

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House- rent	Cost of living
1924									
September	136	124	135	191	156	166	229	172	161
October	135	124	134	193	156	167	224	172	161
November	135	126	134	196	157	167	214	172	161
December	134	123	133	196	156	167	214	172	160
1925									
January	131	124	130	189	152	165	209	172	157
February	134	123	133	185	152	166	210	172	157
March	139	128	138	183	155	165	207	172	159
April	137	128	136	181	153	165	207	172	158
May	133	122	132	182	151	165	207	172	156
June	130	119	129	184	149	165	198	172	154
July	136	119	134	183	152	165	192	172	157
August	126	119	125	184	147	165	191	172	152
September	125	118	124	182	146	165	188	172	151
October	128	121	128	182	148	165	192	172	153
November	129	132	129	182	149	165	185	172	153
December	132	137	133	183	151	165	176	172	155
1926									
January	132	140	133	183	151	165	173	172	155
February	132	136	132	181	150	165	172	172	154
March	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	155
April	132	133	132	180	150	165	175	172	153
May	133	138	133	177	150	164	170	172	153
June	133	139	134	182	152	164	162	172	155
July	134	145	135	187	155	164	160	172	157
August	135	141	136	181	153	164	160	172	155
September	135	145	136	179	152	164	160	172	155
October	135	150	136	180	153	164	159	172	155
November	133	152	135	180	152	164	156	172	154
December	134	155	136	184	154	166	148	172	156
1927									
January	134	149	135	188	155	166	143	172	156
February	134	154	136	180	152	166	148	172	155
March	134	159	137	179	152	166	152	172	155
April	133	153	135	178	151	166	143	172	153
May	133	154	134	176	150	166	147	172	152
June	134	156	136	177	151	166	147	172	154
July	136	153	138	181	154	166	149	172	156
August	136	157	138	184	155	166	152	172	157
September	132	151	134	180	151	166	163	172	154

LABOUR GAZETTE

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The Month in Brief

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT IN MADRAS

The Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Madras to enquire into the question of Unemployment among the Educated Middle Classes has been published. An article based on the report will be found on pages 159 to 163 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 September 1927. The average absenteeism was 9.40 per cent. for Bombay City, 4.20 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 2.18 per cent. for Viramgaum, 12.07 per cent. for Sholapur and 7.71 per cent. for Broach.

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour was adequate. Absenteeism was 11.46 per cent. in the engineering workshops, 5 per cent. in the Marine Lines Reclamation of the Development Directorate, 9.96 per cent. in the Bombay Port Trust Docks and 8.80 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 7.30.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX

In October 1927, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 151 as against 154 in the preceding month. The Index Number for food articles only was 148.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were eight industrial disputes in the month of September 1927. The number of workpeople involved was 9151 and the number of working days lost 23,156.

BALANCE OF TRADE

During September 1927, the visible balance of trade including securities, in favour of India amounted to Rs. 36 lakhs.

The Cost of Living Index for October 1927

A FALL OF THREE POINTS

Increase per cent. over July 1914
 { All articles .. 51 per cent.
 { Food only .. 48 per cent.

In October 1927,* the average level of retail prices for all commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay City was 3 points lower than in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 154 in September and 151 in October 1927. The general index is thus 42 points below the high water mark (193) reached in October 1920, and 4 points lower than the twelve-monthly average for the year 1926.

As compared with September 1927, the index number for all food articles recorded a fall of 3 points. Cereals declined by 5 points due to a fall of 7, 2 and 3 points in rice, jowari and bajri respectively. Turdal rose by 3 points, but gram showed no change. Among other food articles, there was a decrease of 7 points in raw sugar (gul) but sugar (refined) was steady at 172. Tea, mutton and ghee advanced by 6, 8 and 4 points respectively but salt fell by 4 points. The remaining articles were practically steady during the month under review. The "other food" index remained stationary at 180.

The "fuel and lighting" index which was steady at 166 since December 1926 recorded a decrease of 10 points due to a heavy fall in the price of "kerosene oil." The index number for "clothing" remained steady at 163.

All items : Percentage increase over July 1914

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January ..	83	69	73	56	59	57	55	56
February ..	81	62	65	55	56	57	54	55
March ..	77	60	65	54	54	59	55	55
April ..	72	60	62	56	50	58	53	53
May ..	73	67	63	53	50	56	53	52
June ..	81	73	63	52	53	54	55	54
July ..	90	77	65	53	57	57	57	56
August ..	91	80	64	54	61	52	55	57
September ..	92	85	65	54	61	51	55	54
October ..	93	83	62	52	61	53	55	51
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 September 16 and October 15.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—OCTOBER

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price x Mass Unit		
			July 1914	July 1927	October 1927	July 1914	September 1927	October 1927
Cereals—	Maund	70	Rs. 3.594	Rs. 7.615	Rs. 7.214	Rs. 391.58	Rs. 533.05	Rs. 504.98
Rice	"	21	3.594	6.865	6.943	117.47	144.17	145.80
Wheat	"	11	4.314	5.443	5.354	47.89	59.47	59.19
Jowari	"	8	4.313	5.440	5.292	25.88	32.69	31.75
Bajri	"	22						
Total—Cereals ..						582.82	769.78	741.42
Index Numbers—Cereals ..						100	132	127
Pulses—	Maund	10	4.302	6.474	6.474	43.02	64.74	64.74
Gram	"	3	5.844	8.813	8.974	17.53	26.44	26.92
Turdal	"	7						
Total—Pulses ..						60.55	91.18	91.66
Index Numbers—Pulses ..						100	151	151
Other food articles—	Maund	2	7.620	13.094	13.094	15.24	26.19	26.19
Sugar (refined) ..	"	7	8.557	13.693	13.094	59.98	91.30	91.66
Raw Sugar (Gul) ..	"	1	40.060	76.068	70.203	40.06	76.07	70.21
Tea ..	"	3	2.130	3.412	3.313	6.39	10.23	10.23
Salt ..	Seer ..	25	0.323	0.510	0.510	8.08	12.75	12.75
Beef ..	"	11	0.417	0.802	0.833	4.59	9.16	9.16
Mutton ..	"	11	9.198	17.583	17.583	101.18	193.41	193.41
Milk ..	Maund	14	50.792	99.406	101.781	710.79	1391.53	1425.13
Ghee ..	"	11	4.479	7.740	7.740	49.27	85.14	85.14
Potatoes ..	"	11	1.552	3.573	3.573	17.07	39.30	39.30
Onions ..	"	1	25.396	27.974	27.974	25.39	27.97	27.97
Cocconut Oil ..	"	1						
Total—Other food articles ..						381.18	686.83	686.83
Index Numbers—Other food articles ..						100	180	180
Total—All food articles ..						1,547.55	1,547.83	1,519.91
Index Numbers—All food articles ..						100	151	148
Fuel and lighting—	Case ..	5	4.375	7.656	6.406	21.88	38.28	32.03
Kerosene oil ..	"	1	0.792	1.281	1.281	38.02	61.49	61.49
Firewood ..	Maund	48	0.542	0.771	0.771	26.02	37.77	37.77
Coal ..	"	1						
Total—Fuel and lighting ..						60.44	100.54	94.29
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting ..						100	166	156
Clothing—	Lb.	27	0.594	0.984	0.969	16.04	26.57	26.16
Chudders ..	"	25	0.641	1.037	1.058	16.03	25.93	26.70
Shirtings ..	"	36	0.583	0.958	0.938	20.99	33.77	33.77
T. Cloths ..	"							
Total—Clothing ..						53.06	86.27	86.63
Index Numbers—Clothing ..						100	163	163
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	1,929.04	1,895.23
Cost of Living Index Numbers ..						100	154	151

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in September and October 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 :—

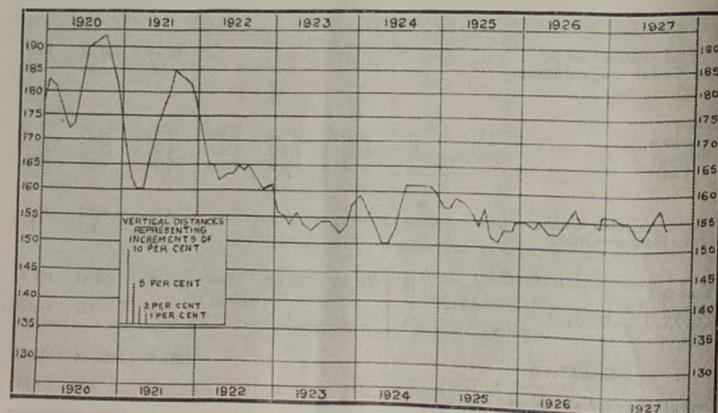
Articles	July 1914	September 1927	October 1927	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in October 1927 over or below September 1927	Articles	July 1914	September 1927	October 1927	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in October 1927 over or below September 1927
Rice	100	136	129	- 7	Salt	100	160	156	- 4
Wheat	100	123	124	+ 1	Beef	100	158	158	..
Jowari	100	125	123	- 2	Mutton	100	192	200	+ 8
Bajri	100	126	123	- 3	Milk	100	191	191	..
Gram	100	150	150	..	Ghee	100	196	200	+ 4
Turdal	100	151	154	+ 3	Potatoes	100	173	173	..
Sugar (refined)	100	172	172	..	Onions	100	230	230	..
Raw sugar (gul)	100	160	153	- 7	Cocoanut oil	100	110	110	..
Tea	100	190	196	+ 6	All food articles (weighted average)	100	151	148	- 3

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

Rice 22, Wheat 19, Jowari 19, Bajri 19, Gram 33, Turdal 35, Sugar (refined) 42, Raw Sugar (gul) 35, Tea 49, Salt 36, Beef 37, Mutton 50, Milk 48, Ghee 50, Potatoes 42, Onions 57, Cocoanut Oil 9.

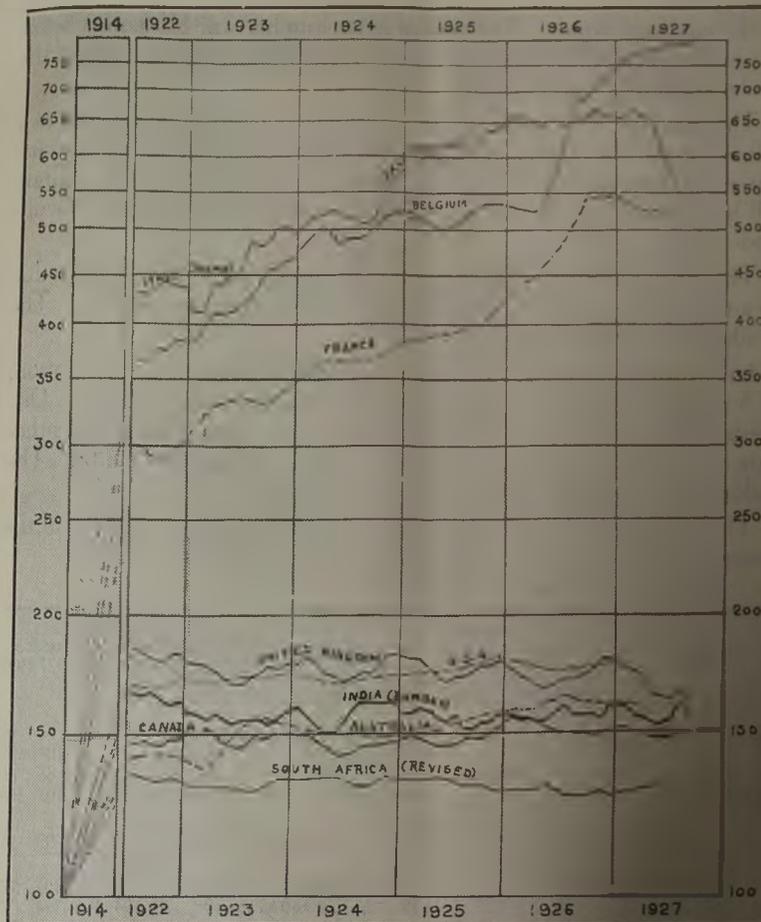
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914, its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 7 pies for all items and 10 annas 10 pies for food articles only.

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

1. WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

Index remains stationary

In September 1927, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 148 the same as in the previous month. As compared with August 1927, there was a fall of 3 points in the food group and a rise of 2 points in the non-food group. The general index number was 115 points below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and one point below the twelve monthly average of 1926.

The index number for food-grains recorded a fall of 7 points due to a fall of 7 points in cereals and of 6 points in pulses. Rice, wheat, jowari, barley and bajri declined by 5, 4, 7, 13 and 12 points respectively. Gram fell by 5 points and turdal was cheaper by 6 points during the month under review.

The index number for the "sugar" group advanced by one point due to a rise of 2 points in gul, while sugar (refined) remained steady. The "other food" index rose from 161 to 165.

Under the non-food group, there was a rise of 24 points in raw cotton, of 5 points in cotton manufactures and of 3 points in other textiles. Oilseeds, hides and skins and metals declined by 2 points each and other raw and manufactured articles fell by 3 points during the month. The index number for the non-food group stood at 152.

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

*Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay * 100 = Average of 1926*

Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with Aug. 1927	+ or - % compared with Sep. 1926	Groups	Sep. 1926	Dec. 1926	Mar. 1927	June 1927	Aug. 1927	Sep. 1927
1. Cereals	7	- 5	- 11	1. Cereals	103	98	101	98	97	92
2. Pulses	2	- 5	- 4	2. Pulses	103	104	106	103	104	99
3. Sugar	3	+ 1	- 17	3. Sugar	104	104	90	86	88	89
4. Other food	3	+ 2	+ 10	4. Other food	98	95	97	109	107	109
All food	15	- 2	- 6	All food	102	99	99	99	99	97
5. Oilseeds	4	- 1	+ 1	5. Oilseeds	104	99	107	108	107	105
6. Raw cotton	5	+ 13	+ 19	6. Raw cotton	106	78	94	116	114	131
7. Cotton manufactures	6	+ 3	- 1	7. Cotton manufactures	98	89	93	91	95	98
8. Other textiles	2	+ 2	+ 6	8. Other textiles	97	96	98	109	101	103
9. Hides and skins	3	- 1	+ 4	9. Hides & skins	91	101	93	93	96	55
10. Metals	5	- 2	- 10	10. Metals	97	107	103	94	89	88
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	4	- 2	+ 1	11. Other raw and manufactured articles	99	104	106	103	103	101
All non-food	29	+ 1	+ 1	All non-food	99	97	98	98	99	100
General Index No.	44	....	- 1	General Index No.	100	98	99	99	99	99

* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 192.

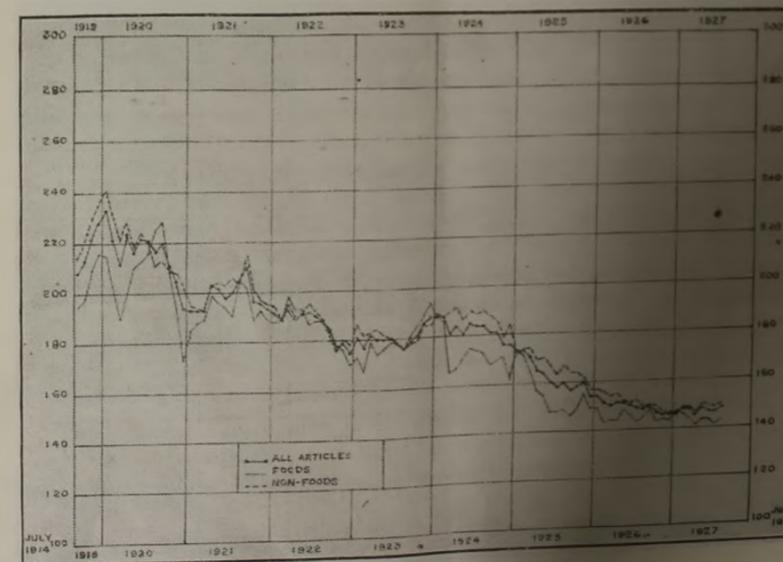
The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices.—

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
Nine-monthly	.. ..	143	149	147

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

Wholesale Price Index Numbers, Bombay

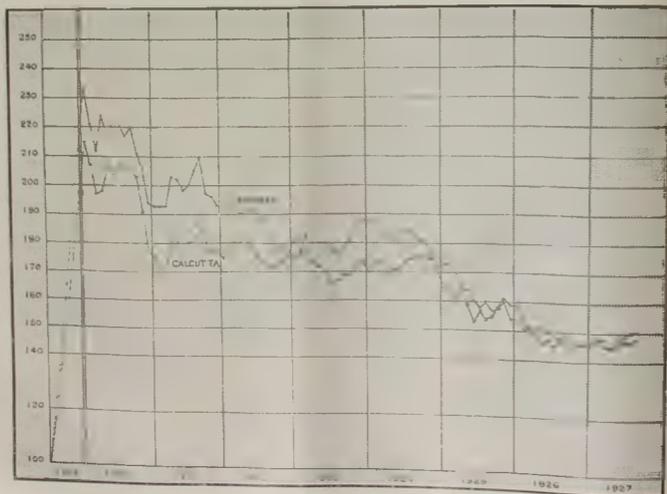


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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

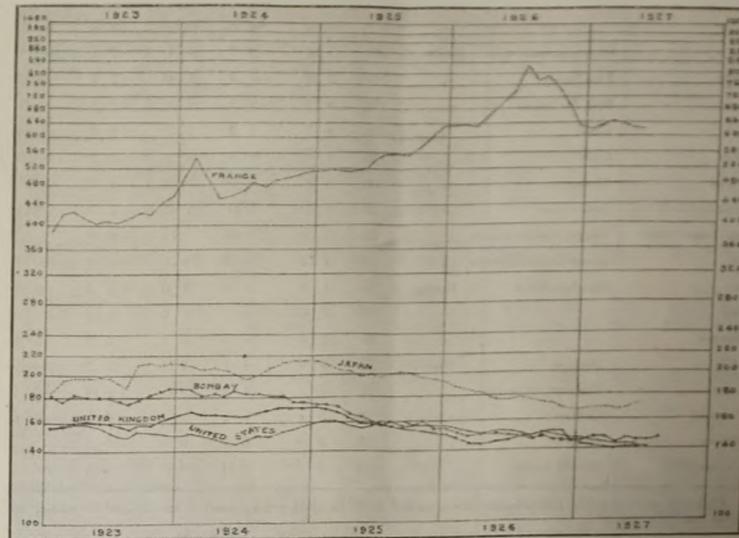
The items included in the indices are 44 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay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

The diagram is on an arithmetic and not a logarithmic scale



COMPARISON WITH WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

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



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

These Index Numbers and those for eight other countries will be found in a table at the end of the *Gazette*. The sources of information for these eight other Index Numbers are:—Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; China (Shanghai), Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai; Egypt (Cairo), Monthly Agricultural Statistics published by the Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance; Java (Batavia), 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

Articles	Rate per Equiva lent in tolas	July 1914	1927		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1927 over or below July 1914			
			As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.		
Rice	Hanguon Small-mull. Paylee	208	5 10	8 0	7 11	+2 1	0 1	
Wheat	Pisai Sooni	204	5 10	7 7	7 0	+1 2	- 7	
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	196	4 3	5 7	5 4	+1 1	-0 3	
Bajri	Chan	208	4 7	6 0	5 8	+1 1	-0 4	
Gram	Dalhu*	178	4 4	6 4	6 1	+1 9	-0 3	
Turdal	Cawnpure	208	5 11	9 7	9 2	+3 3	-0 5	
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	1 11	1 10	+0 9	-0 1
Raw Sugar (Cul.)	Sangli, middle quality	28	1 2	1 11	1 11	+0 9	..	
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb	39	7 10	15 7	14 10	+7 0	-0 9
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	176	1 ..	3 3	3 0	+1 3	-0 3
Beef	..	Lb.	39	2 6	4 0	4 0	+1 6	..
Mutton	..	..	39	3 0	6 5	6 3	+3 3	-0 2
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+2 2	..
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	..	28	7 ..	14 3	13 11	+6 10	-0 4
Potatoes	Ordinary	..	28	0 8	1 2	1 1	+0 5	-0 1
Onions	Navik	..	28	0 3	0 6	0 6	+0 3	..
Cocoonut oil	Middle quality	..	28	3 7	3 11	3 11	+0 4	..

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

1. Dadar—Dadar Station Road.
2. Kumbharwada—Kumbharwada Road (North End).
3. Saitan Chowki—Kumbharwada Road (South End).
4. Elphinstone Road.
5. Naigum—Naigum Cross Road and Development Chawl.
6. Parel—Poibawdi.
7. Ferguson Road.
8. DeLisle Road.
9. Suparibag—Suparibag Road.
10. Chinchpokli—Parel Road.
11. Grant Road.

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

The variations in prices during September 1927 as compared with the previous month were within narrow limits. Under food-grains, rice, wheat, bajri and turdal declined by 1, 7, 4, and 5 pies respectively per paylee. Jowari and gram recorded a decrease of 3 pies each per paylee. Amongst other food articles, tea fell by 9 pies per lb. and salt by 3 pies per paylee. Sugar (refined) and potatoes declined by 1 pie each and ghee by 4 pies per seer. Mutton decreased by 2 pies per lb. while all the remaining articles showed no change.

As compared with July 1914, all articles show a rise in prices. Mutton is more than double and onions are double the prewar price. Tea, milk and ghee have risen by more than 75 per cent: sugar (refined), raw sugar (gul), salt, beef and potatoes by more than 50 per cent. The rise in prices of food-grains is between 20 and 60 per cent. The price of cocoonut oil is only 9 per cent. above its prewar level.

