	..	212	160	..	163
February	150	159	153	119	163	151	159	503	654	138	1,069	172	205	159	..	..
March	150	158	152	119	163	151	158	522	664	142	1,049	..	198	158	..	..
April	152	158	149	118	162	151	157	544	657	152	1,041	163	195	157	..	159
May	155	161	149	116	159	149	154	574	654	161	1,052	..	194	157	..	159
June	153	161	150	117	157	149	154	587	654	185	1,067	168	198	156	..	159
July	152	162	147	117	155	148	155	590	652	186	1,110	164	193	157	..	157
August	153	163	147	120	153	147	157	624	654	197	1,091	..	191	157	..	158
September	152	169	148	119	155	146	164	628	630	206	1,081	164	186	158	..	160
October	154	169	151	117	158	149	159	599	631	209	1,081	..	184	157	..	159
November	155	167	153	116	158	148	156	592	625	208	1,063	166	180	156	..	158
December	152	164	151	117	153	146	153	585	642	212	1,064	..	177	151	..	157
1927	151	162	149	118	151	146	151	581	635	205	1,055	..	169	151	..	156
January	151	155	146	..	..	..	..	580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	150	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Average for the year 1914. (b) Includes fuel and lighting. (c) January to June 1914. (d) Revised series—1921=100. (e) Figure for June. (f) The figures for Italy from July 1923 are for Milan. (g) Figure for August. (h) June 1914=100. (i) Figures from 1915 to 1919 are for June. (j) The figures from January 1926 are for the Hague (base, January to July 1914=100).

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN APRIL AND MAY 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
		April 1927	April 1927	April 1927	April 1927	April 1927	May 1927	May 1927	May 1927	May 1927	May 1927
<i>Cereals—</i>											
Rice	Maund	7 7 6 <i>134</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	8 0 4 <i>152</i>	7 11 1 <i>133</i>	7 6 3 <i>132</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 4 4 <i>130</i>	6 2 6 <i>146</i>	6 15 4 <i>148</i>	7 6 10 <i>144</i>	8 6 5 <i>156</i>	7 8 3 <i>134</i>	6 2 0 <i>146</i>	6 3 5 <i>132</i>	7 4 1 <i>141</i>	8 0 0 <i>149</i>
Jowari	"	5 11 2 <i>131</i>	4 9 2 <i>126</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	3 15 11 <i>139</i>	5 3 10 <i>153</i>	5 9 10 <i>129</i>	4 7 7 <i>123</i>	5 0 8 <i>132</i>	3 14 6 <i>136</i>	5 3 10 <i>153</i>
Bajri	"	5 12 4 <i>134</i>	5 1 3 <i>121</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	4 4 0 <i>121</i>	5 9 10 <i>137</i>	5 12 4 <i>134</i>	5 0 0 <i>119</i>	5 12 3 <i>122</i>	4 2 4 <i>118</i>	5 9 10 <i>137</i>
Index No.—Cereals	..	<i>132</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>143</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund	6 10 11 <i>155</i>	6 0 7 <i>159</i>	5 0 0 <i>125</i>	5 10 2 <i>131</i>	6 0 1 <i>123</i>	6 9 7 <i>153</i>	5 15 8 <i>157</i>	5 0 0 <i>125</i>	5 10 2 <i>131</i>	5 15 0 <i>122</i>
Turdal	"	8 10 7 <i>148</i>	10 0 3 <i>150</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 10 0 <i>148</i>	11 13 8 <i>179</i>	8 15 10 <i>154</i>	9 6 7 <i>141</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 7 1 <i>145</i>	11 13 8 <i>179</i>
Index No.—Pulses	..	<i>152</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>151</i>

<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined)	Maund	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	12 1 2 <i>166</i>	13 5 4 <i>167</i>	13 14 7 <i>139</i>	13 3 7 <i>141</i>	13 11 1 <i>180</i>	12 1 2 <i>166</i>	13 5 4 <i>167</i>	"	"
Jagri (gul)	"	13 11 1 <i>160</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	11 6 10 <i>129</i>	8 3 3 <i>106</i>	7 10 6 <i>109</i>	13 1 6 <i>153</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	11 6 10 <i>129</i>	8 0 0 <i>103</i>	7 14 9 <i>113</i>
Tea	Lb.	0 15 1 <i>193</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 7 <i>200</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 8 2 <i>158</i>	2 12 0 <i>146</i>	3 3 6 <i>151</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 8 2 <i>158</i>	2 9 11 <i>139</i>
Beef	Seer	0 8 0 <i>155</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 4 5 <i>74</i>	0 3 6 <i>140</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 4 11 <i>82</i>	0 3 0 <i>121</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	"	0 13 6 <i>202</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>	0 13 0 <i>195</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>
Milk	Maund	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	7 9 11 <i>172</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>	7 12 11 <i>176</i>	10 10 8 <i>213</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee	"	97 0 5 <i>191</i>	71 1 9 <i>167</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	71 1 9 <i>128</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>	94 0 9 <i>185</i>	73 2 5 <i>171</i>	74 6 8 <i>167</i>	71 1 9 <i>127</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>
Potatoes	"	6 8 9 <i>146</i>	4 14 9 <i>91</i>	3 5 4 <i>88</i>	5 0 0 <i>125</i>	4 5 1 <i>128</i>	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	5 5 4 <i>98</i>	3 5 4 <i>88</i>	5 0 0 <i>125</i>	4 3 4 <i>107</i>
Onions	"	4 12 2 <i>307</i>	3 1 3 <i>169</i>	4 7 1 <i>222</i>	3 1 3 <i>123</i>	2 11 6 <i>136</i>	3 9 2 <i>230</i>	3 7 8 <i>191</i>	3 5 4 <i>167</i>	3 1 3 <i>123</i>	2 10 1 <i>131</i>
Cocconut oil	"	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>	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>
Index No.—Other articles of food	..	<i>182</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>138</i>
Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)	..	<i>167</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>140</i>