

Securities Index Numbers

	Fixed interest Securities.	Cotton Mill shares.	Cotton spinning and pressing companies.	Electric undertakings.	All Industrial Securities	General average (1924 Securities)	1924 June	Fixed interest Securities.	Cotton Mill shares.	Cotton spinning and pressing companies.	Electric undertakings.	All Industrial Securities	General average (1924 Securities)
1914 July	100	100	100	100	100	100	1924 June	74	180	121	137	143	138
1915 ..	96	97	94	90	101	100	.. July	74	176	121	133	140	135
1916 ..	87	114	102	122	130	127	.. Aug.	74	192	124	130	148	143
1917 ..	73	138	118	128	158	151	.. Sep.	72	203	124	131	153	147
1918 ..	74	212	131	139	194	184	.. Oct.	72	197	127	127	148	143
1919 ..	77	216	126	237	216	206	.. Nov.	72	198	128	127	149	143
1920 ..	65	438	168	246	313	296	.. Dec.	72	196	128	128	147	142
1921 ..	65	450	158	212	311	295	1925 Jan.	72	205	129	141	152	147
1922 ..	63	406	163	175	267	253	.. Feb.	72	204	131	157	154	148
1923 June	71	222	145	126	176	168	.. Mar.	72	197	131	154	150	145
.. July	72	229	147	136	176	169	.. April	73	192	131	147	146	141
.. Aug.	73	216	153	138	168	161	.. May	73	173	121	146	137	133
.. Sep.	73	225	133	133	166	159	.. June	73	167	119	142	134	130
.. Oct.	72	213	133	131	163	157	.. July	74	169	118	140	134	130
.. Nov.	71	216	122	135	163	156	.. Aug.	74	161	118	135	130	126
.. Dec.	71	215	122	131	160	154	.. Sep.	74	156	118	133	128	124
1924 Jan.	71	196	122	126	151	146	.. Oct.	74	158	121	136	129	125
.. Feb.	73	192	122	127	148	143	.. Nov.	74	156	121	139	128	125
.. Mar.	74	189	122	128	146	141	.. Dec.	74	165	118	149	134	130
.. Apr.	74	188	119	130	145	140	1926 Jan.	74	163	118	156	133	129
.. May	74	179	120	137	143	138	.. Feb.	74	169	114	166	136	132

\* Also included in "Industrial Securities."

# LABOUR GAZETTE

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## The Month in Brief

### EMPLOYMENT—THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The supply of labour was equal to the demand in the City of Bombay. The statistics regarding employment for the month ended 12th April 1926 showed an average absenteeism of 9.9 per cent. as compared with 9.6 per cent. in the month ended 12th March 1926.

In **AMMEDABAI**, the supply of labour was reported to be quite adequate during the month under review. Detailed reports of absenteeism received from representative mills in this centre showed an average of 2.5 per cent. as compared with 1.9 per cent. last month and 2.5 per cent. two months ago.

In **SHOLAPUR**, the supply of labour was adequate and absenteeism showed a further increase. The average was 16.2 per cent. as compared with 14.1 per cent. last month and 1.8 per cent. two months ago.

In **BROACH**, absenteeism was 10.5 per cent. as compared with 9.4 per cent. in the last month. The supply of labour in this centre was adequate.

On the whole therefore the supply of labour in all the abovementioned centres of the industry was adequate during the month but absenteeism increased in all the above four centres for which returns have been received.

### THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay the supply of labour was equal to the demand. The average of absenteeism in representative engineering workshops (based on the returns from three large establishments) showed an increase; the figure being 15.0 per cent. as compared with 14.6 per cent. last month and 10.4 per cent. two months ago.

On the Marine Lines and Colaba Reclamations of the Development Directorate the average absenteeism was 3.0 per cent., the same as in the previous seven months.

The supply of unskilled labour employed for loading, removing, storing and unloading cargo in the docks by the Bombay Port Trust was equal to the demand. The percentage absenteeism was 13.63 as compared with 14.65 in the preceding month and 13.6 two months ago. In the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust the supply of labour was equal to the demand. The average absenteeism decreased from 9.9 per cent. in the last month to 9.2 per cent. in the month under review. The percentage of absenteeism based on the attendance of monthly paid workers employed in the engineering workshops of the Karachi Port Trust was 7, the same as in the preceding month.