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

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

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

Bombay prices in August 1927 = 100 Bombay prices in September 1927 = 100

Articles	Bombay prices in August 1927 = 100					Bombay prices in September 1927 = 100				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Cereals—										
Rice	100	104	104	109	105	100	117	111	108	108
Wheat	100	78	83	96	108	100	84	90	104	117
Jowari	100	78	88	68	74	100	92	92	72	82
Bajri	100	87	96	70	82	100	92	105	73	87
Average—										
Cereals ..	100	87	93	83	92	100	92	101	90	99
Pulses—										
Gram	100	81	74	81	81	100	84	77	87	84
Turdal	100	102	96	106	124	100	107	101	105	123
Average—										
Pulses ..	100	92	85	94	103	100	96	89	96	104
Other articles of food—										
Sugar (refined)	100	83	93	93	88	100	86	98	94	92
Jagri (Cul.)	100	69	78	62	68	100	69	78	58	68
Tea	100	100	100	114	105	100	105	105	120	111
Salt	100	63	62	95	79	100	61	67	103	84
Beef	100	117	69	49	74	100	123	63	49	74
Mutton	100	81	76	61	81	100	94	78	62	75
Milk	100	43	70	65	76	100	41	57	65	76
Ghee	100	72	84	79	73	100	78	89	80	85
Potatoes	100	86	91	87	70	100	105	86	103	46
Onions	100	110	70	83	71	100	119	70	86	51
Cocoonut oil	100	92	95	114	100	100	92	95	114	100
Average—										
Other articles of food ..	100	83	81	82	80	100	88	81	85	78
Average—										
All food articles ..	100	85	84	84	86	100	93	86	87	86

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 5 points at Karachi, 2 points at Ahmedabad, 3 points at Sholapur and was stationary at Poona. Referring back to September 1926, it is found that in relation to Bombay, the average for all food articles is lower by 6 points each at Ahmedabad and Poona, by one point at Sholapur while it rose by 4 points at Karachi.

Of individual articles, the relative prices of rice, wheat, jowari, bajri and gram recorded a rise at all the centres, while turdal rose at Karachi and Ahmedabad and fell at Sholapur and Poona. The relative prices of salt, sugar (refined), tea and ghee increased at all the four mofussil centres, while raw sugar fell at Sholapur but was steady at Ahmedabad and Poona. Beef rose at Karachi, was steady at Poona and Sholapur and fell at the remaining centre. Milk fell at Karachi and Ahmedabad but was steady at Sholapur and Poona. Mutton fell at Poona, rose at the remaining centres while cocoonut oil remained steady at all the centres.

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1927

Abbreviations:— S = Scanty. F = Fair. N = Normal. E = Excess.

RAINFALL DIVISION	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER			
	1st	8th	15th	22nd	6th	13th	20th	27th	3rd	10th	17th	24th	7th	14th	21st	28th	5th	12th	19th	26th
I. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY																				
1 Sind (River Rainfall)	F	S	S	S	S	F	N	N	N	E	E	S	N	N	S					
2 Gujrat	S	N	N	N	F	F	N	N	N	S	F	F	S	S	S	N	N	N	N	N
3 Deccan	N	F	E	E	N	N	N	N	N	S	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Konkan	F	S	N	N	E	N	N	N	N	S	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
II. MADRAS PRESIDENCY																				
1 Malabar	E	E	F	F	S	E	N	N	N	S	F	N	F	F	S	S	E	E	S	S
2 Deccan	S	E	E	S	E	S	N	N	N	F	N	F	F	S	S	E	E	E	S	S
3 Coast North	S	S	N	E	E	N	N	N	N	F	N	F	F	S	S	E	E	E	S	S
4 South East	S	N	E	E	E	S	N	N	N	F	N	F	F	S	S	E	E	E	S	S
III. MYSORE	S	F	F	F	S	E	F	F	F	N	N	S	S	S	S	E	F	F	S	S
IV. HYDERABAD																				
1 North	S	F	E	E	E	N	N	S	E	S	F	N	S	S	S	F	E	E	S	S
2 South	S	F	E	E	E	N	N	S	E	S	F	N	S	S	S	F	E	E	S	S
V. CENTRAL PROVINCES																				
1 Berar	S	S	F	E	E	E	N	N	N	S	F	S	S	S	S	E	N	E	S	S
2 West	S	S	F	E	F	E	N	N	N	S	F	F	F	E	E	N	N	E	S	S
3 East	S	S	F	E	N	F	N	N	N	S	E	E	E	E	N	N	N	E	S	S
VI. CENTRAL INDIA																				
1 West	S	S	S	N	S	N	N	N	N	F	F	E	E	F	S	S	E	N	S	S
2 East	E	S	S	F	S	N	N	N	N	F	F	E	E	F	S	S	E	N	S	S
VII. BENGAL PRESIDENCY	F	E	F	N	F	F	E	S	N	E	F	N	S	F	E	N	F	E	F	E
VIII. ASSAM	S	E	N	N	E	E	E	S	E	N	E	F	N	E	N	N	E	N	E	E
IX. BIHAR & ORISSA																				
1 Bihar	F	E	S	F	S	S	E	N	N	E	F	F	F	S	E	F	S	N	S	S
2 Orissa	S	F	S	F	F	F	E	N	N	E	N	S	N	E	F	S	S	N	S	S
3 Chota Nagpur	F	S	S	F	F	F	E	N	N	E	N	S	N	E	F	S	S	N	S	S
X. UNITED PROVINCES																				
1 East	E	S	S	N	S	N	N	N	N	F	F	E	E	F	N	S	S	F	F	S
2 West	E	S	S	E	S	N	N	N	N	F	F	E	E	F	N	S	S	F	F	S
XI. PUNJAB																				
1 East & North	E	S	F	S	S	N	N	N	N	F	F	F	S	E	S	S	S	F	E	S
2 South West	E	N	F	S	F	S	N	N	N	F	F	F	S	E	S	S	S	F	E	S
XII. NORTHWEST FRONTIER	N	S	S	S	N	N	N	S	F	S	S	F	S	E	S	S	F	N	N	N
XIII. RAJPUTANA																				
1 West	S	S	E	S	S	N	F	E	F	S	N	E	F	S	S	S	F	E	N	S
2 East	S	S	E	S	S	N	F	E	F	S	N	E	F	S	S	S	F	E	N	S
XIV. BURMA																				
1 Lower	E	N	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Upper	E	N	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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

Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign
Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in September .. 8 Workpeople involved .. 9151

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

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

I.—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in September 1927			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Sept. 1927	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Sept. 1927
	Started before 1st Sept.	Started in Sept.	Total		
Textile	2	6	8	9,151	23,156
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering	—	—	—	—	—
Metal	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	6	8	9,151	23,156

During the month under review the number of industrial disputes was eight, all of which occurred in textile mills. Three of the disputes occurred in Bombay, one in Broach, and the rest in Ahmedabad. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 9151 and the number of working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, less workers replaced) was 23,156.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

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

	May 1927	June 1927	July 1927	August 1927	September 1927
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	6	6	5	8	8
Disputes in progress at beginning ..		2			2
Fresh disputes begun ..	6	4	5	8	6
Disputes ended ..	4	6	5	6	7
Disputes in progress at end ..	2			2	1
Number of workpeople involved ..	3,479	578 *	5,271	4,326	4,111
Aggregate duration in working days ..	29,688	694	14,218	64,338	21,156
Demands—					
Pay ..	4	4	2	3	7
Bonus ..					
Personal ..	2	1	1	2	4
Leave and hours ..					
Others ..		1	2	3	2
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	1	2		2	1
Compromised ..		1	1	1	
In favour of employers ..	1	3	4	3	6

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

III—Industrial Disputes—Progress for last 12 months †

Month	Disputes in progress	Disputes which began during the month	Disputes ended during the month	Aggregate number of working days lost	Disputes Settled		
					In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)
October 1926 ..	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	3,258	50		50
May ..	6	6	4	29,688	50	25	25
June ..	6	4	6	694	50	33	17
July ..	5	5	5	14,218	80		20
August ..	8	8	6	64,338	50	33	17
September ..	8	6	7	23,156	86	14	

* This figure excludes the number of workpeople involved in the two disputes which ended on 1st June 1927, causing no time-loss during the month.

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

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

GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work reported as beginning in the month of September 1927 was 6 as compared with 8 in the previous month. Three of these disputes arose over questions relating to wages and the remaining disputes over questions respecting the employment of particular persons. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred though not themselves parties to the disputes) was 5701 and the aggregate time-loss amounted to 23,079 man-days. In addition, two other disputes affecting 3450 workpeople, either directly or indirectly, were in progress at the beginning of the month, and caused a time-loss of 77 man-days. Of the 8 old and new disputes all but one terminated during the month under review. The results were favourable to the employers in 6 disputes and to the workers in the remaining dispute.

Progress of Individual Disputes

BOMBAY

There were 3 disputes in progress in Bombay City during the month under review. One of these was the continuation of the strike in the Apollo Mill which had begun in the previous month. On the 1st, the management put up a fresh copy of the notice which had been destroyed during the previous night. On the same day 350 strikers resumed work and 20 of them were working on three looms. The labour leaders distributed Marathi handbills congratulating the strikers on the firmness they had shown during the previous month and asking them to remember the services rendered by the Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal. The rest of the strikers resumed work on the next day and the strike came to an end. The result of this dispute was in favour of the employers.

The second dispute was the continuation of the strike in the Manchester Mill which also had begun in the previous month. All the strikers resumed work on the 1st and the strike ended. This dispute also terminated in favour of the employers.

The third dispute occurred in the Spring Mills on the 15th September. The wages for the month of August were paid to the workers during the second week of September. All the weavers, numbering 1558, attended the mill in the morning of the 15th as usual but remained idle alleging that their rates of wages had been reduced. The management explained to them that there was no reduction in the rates but this did not satisfy them and they left the mill at 9 a.m. The other departments were not affected. On the 16th, some 500 strikers were met by certain labour leaders and the Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union promised to intervene on their behalf if they became members of the Union. About 150 strikers immediately joined the Union. A deputation consisting of Messrs. R. R. Bakhale and Syed Munawar, M.L.C., and 8 others waited upon the

management on the 17th. The management explained to the deputation that no reduction had been made in wages and promised to rectify any mistakes in accounts if the same were brought to their notice. After hearing the result of the interview the strikers promised to return to work on the 19th. Accordingly 300 strikers resumed work on the 19th but after a little while they came out again to join the remaining strikers who had remained outside and who were demanding a written confirmation of the assurances given by the management to the deputation on the 17th. The Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union reprimanded the strikers for not having resumed work as promised but he assured them that he would again interview the management on their behalf. As the result of the interview, the management put up a notice informing the strikers that no reduction had been made in the rates of wages except in one case through an oversight and that any weaver who thought that he had received less wages should approach the management for necessary correction. The Secretary of the Labour Union issued a Marathi handbill setting forth the contents of the notice put up by the management and advising the strikers to resume work. Only 110 strikers resumed work on the 20th. The other strikers demanded that a list showing the rates of wages should be put up on the notice board. On the 21st, the whole mill remained closed on account of the strike. The management notified the strikers that if they did not resume work on the 22nd they would be discharged and that their outstanding wages would be paid on the 24th. On the 22nd, only the spinning department of the mill was working as usual. The strikers assembled at the mill but refused to resume work unless a list showing the rates of wages was put up. One head jobber and 175 weavers resumed work on the 23rd. The management closed the spinning department as there was no work for the spinners on account of the strike. The 175 weavers who resumed work on the morning of the 23rd did not return to work after the recess. On the 24th, 500 strikers resumed work unconditionally in the morning and 800 more in the afternoon. All the remaining strikers resumed work on the 26th and the strike came to a close. The result of the dispute was in favour of the employers.

AHMEDABAD

During the month under review there were four disputes in progress in Ahmedabad. One of these took place in the Ahmedabad Jupiter Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. At the time of the last strike in the mill which had occurred on the 18th August, the management promised to grant an increase in the rates of wages of the weavers. As the management did not carry out the promise, 10 weavers struck work on the 6th. The strikers intended to quarrel with the other workers of the mill but were dispersed by the police. The management notified the strikers that they should either resume work or accept their outstanding wages on the 10th. On the 7th, the management engaged 10 new hands. There was no change in the situation during the following two days but on the 10th all the strikers resumed work. The result of the dispute was favourable to the employers.

The second dispute arose in the Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., over the dismissal of a jobber of the throstle department

and the employment of a new one in his place. On the 6th, 90 operatives of the throstle department struck work demanding the re-instatement of the dismissed jobber. The efforts of the local Labour Union to persuade the strikers to resume work were of no avail. The management put up a notice to the effect that if the strikers did not resume work on the 7th their outstanding wages would be forfeited. They engaged 20 new hands on the 6th and 20 more on the 7th. The strikers were firm in their resolve not to work under the new Muhammadan jobber but were willing to work under any Hindu jobber. On the 10th, the management dismissed the newly employed Muhammadan jobber and engaged a Hindu jobber in his place. This satisfied the strikers and all of them resumed work on the same day. This dispute ended in favour of the workers.

The third dispute occurred in the Maneklal Harilal Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on the 14th September. The management dismissed two mukadams on the 13th for unsatisfactory work. On the next day 40 weavers struck work in sympathy with the dismissed men. The management engaged 40 new hands and intended to dismiss the strikers if they did not resume work on the 15th. Twenty more weavers joined the strikers on the 15th. The management engaged 20 new hands and informed the strikers that their services were dispensed with and that their outstanding wages would be given to them on pay day. The strike thus ended in favour of the employers.

The fourth dispute took place in the Ahmedabad Astodia Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The operatives of the frame department requested the management to promote a Mukadam to the post of a head jobber. As their request was not granted 80 operatives struck work on the 22nd after the recess and demanded payment of their outstanding wages. The management paid them their dues in the afternoon and engaged 35 new hands on the 23rd. On the 24th, 76 strikers resumed work unconditionally and the management dismissed the ring leaders of the strike. This dispute ended in favour of the employers.

BRCACH

The management of the Broach Fine Counts Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., introduced the manufacture of a new variety of cloth for which the weavers alleged that a reduction in the current rates of wages had been made. They demanded that the old rates should be continued, and 161 of them struck work with a view to enforce their demand. On the 15th, the strikers published a notice stating that they had resolved to continue the strike until the following demands made by them were granted:— (1) that they should be given the same rates of wages which were current in the weaving department and that no reductions should be made on account of the production of new varieties of cloth; (2) that a board showing the rates of wages for each variety of cloth manufactured in the mill should be put up for the information of the weavers; and (3) that wages should be paid fortnightly regularly on the 15th and the 30th of each month. The management repudiated the statement that any reduction was made in the rates of wages and notified the strikers that if they did not resume work by the evening of the 15th they would be considered as having left the service of the mill. On the 16th, the strikers again published a notice

containing a statement of their grievances with a request that the management should consider them favourably. The management put up a notice expressing their regret at the strikers not resuming work and informing them that their outstanding wages would be paid to them on the 17th. The strikers issued a leaflet requesting outsiders to abstain from taking up work in the mill until their demands were granted. There was no change in the situation till the 21st, on which date a fresh leaflet was issued by the leaders of the strikers requesting the management to give favourable consideration to their grievances and warning their fellow strikers against hindering new men from working in the mill if they chose to do so. The management again issued a printed notice on the 23rd refuting the allegation that a reduction had been made in rates of wages and pointing out that the strikers themselves were responsible for the existing situation. In answer to this notice the strikers issued a circular stating that they were treated unjustly by the management and appealing for public support. The management succeeded in getting 15 men from outside and 12 locally. On the 26th, the strikers opened negotiations with a partner of the Agent's firm in Bombay. He advised them to resume work and promised to go to Broach in about a fortnight with a view to bringing about a settlement of the dispute. This had no effect on the strikers and they decided to migrate to other industrial centres for work. The new hands obtained by the management from Bombay left the mill on the 28th. The strikers attempted to arrange for funds to enable them to go to other places for work. This dispute continued into the next month.

Employment Situation in September 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 113 or 78·47 per cent. of the mills reported as working during the month of September 1927. The average absenteeism in the textile industry as a whole amounted to 8·90 per cent. as against 7·35 per cent. in the month of August 1927.

In Bombay City out of 76 mills which were working during the month 75 or 98·68 per cent. furnished returns. The supply of labour was reported as adequate by a large majority of the mills and the average absenteeism amounted to 9·40 per cent. as compared with 7·68 per cent. during August.

In Ahmedabad 58 mills were working during the month and 28 or 48·28 per cent. furnished information. Absenteeism amounted to 4·20 per cent. as against 2·56 per cent. in August. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

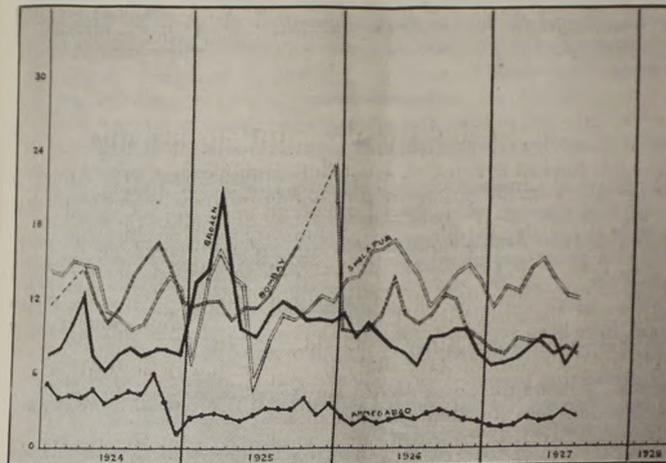
Returns were submitted by all the mills in Sholapur. None of these mills reported any shortage in the supply of labour and the average percentage absenteeism amounted to 12·07.

Information was supplied by only one mill in Viramgaum which was working during the month. The percentage absenteeism amounted to 2·18.

All the three mills in Broach supplied information. The supply of labour was equal to the demand and the average absenteeism amounted to 7·70 per cent. as against 8·60 per cent. in the preceding month.

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

Chart showing the average percentage 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 11·66 per cent. as against 11·15 per cent. in the previous month. In the Marine Lines Reclamation Scheme, absenteeism was 5 per cent. and in the Bombay Port Trust Docks it amounted to 9·96 per cent. The average absenteeism in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust was 8·80 per cent.

In the Karachi Port Trust both skilled and ordinary labour was available in plenty. On an average 7·30 per cent. of the labourers absented themselves from work during the month under review.

Labour News from Ahmedabad

The Millowners' Association has decided to spend Rs. 5,000 for building temporary sheds to accommodate dishoused labourers.

The District Flood Relief Committee has appointed a sub-Committee to construct sheds of corrugated iron sheets for housing the poor and has set apart Rs. 15,000 for this purpose. The sub-Committee has been asked to spend the amount in such a way as not to necessitate the writing off of more than Rs. 5,000 at the end.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The Secretary of the Labour Union who contested one of the seats for Saraspur ward came at the head of the polls with 1,637 votes whereas a millowner—a sitting member—came at the bottom with 746 votes only. It is likely that in future elections labour candidates will be put forward for almost all the wards.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION

The Sanitary Association held its annual meeting on 29th September when its triennial election of office-bearers took place. The Association has recommended its Secretary, Dr. Solomon, to the Collector for nomination to the Municipality.

Survey of Industrial Conditions in India

The National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, proposes to undertake a survey of industrial conditions in India. During the last two years it has already done some preliminary work on the subject and collected a great deal of information. In order to have some expert to conduct the survey, the services of Miss M. C. Matheson, who is acknowledged to be an authority on industrial and welfare questions in Great Britain, have been secured for a period of two years. She will be assisted by Miss I. Wingate and Mr. R. A. David.

The industries proposed for study are cotton, jute, coal, steel and iron and tea. Among the unregulated industries it is proposed to make some investigations regarding bidi-making.

It is expected that the investigation will be started in October and will last for two years. (*Abstracted from the "National Christian Council Review," October 1927.*)

Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency

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

"The weather and crop reports received so far go to show that excellent rain has been received in most parts of the Bombay Presidency, during the period under review. This rain has been especially beneficial in the eastern portions of the Deccan and Karnatak where considerable anxiety was being felt for the well-being of the standing *kharif* crops and also for *rabi* sowings. The ample rains received about the end of September and the first week of October have, however, dispelled the fear and the prospects in both the divisions are now much brighter than a month back. No doubt, the rain has done some damage, such as for instance, to the *bajri* crop in the Nasik district, to cotton in parts of Khandesh and to early rice in places in the Konkan but balancing the advantages and disadvantages together it must be admitted that the rain, during the month under report, has been, on the whole, beneficial in most parts of the Presidency

The actual situation as it appears at the present moment in the various divisions of the Presidency may be briefly summarised as follows

Gujarat.—Good rain was received in most parts of the Division in the last week of September and the first three or four days in October. This rain proved very beneficial to rice in the Surat district and for the re-sown crops in the flooded areas of the division. It also facilitated the sowing of *rabi jowar* and other *rabi* crops. The condition of the standing crops is now generally satisfactory in most parts of the division and the outlook is bright.

Konkan.—Except the damage caused to early rice in parts of the division, owing to the continuous rains in the second week of October, there is nothing to complain of and the condition of both the irrigated and unirrigated crops is generally good throughout the division.

Deccan and Karnatak.—The anxious situation in the eastern portions of both the divisions has been very much improved by the rains at the end of September and in early October and the outlook in both the divisions is now generally hopeful except in parts of the Dharwar district where more rain is still needed. The standing *kharif* crops are generally doing well and the *rabi* sowings are proceeding briskly except in parts of Dharwar where more rain is required for their continuation.

Workmen's Compensation

Details of compensation and of proceedings during September 1927 under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923)

This article contains the summary of compensation statistics for the month of September 1927. Information was furnished by all Commissioners in the Presidency and out of a total number of 46 cases disposed of during the month 35 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 was Rs. 17,280-3-0 as against Rs. 13,667-7-0 in the previous month and Rs. 10,768-5-0 in September 1926. Out of 46 cases in which compensation was claimed 11 were fatal accidents, one of permanent total disablement and 34 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 14 and in other industries to 32. The corresponding figures for September 1926 were 16 and 17.

The total number of claimants for compensation in all the cases disposed of during the month was 46, of whom 43 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, 25 were original claims and 21 registration of agreements. Compensation was awarded in 22 cases, agreements were registered in 21 cases, two cases were dismissed and the remaining case was withdrawn.

Administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1926 *

The Annual Report of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act for 1926 is reproduced below—

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
Bombay, 28th June 1927.

From

N. M. PATVARDHAN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, J.P.,
Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

Subject.—ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (ACT VIII OF 1923) FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Reference.—G. R., G. D., No. 5498 dated the 27th November 1924.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in the Bombay Presidency including Sind. The report relates to the period from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December 1926. During the whole year I was in charge of the administration of the Act as full-time Commissioner. During the year under report the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, Bombay, was extended to the areas occupied by the Hydro-Electric Companies managed by Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., and by the G. I. P. Railway in the Bombay Presidency, whereby he was empowered to deal with all cases connected with those concerns arising in the Bombay Presidency under the Workmen's Compensation Act irrespective of the Districts in which they occurred.

Returns

2. Return "A"—At the commencement there were 19 applications pending; and during the year under report in all 242 applications were filed and 7 were received for disposal from other Commissioners under section 21 (2) of the Act. Of these 268 applications, 55 related to fatal accidents, 92 to permanent disablement, 13 to temporary disablement and 101 to distribution of compensation. Five applications related to recovery of compensation under section 31 and the remaining 2 were miscellaneous.

3. Of these 268 applications 7 were transferred to other Commissioners for disposal, 5 were withdrawn, 1 was dismissed for non-appearance, 2 were summarily dismissed under rule 21, 124 were admitted by the

* Copies of the Report can be obtained from the Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.

opposite party, 1 was allowed *ex-parte* and 102 were contested, at the end of the year there remaining pending 26 applications.

4. Of the 102 contested applications 21 were allowed in full, 54 allowed in part and 27 dismissed.

5. Of the 5 applications for recovery in 3 the amount of compensation awarded was recovered by adopting the procedure laid down in section 31. In the other 2 applications nothing could be recovered as the employers concerned filed schedules in Insolvency and the applicants took no further steps.

6. Of the 2 miscellaneous applications 1 was for recovery of funeral expenses and the other was for changing the guardianship of the minor dependant of a deceased workman. This was dismissed. The total number of applications disposed of was 242.

7. The court fee recovered on all these applications amounted to Rs. 638-10-0.

8. At the beginning of the year there was a balance of Rs. 20,540-6-0 in respect of deposits made with the Commissioner as against Rs. 6,022-8-0 in the previous year. During the year under report Rs. 1,38,259-13-6 were deposited of which Rs. 1,17,273-0-0 represented the amount of compensation deposited under section 8 (1) for fatal accidents and Rs. 20,986-13-6 represented the amount of compensation deposited under section 8 (2) in respect of non-fatal accidents, as against Rs. 93,074-0-0 and Rs. 16,353-7-2 respectively during 1925. Of the total amount of Rs. 1,58,800-3-6, Rs. 1,33,238-3-6 were paid out to various claimants thus leaving a balance in the hands of the Commissioner of Rs. 25,562-0-0 at the end of the year. Of the amount of Rs. 1,33,238-3-6 that was paid out Rs. 1,765-0-0 represented the amount of three deposits that were returned to the employers under section 8 (4) there being no dependants.

9. During the year under report no *ex-gratia* payment was made by any employers in the dismissed applications as in the last year. Of the 54 applications that were allowed in part, 8 were left to the sole arbitration of the Commissioner under rule 35 of the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924.

10. Return "B"—At the end of the previous year there were pending 9 applications for registration of agreements. During the year under report, 214 applications were received for registration. Of these 223 applications 219 were in respect of permanent disablement, the remaining 4 being for commutation of half-monthly payments for temporary disablement. Of these 223 agreements 203 were registered as filed, 2 were registered after certain modifications and 1 was not registered on account of inadequacy of compensation agreed to be paid. In that case after hearing parties the employer was ordered to pay the adequate compensation. This left a balance of 17 applications for registration pending. The amount of compensation involved in respect of these 205 agreements that were registered was Rs. 45,499-10-5.

11. Return "C"—During the year under report compensation was awarded in 196 cases of which 194 were in respect of adults and 2 in respect of minors. Of these 194 cases 122 related to fatal accidents, 66 were cases of permanent disablement and 6 of temporary disablement. Of

the 2 cases relating to minors 1 was for fatal accident and the other for permanent disablement. A glance at Return "C" will show that the largest number of workmen receiving compensation belonged to the class whose assumed wages amounted to Rs. 25 per mensem; and next to that were those whose wages were Rs. 20. The same was the case in the previous year also.

12. During the year under report 3 appeals were filed in the High Court, of which 1 was dismissed under order XLI, Rule II clause (i) of the Civil Procedure Code. In another the order of the lower court was confirmed and the third is still pending in the High Court. In a fourth case that was taken up to the High Court, as the claim was below Rs. 300 there was no appeal and the party, therefore, chose to file a revision petition under section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code. The High Court held that the Commissioner was not a Court within the meaning of section 115 of the Code. The revision petition was, therefore, dismissed.

13. A comparative statement showing proceedings before the Commissioners for 1924, 1925 and 1926 is attached as Appendix "A" from which it will be clear that the Act is getting more known and the work is increasing day by day. The marked increase will be found in the number of applications for registration of agreements which shows a growing tendency on the part of the employers not to contest the claims on flimsy grounds. On the contrary they themselves take interest in seeing that the claims are settled satisfactorily. This is especially so where the employers are insured. The Insurance Companies have always shown special anxiety not to contest claims unless they had very clear and strong grounds for doing so.

14. Returns under section 16.—As the number of returns received during the last two years was very insignificant, having regard to the fact that there are about 1,300 factories in the Bombay Presidency, this year the notification of the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, No. L-1189 dated the 26th June 1924 issued under section 16 was republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and a circular inviting the employers' attention to the said notification was issued to about 1,146 employers and forms of return were also supplied to them. Returns from many of the employers, however, were not received till about the middle of April though they were due on the 1st February 1927. Only 724 employers submitted the returns. About 200 employers only intimated that there were no accidents and that no compensation was paid during the year 1926. Some intimated that their factories remained closed and the rest did not take the trouble to do anything. No further action in the matter of calling for these returns from employers could be taken during the year of report.

15. From the consolidated statement in respect of these 724 returns it will appear that 367,744 adults and 7,201 minors were employed in Factories; 2,806 adults were employed in Mines; 4,689 adults were employed in Tramways; 8,258 adults and 40 minors were employed in Port Trust and 175 adults and 6 minors in other concerns. The total number of accidents in all these concerns was 4,299 of which 59 were fatal,

184 resulted in permanent disablement and 4,056 in temporary disablement. The compensation paid for these accidents was Rs. 42,311-8-0, Rs. 43,769-3-11 and Rs. 46,011-3-5 for fatal accidents, permanent disablement and temporary disablement respectively.

16. If the returns A and B are compared with the consolidated statement it will be seen that the number of cases for fatal accidents including applications for distribution in those returns, exceeds that in the consolidated statement. The reason for this is that many cases of fatal accidents shown in return 'A' being in connection with the services of railways have not been included in these returns but are shown in the returns submitted to the Railway Board direct. The number of cases for permanent disablement included in returns A and B is 269 (excluding cases in which no compensation was awarded) which is even more than that shown in the consolidated statement, viz., 184. This may be due either to many cases in which compensation has been awarded, not having been shown in the returns submitted or to employers not furnishing returns at all even though there were accidents in their works and compensation was paid.

17. During the year under report the Commissioner had to go out on 15 occasions in connection with cases in the Districts under his jurisdiction and had to visit places of accidents on account of local inspection on 16 occasions.

18. During the year under report on 4 occasions persons possessing expert knowledge had to be called as assessors to assist the Commissioner in holding enquiries.

19. Finally I wish to record my appreciation of the hard and satisfactory work done by my staff during the year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

N. M. PATVARDHAN,

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,
Bombay.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Return A

Proceedings before the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation
 Return of cases filed

1. Application for the registration of agreements should not be entered
2. Proceedings should only be entered under distribution if they are is a party they should be shown under Award of Compensation.

Applications for	Pending at commencement	Filed	Transferred to other Commissioners for disposal	Received for disposal from other Commissioners	Not Contested			Dismissed under Rule 22
					Withdrawn	Dismissed for non-appearance	Summarily dismissed under Rule 21	
Under section 11	5	49	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fatal accidents	6	84	1	2	4	1	2	..
Provisional awards	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer of awards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	146	1	3	4	1	2	..
Under section 11	5	92	6	4	1	..	..	..
Under section 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Review (under section 6)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Award of compensation (under section 11)	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	96	6	4	1	..	..	..

Old Custom House,
 Bombay, 28th June 1927.

ACT (VIII OF 1923)

in the Bombay Presidency for the year ending 31st December 1926

in this statement.
 confined to dependants of the deceased workman; where the employer Fatal accidents [cf., Rule 6 (2)]

Admitted by opposite party	Allowed ex-parte	Total	Contested			Total	Total disposed of	Pending at conclusion	Courts fees paid
			Allowed	Allowed in part	Dismissed				
18	..	18	8	15	12	35	53	2	Rs. a. p. 117 8 0
24	..	30	7	36	8	51	81	11	185 2 0
..	..	2	3	3	4	10	12	1	5 0 0
42	..	50	18	54	24	96	146	14	307 10 0
82	..	89	..	..	..	..	89	12	329 0 0
..
..
..	3	..	2	5	5	..	1 0 0
..	1	1	2	..	1 0 0
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	1	90	3	..	3	6	96	12	331 0 0

N. M. PATVARDHAN,
 Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,
 Bombay.

Return B

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (VIII OF 1923)

Registration of Applications by the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation in the Bombay Presidency for the year ending 31st December 1926

	Filed	Registered after modification	Not Registered on account of		Total disposed of	Pending at conclusion
			Inadequacy	Other causes		
...	199	2	1	..	202	17
...			
...				..	4	..

N. M. PATVARDHAN,

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,
Bombay.

Old Custom House,
Bombay, 28th June 1927.

OCT., 1927

Return C

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (VIII OF 1923)

Proceedings before the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation in the Bombay Presidency for the year ending 31st December 1926
Number of persons in each wage-class to whom compensation was awarded (Cases under review, etc., cases should be excluded)

	Assumed wage (see Schedule IV)	Number of Persons			Total numbers
		For temporary disablement	For permanent disablement	For fatal accidents	
ADULTS	Rs. s. p. 8 0 0	....	....	....	....
	10 0 0	....	....	1	1
	12 0 0	....	....	2	2
	15 4 0	....	3	14	17
	20 0 0	....	11	27	38
	25 0 0	3	20	29	52
	30 0 0	1	8	14	23
	35 0 0	1	5	8	14
	40 0 0	1	5	8	14
	46 4 0	....	5	6	11
	55 0 0	....	4	2	6
	65 0 0	}	}	3	}
	75 0 0			1	
83 5 4	1				
Total Adults	6	66	122	194	
MINORS	Rs. s. p. 8 0 0	....	....	....	..
	10 0 0	....	....	....	..
	12 0 0	....	....	....	..
	15 4 0	....	....	....	..
	20 0 0	....	....	....	..
	25 0 0	....	1	....	1
	30 0 0	....	....	....	..
	35 0 0	....	....	....	..
	40 0 0	....	....	....	..
	46 4 0	}	}	....	}
	55 0 0			....
	65 0 0			....
	75 0 0	....	....	....	..
83 5 4	....	....	....	..
Total Minors	....	1	1	2	
Grand Totals	6	67	123	196	

N. M. PATVARDHAN,

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,
Bombay.

Old Custom House,
Bombay, 28th June 1927.

WORKMEN'S
Consolidated statement of Returns furnished by Employers
Province.—Bombay

	Numbers employed	Numbers resulting in			Compensation
		Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement	Death
					Rs. a. p.
<i>Factories</i>	367,744	53	175	3,965	36,666 8 0
Adults	7,201	....	2	15	....
Minors .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Mines</i>	2,806	1	....	15	457 8 0
Adults .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Minors .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tramways</i>	4,689	3	....	43	3,750 0 0
Adults .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Minors .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Port Trust</i>	8,258	2	7	18	1,437 8 0
Adults	40	....	....	....	....
Minors .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Others</i>	175	....	....	....	....
Adults	6	....	....	....	....
Minors .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Adults ..	383,672	59	182	4,041	42,311 8 0
Total Minors ..	7,247	....	2	15	....

Old Custom House,
Bombay, 28th June 1927.

COMPENSATION
relating to period from 1st January to 31st December 1926
Presidency

paid for	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement	Diseases					
			Numbers resulting in			Compensation paid for		
			Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement	Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
40,153 4 5	44,770 7 5	2	....	....	..	....	....
167 7 6	113 10 8	..	....	....	..	....	....
....	113 2 9	..	....	....	..	....	....
....	
....	710 6 7	..	....	....	..	....	....
....	
3,448 8 0	303 8 0	..	....	....	..	....	....
....	
....	
....	
43,601 12 5	45,897 8 9	2	....	....	..	....	....
167 7 6	113 10 8	..	....	....	..	....	....

N. M. PATVARDHAN,
Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,
Bombay.

APPENDIX
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
Comparative Statement for the years 1926, 1925
for Workmen's Compensation

Return of cases filed.

1. Application for the registration of agreements should not be entered
2. Proceedings should only be entered under distribution if they are is a party they should be shown under Award of Compensation:

Applications for	Pending at commencement	Filed	Transferred to other Commissioners for disposal	Received for disposal from other Commissioners	NOT CONTESTED				
					Withdrawn	Dismissed for non-appearance	Summarily dismissed under Rule 21	Dismissed under Rule 22	Admitted by opposite party
Award of compensation (under section 10)	5	49	2	1	4	..	..	..	18
Fatal accidents	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Permanent disablement	6	84	1	2	4	..	..	..	22
Temporary disablement	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	11	146	1	3	4	1	2	..	42
Distribution (under section 8)	5	92	6	4	1	..	..	..	82
Commutation (under section 7)	2	103	1	3	..	..	..	..	100
Review (under section 6)	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Recovery of compensation (under section 31)	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Others	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	96	6	4	1	..	..	..	82
	2	112	1	3	..	..	..	..	102
	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	38

Old Custom House,
 Bombay, 28th June 1927.

A
ACT (VIII OF 1923)
and 1924 of the Proceedings before the Commissioners
in the Bombay Presidency

in this statement.
 confined to dependants of the deceased workman; where the employer Fatal accidents [cf., Rule 6 (2)].

Allowed ex-parte	Total	CONTESTED				Total disposed of	Pending at conclusion	Court fees paid	Year
		Allowed	Allowed in part	Dismissed	Total				
..	18	8	15	12	35	53	2	117 8 0	1926
..	21	7	6	4	17	40	5	102 8 0	1925
..	6	2	..	..	2	8	..	15 8 0	1924
..	30	7	36	8	51	81	11	185 2 0	1926
..	26	3	24	7	34	60	6	129 12 0	1925
..	2	..	5	3	8	10	..	15 8 0	1924
..	2	3	3	4	10	12	1	5 0 0	1926
..	2	3	2	2	7	9	..	6 0 0	1925
..	4	..	..	2	2	6	..	..	1924
..	50	18	54	24	96	146	14	307 10 0	1926
..	49	13	32	13	58	109	11	238 4 0	1925
..	12	2	5	5	12	24	..	31 0 0	1924
..	89	..	..	..	..	89	12	329 0 0	1926
..	102	..	..	..	..	103	5	252 8 0	1925
..	39	..	..	..	..	39	2	87 8 0	1924
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1926
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1924
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1926
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1924
..	..	3	..	2	5	5	3	1 0 0	1926
..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2 8 0	1925
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1924
..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	1 0 0	1926
..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	2 0 0	1925
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1924
..	90	3	..	3	6	96	12	331 0 0	1926
..	106	..	..	1	2	109	8	257 0 0	1925
..	39	..	..	..	..	39	2	87 8 0	1924

N. M. PATVARDHAN,
 Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,
 Bombay.

APPENDIX A—contd.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (VIII OF 1923)

Comparative statement of applications for registration of agreements for the years 1926, 1925 and 1924

Applications for registration of agreements relating to	Pending at commencement	Filed	Registered as filed	Registered after modification	NOT REGISTERED ON ACCOUNT OF		disposed of	Year
					Inadequacy	Other causes		
Payment of compensation for permanent disablement.		210	199			..	202	17
		116	107			..	100	9
		20	16			..	17	3
Payment of compensation for temporary disablement.		1926
		1925
		..	2	2		..	..	1924
Commutation of half-monthly payments.		..	4			..	..	1926
		..	5			..	..	1925
		1924

N. M. PATVARDHAN,

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,
Bombay.

Old Custom House,
Bombay, 28th June 1927.

Prosecutions under the Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency, September 1927

There were no prosecutions instituted in the Bombay Presidency under the Indian Factories Act during the month of September 1927.

Reduction of Working Hours on Indian Railways

A tentative solution has been arrived at in respect of one of the most difficult problems confronting the Indian Railway Conference Association this session regarding the application of the Geneva and Washington Conventions. The report of the Advisory Committee appointed by the last Conference was examined by a sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Brayshay, B.B. & C.I. Railway (Chairman); Mr. Lloyd Jones, Nizam's Railways; Mr. Russell, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. Rother, S. I. Railway; Mr. Hanny, E. I. Railway; Col. Watson, N. W. Railway; and Mr. Tower, G. I. P. Railway (Secretary).

The sub-Committee while finding great assistance in the report of the Advisory Committee considers that the Advisory Committee's interpretation of the Geneva and Washington Conventions was rather too rigid and not suitable for application to Indian Railways. Under the present conditions the sub-Committee considers it desirable from every point of view that the Conference should lay down rules for the applications of the Washington and Geneva Conventions and that Railways should agree to give effect to these rules. The proposed rules provide for exceptions under both the Conventions in the cases of abnormal traffic or other pressure of work, accidents, unforeseen interruptions to traffic and other emergencies.

It is considered that Railway administrations should at first be allowed a considerable degree of latitude in application of these exceptions. It is considered that the necessary arrangements to apply the rules to all staff other than the running staff can be made within 12 months and it is proposed therefore to allow that period. It is the intention that the rules should be brought into force as soon as possible but it is recognised that a considerable amount of work will be involved in the preparation of schedules of work, etc. And it is considered necessary that an allowance should be made for this.

The draft resolution provides the application of both the Conventions to all running staff but for reasons stated below it is not proposed to fix any time within which full effect is to be given to the rules. It will be necessary to examine and revise the schedules or links which must be arranged so that under normal conditions the total hours of work shall not exceed 60 in the week and that each individual will normally obtain a weekly rest day of 24 hours. In some cases this can be done without serious difficulty for normal conditions of working. In many other cases, however, it will be very difficult.

It is considered absolutely essential that proper arrangements should be made in every case before the rules are applied because premature application of the rules would result in uneconomical working and hardship and loss of emolument to staff. A considerable proportion, sometimes as much as 50 per cent. of the emoluments of the running staff, consists of allowances dependent on the work done in the form of mileage allowances, trip allowances or overtime allowances. A reduction of hours or an addition of staff to provide for a weekly rest day would in many cases mean a reduction in allowance, that is in the emoluments of staff. Moreover on certain railways the system of extra allowances for Sunday work is in force. In such cases provision of a weekly rest day would logically be accompanied by abolition of such allowances and a substantial reduction in the emoluments of the staff. Furthermore it is a question whether it would not be necessary to curtail the present liberal leave enjoyed by the staff if they are in addition to have a weekly day of rest.

The existing systems of payment of running staff vary considerably on different railways and are generally very complicated. Readjustment or revision of the systems of payment so as to make them equitable or satisfactory under the new conditions will be attended with considerable difficulty and in many cases the only satisfactory solution would appear to lie in considerable alteration or modification in engine run, etc. Generally speaking the existing conditions applying to the running staff are such that the new conditions implied in the Conventions cannot be grafted on to them without in many cases hardship to the staff and it seems probable that they would object strongly to the application of the Conventions under the present conditions.

For the above reasons, say the sub-Committee, we consider it desirable to provide for temporary exception of running staff but we consider that measures should be taken aiming at the application of the Conventions to the running staff as far as may be practicable. With further experience it may prove desirable to amend the rules and with this in view we have recommended that a report be submitted to the Conference after one year so that the whole position may be re-examined.

The resolution submitted to the Conference for adoption was as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Geneva and Washington Conventions be applied to the staff of the Indian Railways in the manner and to the extent prescribed in the following rules, that these rules be given full effect within 12 months ending 30th September 1928 except in respect of the running staff, that measures be taken to apply them to the running staff as soon as may be practicable, that a report by an Officer nominated by the Conference be submitted to the Conference at its session in 1928, describing the manner in which these rules have been put into force on each Railway and the extent to which they have been given effect. The Rules are as follows:—

Rule I. With the exception of the staff classed as supervising and persons engaged in a confidential capacity the hours of work of all staff engaged on Railway work be limited to 60 in a week when work is proceeding under normal conditions.

(2) In the case of persons whose work is essentially of an intermittent nature, the sum of the hours of actual work performed within the prescribed hours of duty shall not exceed 60 in a week when work is proceeding under normal conditions.

(3) The Agents of Railways may make temporary exceptions as provided for in Article 6 (B) of the Washington Convention to the limitation prescribed in Rule I (1) for any class of staff or any individual in cases of abnormal traffic or other pressure of work, accidents, unforeseen interruptions to traffic and other emergencies.

Rule II. (1) The whole of the staff employed on the working of railways with the exceptions noted hereafter shall enjoy under normal conditions of work in every period of seven days a period of rest comprising at least 24 hours as provided for in Article 2 (2). The following total exceptions to Rule II (1) are made as authorised by Article 4 of the Convention: (a) all staff classed as supervising staff and (b) staff whose work is essentially of an intermittent nature. (3) The Agents of Railways may make temporary or partial exceptions to Rule II (1) in regard to any class of the staff in cases of abnormal traffic or other pressure of work, accidents, unforeseen interruptions to traffic and other emergencies.

Rule III. For the purposes of these rules all staff engaged on railway work may be classed in the following categories, the Agents' decision being final in the classification of any grade not particularly specified therein.

(a) Supervising staff: this includes all Superior Gazetted Officers and all Subordinate Supervising staff such as Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, Supervisors and Overseers, Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents, Foremen and Assistant Foremen, Yardmasters, Chief Train Controllers, Head Train Examiners, Station Masters supervising stations but not actually engaged in train passing duties, goods clerks and booking clerks working in a supervising capacity, etc., Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

(b) Clerical staff in supervising offices and all whose work is of a purely clerical nature.

(c) Staff whose work is governed by the Indian Factories Act.

(d) Staff whose work is governed by the Indian Mines Act.

(e) Running staff: this includes drivers, firemen, guards, brakemen, travelling ticket examiners and staff engaged in crew ticket check system and all staff travelling by trains on duty connected with running of those trains.