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING**

In April 1926, the Working Class Cost of Living Index number was 153 or two points below the level of the previous month. The average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the Cost of Living Index for Bombay City (100 represents the level of July 1914) was 153 for all articles and 150 for food articles only. There was a fall of 5 points as compared with this time last year and of 40 points from the high water mark (October 1920) in the cost of living index. The index number for all food articles decreased by one point during the month. Food grains decreased by one point owing to a fall of 3 points in Pulses. The other food articles decreased by 2 points, there being a fall of 7 points in sugar, 4 points in tea, 4 points in salt, 3 points in beef, 6 points in ghee and 39 points in onions. Clothing recorded an increase of one point and Fuel and lighting remained stationary. The house-rent index number was taken to be 172, i.e., equal to the weighted average for the year 1923-24.

Each commodity has been given a relative importance roughly corresponding with the estimated aggregate annual consumption of that article in the whole of India in the quinquennium 1909-10 to 1913-14. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living because an index number for any given community purporting to combine movements in prices with movements in standards of living would present great difficulties in construction and interpretation.

**THE WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER**

In March 1926, the general index of wholesale prices in Bombay was 150, thus showing a fall of 2 points as compared with the previous month. The index number of All-food rose by 1 point and that of Non-food decreased by 5 points. The index number for food-grains only was 140 against 137 during the previous month. This shows a rise of 3 points, which was due to a rise of 5 points in cereals.

The general index of all the articles is a mean of the price relatives of all the articles included in the index and is obtained by dividing the sum of the index numbers of articles for which quotations are available and not by finding the mean of the group index numbers for food and non-food articles. The fluctuations in the prices of foods, non-foods and all articles will be seen in the following table :—

—	Number of items	Increase per cent. over July 1914				
		November 1925	December 1925	January 1926	February 1926	March 1926
		Foods	55	49	49	43	44
Non-foods	62	58	58	58	53	
All articles	60	55	55	52	50	

The work of revising the list of commodities for the Wholesale Prices Index Number, mentioned in the October 1924 issue of the *Labour Gazette*, has been carried out provisionally for Karachi with the assistance of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Collector of Customs, Karachi. So far it has not been possible to effect the much needed revision of the Bombay list. Since the last note on this subject the Labour Office has received intimation from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence that that Department is contemplating taking over the work of constructing Wholesale Prices Index Numbers for various centres in India. The idea is to abandon the all-India Index Number started by Atkinson, and publish Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the main commercial centres. It is probable therefore that the Wholesale Prices Index Numbers for Bombay and Karachi will be compiled by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence; and the provisional list of commodities arrived at for Karachi has accordingly been furnished to that office.

**SECURITIES INDEX NUMBER**

In March 1926, the general level of prices of 102 shares and securities included in the Labour Office Securities Index Number was 130 as compared with 132 during the previous month. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) securities advanced by 3 points during the month. There was a rise of 2 points in Banks, 1 point in Railway Companies and a fall of 2 points in Cotton Mills, 2 points in Electric Undertakings, 5 points in Miscellaneous Companies and 14 points in Cement and Manganese Companies. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies remained stationary. This resulted in decreasing the index number of Industrial Securities by 2 points.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**

There were nine industrial disputes in progress during March 1926. The number of workpeople involved was 1,320 and the number of working days lost 3,161.

**COTTON MILL PRODUCTION**

Cotton Mill production in February 1926 and in the eleven months ended February, 1926, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years is shown in the following two tables.

*(1) Month of February*

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	February			February		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Bombay City	1	28	27	6	16	19
Ahmedabad	8	7	8	8	7	12
Other centres	4	5	5	3	3	3
Total, Presidency..	13	40	40	17	26	34

## (2) Eleven months ending February

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Eleven months ending February			Eleven months ending February		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Bombay City	266	299	233	186	201	181
Ahmedabad	69	84	94	71	65	96
Other centres	49	51	54	31	31	34
Total, Presidency.	384	434	381	288	317	311

The Bombay Millowners' Association quotations at the end of March 1925 and February and March 1926 are as follows:—

	Net rate per lb. in annas		
	March 1925	February 1926	March 1926
Long Cloths ..	20½	17½	18
T. Cloths ..	19½	16	16
Chudders ..	19½	16	16½

During the month under review, the production of woven goods showed an increase in Bombay as well as in Ahmedabad, while that of yarn showed a slight decrease in Bombay and a slight increase in Ahmedabad. In other centres production remained on the same level.