(f) Staff other than the above whose work is of a continuous nature.

(g) Staff other than the above whose work is essentially of an intermittent nature.

Rule IV. Under these rules the principle of a 60 hour week is applied to all railway staff except those in category (a) and (g).

This resolution along with the rules is being forwarded to the Railway Board in reply to their inquiry on the subject of application of these Conventions. (From "Times of India," Bombay, October 12, 1927.)

Hours of Labour in Italy in 1926

A recent number of the *Bollettino del Lavoro*, the official organ of the Italian Ministry of National Economy, gives the results of an inquiry into the normal working hours of 1,834,411 workers employed in various industries at September 1926. This inquiry showed that, at that date, 199,790 persons (or 10·9 per cent.) were working less than 48 hours a week, 1,088,512 (or 59·4 per cent.) 48 hours a week, and 506,676 (or 27·6 per cent.) more than 48 hours a week.

The following table gives the corresponding percentages for twenty separate industries covered by the inquiry :—

Industrial Group	Percentage of Persons who were working			Weekly hours worked
	Less than 48 hours a week	48 hours a week	More than 48 hours a week	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Metal Mines	7·9	68·8	21·0	2·3
Furniture	8·7	50·1	40·0	1·2
Woodworking	9·6	50·5	38·6	1·3
Flour Milling	12·9	56·7	29·5	0·9
Boots and Shoes	16·1	69·5	13·0	1·4
Paper	7·1	78·6	13·7	0·6
Blast Furnaces and Metal Works	4·8	69·7	24·2	1·3
Engineering	8·5	60·1	29·1	2·3
Shipbuilding	6·1	47·4	46·4	0·1
Brickmaking	11·1	41·5	44·8	2·6
Pottery Works	7·0	71·7	20·7	0·6
Glass Works	19·1	67·4	13·0	0·5
Building	13·0	40·3	43·1	3·6
Silk Manufacture	8·2	64·1	27·2	0·5
Cotton Manufacture	16·9	67·7	14·5	0·9
Wool Manufacture	12·5	65·9	20·2	1·4
Sugar Refining	7·8	68·1	19·3	4·8
Tobacco Manufacture	12·0	72·4	11·8	3·8
Printing	12·8	70·3	14·1	2·8
Railways and Tramways	5·1	36·5	57·5	0·9
Total (all industries, including those not enumerated above)	10·9	59·4	27·6	2·1

(From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, September 1927.)

Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

Returns for Third Quarter 1927

AN INCREASE OF NEARLY 7 PER CENT. IN MEMBERSHIP

The Quarterly reviews of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency prepared by the Labour Office have hitherto been published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for the months of March, June, September and December. In future these reviews will be published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for the months of January, April, July and October. The previous review was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for June 1927. The latest information for the third quarter of the present year is summarised in three tables on pages 167 to 185 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.

There was no outstanding feature in connection with the Trade Union movement in the Bombay Presidency during the quarter under review. The Bombay Tramwaymen's Union which was reported as having been formed in the last quarter is now reported to be defunct owing to the fact that the Tramway Company's employees did not take sufficient interest in organising themselves into a Union. A new Union of the G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff with 375 members has been formed under the presidentship of Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., and a new branch of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union has been formed for the Dharwar District with its headquarters at Hubli. The All India and

Burma Convenanted non-Gazetted Railway Services Association which was formed about a year ago has established its head office in Bombay and information regarding this Union has been incorporated in the present review.

The total number of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency now stands at 68 as compared with 66 as reported in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette* and as compared with 21 Unions reported three years ago in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1924. Out of the 68 Unions in the Presidency there are 31 Unions in Bombay City, 9 Unions in Ahmedabad and 28 Unions in the rest of the Presidency. The total membership of these Unions stands at 81,107 as compared with 75,847 showing an increase of 6.94 per cent. The number of members in the Unions having their offices in Bombay City rose from 51,111 to 55,048 or by 7.70 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions rose from 18,028 to 18,763 or by 4.08 per cent. The number of members in the Unions in the rest of the Presidency rose from 6,708 to 7,296 or by 8.77 per cent. The following table summarises the position in regard to the membership of the Unions:—

Summary Table showing the membership of the Unions

Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter	Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter
June 1922 ..	22	57,914		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	Sept 1927..	68	81,107	+ 6.94

Federations of Trade Unions

Table I on pages 167 and 168 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 main activities of the Board during the quarter under review were (1) the organisation of new Unions in Bombay City; (2) the consolidation of the membership of the Unions formed in the previous quarter; and (3) the reconstruction of the constitutions of the Unions affiliated to the Board with a view to registration under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The Secretary of the Board reports that owing to the heavy work which has now devolved upon the Board it has not been able to spare any time for its purely social activities such as Purity Mission Campaign and lectures on temperance, thrift and hygiene. It was reported in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette* that the Board contemplated the engagement of a competent paid Secretary and the hiring of rooms where a proper library and an office could be maintained. The arrangements with regard to these matters have not yet been completed.

The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association.—The most important event during the quarter under review from the view-point of the members of this Association was the successful meeting of the seventh session of the All India Postal and R. M. S. Conference which was held at Nagpur on the 11th and 12th June 1927 under the presidentship of Dr. B. S. Moonji, M.L.A. A full account of the proceedings of this Conference was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for July 1927.

The Association published a special Flood Number of its monthly periodical *General Letter* during the month of August in which an appeal was made for funds for the relief of the Post Office workers in Gujarat who were affected by the recent floods in that Division. The September issue of the *General Letter* reports that an amount of over Rs. 8,500 was collected in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Baroda out of which the landlords of the Post Office premises in Bombay contributed nearly Rs. 1,200. The Bombay Postal Union which is affiliated to the Association gave an allotment of Rs. 1,001 and in addition to this the clerical staff of the Bombay G. P. O. and the town sub-offices subscribed nearly Rs. 1,700.

The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.—Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar.-at-Law, Vice-President of this Association and

Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., the Editor of the *Postman*, the official periodical of the Association, interviewed the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in Bombay on the 21st July and had an informal discussion with him regarding certain questions connected with the conditions of service of postmen and the lower grade staff of the Postal Department. As the result of the representation made by the All India Postmen's Union, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has sanctioned an advance of two months' pay recoverable in 12 instalments to be given to all postmen and menials affected by the floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Ninth Annual Report for the year 1926-1927 which has just been published by the Association records satisfactory progress during the year under report. The membership increased from 1,007 to 1,099. The total amount paid during the year in death and retirement benefits amounted to Rs. 1,422-14-0. The total subscriptions and other receipts collected during the year amounted to Rs. 5,449-0-0 as against a total expenditure of Rs. 4,594-10-10. The total amount standing at the credit of the capital fund of the Union at the end of the year was Rs. 20,410-2-4. The library of the Association is now reported as possessing 387 books. The English Training Class which was established some time ago is reported to have been taken advantage of by the members of the Association. The total expenditure in connection with the maintenance of this class amounted to Rs. 205 out of which an amount of Rs. 100 was spent from the funds of the Association and the balance from the monthly fees paid by members taking advantage of the facilities offered.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Postmen's Union was held at Hiraibagh at Bombay on the night of 15th August with Mr. F. J. Ginwala in the chair. Resolutions were passed expressing dissatisfaction at the revision of pay sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from the 1st May 1927 and disaffiliating the Union from the All India Trade Union Congress, in view of the fact that the latter was interesting itself in political questions.

The Ahmedabad Labour Union.—During the quarter under review the membership of the Weavers' Union and Throstle Union—two Unions affiliated to the Labour Union—increased by 200 and 125 respectively. The strength of the other Unions remained the same. The officials of the Union state that the Jobbers and Mukadams do not take much interest in the activities of their Union and that they do not pay their subscriptions regularly.

The most important work undertaken by the Union during the quarter under review was the relief of workers affected by the recent floods in Ahmedabad. Details of these activities were published on pages 22 and 23 of the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1927 under the heading "Labour News from Ahmedabad." The Labour Investigator at Ahmedabad reports that a few events in connection with the Labour Union during the quarter under review which deserve special mention are (1) the death of one of the inspectors of the Union who was in charge of the grain shop at Saraspur; (2) the starting of a girls' boarding school in the premises of the Union; (3) the opening of two more branches of the Samaj Sudhar

Sangh in Jamalpur; and (4) the breaking of an unauthorised strike in one of the local mills by the Union. The facts in connection with this last item are as follows: A jobber in a local mill was dismissed from service as a result of complaints made by the Union of his taking bribes and otherwise ill-treating the workmen under him. The dismissed jobber manoeuvred in various ways to get himself re-instated, failing which he induced a certain number of workers in the mill to go on strike and endeavoured to keep them away from the influence of the officials of the Union. The Union helped the mill in breaking the strike by getting new workers and finally succeeded in making the old men resume work. The plans of the jobber were thus frustrated and the *bona fides* of the Union in its relations with the mill authorities were clearly established. It is however stated that a few mills do not pay immediate attention to the complaints made by the Union and that some mills even prevent their workers from becoming members of the Union. Great discontent is said to prevail among the workers on account of delays in redressing grievances. It is stated that the mill industry in Ahmedabad has derived considerable benefit from the establishment of the Labour Union and this is evidenced by the comparatively little industrial unrest in the Ahmedabad textile industry. Competent observers are of opinion that the mills would do well not to attempt to re-establish the old order of things by trying to break the Union.

The activities of the Union are summarised by a labourer in the issue of the *Majur Sandesh*—the official organ of the Union—dated the 25th July 1927 as follows:—

"It may be asked what the Union has done for millworkers in Ahmedabad. The reply is as follows:—

- (1) The Union has enabled us to work for 10 hours instead of from 13 to 14 hours a day and to see the faces of the members of our family in daylight. Formerly we used to go to work in the mill in the dark and return from the mill in the dark.
- (2) It has brought about an increase in our wages and removed our troubles which were due to low wages and a high cost of living.
- (3) It has reduced the merciless beating to which we and our sister workers were subjected.
- (4) It has established a hospital fit for princes and rich men and it has treated our patients very well at times when thousands of our brothers and sisters were suffering from disease and who would not have been attended to by doctors, although offered fees, owing to scruples of untouchability.
- (5) It has made the Municipality do several things in labour localities—things which would never have been done in spite of repeated petitions.
- (6) It has opened schools in several places for the education of ourselves and our children.
- (7) It has lent money to us at an interest of one pie per rupee as against the usurious rates of one anna and two annas per rupee per month demanded by local moneylenders.

(8) It has requested the Millowners to look into our complaints and grievances and it has also at times resorted to the law courts for securing justice for us.

(9) It has reformed us by giving us the advantage of hearing lectures from preachers in different labour localities.

(10) It has started papers and opened libraries for our benefit, and

(11) It is now engaged in searching for new avenues of action for our welfare. It would take a volume adequately to describe the benefits and advantages which the members of the Union derive from this organisation.

The normal activities of the Union continued as usual during the quarter under review except during and after the floods when all the officials of the Union concentrated their energies on relief work. The *Majur Sandesh* published a series of articles on fines and forfeitures of wages and the recommendations of the Tariff Board. Items of foreign news of interest to labour were also given. The illustrated editions contained the lives of Lenin, Tilak and Tolstoy whilst pictures representing the damage due to the floods were also published.

The ceremony of taking oaths to abstain from drink which took place during the previous quarter created so great an impression among the workers that there was a great demand for opening more branches of the Samaj Sudhar Sangh during the quarter under report. Owing, however, to the paucity of social workers the whole of this demand could not be granted. It was possible to start only two more clubs in the Jamalpur locality. About twenty workers gather together in each club and religious books are read out and explained to them by competent preachers. The object is to wean the workers away from drink and other vices and to improve their moral calibre. The Majur Savings Bank continued to lend money to the workers at an interest of 6 per cent. on the security of ornaments. The total of the loans given since the establishment of the Bank amounts to Rs. 30,000. The total attendance at the hospital and the two dispensaries maintained by the Union amounted to 11,041 of which 10,050 belonged to the out-door and 991 to the in-door section. The total number of patients treated was 3,524 of whom 3,451 were out-door and the remaining 73 in-door patients. The numbers of children on the rolls of the schools conducted by the Union are 725 boys and 60 girls in the day schools, 543 boys and 3 girls in the night schools, 34 boys and 21 girls in the Montessori schools and 34 boys and 7 girls in the boarding schools. The average attendance in these schools during the quarter under review amounted to 75 per cent. in the day schools and to 60 per cent. in the night schools.

The G.I.P. Railway Staff Union.—The officials of the 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 hope 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 increased from 7,425 to 7,516 during the quarter. The average monthly income during this period amounted to Rs. 879 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 582. The amount of cash on hand now stands at Rs. 11,282. Eleven propaganda meetings were held during the quarter under review. Since the 2nd July the Union has been publishing two weekly periodicals—the *Majoor Bandhu* in Marathi and *Masjdoor* in Urdu—for the general representation of the grievances of the textile workers in Bombay.

The Union was successful in effecting reductions in the amounts of fines inflicted in the case of one mill and it was also successful in securing the payment of withheld wages amounting to a total of Rs. 120 in two instances by means of the institution of legal proceedings in the courts of law. Out of the complaints brought forward from the previous quarter 8 were successfully disposed of. Twenty-seven new complaints were registered during the quarter under review out of which 7 were successful, one was unsuccessful, 4 were dropped and 15 are still pending.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Limited.—The membership of this Union fell from 2,246 to 1,916. The reason of the fall is attributed to the removal of the names of members in arrears with their subscription fees. The following table shows the distribution of the present effective membership over the various railways in India :—

Railway Administration	Class of Members					Total number of members
	A	B	C	D	E	
G. I. P. Railway	768	51	33	13	11	876
B. B. & C. I. Railway	68	5	10	20	10	113
M. & S. M. Railway	45	25	25	111	54	260
S. I. Railway	41	7	7	10	6	71
N. W. Railway	96	4	5	6		111
N. G. S. Railway	33	21	23	58	9	144
E. I. Railway	214	2	1	23	1	241
A. B. Railway	2		31	47	20	100
Total	1,267	115	135	288	111	1,916

The numbers of members of the different classes shown against each Railway are those who definitely belong to one or other of the 52 branches of the Society which are scattered over the whole of India. The number of members on the rolls of the Society's Voluntary Legal Defence and Protection Fund fell from 1,562 as reported in the previous quarter to 1,261 during the quarter under review. The number of members subscribing to the Society's Family Benefit Fund amounted to 430 and to the Voluntary Sick Benefit Fund to 100. The average monthly income

during the quarter amounted to Rs. 2,450 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 2,200.

The Indian Seamen's Union.—The membership of this Union showed an increase of nearly 2,000 during the quarter, the actual figures being 15,436 for the second quarter of the current year and 17,419 for the quarter under review. The distribution of membership in the three Departments which comprise the Union is as follows :—

Deck Department	..	..	2,671
Engine Department	..	..	3,146
Saloon Department	..	..	11,602

A general meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union was held in Bombay in the Union's hall on the 13th July, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., presiding. About a thousand members were present. Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., the General Secretary of the Union said that the finances of the Union were in a satisfactory condition and that the Union would be soon registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, when several benefits and facilities would accrue to the members. Messrs. L. G. Pradhan, Mahomed Ibrahim and Dr. F. Coutinho addressed the meeting and explained to the members the necessity of remaining loyal to the Union and not being misled by any alluring plans of dislocation of their department by some self-interested persons. Mr. N. M. Joshi, in winding up the proceedings, said that seamen could never improve their lot by forming separate organisations on communal lines. After the meeting, the members of the saloon department and the Portuguese subjects of the deck department numbering about 700 proceeded to the office of the Portuguese Consul General. Dr. F. Coutinho read out a representation to the Consul General about the difficulties and grievances of the members to which a sympathetic and encouraging reply was given. At a subsequent meeting the Union passed a resolution to the effect that legal proceedings should be instituted against one Govindrao V. Kothare of Messrs. Pherojsha Chichgar & Co., Shipping Brokers, for his misappropriation and defalcation of a sum of about rupees twenty to twenty-two thousand belonging to the Muhamadan Seamen's Fund of which he was manager from 1919 to 1922.

The Goan Union, a representative organisation of Goans in British India, recently took up the matter of the disunity between seamen and, at the instance of Dr. M. A. de Heredia, a meeting of the representatives of the various Goan Clubs in Bombay City was convened on the 14th September in the hall of the Institute Luso Indiano to arrive at a decision on the question whether the Goan Seamen should remain as a separate entity or whether they should be consolidated into one Union with the non-Goans. Several speakers addressed the meeting. Dr. F. Coutinho, a representative of a leading Goan Club, spoke at some length on the advantages that would accrue if Goan Seamen would form one solid organisation with non-Goans with a view to give effect, at an early date, to the recommendations of the Clow Committee. He stated that if organisations were to be multiplied, it would be a matter of practical difficulty to select a representative of all seamen. This difficulty would be obviated if those in authority on problems affecting seamen agreed on a common platform. By a majority of 71 votes against 9 votes the meeting endorsed

Dr. F. Coutinho's proposition that the Goan Seamen should be amalgamated with the non-Goans.

A question which has recently been creating some considerable unrest among seamen in Bombay City is the present system of recruitment of seamen through shipping brokers and the consequent unemployment prevailing amongst them. A deputation consisting of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Dr. F. Coutinho, Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim and five others of the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay, visited Poona on the 7th October and waited on the Honourable Sir Cowasji Jehangir, General Member of the Government of Bombay, in order to represent the grievances of the Union in connection with the methods of recruitment through shipping brokers. The deputation pleaded for the abolition of the broker system and for the setting up of an Employment Bureau as recommended by the Clow Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1922. It further submitted that unemployment among seamen of all ranks was so great that they could be supplied to the shipping companies at short notice by the Union itself, thus dispensing with one part of the broker's duty to supply seamen. Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Shipping Master, and Mr. C. W. A. Turner I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the General and the Marine Departments, were also present at the interview. After giving the members of the deputation a patient hearing, the Honourable the General Member promised to examine and to give his sympathetic consideration to the grievances submitted to him. In the meanwhile he requested the Shipping Master to prepare, if possible, and submit to Government, at an early date, a tentative scheme under which the registration of seamen could be done by the shipping master and his assistants. He was of opinion that none of the Unions should collect subscriptions either at the Shipping Office or on board the ships where the engagement and discharge of crews take place. As he was unable to go into the details of the grievances of the saloon crews, the Honourable the General Member asked Dr. F. Coutinho, Vice-President of the Union, to submit to him a statement on the subject and promised that he would duly consider the same.

The Seamen's Union.—The membership of this Union increased from 8,000 to 8,051 during the quarter. The average monthly income has increased from Rs. 2,174 as reported for the second quarter of the current year to Rs. 3,067 per month during the quarter under review whereas the expenditure has been reduced from an average of Rs. 1,629 per month to an average of Rs. 573 per month. Owing to the satisfactory condition of its finances the Union was able to effect the payment of its old debts amounting to Rs. 4,773 for unpaid salaries, etc.

The activities of the Union during the quarter under review were confined to the carrying on of negotiations with a view to bringing about the unity of the Goan Saloon Crews which are at present divided among the old Indian Seamen's Union and the new Seamen's Union. A general meeting of the Union was held on the 31st August in the Union's hall at Frere Road under the chairmanship of Mr. Ligor Pereira, President of the Union, and was attended by about 400 seamen. Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, and

requesting him to settle the dispute between the members of the old and the new Seamen's Unions.

As far as the majority of the members of the Seamen's Union are concerned, the main objection to a reunion may be summed up in the desire to have a Union exclusively for Goan Saloon Crews without admitting non-Goan members belonging to the Deck and Engine Departments. The members of the Indian Seamen's Union are however quite firm on maintaining one Union representing all classes of Indian seamen. The recruitment of saloon crews, however, continues to be effected through the Seamen's Union—a procedure which is mainly responsible for the demand made by the deputation which waited on the Honourable the General Member at Poona on the 7th October to put an end to the system of recruitment of seamen through Shipping Brokers.

The Girni Kamgar Mahamandals.—In the previous review it was stated that the President of the Chinchpokli Mandal, Mr. D. A. Bhatwadekar, reported that he does not intend to continue his Union on a separate basis and that he has decided to merge his Union in the other Mahamandals which are controlled by Mr. D. R. Mayekar. The meeting which it was proposed to hold in this connection in order to form a Central Union with branch offices in the same way as was done by the Bombay Textile Labour Union has not yet been held. This is stated to be due to the fact that the officials of the Union were very busy during the quarter under review with the strikes in the Apollo and the Manchester Mills on account of the objections raised by the weavers to the introduction of a system of giving three looms to each weaver instead of two.

The number of members of the Prabhadevi Mandal fell from 1,009 to 867 and that of the Ghorupdeo Mandal from 652 to 542. The Unions received six complaints during the quarter under review four of which were disposed of satisfactorily. One complaint was not looked into as it was a case of misbehaviour and in the remaining one the Unions have decided to institute legal proceedings as a settlement does not appear likely. The Unions' schools at Ghorupdeo and Dadar are stated to have worked satisfactorily and further progress is reported.

The Government Peons' and Menials' Union.—The number of members of this Union has increased from 599 to 899 during the quarter. According to the latest information available the distribution of the members of this Union over different Government offices in Bombay is as follows :—

New Custom House	255
Income Tax Office	125
High Court	110
Offices in the Old Custom House, Development Department	
Buildings and the Town Hall	112
Secretariat	95
Accountant General's Office	54
Small Causes Court	38
Public Works Department Secretariat	43
Currency Office	51
Miscellaneous Offices	16
Total	899

The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.—The membership of this Union increased from 2,900 to 2,995 during the last three months. The average monthly income fell from Rs. 956 to Rs. 874 whereas the average monthly expenditure increased from Rs. 396 to Rs. 416. Death benefits amounting to Rs. 94-2-0 and retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 145-2-0 were paid during the quarter under review. Eighty members had joined the Union's Co-operative Credit Society whose funds now amount to Rs. 1,500, out of which loans amounting to Rs. 700 have been issued to the members. The Union was successful in collecting a sum amounting to Rs. 789 for the Gujarat Central Flood Relief Fund.

The Bombay Currency Office Association.—The membership of this Union has increased from 216 to 232. In the last review it was stated that 75 members who belonged to the menial staff were reported as being 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. It will be noticed that the Government Peons' and Menials' Union have reported that 51 of their members belong to the Currency Office. It would appear that these 51 members have not only joined the Government Peons' and Menials' Union but have also paid their subscriptions to the Currency Office Association in which they continue as members.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Association was held on the 25th June under the chairmanship of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, M.L.A. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Mr. J. W. Kelly, the Deputy Controller of Currency, Mr. King, the Currency Officer and Khan Bahadur Sorabji N. Mehta, the Treasurer of the Currency Office, among others, were present at the meeting. Mr. S. C. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C., the Secretary of the Association, presented the report of the work done during the year under report. It was stated that the question of casual leave to the staff of the Currency Office was the subject of much correspondence between the Association and the Currency Office Administration during the year. Instances were given where the employees of the Currency Office were granted leave either on average pay or on half average pay instead of casual leave asked for for periods of 1, 2 or 3 days although no casual leave at all or very little had been enjoyed up to the time that the requests for casual leave had been made. In the reply forwarded to the Association it was stated that casual leave is neither recognised nor subject to any rule and that the limit of 20 days prescribed by Government confers no right on an employee to claim either a portion thereof or the full amount.

As a result of the action taken in the matter by the Bombay Currency Office Association article 20 (3) of the Currency Code was revised by which provision was made that in the event of death before retirement bonus will be paid to the heirs of deceased employees. The benefit of this was given with retrospective effect from 1915. The meeting adopted several resolutions for submission to the authorities in connection with the removal of certain specified grievances. One of these resolutions dealt with the immediate introduction of the Provident Fund System on the lines of the Railways for the staff of the Currency Office and another requested adequate consideration of the demand made for an increase in the pension of Rs. 4 per month granted to menials in Government service.

The Co-operative Credit Society started under the auspices of the Association was reported to have done very valuable work in as much as it saved many employees of the Currency Office from falling into the clutches of the *Marwaris*. During the year Rs. 20,000 were given as loans to the members and the shareholders were paid a dividend of 7½ per cent. The annual statements of accounts presented at the meeting show that the total revenue during the year in fees and donations amounted to Rs. 513-12-0 which together with the balance brought forward from the previous year and interest on investments brought the total funds of the Association to Rs. 1,298-10-7 during the year. The expenditure during the period amounted to Rs. 433-15-0 and an amount of Rs. 864-11-7 was carried forward as balance to the credit of the accounts for the current year.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union.—The membership of this Union increased from 1,940 to 2,170. The average monthly income is now reported to amount to Rs. 777 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 567. The Officers of the Union have been busy during the quarter under review with the work of recasting their constitution in order to bring their rules into line with the requirements of the Trade Unions Act with a view to early registration. The seventh annual general meeting of the members of the Union was held in the Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Bombay, on the 21st September with Mr. F. J. Ginzala, M.L.C., in the chair. The accounts of the Union for the year ending the 31st March 1927 which were adopted at the meeting revealed a very satisfactory financial position. The income during the year from subscriptions amounted to Rs. 5,944 which together with interest on deposits amounting to Rs. 613-14-0 brought the total receipts to Rs. 6,557-14-0. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,481-9-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,076-5-0 to be transferred to the capital fund account which together with the balance of Rs. 15,276-6-0 brought forward from the previous year's accounts now stands at Rs. 19,352-11-0. Assets include furniture, fittings, books and stationery on hand valued at a total of Rs. 652-15-7. A sum of Rs. 800 is shown as having been advanced to the Kamgar Sahakari Foundry now in liquidation. Two amounts of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively are deposited in the Central Bank of India, Ltd., and the Imperial Bank as fixed deposits. Rs. 3,100 are invested in Post Office Cash Certificates and the cash on hand and in account current with the Central Bank of India amounts to Rs. 1,850-11-5. A total amount of Rs. 270-7-0 was paid in the form of Death Benefits and Retirement Benefits during the year.

The report gives a detailed account of the various demands presented by the Union to the administration of the B. B. & C. I. Railway during the year. Among the more important of these is a demand for the appointment of a comprehensive committee of enquiry with a non-official majority to look into the grievances of the railway employees and to collect information from representatives of men and delegates of the Union with regard to:—

- (1) Corrupt practices prevailing over the whole railway administration;
- (2) victimisation, and wrong and unjust dismissals;
- (3) time-scale promotions;
- (4) illegal fines and suspensions disproportionate to the nature of the offences for which the punishments are inflicted;
- (5) housing of employees, etc.

A representation was also made for an amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act in order to provide an employee who is injured on duty and who is certified by a medical officer, with his full wages for the whole of the period during which he may be incapacitated. With regard to the granting of leave the Union made a representation requesting that all railway workmen working either on daily or monthly wages should be granted the same privileges in respect of privilege leave, sick leave, casual leave, furlough prior to retirement and payment of wages for gazetted holidays when the workshops are closed as is allowed to other departments of the railway staff such as porters, firemen, guards, drivers, station masters, clerks, etc. It was stated that on the Indian railways workmen and labourers are generally allowed only 15 days privilege leave in a year although they are permanently employed with periods of service ranging from five to thirty years. Other members of the railway staff get privilege leave for 30 days, sick leave for 30 days for the indoor staff and 60 days for the outdoor staff on half pay, 10 days casual leave and payment of full wages for all gazetted holidays when work is stopped by the employers.

It was stated at the meeting that the free library of the Union now consists of 225 volumes of Gujarati and Marathi literature and that a separate Library Committee together with an Assistant Clerk has been appointed to look after the management of the same. Ninety-five members of the Union made constant use of the library during the year under report. During the quarter under review the Union established the practice of issuing periodical bulletins in Gujarati and Marathi dealing with labour questions of general interest and giving detailed accounts of the various representations that are made by the Union from time to time to the authorities submitting specific grievances with requests for their removal. In bulletin No. 8 which has just been published it is stated that a sum of Rs. 200 was forwarded by the Union as a donation to the funds raised for the benefit of the strikers at the Kharagpur Workshops of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union.—This Union which was formed in the month of March 1927 is the first Union and the only Union up to the moment of writing which has been registered in the Bombay Presidency under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The membership of the Union continues steady at 1,200. The average monthly income during the quarter under review amounted to Rs. 225 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 75.

A conference of the menial servants of the Bombay Municipality was held in the Prarthana Samaj hall on the 31st July 1927 under the chairmanship of Mr. Meyer Nissim. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was also present at the meeting and declared the Conference open. During the course of his presidential address Mr. Meyer Nissim said:—

“Labour ought to organise itself but in doing so you should preserve the initiative in your own hands. I would therefore strongly recommend to you to be your own masters in your fight for your own rights. The reforms you advocate fall into two classes. Some of them ask for kinder treatment at the hands of your superiors whereas others demand larger emoluments, directly or indirectly. Thus you ask that when any

labourer commits a "menial offence" he should not be summarily dismissed "but the necessary enquiry should be made and only a fine should be imposed upon him." The demand for a fair enquiry is most reasonable, although in extreme cases superiors find it necessary to resort to drastic action. Your resolutions embracing the question of medical relief are entitled to consideration. Similarly your request for "Kamblis" in the monsoon is a very reasonable one and I am sure that if the matter is brought before the Corporation, it will receive the support of all the Corporators. But then there is the other class of demands which call for further expenditure of money by the Municipality. You ask for medical relief, leave with full pay, compensations in work, comfortable housing, etc. Total up the costs of these many requests you make and you will find that lakhs of rupees are probably involved. I would remind you that about one-third of the Municipal revenue goes for the liquidation of past debts. The debts were not contracted for fun but for providing you and the other citizens of Bombay with a plentiful supply of good water, good roads and other amenities.

"The Municipality is not a profit-earning business. It spends what it gets. Your wages come out of the money of the rate-payers a part of which you yourselves contribute. The administrative demands upon Municipal funds are so great, that time and again the Corporation has to vote down useful proposals. I do not mean to suggest that your demands are unreasonable. But as a practical Corporator who has had to consider hundreds of useful proposals of competing claims, I cannot shut my eyes to the limitation of the resources of the Bombay Municipality. On the one hand there is resistance to any attempts at enhancing the Municipal taxes with a view to increase in Municipal resources and on the other, the demands on the Municipal funds are many and insistent. In your voluntary endeavours, give a high place to the co-operative movement. Every one of you should belong to a co-operative society and cultivate the habits of thrift, mutual aid and industry."

Several resolutions were passed at the conference requesting the Municipal Commissioner to put the "menial servants" on a permanent scale and to give them the benefits of leave, increase in salary and allowances, etc., asking for better housing accommodation and medical aid to persons injured while on duty, and demanding that they should be brought under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union was held on the 26th August at Foras Road with Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in the chair. A resolution was passed requesting the Municipal Commissioner to recognise the Union in view of the fact that it had been registered under the Trade Unions Act. It is now understood that official recognition has been granted to the Union by the Municipal Commissioner.

The Kisbi Karigars Union.—The membership of this Union has continued steady at 1,200 during the last six months. The average monthly income of the Union amounts to Rs. 200 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 60. Under the auspices of the Union Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, President of the Union, went in procession with about 200 members of

the Union on the evening of the 24th August from Bhendy Bazar to Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, through Sandhurst Road and Charni Road. Syed Ahmed Hussain, Vice-President of the Union, also attended. The processionists carried a placard bearing the inscription "Zoolum of Jari Merchants and Karkhandars on the Kisbi Karigars" and raised occasional shouts of "Kisbi Karigar-ki-Jai" and "Allah-oh-Akbar." On the arrival of the procession at the Muzaffarabad Hall a meeting was held with Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in the chair. The chairman said that the procession was taken out with a view to inform the Jari merchants and the Karkhandars that the Karigars were united and that they would not accept the proposed reduction in wages from annas 14 to annas 13 per tola for goldthread wrought by them. He advised them to strengthen their Union and not to accept lower wages. He also suggested that an appeal should be forwarded to the merchants not to send work outside Bombay to the great disadvantage of the Bombay Karigars.

On the 1st September about 500 Karigars who are employed by about 70 goldthread Karkhandars in Bombay stopped work petitioning against the decision of the employers arrived at on the 31st August to reduce their wages from annas 14 to annas 13 per tola for goldthread wrought by them. On the Karkhandars promising not to reduce the wages they resumed work on the morning of the 4th September.

The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union.—There was no change in the membership of this Union from the figure of 1,073 reported for the previous quarter. The annual general meeting of this Union took place on Sunday the 17th July at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall and was attended by over 1,000 members. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., presided. The statements of accounts adopted at the meeting show that during the nine months from the 1st July 1926 to the 31st March 1927 the revenue from subscriptions amounted to Rs. 3,479-6-0 and that the expenditure during the same period was Rs. 1,212-3-9 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,267-2-3 to be carried forward to the accounts of the current year. The report presented to the meeting states that as a result of union, the Docks Staff of the Bombay Port Trust were able to gain satisfaction in the following points :—

- (1) Seniority in service is now being observed in most cases when promotions are granted ;
- (2) the 50 per cent. compensatory allowance was regained ;
- (3) rota nights were discontinued ;
- (4) payment of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the normal wages for night work when on duty up to 6 a.m. ; and
- (5) a payment of 25 per cent. over the daily rates of wages for work on Sundays and holidays.

The points still awaiting redress and on which representations have been made to the Port Trust Authorities are stated to be as follows :—

- (1) efficiency bar test examination ;
- (2) abolition of the grade of Second Grade Assistant Shed Superintendents in Duty Paid Warehouses ;
- (3) difficulties, disabilities and punishments in connection with local delivery and of loading of railway wagons in the Docks ;
- (4) grievances of the Dock Gates Staff ;

(5) grievances of the temporary and permanent menial staff regarding increments, provident fund, house-rent and increase of pay for Wharf Rangers;

(6) grievances of the Hamallage Department, Remark Clerks and Sorters;

(7) grievances of the temporary Tally Clerks regarding waiting orders and changes in the Provident Fund rules; and

(8) promotions to undeserving men.

The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union.—The membership of this Union fell from 512 to 474 during the quarter. A meeting of the members of the Union was held on the 1st June with Mr. O. E. Godfrey in the chair. The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the stoppage of the promotions to employees of different grades although they had been sanctioned and called upon the Board of Trustees to look into the matter. Another resolution requested the chairman to grant the men's demands as regards twenty days casual leave, furlough leave, free passes, revision of the grades of all the departments of the staff, extra allowances for Sundays and holidays and the grant of free passes on suburban railways. A third resolution was passed thanking the Board of Trustees and the Chairman of the Port Trust for having allowed the men to accumulate ordinary leave to the extent of three months.

Another meeting of the members of the Union was held at Sewri on the 1st October, with Mr. Godfrey, the Vice-President of the Union, in the chair. At this meeting resolutions were passed requesting the Board of Trustees to introduce the same rules of leave, increase of pay and free passes as are in vogue in other railway systems in India and to devote the money collected by way of fines from the employees towards the education of their children and not towards the expenses of the Officers' Sporting Club.

The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.—A meeting of the members of the Executive Council of this Union was held in Bombay on the 20th June. The most important question before the meeting was the organisation of the staff Union and after a full discussion the meeting appointed a Committee to consider the reconstruction of the constitution of the Union in the light of the directions given by the meeting and the provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act. It was decided to hold a conference of representative employees of the G. I. P. Railway and an Executive Committee with Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., as Chairman, Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., as Secretary and Mr. P. S. Bakhale as Joint Secretary was appointed to take the necessary steps. It was also resolved to restart *The Union Herald*, the official organ of the Union, and a Committee was formed to invite subscriptions for the establishment of a permanent fund for the purpose.

The All India and Burma Covenanted Non-Gazetted Railway Services Association.—This Association was formed in Kharagpur in October 1926—the first members being the delegates at a conference which had been convened to draft a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy requesting that the benefits of the Lee Commission concessions should be extended to the Covenanted non-Gazetted staff on Indian railways. The objects of the Union are as follows:—

(1) To regulate the relations between Supervisors and Employers or between workmen and Supervisors and with a view thereto to provide assistance from the funds of the Association for members who may be placed in difficulties with their employers for reasons other than their own misconduct;

(2) to promote the economic and social welfare of its members, to safeguard their privileges, to improve their status and secure for them adequate remuneration and satisfactory conditions of employment, and obtain for them representations on the various Councils and Commissions affecting their interests and to render legal advice when necessary;

(3) to organise technical discussions, papers, lectures, debates, etc., on railway matters in order to maintain a high standard of technical knowledge among the members; and

(4) to provide members with such financial benefits as may be prescribed by the rules.

The entrance fee has been fixed at Rs. 5 and the monthly subscription at Re. 1. It has been decided not to call for the monthly subscriptions until registration of the association has been effected under the Indian Trade Unions Act. The Association has addressed the Railway Board and all administrations of Railways in which its branches exist for recognition but it is reported that up to the present a reply has only been received from the Railway Board stating that it is left to the individual railway administrations to recognise Associations of subordinate employees. Two Company Lines are stated to be considering the matter. The Association has entrusted Messrs. Crawford Bailey & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public in Bombay, with the work of framing adequate rules in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Trade Unions Act with a view to early registration.

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 169 to 185 of this issue.

AHMEDABAD

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

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.—The membership of this Association has increased from 6,927 to 7,313. This is stated to be due to the brisk canvassing on the part of the travelling organiser of the Association. A branch office of the Union has been opened at Baroda and the staff of the head office has been strengthened. Pending the registration of the Association under the Trade Unions Act, the Association has not yet been recognised by the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

In the month of June the President of the Association addressed a letter

to the Agent formulating the following "irreducible minimum demands" of the Loco and Carriage Staff:—

- (1) enhanced rate of pay for work on Sundays and other Gazetted holidays;
- (2) 75 per cent. leave allowance;
- (3) a scale of Rs. 9 for Goods Drivers;
- (4) first class scale for drivers of all passenger trains including the Bombay local suburban service; and
- (5) increase in the pay of Loco Shunters and Firemen in the grade of Drivers, Class III.

The present rules and regulations for payments to the Locomotive Staff are stated to be of a complicated nature and it is demanded that they should be replaced by a system of monthly pay and allowances which is in operation on the metre gauge system of the same railway. The Agent is said to have replied in his letter dated the 9th June 1927 that these demands cannot be acceded to without a reduction of 25 per cent. in the staff. No further action has been taken by the Association in the matter as the President and the Secretary of the Association are engrossed with the flood relief work in Gujarat. It is, however, stated that enquiries are being received from members as to the future course of action and that there are many new requests for enrolment as members.

The Association has submitted complaints regarding 25 Indian Train Examiners on the metre gauge who after long periods of service were replaced by Anglo-Indians on higher salaries and of the harassment of illiterate passengers at certain places by travelling Ticket Examiners who are said sometimes to be obliged to work from 18 to 22 hours in order to collect a prescribed minimum amount on account of excess fares.

The Postal and R. M. S. Union.—The membership of this Union has remained steady at 180 during the last half-year. At an extraordinary general meeting of the Union held on the 17th August 1927, it was resolved that those members who fail to pay the 12 per cent. reserve fund within four months and the fees for the period ending the 30th June 1927 immediately would cease to be members and that the question of the registration of the Union under the Trade Unions Act should be postponed for the present.

The Gujarat Postmen's Union.—The membership of this Union has increased from 96 to 120. The Union intends to canvass members from the mofussil in the near future. Two delegates were sent by the Union to the Bombay Provincial Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Conference held at Belgaum on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of June. Some of the more important resolutions of this conference are said to relate to an eight hours' day, provision of adequate clothing for the monsoon, extra allowances for foreign mail work, recruitment of clerks from competent postmen without any examination, and the fixing of pay in the revision scale with due consideration to previous service. The next session of the conference is to be held at Baroda but if the Baroda Postmen are unable to make the necessary arrangements for this owing to the recent floods in that centre, the conference will be held at Ahmedabad. The scale of pay of Postmen, Readers and Overseers in the Division has been revised with effect from

the 1st May 1927. The old and the revised scales of pay are as given below:

	Old scale	New scale
Postmen ..	Rs. 27—45 plus Rs. 4-8-0 allowance	Rs. 30—50
Readers ..	Rs. 27—45 plus Rs. 7-8-0 allowance	Rs. 50—90
Overseers ..	Rs. 27—45 plus Rs. 10-0-0 allowance	Rs. 50—90

The Labour Investigator at Ahmedabad reports that the arrears of pay according to the new scale have not yet been paid and the postmen are anxious to have their previous service taken into consideration in fixing the starting pay in the new scale.

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.

The North Western Railway Union, Karachi Division.—The membership of this Union increased from 1,000 to 1,500 during the quarter. The average monthly income amounts to Rs. 200 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 125. Two meetings of the Divisional Committee of the Union were held during the quarter under review—one at Hyderabad on the 15th June and the other at Shikarpur on the 9th July. The most important points decided at these meetings for representation to the authorities were—

- (1) the unsatisfactory treatment of the officials of the Union by the Railway Authorities;
- (2) the new examination rules imposed on Goods Clerks (it has now been decided that if the Goods Clerks fail to pass the examination, they will be blocked on Rs. 60 per month);
- (3) acceptance of medical certificates issued by private practitioners;
- (4) racial discrimination resulting in the claims of some senior and able Indian drivers being ignored.

With regard to the first point, Mr. Sleight, the Divisional Superintendent of the North Western Railway is stated to have given an assurance that the officers of the Union would receive courteous treatment when interviewing Railway officials. With regard to points 2 and 3 correspondence is still stated to be in progress with the local authorities. With regard to the last point the local authorities have declined to reverse their previous orders and the matter has been represented to the Agent of the North Western Railway through the Central Committee.

The Secretary of the Union reports that the registration of the Karachi Branch under the Indian Trade Unions Act is under consideration and that the rules are being amended so as to bring them into line with the

Trade Unions Act. The advent of the amalgamation scheme on the North Western Railway and the consequent removal of the Sukkur District Office to Karachi and its merging in the Divisional Office at that centre is reported to have given a set back to the Trade Union movement at Sukkur and there appears to be little hope of reorganising the Sukkur branch of the Union. The transfer of Mr. Thawardas, late Secretary of the Karachi Union, to Sukkur as Chief Goods Clerk is, however, stated to have improved the situation.

It is noticed that great difficulty is now being experienced in collecting the necessary information for this review and for the tables published on pages 167 to 185 of this issue in view of the large increase in the number of Unions in Bombay City. The main object in publishing quarterly reviews of Trade Unions in the *Labour Gazette* is to assist Trade Unionism in the Bombay Presidency by giving the latest and the most authentic information with regard to their membership, income and expenditure and to inform the employers as to what the Unions of their workmen are doing. If these reviews are to maintain the same standard that has now been reached, it is absolutely necessary that the Secretaries and the Assistant Secretaries of the various Unions should do their utmost to co-operate with the Labour Office by supplying the information asked for as early as possible after a request for the same has been made.

Minimum Wages in Argentina

A Bill was recently introduced in the Argentine Parliament providing for the appointment of commissions for the purpose of fixing minimum wages.

According to the provisions of the Bill, the commissions are to be set up in the federal capital and in the capitals of provinces and national territories, and to be composed of representatives of workers and employers, elected by their respective organisations.

The commissions are to determine wages for all workers in industry, commerce, agriculture, stock raising, domestic service, homework, etc., as well as for employees of the State, municipalities and religious or other institutions, including those not devoted to lucrative purposes.

The minimum wages will be determined for a period of two years. (From "*Industrial and Labour Information*," Geneva, September 12, 1927.)

Industrial Disputes in India

STATISTICS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE 1927

The Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour have just published a bulletin containing half-yearly statistics (instead of the quarterly figures published heretofore) of industrial disputes in British India during the six months ending the 30th June 1927. During this period there were 74 disputes in progress involving 78,698 workpeople and resulting in an aggregate time loss of 977,244 working days. In the note prefacing the statistical tables it is stated that six disputes which occurred in certain tea gardens in the Lakhimpur District, Assam, in the month of June have been excluded for want of full particulars. The general effects of the disputes (1) by Provinces and (2) by Classes of Establishments are set out in the two following tables:—

General Effects of Disputes—By Provinces

Province	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
Bombay	26	11,250	56,949
Bengal	21	43,141	666,815
Madras	14	9,005	73,365
United Provinces	1	550	3,850
Bihar and Orissa	3	3,919	72,770
Central Provinces	1	1,200	71,393
Assam	9	9,595	31,646
Burma	1	38	456
Total	74*	78,698	977,244

* One strike extended to three provinces.