**THE OUTLOOK**

The fluctuations in the price of raw cotton were within narrow limits. The tone of the market was steady and spot demand increased considerably during the second week. Purchases by Japanese firms were small at first while in the last week a leading Japanese firm made heavy purchases. European buyers were out of the market and the local mills purchased only from hand to mouth.

Business in English yarn was discouraging. There was hardly any liveliness in the market owing to very poor demand. A tendency to cut down prices was visible due to increasing stocks. The condition of the local yarn market was also not encouraging. Demand was on a restricted scale and the local mills were anxious to sell. There was thus an all round lowering of prices by about ½ an anna per lb. in the second week, and towards the close of the month prices showed a further tendency to decline.

Business in Manchester piecegoods was not active. Only during the second week was there some retail demand. Fresh business was not possible as buyers were expecting easier prices. The local piecegoods market was also not very brisk. There were no big contracts but only ordinary demand. Dealers were inclined to watch and wait while the local mills were keen on selling. Consequently prices which remained steady became easier towards the end of the month under review.

The financial situation continued to be easy this month also. The cash balances of the Imperial Bank increased by Rs. 255, 454 and 12 lakhs respectively in the first three weeks whereas in the last week they declined by Rs. 406 lakhs due to the withdrawal of Rs. 3 crores from Government deposits for transfer to the Home Treasury through Paper Currency Reserve. Call money was available at 5 to 5½ per cent. during the month, and the Government Security market remained firm.

The Working Class Cost of Living Index decreased by 2 points in April. The wholesale prices index declined by 2 points as compared with February 1926. The fall in Industrial Securities was of 2 points.

The bank rate continued at 6 per cent. from 3rd December 1925. The rate of exchange in Bombay on London on 1st April 1926 was 5½d., as against 1s. 6½d. on 1st March 1926.

**THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK ON 20th APRIL**

The following summary of conditions in this Presidency was received from the Director of Agriculture:—

The position regarding crops and rainfall, as it appears to-day in the various divisions of the Bombay Presidency, may be briefly summarised as follows:—

*Gujarat.*—Excepting a few drops which were received in parts of the Ahmedabad district in the second week of April there was practically no rain anywhere in the division during the period under review. The picking of cotton is in progress while the harvesting of *rabi* crops such as wheat, barley, etc., continues in places. The standing crops are being helped with irrigation wherever possible and such crops are generally doing well.

*Konkan.*—The situation in this division is generally the same as reported last time. The standing crops are generally in good condition. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is in progress in places of the division while the cutting of sugarcane continues in parts of the Kanara district. Preparation of lands for the ensuing season has been undertaken almost everywhere in the division.

*Deccan and Karnatak.*—Excepting a few drops of rain in parts of the East Khandesh and Dharwar districts there has been no rain anywhere in either of the two divisions. The harvesting of *rabi* crops continues generally while the crushing of sugarcane is in progress in the canal and other sugarcane areas. Lands are being prepared for the next season. The garden crops are doing well nearly everywhere in both the divisions. The picking of cotton continues in parts of the Karnatak.

OUTLOOK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The working class cost of living index number compiled by the Ministry of Labour stood at 172 at 1st March 1926. In February there were in all 62 industrial disputes involving stoppages of work. The estimated aggregate duration of these disputes was 366,000 working days. There was a slight diminution in unemployment during February but this was of the same magnitude that is to be expected at this time of the year.

The index number of securities and wholesale prices showed a decline. The import and export trade showed no improvement.

There was an improvement in the output of the Iron and Steel Industry. It is expected that the prosperous condition of the industry will continue in view of the fact that there is a large demand for railway work and ship plate business.

The condition of the textile industry did not improve. The section of the cotton industry spinning American cotton suffered. The producers of cotton textiles are finding that though they have reduced prices, demand is not increasing. This is attributed to the fact that retailers are charging high prices, in many cases twice as much as is paid to the producers. A group of manufacturers in Lancashire is thinking of copying the example set in other industries of opening shops in different towns for the sale of their production.