General Effects of Disputes—By Classes of Establishments

Class of establishments	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
Cotton Mills	27	12,220	129,749
Jute Mills	7	23,596	178,415
Engineering Workshops	5	3,642	26,295
Railways (including Railway Workshops)	3	23,114	563,421
Mines	1		
Others	33	16,126	79,364
Total	74	78,698	977,244

The largest number of disputes occurred in the Bombay Presidency and amounted to 26. Bengal comes next with 21 disputes. The number of workpeople involved in the disputes in progress in Bengal was about four times the number affected by the disputes in Bombay and the time loss was

nearly twelve times as much. Except these two provinces and Madras, no other Province reported 10 or more disputes. If the statistics are considered according to classes of establishments it is found that with the exception of the group of miscellaneous establishments, disputes were most frequent in cotton mills. The disputes in Jute mills numbered a little over a quarter of those in Cotton Mills but the workpeople involved were nearly twice as many. The two disputes which occurred in "Railways (including Railway Workshops)" were of the greatest magnitude and resulted in a loss of 563,421 working days or 57.65 per cent. of the total time loss in all the disputes. No dispute occurred in "Mines."

CAUSES OF DISPUTES

Fifty per cent. of the disputes arose over questions relating to wages and about 27 per cent. over questions respecting the employment of particular persons. "Other" causes gave rise to 14 or 18.92 per cent. of the disputes while there was no "Bonus" dispute during the period. The two following tables show the causes of disputes (1) by Provinces and (2) by Classes of Establishments:—

Causes of Disputes—By Provinces

Province	Pay	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and hours	Others
Bombay	15	..	8	2	3
Bengal	13	..	3	..	3
Madras	3	..	8	..	3
United Provinces	..	..	1	..	..
Bihar and Orissa	1	..	1	1	..
Central Provinces	1	..	..	..	..
Assam	4	..	..	..	5
Burma	..	..	1	..	..
Total	37	..	20*	3	14

* One dispute extended to three provinces.

Causes of Disputes—By Classes of Establishments

Class of establishments	Pay	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and hours	Others
Cotton Mills	14	..	10	..	3
Jute Mills	5	..	..	1	1
Engineering Workshops	3	..	2	..	..
Railways (including Railway Workshops).	..	..	2	..	..
Mines	..	..	..	..	..
Others	15	..	6	2	10
Total	37	..	20	3	14

Questions of pay were responsible for 57.7 per cent. of the disputes in Bombay and for 61.9 per cent. in Bengal. Disputes due to "Personnel" causes were most frequent in Bombay and Madras. It will be seen that one of these disputes extended to three provinces. Disputes arising over questions relating to "Leave and Hours" were reported only by the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Considering the figures by classes of establishments it is found that the most frequent causes of disputes in Cotton mills related either to questions of wages or to demands for the re-instatement or dismissal of particular individuals. The question of pay was also the predominant cause of disputes in the other classes of establishments while disputes regarding "Leave and Hours" were confined to the two groups of concerns, "Jute mills" and "Others."

RESULTS OF DISPUTES

Seventy-two of the disputes in progress were settled during the half-year under review. The employees were entirely successful in only 8 or 11 per cent. of these disputes, and partially successful in 25 or 35 per cent. The remaining disputes ended unfavourably to the employees. The following two tables summarise the results of the disputes according to (1) Provinces and (2) Classes of Establishments:—

Results of Disputes—By Provinces

Province	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful	In progress
Bombay	4	5	17	..
Bengal	4	2	14	1
Madras	..	9	4	1
United Provinces	..	..	1	..
Bihar and Orissa	..	3	..	..
Central Provinces	..	1	..	..
Assam	..	6	3	..
Burma	..	1	..	..
Total	8	25*	39	2

* One dispute extended to 3 provinces.

Results of Disputes—By Classes of Establishments

Class of establishments	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful	In Progress
Cotton Mills	2	5	20	..
Jute Mills	1	..	5	1
Engineering Workshops	..	4	1	..
Railways (including Railway Workshops)	..	2	..	..
Mines	..	..	..	..
Others	5	14	13	1
Total	8	25	39	2

SUMMARY OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO MONTHS

The progress and its general effects of the disputes according to months are given in the following table :-

Progress and Effect of Disputes according to Months

Months	Number of disputes in progress at beginning	Number of fresh disputes begun	Number of disputes ended	Number of disputes in progress at end	Number of persons affected	Number of days lost
January	2	9	7	2	5,152	380,149
February	4	8	6	4	25,660	1,760,000
March	2	11	13	2	38,765	2,760,000
April	2	13	13	2	10,601	117,660
May	2	19	15	6	17,944	92,213
June	6	14	18	2	14,918	76,511
Six months (Jan. - June 1927)		74	72	2	78,698	977,244

The following table shows the results of the disputes according to months :-

Results of Disputes according to Months

Months	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful	In progress at end
January	1	1	7	2
February	1	2	4	4
March	1	6	10	2
April	2	8	6	2
May	3	8	7	6
June				
Six months (January - June 1927)	8	25	39	2

Unemployment among the Educated Middle Classes in Madras

Report of Committee*

The Government of Madras appointed on 4th February 1926 a Committee with the Commissioner of Labour as President, to enquire into the question of unemployment among the "educated middle classes". The report of the Committee, together with the volumes of evidence, has now been published and it is proposed in this article to discuss the findings and recommendations of the Committee.

A sub-committee was appointed to prepare a questionnaire which was sent out to 828 persons, including business men, heads of educational institutions, public men and representatives of business organizations. The Committee held in all 7 meetings of which 3 were for the oral examination of witnesses. The cost of the Committee was approximately Rs. 5,000. The following is the text of the questionnaire issued by the Committee.

I. Existence of Unemployment

Is it your opinion that unemployment exists among the middle classes? If so, in what professions?

- (1) Literary classes, and amongst them in (a) Graduates, (b) S. S. L. C. and Intermediate and (c) Uneducated persons.
- (2) The Technical and Professional classes, such as (a) Teachers, (b) Profession of Law, (c) Profession of Medicine, (d) Profession of Engineering, (e) Profession of Agriculture, (f) Handicrafts, such as weaving, etc., (g) Railways in—
- (i) qualified persons,
- (ii) unqualified persons.

(3) The Mercantile (including Insurance and Assurance) and Banking businesses, and if so, amongst trained or untrained persons?

(4) Is there unemployment amongst business returned to certain countries who have returned to this country? If so, state its extent and the cause.

II. Causes

What is your opinion as to the causes of this unemployment? Is it due—

- (1) to the present system of education, and if so, in what respect is it defective?
- (2) to the small remuneration offered in such professions?
- (3) to want of training, that is to say, to the fact that an applicant in one part of the Presidency does not receive any training in another part which is not sufficient to his needs there?
- (4) to social causes; if so, how do they operate?

* Report of the Committee on Unemployment among the Educated Middle Classes in Madras, 1927. (Madras, 1927). (L.S. 1927, No. 100.)

(5) to want of organization, such as absence of Information and absence of Employment Bureaux and failure on the part of educational institutions to keep in touch with the employment market?

(6) What is the relative cost of education in (a) Literary, (b) Professional and (c) Commercial courses of question 1 mentioned above, and has the difference in cost any appreciable effect on the supply of applicants for these avocations?

III. Supply and Demand

In order to ascertain the normal number of situations and vacancies, can you give figures under any of the following heads:—

(1) *Government Servants*.—(a) What is the normal supply of Graduates, Intermediates, S. S. L. C.'s and unqualified candidates produced from educational institutions during the past five or ten years?

(b) What percentage under each head obtained permanent employment?

(c) What is the number of Government posts available during the same period, or for such shorter period as figures may be obtainable?

(d) What is the average pay of such posts?

(2) *Technical and Professional*.—(a) What is the number of qualified candidates produced during the past five or ten years or for such shorter period as figures may be obtainable?

(b) What is the number of appointments available during the same period?

(3) *Mercantile and Banking*.—(a) What is the number of qualified applicants available during the past five or ten years?

(b) What is the normal number of appointments?

IV. Remedies

The following remedies have been suggested. Have you any remarks to make on them or any other suggestions to offer?

(1) Vocational training and selection in schools.

(2) Technical education.

(3) Employment or Information Bureaux in colleges and Government offices, or Private Employment Agencies.

(4) Diversion of middle classes to—

(a) agriculture,

(b) mechanical occupations,

(c) trade and commerce.

(5) Provision of more capital for agricultural development and the best method of securing this.

(6) Village reconstruction as a means of employment.

(7) Co-operative agriculture.

(8) Farm colonies for middle classes.

(9) Development of banking in connection with extension of agriculture.

(10) Industrial Bank for promoting home industries and handicrafts especially.

(11) Co-operative production and distribution.

(12) Emigration—

(a) within British India,

(b) outside India.

According to its terms of reference, the Committee was not concerned with the general problem of unemployment but only with unemployment among the educated middle-classes. In defining the term "educated classes," it experienced a great deal of difficulty. After considerable discussion, the Committee came to the conclusion that for the purposes of the enquiry the educated middle-classes should be defined as those persons who have received some form of secondary or higher education and are not sufficiently well off to dispense with earning their own living.*

The Committee arrived at the conclusion that there is a great deal of unemployment which is largely due to the supply being in excess of the demand. The large number (666) of applications received in response to a test advertisement for a post carrying a salary of Rs. 35 showed to the Committee that there was considerable unemployment. Besides this, certain calculations made by the Committee on the basis of census figures and figures of students leaving schools and colleges supplied by the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, show that the proportion of educated men seeking employment to the demand for them is roughly 2 to 1.

The question of the degree of unemployment in different sections of the educated middle-class has been discussed on the basis of certain figures supplied by the Accountant-General, Madras. It is pointed out that if these figures are assumed to apply to all the unemployed in Madras, then unemployment is most acute among those who have gone partially or wholly through a school course but have failed to obtain the secondary school-leaving certificate. It is interesting to note that the Labour Office enquiry also showed that nearly a half of the unemployed persons in the Bombay Presidency had not passed the school-leaving examination.†

In proceeding to examine the question of unemployment among the various classes of workers the Committee finds that the demand for teachers is limited and that there is unemployment amongst them, more amongst the untrained than the trained. There is no actual unemployment amongst lawyers but the profession is crowded and some of the junior Vakils are not able to earn a livelihood. The medical profession also is overcrowded especially in the larger towns but there is ample room for many of them in the villages and the smaller towns. As regards engineering, the Committee came to the conclusion that there is no unemployment amongst engineers and that the profession will be able to absorb a greater number of qualified persons for some time to come. As regards those who have received training in agriculture, there does not appear to be any unemployment

*The definition of "middle-classes" adopted by the Labour Office in its enquiry was very similar except that it excluded from its scope persons who had earned or were content to earn less than Rs. 50 per month. Cf. p. 2, Report on an Enquiry into Middle Class Unemployment in the Bombay Presidency, published by the Labour Office, Bombay, 1927.

† Cf. L. O. Report p. 99.

amongst them, but, as the Committee points out, they are mostly absorbed in service and the difficulty is not to find employment for them but to induce them to take up agriculture as a profession. Those trained in handicrafts and industries also do not appear to have any difficulty in securing employment. In Railways and Commerce and Banking those who have received special training and acquired experience seem to be able to get employment though there are large numbers of persons desiring to enter railways, commerce and banking on the strength of general education who do not find employment. Finally, as regards men educated in foreign countries, the Committee points out that those who have made good use of their time and opportunities in foreign countries are able to get employment if they do not rate their services too high.

Dealing with the causes of unemployment, the Committee points out that the general trade depression has no doubt a great deal to do with the existing unemployment but that it is a temporary cause which will disappear in time. The two permanent causes of unemployment mentioned are: (1) the almost universal idea that Government service or the Bar is the end and object of an educational career and (2) agriculture which has to support 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Presidency offers no career for an educated man. Besides these two main causes of unemployment others are also suggested. It is pointed out that the present educational system is far too rigid to suit the requirements of the time but at the same time educational institutions serving the needs of the times will not come into being unless parents realize that there is no room in Government service and the Bar for all the products of the existing schools and colleges.

The Committee also points out that certain communities which have hitherto pursued other hereditary occupations have awakened to the value of English education and have thus swelled the ranks of the unemployed.

Among social causes of unemployment, the Committee refers to the deadening effect of caste, early marriage, the joint family system and communal inequalities. Caste restrictions prevent educated men from taking to useful occupations which are regarded as undignified in the particular communities to which they belong. Early marriage devolves upon the individual responsibilities which he is ill-equipped to bear. The joint family system encourages economic parasitism.

The other causes of unemployment discussed by the Committee are (1) smallness of remuneration, (2) want of mobility, (3) want of Employment Bureau, (4) cheapness of education and (5) want of industrial development. The Committee does not consider that the smallness of remuneration is a cause of unemployment because the amount of pay offered in the employment market is in most cases determined by the law of supply and demand. As regards mobility, the Committee considers that want of fluidity does cause unemployment in particular localities but does not affect the bulk of unemployment in the country. In the opinion of the Committee the absence of Unemployment Bureau cannot be considered to be a cause of unemployment. They might, the Committee considers, help to solve the problem if the supply and demand were nearly equal. In the opinion of the Committee the cheapness of education is not a cause of unemployment.

As regards industrial development, the Committee thinks that there is no doubt that if the Madras Presidency were industrialized there would be a large number of posts available for the educated classes. But a period of depression is hardly the time for any large expansion and the Committee does not consider that the remedy will be found in this direction for some years to come.

As regards remedies for the solution of the problem of middle-class unemployment, the Committee is unable to suggest any heroic remedies. The Committee points out that there must be a change in public opinion as regards the object of education and that the parents must realize that there is not room for all in Government service and in the legal profession.

As regards the best method of attracting to agriculture the educated men of the country, the Committee points out that somehow or other the idea that the agriculturist is socially inferior to the clerk or the lawyer or the teacher must be uprooted. To meet the existing unemployment situation, the Committee by a majority of four against two suggests that small farms of land at the disposal of Government be made available for middle-class educated young men who possess no lands, on long lease, with the option of purchasing them, and that loans and other facilities for agricultural purposes be made to such agriculturists for the purpose of developing their holdings.

Among the general recommendations made by the Committee it is recommended that the education imparted should be more practical and that primary education should be extended. The starting of rural schools is also recommended.

It was suggested to the Committee that competitive examinations for entrance to Government service and Emigration were remedies for unemployment. These suggestions were examined by the Committee and it came to the conclusion that in the existing state of feeling between the different communities, a Staff Selection Board would give more satisfaction than a competitive examination. In the opinion of the Committee, Emigration is not an effective remedy "since within India it only transfers the unemployment problem from one place to another, and outside India it creates political difficulties."

Japanese Census of Population, 1925

According to the recently published results of the census of 1st October 1925, the total resident population of Japan was on that date 59,736,822, as against 55,963,053 on the occasion of the census taken in 1920. There was a slight excess of male over female inhabitants, the former numbering 30,013,109 and the latter 29,723,713. The population of districts classified for census purposes as urban is given as 12,896,850, as compared with a total of 46,839,972 in rural districts, so that it would appear that the majority of the population is still engaged in agricultural occupations. These figures relate to Japan proper, and not to the whole of the Japanese Empire. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, September 1927.)

Reviews of Books and Reports

The Trade Union Movement of Sweden, by Sigfrid Hansson, published by the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, 1927, pp. 56

This little book is No. 6 of the International Trade Union Library. It contains a discussion of the origin and growth of trade unions in Sweden. The author does not aim at giving only a chronicle of facts but analyses critically the interrelation between the prevailing ideas and trade union policies. All phases of trade union activity in Sweden are clearly discussed and the book contains some valuable statistics regarding the membership of trade unions and their expenditure on many benevolent activities started for the good of the members.

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. VI, NO. 5, SEPTEMBER, 1927. (The Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, London.)

Special Articles: (1) "We Will be Free": A Lesson from Industrial History, by W. G. Hall, pp. 195-197.

(2) *Thirty Years of Trade Union History: The Edinburgh Congress—1896 and 1927*, by Herbert Tracey, pp. 198-200

(3) *Electricity in the American Economy*, by J. T. Walton Newbold, pp. 201 and 202.

(4) *Towards Depopulation in Lancashire: Problems of the Cotton Trade*, by T. H. Richardson, pp. 203 and 204.

(5) *The Post Office Wage Award*, by G. Grant McKenzie, pp. 205-207.

(6) *The Coming Labour Party Conference*.—General election programme; unemployment; the surtax on income from property and investments; education; the poor law and the social services; the Government's attack on local Government, pp. 208-210.

(7) *Socialism in Our Midst*, by W. Arthur Peacock, pp. 211-213.

(8) *In the "Eight-Fifteen"*: Pity the Poor Rich, by T. S. Dickson, pp. 214 & 215.

(9) *Victimised by Law: Lessons of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case*, by Martin Eden, pp. 220-223.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW—VOL. XXIV, NO. 5, MAY, 1927. (U. S. Department of Labor, Washington.)

Special Articles: (1) *Outdoor Recreation for Industrial Employees*.—Extent of outdoor recreation activities; baseball; football or soccer; outdoor basketball; rifle teams; quoits or horseshoes; tennis and golf; other sports; employees' athletic clubs or associations and athletic fields; annual picnics and other outings; country clubs or summer camps; community recreation, pp. 1-16.

(2) *Comparison of Employment and Productivity in Manufacturing Industries, 1919 to 1925*, pp. 16-18.

(3) *Operating Expenses of Co-operative Societies*, pp. 18-21.

(4) *The Work of the International Labor Organization*, by Leifer Magnusson, Washington Correspondent, International Labor Office. —Machinery of the International Labor Organization; obligations of member states; method of amendment and interpretation; present status of ratification; inspection reports; research work; co-operation of outside agencies; conclusion, pp. 21-34.

(5) *Vacations with Pay for Industrial Workers*, p. 36.

(6) *Comparative Stability of Male and Female Employees*.—Permanence of workers in a financial house; stability of women workers in an insurance company, pp. 37-39.

(7) *Progress in Vocational Rehabilitation*.—Expansion of vocational rehabilitation under Federal Act of 1920; present proportions of the problem; rehabilitation procedure; analysis of cases; training of the disabled; federal state co-operation; research and publications, pp. 40-44.

(8) *Report of Industrial Survey Commission of New York*.—Building and port labor; the 48-hour week for women; wages on public works; prison-made goods; workmen's compensation, pp. 49-52.

(9) *Labor Policy of the Oneida Community (Ltd.)*.—Composition of the company; wage policy; stock ownership; housing, town planning and community activities; results of the policy, pp. 53-56.

(10) *Social and Economic Consequences of the Instalment plan*.—Causes of expansion; class of purchasers using instalment plan; kind of commodities purchased; the finance company—"a new middleman"; cost of granting instalment credit; instalment buying and savings; instalment credit and the business cycle; operation of instalment scheme in Pennsylvania anthracite regions during strike; conclusion, pp. 56-62.

(11) *The Labor Movement in China*.—Labor unions; national labor conferences; efforts to secure labor legislation; strikes; May day demonstrations; labor's position concerning international representation; conclusion, pp. 63-67.

(12) *Government Aid to Industrial Research in England*.—Co-operative research associations; conditions on which Government aid is given; amount of aid given; extent of movement; results of the movement; research work of the Government, pp. 69-72.

(13) *Safety Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Industrial Plants*.—Industries in which explosive dusts are found; cost of dust explosions; formulation of safety codes for prevention of dust explosions, pp. 77-79.

(14) *Building Permits in the Principal Cities of the United States in 1926*.—Introduction and Summary; families provided for; building trend, 1925 and 1926; per capita expenditure for buildings—housing in relation to population, pp. 85-101.

(15) *Cost of Old-age Pensions and Maternity Allowances in Australia*.—Old-age and invalid pensions; retirement pensions; maternity allowances, pp. 104-106.

(16) *Canada Adopts an Old-age Pension Plan*.—Outline of the plan adopted; the pension and pensioners; old-age pensions movement in Canada, pp. 106-108.

(17) *English Bill for Regulating Trade Unions*.—Illegal strikes; prevention of intimidation; political funds; position of civil servants; employees of other public authorities; restraint of use of funds, pp. 122-124.

(18) *Beginning of the Bituminous Coal Strike*.—Events leading up to the strike—policy, pp. 133-135.

(19) *Enginemen's Strike on the Western Maryland Railroad*.—Events leading up to the strike; matters in dispute; the company's case; progress of the strike; conclusions, pp. 138-144.

(20) *Farm Work of Children in Illinois and in Colorado*.—Illinois study—children employed in truck farming, children in general farm work; children on Colorado farms; school attendance and grade standing, pp. 152-155.

(21) *Wages and Hours of Labor in the Hosiery and Underwear Industry, 1924 and 1926*, pp. 156-164.

(22) *Average Hours and Earnings in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1913 to 1926*, pp. 164 and 165.

(23) *Wages Paid in Chilean Coal Mines, 1911 to 1924 (corrected figures)*, pp. 172 and 173.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE—VOL. XXVII, NO. 8, AUGUST, 1927. (The Department of Labour, Canada.)

Special Articles: (1) *Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain and Other Countries*.—Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States; Belgium; Finland; France, pp. 843 and 844.

(2) *Minimum Wages for Female Employees in Saskatchewan: Regulations Governing Female Employees in Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops*.—Hours of labour; wages; register, p. 845.

(3) *Workmen's Compensation in British Columbia in 1926*.—Method of administration; accident prevention; accidents in 1926; rehabilitation, pp. 846-848.

(4) *Annual Report of Alberta mines branch for 1926*.—Production in 1926; per capita production; mining machinery; prosecutions; certificates; accidents; pp. 849 and 850.

(5) *Financial Statistics of provincial Governments in Canada in 1925*, pp. 851 and 852.

(6) "Handbook of Labour Statistics, 1924-1926": New publication by the United States Department of Labour—Apprenticeship; arbitration and conciliation; cost of living; employment; industrial accidents; industrial diseases and poisons; insurance and benefit plans; labour organizations; minimum wages; pp. 852-854.

(7) *League of Nations International Labour Organization*.—Great Britain and the Hours Convention; Switzerland and night work in bakeries; inspection of emigrants on board ship; regulation of forced labour; publications; minimum wages and conciliation, pp. 865 and 866.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE—VOL. XII, NO. 8, AUGUST, 24th 1927. (Department of Labour, Brisbane.)

Special Articles: (1) *Education and Industry: Technical Education*.—Central college has great record—principal's report, technical education, list of prizes; pp. 566 and 567.

(2) *The Economic Factor: Speech by Sir Archibald Boyd Carpenter*.—What is needed; security of trade, pp. 568 and 569.

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 change in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August resulted in an increase of about £26,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 285,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of £11,500 in those of 143,000 workpeople. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, September 1927.)

At 1st September the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 65 per cent. above that of July 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. a month ago and 72 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 57, 56 and 62 respectively.

The rise since the beginning of August was mainly due to increases in the average prices of eggs and butter, partly counterbalanced by further reductions in the prices of potatoes. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, September 1927.)

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in August was 22. In addition, 12 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 19,000; and the aggregate duration of all disputes during August was about 169,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 25,000 workpeople involved and 104,000 working days lost in the previous month. The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first eight months of 1927 was about 954,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 87,000. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, September 1927.)

OTHER COUNTRIES

The Forty-Third Canadian Trade Union Congress, which was held at the end of August, pronounced in favour of the five-day week, or the 40-hour week. In some industries the five-day week is already in force, in others 44 or 48 hours per week are being worked. A writer in *The Advance* declares in this connection that "the 40-hour week is the next objective of Labour in its long-drawn-out fight for shorter hours." The Congress further discussed many social and economic questions, the abolition or reform of the Senate, immigration questions, etc., etc. The membership of the Canadian national centre, last year 121,842, has increased by 11,325. (From "Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, September 15, 1927.)

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

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

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

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

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union—January 1926.	7,316	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-Presidents— 1. R. S. Asavale. 2. F. J. Ginwala. 3. S. A. Brelvi. 4. S. H. Jhabvala. 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.	*1,916	President—C. W.A. Gidney, Bhusawal. Vice-President—R. Freeman, Igatpuri. Treasurer—C. A. Cutler.	General Secretary—E. Clarkson, 275-277, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union—April 1921.	17,419	President—(not yet appointed). Departmental Vice-Presidents— (1) Saloon Department—Dr. F. Coutinho. (2) Engine Department—Karamllahi. (3) Deck Department—L. G. Pradhan, B.A., L.L.B. Treasurer—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.	General Secretary—Syed Munawar, B.A., M.L.C., Keshavji Building, 2nd Floor, Frere Road, Bombay 3. 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.	2,170	President—Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer. Vice-Presidents— (1) F. J. Ginwala, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (2) B. G. Horniman. Hon. Treasurer—Bhukhandas, C. Chageman, B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop, Parel.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Opposite B. B. & C. I. Rly. Workshop, DeLisle Road, Bombay 13. Honorary Secretary—B. D. Mistry, B.A., L.L.B., Pleader, High Court. Honorary Assistant Secretary—Bhagwandas, M.

* As at 1st July 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.	2,995	President—F. J. Ginwala, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice-President—B. C. Horniman. Legal Adviser—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—V. P. Rele, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road.
	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees Union—March 1920.	704	President—F. J. Ginwala, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice-President—W. H. Patil. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji. Joint Treasurer—Vishnu Mahadse.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Yashwanth Building, Nawab Tank Bridge, Mazagon. Assistant Secretary—Sadanand Waman Gadker, 2nd Carpenter Street, Mazagon.
	7	The Clerks' Union—April 1914.	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. Jhabvala, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road.
	8	Gimi Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay (Chinchpokli Mandal)—December 1923.	182	President—D. A. Bhatwadekar, 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—January 1926 (This Union has taken over the Bombay members of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union founded in April 1918).	1,382	President—F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, M.L.C., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice-Presidents—(1) V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. (2) M. C. Chhagla, Bar.-at-Law. Honorary Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji, Solicitor.	Hon. Secretaries—(1) K. R. Upadhye, Vakil. (2) K. S. Parulekar. Assistant Secretary—N. K. Indap.
	10	Gimi Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Mandal)—August 1925.	867	President—Arjun Atmaram Alve. Treasurer—Bhiwa Tanu Alve.	Secretary—Data-ram Ramchandra Mayekar, Nagoo Sayaji's Wadi, 30, Prabhadevi Road, Bombay.
	11	The Bombay Currency Association—17th March 1923.	232	President—R. M. Dongre.	Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Asst. Secretaries—1. B. B. Acharya, 2. B. B. Shroff, Currency Office, Esplanade Road.
	12	Bombay Postal Union—1907 (Formerly known as the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club).	1,376	.....	Secretary—S. Joshi, Soman Buildings, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
	13	Gimi Kamgar Mahamandal (Ghorupdeo Mandal)—December 1925.	542	President—Shankar Kasiram Murkar. Treasurer—K. B. Aglave.	Secretary—S. J. Khamkar, Ghorupdeo Temple, Bombay.
	14	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union—July 1922.	394	President—F. J. Ginwala, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice-President—R. L. Surve, Umar-khadi Telegraph Office. Treasurer—Tukaram Sonu, Umar-khadi Telegraph Office.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road. Assistant Secretary—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B., Member, High Court.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	15	Government Peons and Mensals Union—February 1926.	899	President—F. J. Ginwala, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Hon. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road. Assistant Secretary—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court.
	16	The Seamen's Union—March 1926.	8,051	President—B. L. Pereira (temporary).	Secretary—A. P. Desai, 35, Haroon Building, Chira Bazar.
	17	The Alcock Ashdown Employees Union—April 1926.	41	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-Presidents—F. J. Ginwala and Kanji Dwarkadas. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji.	Hon. Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Assistant Secretary—S. W. Gaitker.
	18	The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees Union—1920.	474	President—F. J. Ginwala. Vice-President—O. E. Godfrey. Treasurer—G. K. Shet.	Hon. General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Hon. Secretary—B. C. Deshpande.
	19	The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union—1926.	1,073	President—F. J. Ginwala. Vice-Presidents—(1) N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (2) C. C. D'Sa. (3) C. S. Mandivikar. Treasurer—Tukaram Khirshnaji.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Secretary—P. P. Carvalho, Assistant Shed Superintendent, Port Trust Docks. Assistant Secretary—S. B. Singh.
	20	The Wadi Bundar Staff Union—1926.	394	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Treasurer—L. N. Savant.	Honorary General Secretary—P. S. Bakhale, Vakil. Joint Secretaries—(1) D. S. Vaidya. (2) B. D. Jog.
	21	The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union—1926.	160	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.	Secretary—P. S. Bakhale, Vakil.

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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—contd.	22	The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union—March 1927. [Registered on 24th August 1927.]	1,200	President—F. J. Ginwala. Vice-President—Rajaram Bin Rajaram. Treasurer—P. B. Datar.	General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Assistant Secretary—R. S. Nimbkar, Room No. 1, Improvement Trust Chawl, Block No. 17, Foras Road.
	23	The Jari Workers (Gold thread workers) Union—March 1927.	325	President—S. H. Jhabvala.	Secretary—Azizuddin Khan, Improvement Trust Chawl, Bhendi Bazar.
	24	The Municipal Subordinate Officials' Union—April 1927.	435	President—H. P. Mody, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.	Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
	25	The British India Steam Navigation Coy.'s Staff Union—May 1927.	200	President—F. J. Ginwala.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Pheroze Building, Frere Road, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—Beiliappa, Pheroze Building, Frere Road, Bombay.
	26	The G. I. P. Railway General Staff Union—May 1927.	850	President—F. J. Ginwala (Provisional).	Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road, Parel.
	27	The Kisbi Karigars' Union—April 1927.	1,200	President—S. H. Jhabvala.	Secretary—Syed Ahmad Hussain, Ibrahim Building, 2nd floor, opp. J. J. Hospital, Byculla.
	28	The Press Workers' Union—March 1927.	400	President—A. V. Chitre, Sahakari Press, Parel Road, Parel Settlement.	Secretary—K. N. Joglekar, 168 Fanaswadi, Girgaum.
	29	The Shop Assistants' Union—May 1927.	150	President—S. H. Jhabvala.	Secretary—V. Marfatia, Aspar's House, 7, Khetwadi, Bombay.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City concl'd.	30	The G.I.P. Railway Cabin Staff Union—July 1927.	375	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.	Honorary Secretary—A. H. Kirtikar, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, 10, Man Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay. General Secretary—D. B. Gadhvi. Joint Secretary—Dinkar Keshav.
	31	All India and Burma Covenanted Non-Gazetted Railway Services Association—October 1926.	200	President—R. Bell, Hubli. Vice-President—C. E. Townsend, C 4, Wenden Avenue, Matunga, Bombay. Honorary General Treasurer—A. D. Ellis, Santa Cruz.	Honorary General Secretary—E. H. Turner, 123, Curparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.
		Total Members, Bombay City ..	55,048		
Ahmedabad ..	32	The Weavers' Union—February 1920.	825	President—Miss Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—Gulzari Lal Nanda, Labour Union Office, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary—Khandubhai Kasanbhai Desai, Solicitor Girdhurlal's House, Mandvini Pole, Ahmedabad.
	33	The Winders' Union—June 1920.	160	Do.	Do.
	34	The Throstle Union—February 1920.	6,655	Do.	Do.
	35	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union—August 1920.	3,130	Do.	Do.
	36	The Drivers, Oilmen's and Firemen's Union—September 1920.	200	Do.	Do.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad —contd.	37	The Jobbers and Mukadams Union—March 1926.	180	President—Miss Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—Gulzari Lal Nanda, Labour Union Office, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary—Khandubhai Kasanbhai Desai, Solicitor Girdhurlal's House, Manovini Fole, Ahmedabad.
	38	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Association—February 1920.	7,313	President—V. J. Patel, Khamasa Chakla, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Kharkuvani Pole, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.
	39	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.
	40	Gujarat Postmen's Union—August 1926.	120	President—V. J. Patel, Khamasa Chakla, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Hajat Patel's Pole, Kaiupur, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—Ganesh Arjun Patel, Ragunath Bum's Pole, Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad.
		Total Members, Ahmedabad ..	18,763		
Sukkur	41	*N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District)—September 1920.	300	President—Radha Kishan A. Mathrani.	Divisional Secretary—J. Bukhari Assistant Secretary—Sinister.
Karachi	42	N. W. Railway (Recognised) Union (Karachi District)—1920.	1,500	Divisional President—Radhakishan A. Mathrani, Sub-Inspector of Works, N. W. Railway, Reti.	Honorary Divisional Secretary—Dayaram, Clerk, Divisional Superintendent's Office Commercial, Karachi, N. W. R. Divisional Secretary—J. Bukhari.

* Provisional. The Union is under reconstruction.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Poona	43	The Press Workers' Union—February 1921.	110	President—John Mathews, Foreman, Scottish Mission Press, Poona Cantonment.	Secretaries— 1. G. T. Sakpal, Yeravda Press, Poona 2. N. B. Purohit, Gouri's hankar Press, Poona City. 3. Krishna Shidhar Bande, Aryabhushan Press, Poona City. 4. D. S. Rautkar, Govardhan Press, Poona City.
	44	The Military Accounts Association—January 1920.	1,600	President—G. B. Joshi. Vice-Presidents— (1) B. V. Tulpule. (2) J. G. Oak.	Secretaries— (1) G. S. Kulkarni, (2) N. V. Gokhale, (3) Shukrawar Peth, Poona. (4) H. P. Malasare, (5) K. S. Karadikar.
	45	Poona Postal Union—1919.	315	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor, "Kesari."	Secretary—N. V. Bhonde, Poona.
	46	Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union—1926.	224	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor "Kesari."	Honorary General Secretary—R. M. Karlekar. Joint General Secretary—G. K. Joshi.
	47	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. G. Mohite.	Honorary General Secretary—S. S. Nore, Vakili. Honorary Secretaries— (1) H. G. Jadhav, (2) D. S. Deshpande.
Broach	48	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	21	President—H. D. Thakore, Vakili. Vice-President—R. C. Seth, Vakili.	Honorary Secretary—K. J. Mishra.
Ahmednagar	49	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	399	.....	Secretary—Chabukswar, Ahmednagar.
Belgaum	50	Belgaum Postal Union—1920.	89	.....	Secretary—G. V. Limaye, Belgaum.

* Information not received.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Belgaum—contd.	51	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	111	President—B. K. Dalvi, M.L.C., Vakili. Vice-President—V. S. Yardi, Shahpur.	Honorary General Secretary—B. A. Powar, Vakili. Honorary Secretary—O. K. Patil. Assistant Secretary—S. F. Yadav.
Dharwar	52	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	139	President—V. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.	Secretary—R. M. Betgiri, Dharwar.
Hubli	53	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—June 1927.	81	President—S. A. Peerzade, Vakili, Hurlali. Vice-President—Y. D. Syed.	Honorary Secretary—G. R. Powar. Assistant Secretary—K. K. Powar.
Jalgaon	54	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	111	President—H. V. Kolhatkar.	Secretary—H. V. Modak.
Nasik	55	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	237	President—Rao Saheb Gogate.	Secretary—R. T. Lele, Nasik.
	56	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	73	President—A. B. Kachole, Vakili.	Honorary General Secretary—B. K. Panse, Vakili. Assistant Secretary—L. G. Barve, Pleader.
Ratnagiri	57	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	256	.....	Secretary—A. K. Murtuza, Ratnagiri.
Malwan	58	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—May 1927.	112	President—Dr. R. K. Gawande, Malwan.	Secretary—V. S. Kulkarni, Pendur (Malwan). Assistant Secretaries— (1) S. K. Teli, Pendur (Malwan). (2) P. G. Kidye, Malwan.
Satara	59	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	135	President—R. V. Deshpande.	Secretary—J. K. Datye, Satara.
Surat	60	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	186	.....	Secretary—B. N. Mistry, Surat.

* Information not received.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—con ld.

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Surat—contd.	61	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	66	President—V. C. Jadhav, B.A. Honorary Treasurer—C. N. Saraiya. Assistant Treasurer—J. L. Parclivala.	Honorary General Secretary—S. V. Vohora, Vakil. Honorary Secretary—G. V. Jadhav. Assistant Secretary—N. R. More.
Baroda	62	Baroda Postal Union—1920.	192	President—C. M. Doctor.	Secretary—R. J. Shah, Baroda.
	63	Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924.	257	President—Kalekar.	
	64	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	50	President—D. N. Chitre, Vakil.	Honorary Secretary—B. B. Palekar, Editor, "Jagruti," Assistant Secretary—S. K. Fadnis.
Bhavnagar	65	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	74		Secretary—T. J. Parekh, Bhavnagar.
Rajkot	66	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	85		Secretary—H. K. Chhaya, Rajkot.
Karwar	67	Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	62	President—M. G. Chandawarkar, Vakil.	Honorary Secretary—T. A. Mhaldar. Assistant Secretary—D. R. Telang.
Miraj	68	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1926.	150	President—Dr. N. V. Joshi.	Secretaries—(1) Ismail Saheb Salati, Miraj. (2) B. G. Shinde, Sangli.
		Total Members, Rest of the Presidency	7,296		
		Total Members, Bombay Presidency	81,107		

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available.	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay City	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union.	879	As. 4 per month ..	582
	2	The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd.	2,450	Rs. 1-8-0 per month for those earning over Rs. 100 ("A" class members); Re. 1 per month for those earning between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 ("B" class members); As. 12 per month for those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 ("C" class members); As. 6 per month for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 ("D" class members); and As. 3 for those earning less than Rs. 25 ("E" class members).	2,200
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union.	1,918	Rs. 3 per year	2,296
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union.	777	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.	567
	5	The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.	874	Do.	416

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay contd.	City—6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees Union.	177	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under per month; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	131
	7	The Clerks' Union	22	As. 4 per month ..	Nil
	8	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay (Chinch-pokli Mandal).	Nil	Re. 1 per year ..	Nil
	9	The Bombay Postmen's Union.	520	As. 8 per month for postmen (over-seers, readers, sorting postmen and postmen); As. 2 per month for packers (runners, local peons, boy messengers and packers).	520
	10	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Mandal).	207	As. 4 per month ..	212
	11	The Bombay Currency Association.	56	Rs. 3 for clerks and annas 8 for menials per year.	63
	12	Bombay Postal Union.	809	As. 8 per clerk; As. 4 per postman; As. 2 for inferior employee.	547
	13	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Ghorupdeo Mandal).	132	As. 4 per month ..	27

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay contd.	City—14	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union.	196	As. 4 per month ..	68
	15	Government Peons' and Menials' Union.	168	Do. ..	135
	16	The Seamen's Union.	3,067	Rs. 3 per year ..	573
	17	The Alcock Dockworkers' Employees' Union.	10	As. 4 per month ..	Nil
	18	The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union.	66	As. 2 to As. 8 per month according to pay.	33
	19	The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union.	313	As. 8 per month for clerks and Superior Staff; As. 4 for adult menials and As. 2 for boy menials per month.	180
	20	The Wadi Bundar Staff Union.	75	Six annas and four annas per month according to pay.	30
	21	The Victoria Commercial Station Union.	30	As. 4 per month for clerks and As. 2 per month for menials below clerks.	15

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.	City	22	The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union. [Registered on 24th August 1927.]	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. 225 Rs. 75
		23	The Jari Workers' (Gold thread workers) Union.	Rs. 2 per annum ..	10
		24	The Municipal Subordinate Officials' Union.	Rs. 4 per year	30
		25	The British India Steam Navigation Coy.'s Staff 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.	70 15
		26	The G. I. P. Railway General Staff Union.	Do.	30
		27	The Kisbi Karigars' Union.	Rs. 2 per annum ..	60
		28	The Press Workers' Union.	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 20 or more and as. 2 for those earning less than Rs. 20 per month.	64 29
		29	The Shop Assistants' Union	As. 4 per month for those earning under Rs. 25; as. 8 for those earning over Rs. 25.	30 15
		30	The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union.	As. 4 per Cabinman and as. 2 per leverman per month.	75 10
		31	All India and Burma Covenanted Non-Cazetted Railway Services Association.	Rs. 5 entrance fee and Re. 1 per member per month.	....
		Ahmedabad	..	32	The Weavers' Union.	As. 4 per month ..	175
33	The Winders' Union.			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— contd.	..	34	The Throat Union.	Rs. 1,383	As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per duffer; Anna 1 per half-day worker per fortnight.	Rs. 500
		35	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	783	As. 4 per month ..	226
		36	The Drivers', Oldmen's and Firemen's Union.	94	As. 8 per member; As. 8 per driver or engine per month.	14
		37	The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	90	As. 8 per jobber or mukadam per month.	....
		38	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.	910	Rs. 2 per year for members 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.	470
		39	Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union.	107	Rs. 8 per clerk; Rs. 2 below clerk per month.	32
		40	Gujarat Postmen's Union.	....	Rupay 100 per annum per postman; and seven annas per annum per postman.	27
		41	N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District).	40	Subscriptions at the rate of 1/4 per cent. of monthly pay from all members.	50
		42	N.W. Railway (Recognised) Union (Karachi District)	200	....	125
		43	The Press Workers' Union.	4	As. 12 per year ..	About 2
		44	The Military Accounts Association.	190	Rs. 6 and 3 per year for subordinate accounts clerks and clerical establishment respectively.	144

* Provisional. The Union is under reconstruction.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Poona—contd.	45	Poona Postal Union.	146	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	160
	46	Poona R. M. S. B Division Union.	84	As. 8 per clerk, sorter or inspector; As. 2 per mailguard and one anna per peon or porter per month.	62
	47	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	41	As. 4 per month ..	29
Broach	48	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	6	Do. ..	3
Ahmednagar	49	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	51	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	12
Belgaum	50	Belgaum Postal Union.	59	Do. ..	58
	51	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	18	As. 4 per month ..	....
Dharwar	52	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	79	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	31
Hubli	53	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	45	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	20
Jalgaon	54	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union.	67	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	19
Nasik	55	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	24	Do. ..	17
	56	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—concl.

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	57	Ratnagiri Postal Union.	55	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	73
Malwan	58	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	53	Rs. 2 per postman and Re. 1 per member of the lower grade staff per year.	50
Satara	59	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	*	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	..*
Surat	60	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union.	37	Do. ..	2
	61	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	11	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the Lower Grade staff per month.	7
Baroda	62	Baroda Postal Union.	60	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	31
	63	Baroda R. M. S. Union.	..	Do. ..	....
Bhavnagar	64	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	14	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the Lower Grade staff per month.	13
	65	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	58	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	16
Rajkot	66	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	76	Do. ..	15
Karwar	67	Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	4	As. 2 per month ..	18
Miraj	68	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	8	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the Lower Grade staff per month.	3

* Not reported.

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN SEPTEMBER 1927

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
			1927	1927		
<i>Textile Trades</i>						
1. The Apollo Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay	427	1,821	1 Aug.	2 Sept.	Introduction of a new system of working by which each weaver is to work on three looms instead of two.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
2. The Manchester Mill, Chinchpokli, Bombay.	400	800	5 Aug.	1 Sept.	Do.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
3. The Ahmedabad Jupiter Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.	10	..	6 Sept.	10 Sept.	Demand for an increase in rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
4. The Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Idgah Road, Ahmedabad.	90	..	6 Sept.	10 Sept.	Demand for reinstatement of a dismissed Jobber.	The strike ended in favour of the employees.
5. The Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Broach	161	..	13 Sept.		Demand for the continuance of the current rates of wages for a new quality of cloth manufactured.	No Settlement reported.
6. The Maneklal Harilal Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	60	..	14 Sept.	15 Sept.	Demand for reinstatement of dismissed Mukadams.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
7. The Spring Mills, Naigaum Road, Bombay.	1,558	3,742	15 Sept.	26 Sept.	Alleged reduction in the rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
8. The Ahmedabad Astodia Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Astodia Road, Ahmedabad.	80	..	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	Refusal to promote a Mukadam to the post of a Head Jobber.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.

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

Count or Number	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	7,851	7,762	6,896	33,772	35,063	32,396
Nos. 11 to 20	19,984	19,768	17,173	99,709	93,042	90,051
Nos. 21 to 30	13,107	13,563	14,948	71,179	75,563	78,025
Nos. 31 to 40	1,099	1,667	2,174	5,895	8,480	10,561
Above 40	425	905	976	2,199	4,123	4,771
Waste, etc.	90	99	122	227	565	575
Total	42,556	43,764	42,289	212,981	216,836	216,379

BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	7,111	6,871	5,994	30,372	31,248	28,416
Nos. 11 to 20	13,041	13,643	11,341	65,815	62,961	60,922
Nos. 21 to 30	8,163	8,242	9,315	46,129	46,905	48,932
Nos. 31 to 40	640	848	1,107	3,246	3,923	4,959
Above 40	253	361	460	1,335	1,554	2,261
Waste, etc.	81	90	122	183	514	575
Total	29,289	30,055	28,339	147,080	147,105	146,065

AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	221	208	178	1,088	1,053	897
Nos. 11 to 20	3,980	3,372	2,966	19,061	16,682	15,447
Nos. 21 to 30	3,814	3,780	4,291	19,365	20,962	22,768
Nos. 31 to 40	307	646	755	1,762	3,593	4,003
Above 40	109	427	380	586	1,984	1,797
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,431	8,433	8,570	41,862	44,274	44,912

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

Description	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chadders	1,535	1,897	2,854	5,286	5,921	10,417
Dhotis	1,857	1,728	1,757	6,688	7,961	8,530
Drills and jeans	6,311	7,787	8,495	32,660	38,760	41,010
Cambrics and lawns	850	816	1,266	4,861	4,661	6,271
Printers	29	23	59	293	116	241
Shirtings and long cloth	140	132	125	1,086	852	690
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	6,623	9,609	9,479	39,825	52,306	50,008
Tent cloth	1,060	1,291	1,448	5,078	5,852	7,039
Other sorts	141	130	26	626	286	230
	383	324	438	2,573	2,228	2,424
Total	18,929	23,737	25,947	98,981	118,943	126,860
Coloured piecegoods	8,108	9,457	10,586	38,703	46,412	50,721
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	220	219	226	1,260	1,385	1,119
Hosiery	22	20	30	93	119	153
Miscellaneous	262	237	282	801	1,182	1,421
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	40	98	313	265	813	1,764
Grand Total	27,581	33,768	37,384	140,103	168,854	182,038

BOMBAY CITY

Description	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chadders	1,318	1,676	2,394	4,258	5,269	8,299
Dhotis	1,420	1,293	1,276	4,682	5,781	6,103
Drills and jeans	2,240	2,549	2,938	11,080	12,065	14,627
Cambrics and lawns	663	747	1,153	4,257	4,254	5,855
Printers	14	5	40	155	23	110
Shirtings and long cloth	1	1	1	13	1	1
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	4,961	7,265	6,568	29,838	40,588	37,266
Tent cloth	840	887	985	3,797	4,056	5,143
Other sorts	95	120	15	461	252	193
	268	166	259	1,136	1,268	1,366
Total	11,760	14,708	15,628	59,717	73,556	78,962
Coloured piecegoods	6,350	6,918	7,870	28,270	32,732	35,721
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	209	214	224	1,208	1,342	1,107
Hosiery	5	5	9	26	24	46
Miscellaneous	151	187	241	639	960	1,160
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	38	90	260	249	503	1,147
Grand Total	18,513	22,122	24,232	90,109	109,117	118,143

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

Description	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	58	36	148	272	131	280
Chudders	319	328	329	1,564	1,680	1,738
Dhotis	3,261	4,226	4,464	16,198	21,832	20,682
Drills and jeans	74	20	32	293	140	149
Cambrics and lawns	15	18	19	89	90	127
Printers	72	59	79	593	453	313
Shirtings and long cloth	1,345	1,773	2,345	7,816	8,853	9,545
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	203	317	326	1,180	1,380	1,349
Tent cloth	40	2	10	131	9	15
Other sorts	121	89	104	1,001	537	639
Total	5,508	6,868	7,856	29,137	35,105	34,837
Coloured piecegoods	1,038	1,503	1,504	6,570	8,878	9,143
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	1	1	1	5	6	6
Hosiery	16	15	21	65	95	107
Miscellaneous	94	41	29	138	211	238
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	3	9	51	14	303	602
Grand Total	6,660	8,437	9,462	35,929	44,598	44,933

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers				
			July 1914	Sept. 1926	Aug. 1927	Sept. 1927	July 1914	Sept. 1926	Aug. 1927	Sept. 1927	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Cereals—											
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	6 12 7	6 4 11	6 1 2	100	144	134	129	
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	8 1 6	7 12 9	7 5 0	100	145	139	131	
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	77 8 0	82 8 0	82 8 0	100	172	183	183	
Do.	Jubbulpore		40 0 0	50 8 0	52 8 0	51 0 0	100	126	131	128	
Jowari (1)	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 10 6	4 7 1	4 3 9	100	148	141	134	
Barley			3 4 6	4 5 5	4 5 5	3 14 8	100	132	132	119	
Bajri	Ghati		3 4 6	6 0 6	4 7 1	4 0 4	100	184	135	123	
Index No.—Cereals			100	150	142	135					
Pulses—											
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	5 4 8	4 13 11	4 10 6	100	125	115	110	
Turdal	Cawnpore		5 10 5	7 9 11	8 4 1	7 15 0	100	135	146	140	
Index No.—Pulses			100	130	131	125					
Index No.—Food grains			100	146	140	133					
Sugar—											
Sugar (refined)	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	16 2 0			100	176			
Do. (do.)	Java, white		10 3 0	16 9 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	100	163	147	147	
Do. Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3	10 3 3	9 4 0	9 6 2	100	129	117	119	
Index No.—Sugar			100	156	132	133					
Other Food—											
Turmeric	Rajapuri	Maund	5 9 3	7 12 1	8 8 1	9 4 0	100	139	152	166	
Ghee	Deshi		45 11 5	77 2 3	88 9 2	88 9 2	100	169	194	194	
Salt	Bombay (black)		1 7 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	100	136	136	136	
Index No.—Other food			100	148	161	165					
Index No.—All Food			100	148	143	140					
Oilseeds—											
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	10 12 0	10 11 0	10 9 0	100	121	120	119	
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)		8 0 0	11 5 0	11 6 0	11 2 0	100	141	142	139	
Poppy seed			10 14 0	14 14 0	18 0 0	17 10 0	100	137	166	162	
Gingelly seed	White		11 4 0	18 0 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	100	160	144	144	
Index No.—Oilseeds			100	140	143	141					

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Textiles—Cotton—										
(a) Cotton, raw—										
Broach	Good	Candy	251 0 0	350 0 0	380 0 0	435 0 0	100	139	151	173
Omra	Fully good		222 0 0	341 0 0	371 0 0	442 0 0	100	154	157	182
Dharwar	Saw-ginned		230 0 0	350 0 0	381 0 0	442 0 0	100	157	168	182
Khandesh	Machine-ginned		205 0 0	308 0 0	338 0 0	400 0 0	100	150	157	182
Bengal	Do.		198 0 0	291 0 0	321 0 0	380 0 0	100	147	157	182
Index No.—Cotton, raw			100	149	159	183				
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Twist	40 S	Lb.	0 12 9	1 1 6	1 2 0	1 1 0	100	137	141	133
Grey shirtings	Fair 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	9 4 0	8 15 0	10 0 0	100	156	151	168
White mulls*	6/600		4 3 0	9 12 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	100	233	215	215
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500		10 6 0	19 0 0	17 12 0	18 8 0	100	183	171	178
Long Cloth (3)	Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 0 0	0 15 6	1 0 6	100	168	163	174
Chudders (4)	54" x 6 yds.		0 9 6	0 15 6	0 15 0	0 15 9	100	163	158	166
Index No.—Cotton manufactures			100	173	167	172				
Index No.—Textile—Cotton			100	162	164	175				
Other Textiles—										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	6 7 5	6 11 6	6 15 10	100	119	130	136
Do.	Mathow Lari		2 15 1	4 5 4	4 4 10	4 4 10	100	147	146	146
Index No.—Other Textiles			100	133	138	141				
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 6 7	1 9 2	1 12 11	100	122	136	156
Do Buffalo	Do		1 1 3	0 15 3	0 14 1	0 11 2	100	88	82	65
Skins, Goat	Do.		1 4 0	2 6 3	2 9 8	2 7 10	100	191	208	199
Index No.—Hides and Skins			100	134	142	140				
Metals—										
Copper braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	57 0 0	55 8 0	55 0 0	100	94	92	91
Iron bars			4 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	100	163	1 6	156
Steel hoops			7 12 0	9 14 0	9 8 0	9 4 0	100	127	123	119
Galvanised sheets			9 0 0	13 14 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	100	154	139	133
Tin plates		Box	8 12 0	17 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	100	194	166	166
Index No.—Metals			100	146	135	133				
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal (2)	Bengal	Ton	14 12 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	100	142	142	142
Do.	Imported		19 11 6	21 5 4	22 9 0	20 3 11	100	108	114	103
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	7 6 0	7 10 6	7 10 6	100	169	175	175
Do.	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 8 6	9 12 6	9 12 6	100	186	191	191
Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles			100	151	156	153				
Index No.—Food			100	148	143	140				
Index No.—Non-food			100	150	150	152				
General Index No.			100	149	148	148				

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(1) Quotation for Shalapur quality since March 1926. (2) Since June 1925, the quotation is for Bengal, 1st Class Jheria. (3) Quotation for 50 x 6 since March 1926. (4) Quotation for 50 x 6 since March 1926. * In the absence of price quotations for the grade 6/600 the price quoted since June 1925 for white mulls is for the grade 6,000. † Since October 1925, the price-quotations for raw cotton are for the following four varieties:—Dharwar, Fully good; Omra, Fine; Dharwar, Saw-ginned, F.G.; Khandesh, Fully good; Bengal, Fully good.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI*

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index Numbers					
			July 1914	Sept. 1926	Aug. 1927	Sept. 1927	July 1914	Sept. 1926	Aug. 1927	Sept. 1927		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Cereals—												
Rice (1)	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	65 12 0	64 12 0	65 4 0	100	169	166	170		
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red	"	31 8 0	41 8 0	41 4 0	40 8 0	100	132	131	129		
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red	"	31 4 0	40 8 0	39 10 0	39 10 0	100	130	127	127		
" white	2% barley, 1% dirt	"	32 8 0	42 12 0	42 8 0	41 12 0	100	132	131	128		
" red	2% barley, 1% dirt	"	32 4 0	41 12 0	40 14 0	40 14 0	100	129	127	127		
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	39 15 0	38 8 0	38 12 0	100	157	151	152		
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	36 0 0	33 12 0	34 8 0	100	136	127	130		
Index No.—Cereals							100	141	137	138		
Pulses—												
Gram (2)	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	40 8 0	37 4 0	38 0 0	100	137	126	129		
Sugar—												
Sugar	Java, white	Cwt.	9 2 0	15 10 0	14 12 0	14 10 6	100	171	162	161		
"	" brown	"	8 1 6	15 2 0	13 11 0	13 12 0	100	187	169	170		
Index No.—Sugar							100	179	166	165		
Other food—												
Salt		Bengal Maund	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	100	94	94	85		
Oilseeds—												
Cotton seed		Maund	2 11 3	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	100	129	125	125		
Rapeseed, bold	3% admixture	Candy	51 0 0		65 8 0	68 0 0	100		128	133		
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0		98 0 0	89 0 0	100		158	144		
Index No.—Oilseeds							100	129	137	134		
Textiles—												
Jute bags	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	55 0 0	51 12 0	51 4 0	100	144	135	134		

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Textiles—Cotton												
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund.	20 4 0	34 0 0	36 2 0	36 2 0	100	168	178	178		
(b) Cotton manufactures												
Drills	Pepperill	Piece.	10 3 6	18 12 0	15 8 0	16 0 0	100	183	152	157		
Shirtings	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	100	198	178	178		
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	191	165	168		
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton							100	183	169	171		
Other Textiles—Wool	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	37 0 0	38 0 0	37 0 0	100	132	136	132		
Hides—												
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	12 0 0	13 12 0	15 8 0	100	56	65	73		
"	Punjab	"	21 4 0	12 0 0	13 12 0	15 8 0	100	56	65	73		
Index No.—Hides							100	56	65	73		
Metals—												
Copper Braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	58 0 0	55 0 0	55 4 0	100	96	91	91		
Steel Bars		"	3 14 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	100	155	161	155		
" Plates		"	4 6 0	5 12 0	6 12 0	7 2 0	100	131	154	163		
Index No.—Metals							100	127	135	136		
Other raw and manufactured articles—												
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	21 4 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	100	133	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	160	165	165		
Index No.—Food							100	143	137	137		
Index No.—Non-food							100	138	139	139		
General Index No.							100	140	138	138		

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

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 manufactures	Other manufactures	Hides and skins	Metals	and manufactured articles	Index No. non-food.	General Index No.
1924														
September ..	142	95	197	250	168	148	260	232	181	145	169	167	188	181
1925														
September ..	143	104	159	176	146	136	184	205	155	141	153	159	164	157
October ..	147	111	151	178	149	130	(a)191	203	152	151	154	159	(a) 164	(a) 158
November ..	153	128	161	175	155	133	169	195	148	155	150	155	157	160
December ..	149	122	148	168	149	129	159	191						154
1926														
January ..	147	119	148	172	149	127	154	186	149	155	151	158	157	151
February ..	143	117	148	158	143	129	150	186	147	153	152	153	156	156
March ..	148	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	156	153	148	137	138	182	143	155	151	146	152	151
June ..	150	128	152	148	146	142	141	182	131	144	149	147	151	150
July ..	146	128	144	148	143	140	144	180	130	147	150	148	152	149
August ..	148	133	146	146	145	134	149	178	130	128	147	148	149	149
September ..	150	130	156	148	148	140	149	173	133	134	146	151	150	149
October ..	145	129	144	146	145	132	149	165	134	147	148	148	152	147
November ..	144	133	152	146	144	131	118	157	131	144	150	160	147	146
December ..	143	131	156	144	143	133	109	156	132	150	161	158	147	146
1927														
January ..	153	133	149	140	147	138	113	154	135	142	158	160	146	146
February ..	149	137	139	150	146	145	125	163	135	135	158	159	149	148
March ..	148	133	135	149	144	144	132	163	134	137	156	161	149	148
April ..	144	125	134	150	141	143	128	161	136	142	149	156	147	145
May ..	145	127	132	145	143	145	142	162	142	148	147	159	150	148
June ..	143	130	129	164	143	145	149	161	149	137	142	156	149	147
July ..	139	129	130	162	141	143	154	163	142	139	136	159	149	147
August ..	142	131	132	161	143	143	159	167	138	142	135	156	150	148
September ..	135	125	133	165	140	141	163	172	141	140	133	153	152	148

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

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	(Bombay)	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Italy (Milan)	Belgium	Norway	Switzerland	South Africa	France (Paris)	U. S. of America
Items included in the index	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent	Food, rent, fuel, light, clothing and miscellaneous	Food, fuel, light and rent	Food and rent	Food, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, light, fuel, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, light, fuel and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heating, light and rent	Food, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heating, rent and miscellaneous items
July ..	100	100	100	(a) 100 (f)	(b) 100	(c) 100	100	(d) 100 (k)	100 (j)	100 (i)	100 (g)	(a) 100
..	104	125	97	119	(l) 108	99	....	146	....	103	....	105 (m)
..	108	148	102	115	117	116	....	146	....	106	....	118
..	118	180	130	116	128	146	....	190	....	114	....	142
..	149	203	146	118	144	197	....	253	204 (o)	118	....	174
..	186	208	155	132	157	205	....	(d) 275	222	126	238 (n)	199
..	190	232	190	154	182	313	....	307	224	155	....	200
..	177	219	152	178	387	379	....	294	200	133	(p) 341	174
..	165	184	147	140	159	429	....	251	164	(f) 135	(q) 302	170
..	153	169	146	151	158	(h) 487	....	238	164	130	(r) 334	173
..	157	170	144	149	160	512	....	249	169	132	(s) 366	173
..	157	173	146	(a) 153	(l) 163	598	....	259	168 (o)	133	(t) 390	178 (m)
April ..	153	168	153	....	642	529	....	221	131	....	....	....
..	153	167	152	....	663	558	....	220	162	....	....	....
..	155	168	150	161	....	650	....	218	162	....	....	175
..	157	170	150	....	649	637	....	220	162	....	....	....
..	155	170	130	....	163	652	....	681	219	161	....	....
..	155	172	149	158	....	657	....	684	217	161	....	....
..	155	174	148	....	....	672	....	705	218	161	....	....
..	154	179	150	....	163	657	....	730	217	161	....	....
..	156	179	151	157	....	657	....	741	213	161	....	176
..	156	175	152	....	....	655	....	755	210	160	....	....
..	155	172	151	156	162	667	....	770	208	160	....	....
..	155	171	150	....	....	663	....	771	203	159	....	....
..	153	165	148	156	....	651	....	774	201	158	....	....
..	152	164	148	....	161	612	....	776	201	159	....	....
..	154	163	148	....	....	586	....	785	201	160	....	173
..	156	166	149	....	....	548	....	790	203	160	....	....
..	157	164	....	....	161	....	....	787	203	....	....	....
..	154	165	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	151	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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

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RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 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
		August 1927	August 1927	August 1927	August 1927	August 1927	September 1927	September 1927	September 1927	September 1927	September 1927
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Cereals—											
Rice	Maund	7 11 1 <i>138</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	8 1 0 <i>140</i>	7 9 10 <i>136</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	8 3 3 <i>142</i>
Wheat	"	7 6 11 <i>133</i>	5 12 8 <i>124</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	7 1 9 <i>138</i>	8 0 0 <i>145</i>	6 13 10 <i>123</i>	5 12 3 <i>137</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	7 1 9 <i>138</i>	8 0 0 <i>149</i>
Jowari	"	5 11 2 <i>131</i>	4 7 1 <i>122</i>	5 0 0 <i>131</i>	3 13 9 <i>134</i>	4 3 5 <i>123</i>	5 7 1 <i>125</i>	4 9 3 <i>127</i>	5 0 0 <i>131</i>	3 14 6 <i>136</i>	4 7 8 <i>131</i>
Bajri	"	5 12 4 <i>134</i>	5 0 0 <i>119</i>	5 9 1 <i>118</i>	4 0 10 <i>115</i>	4 12 0 <i>116</i>	5 7 2 <i>126</i>	5 0 0 <i>119</i>	5 11 3 <i>121</i>	3 15 4 <i>113</i>	4 12 0 <i>116</i>
Index No.—Cereals	..	<i>134</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>135</i>
Pulses—											
Gram	Maund	6 11 10 <i>157</i>	5 7 6 <i>144</i>	5 0 0 <i>125</i>	5 7 4 <i>127</i>	5 7 1 <i>112</i>	6 7 7 <i>151</i>	5 6 9 <i>142</i>	5 0 0 <i>125</i>	5 10 2 <i>131</i>	5 7 1 <i>112</i>
Turdal	"	9 3 5 <i>158</i>	9 6 7 <i>141</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	9 12 1 <i>167</i>	11 7 6 <i>174</i>	8 13 0 <i>151</i>	9 6 7 <i>141</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	9 4 5 <i>159</i>	10 13 0 <i>164</i>
Index No.—Pulses	..	<i>158</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>138</i>

Other articles of food—											
Sugar (refined)	Maund	13 11 1 <i>180</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	12 12 10 <i>160</i>	12 12 10 <i>128</i>	12 0 6 <i>129</i>	13 1 6 <i>172</i>	11 3 8 <i>154</i>	12 12 10 <i>160</i>	12 4 11 <i>123</i>	12 0 6 <i>129</i>
Jagri (gul)	"	13 11 1 <i>160</i>	8 12 3 <i>126</i>	10 10 8 <i>120</i>	8 6 9 <i>108</i>	9 5 8 <i>133</i>	13 11 1 <i>160</i>	9 6 7 <i>135</i>	10 10 8 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>103</i>	9 5 8 <i>133</i>
Tea	Lb.	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>	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>131</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>
Salt	Maund	3 11 1 <i>173</i>	2 3 7 <i>169</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 8 2 <i>138</i>	2 14 8 <i>155</i>	3 6 7 <i>160</i>	2 1 3 <i>158</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 8 2 <i>156</i>	2 13 10 <i>152</i>
Beef	Seer	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 9 7 <i>191</i>	0 5 8 <i>94</i>	0 4 0 <i>160</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 10 0 <i>200</i>	0 5 2 <i>86</i>	0 4 0 <i>160</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	"	0 13 2 <i>197</i>	0 10 8 <i>178</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 10 6 <i>175</i>	0 12 10 <i>192</i>	0 12 0 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 8 <i>161</i>
Milk	Maund	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	7 9 11 <i>172</i>	12 4 11 <i>246</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	7 4 4 <i>164</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee	"	10 12 7 <i>201</i>	7 3 2 5 <i>171</i>	8 5 4 <i>192</i>	8 0 0 <i>142</i>	7 4 6 8 <i>144</i>	9 6 6 <i>186</i>	7 9 4 <i>182</i>	8 14 2 <i>200</i>	8 0 0 <i>142</i>	8 4 3 4 <i>163</i>
Potatoes	"	8 5 4 <i>136</i>	7 3 1 <i>133</i>	7 9 11 <i>200</i>	7 4 4 <i>182</i>	5 12 11 <i>172</i>	7 11 10 <i>133</i>	8 1 7 <i>149</i>	6 10 8 <i>125</i>	8 0 0 <i>200</i>	3 9 4 <i>106</i>
Onions	"	3 9 2 <i>200</i>	3 15 2 <i>217</i>	2 8 0 <i>125</i>	2 15 4 <i>118</i>	2 8 10 <i>127</i>	3 9 2 <i>230</i>	4 3 10 <i>231</i>	2 8 0 <i>125</i>	3 1 3 <i>129</i>	1 13 3 <i>91</i>
Cocoanut oil	"	27 15 7 <i>110</i>	25 9 7 <i>104</i>	26 10 8 <i>133</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>	27 15 7 <i>130</i>	25 9 7 <i>104</i>	26 10 8 <i>133</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>
Index No.—Other articles of food	..	<i>180</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>137</i>
Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)	..	<i>167</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>137</i>