In the United States activity in manufactures and trade was on a moderate level. The general trend of commodity prices was downward.

In the cotton trade there was almost a deadlock. The recent reductions in the price of piece-goods, failed to arouse increased buying. Stocks of yarn accumulated.

There was increased firmness in the money market at the end of February and the beginning of March, but this was probably the normal seasonal development.

It is expected that the business outlook in the United States will improve and that the settlement of the Anthracite Coal Strike will exert a favourable influence everywhere.

In Germany there was a rise in prices. The official index of wholesale prices stood at 119 in mid-February. Practically all branches of industry reported bad business and the easiness of the money market only indicated the curtailment of the volume of production. Unemployment increased and at the end of January the number of fully unemployed persons rose to 2,030,000 representing an increase of 35 per cent. since the end of November and of about 250 per cent. in the last twelve months.

The business outlook in Belgium was far from encouraging. The industrial depression was spreading and the iron and steel industry suffered most.

The Canadian prices showed very erratic movements. Wholesale prices rallied from somewhat violent reaction of January. Business activity though not dull was not very great.

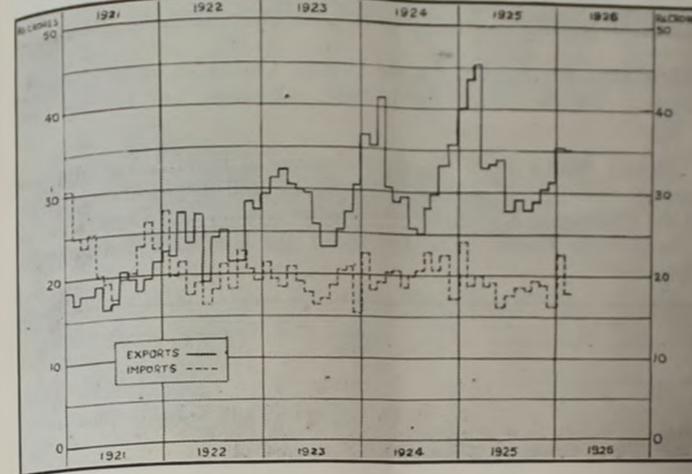
THE BALANCE OF TRADE

During March 1926, the visible balance of trade, including Securities, in favour of India amounted to Rs. 10,06 lakhs.

The trade figures for the last two months for India, Bombay and Karachi are given below—

	India		Bombay		Karachi	
	February 1926	March 1926	February 1926	March 1926	February 1926	March 1926
	(In lakhs of rupees)		(In lakhs of rupees)		(In lakhs of rupees)	
Exports (private merchandise)	35.05	37.90	12.01	10.21	3.80	4.43
Imports (private merchandise)	18.03	22.30	5.41	7.43	1.94	2.27
Balance of Trade in merchandise	+ 17.05	+ 15.60	+ 6.60	+ 2.78	+ 1.86	+ 2.16
Imports of treasure (private)			4.25	5.25	2	3
Exports of treasure (private)			62	38	1	1
Balance of treasure (private)	- 3.86	- 5.70	- 3.63	- 5.37	- 1	- 2
Visible balance of trade including securities	+ 9.62	+ 10.06				

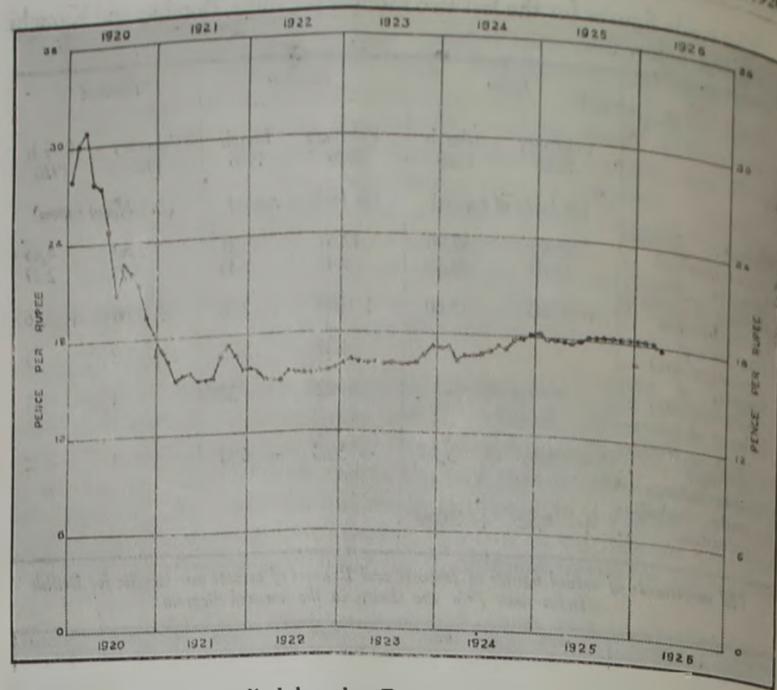
The movements of actual figures of Imports and Exports of private merchandise for British India since 1921 are shown in the annexed diagram



BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The rates for telegraphic transfers in Bombay on London in the first week of the last twelve months are shown below, and also the curve of the movement of the exchange since January 1920.

		s	d.			s	d.
May 1925	..	..	1 5 13/16	November 1925	..	..	1 6 5/32
June	..	..	1 5 31/32	December	..	..	1 6 5/32
July	..	..	1 6 1/16	January 1926	..	..	1 6 5/32
August	..	..	1 6 3/32	February	..	..	1 6 5/32
September	..	..	1 6 5/32	March	..	..	1 6 1/8
October	..	..	1 6 5/32	April	..	..	1 5 7/8



These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 23rd April 1926, exchange on London was 1s. 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.

During March 1926, the Bank clearings in Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon recorded an increase of Rs. 1, 15 and 2 crores respectively and the clearings in Karachi were approximately on the same level as in the previous month. The figures for the last three months are as follows:—

	January 1926	February 1926	March 1926
	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)
Bombay	35	32	33
Karachi	3	3	3
Calcutta	92	71	86
Rangoon	11	11	13
Total	141	117	135

The percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India at the close of the month of March 1926 was 55.46 as against 55.09 in February and 54.96 in January 1926.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—APRIL

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price x Mass Unit		
			July 1914	Mar. 1926	April 1926	July 1914	Mar. 1926	April 1926
Cereals—								
Rice	Maund	70	Rs. 5.594	7.469	7.893	Rs. 391.58	522.83	517.37
Wheat	"	11	4.354	5.333	5.417	117.47	155.53	155.53
Jowari	"	6	4.313	5.771	5.771	47.89	58.66	39.59
Chai	"	6	4.313	5.771	5.771	25.88	34.63	34.63
Total—Cereals						605.82	771.31	757.12
Index Numbers—Cereals						100	132	132
Pulses—								
Gram	Maund	10	4.302	6.000	5.833	43.02	60.00	58.33
Turdal	"	3	5.844	7.531	7.370	17.53	22.59	22.11
Total—Pulses						60.55	82.59	80.44
Index Numbers—Pulses						100	136	133
Other food articles—								
Sugar (refined)	Maund	7	7.620	14.287	13.693	53.34	99.81	95.85
Raw Sugar (Gul)	"	7	8.557	14.287	14.287	59.90	100.01	100.01
Tea	"	5	40.000	79.057	77.76	200.00	395.28	388.80
Salt	"	5	2.130	3.412	3.313	10.65	17.06	16.57
Beef	Seer	28	0.323	0.510	0.500	9.04	14.28	14.00
Mutton	"	33	0.417	0.781	0.792	13.76	25.77	26.14
Milk	Maund	14	9.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.16	246.16
Ghee	"	14	50.792	101.182	98.214	706.93	1413.77	1375.00
Choco	"	11	4.479	7.141	7.141	49.27	78.55	78.55
Potatoes	"	3	1.552	4.766	4.167	4.66	14.30	12.50
Cocoa	"	1	25.396	40.573	28.573	25.396	40.573	28.573
Coconut Oil	"	1	25.396	40.573	28.573	25.396	40.573	28.573
Total—Other food articles						301.11	492.74	484.87
Index Numbers—Other food articles						100	182	180
Total—All food articles						1,024.55	1,546.98	1,532.41
Index Numbers—All food articles						100	151	150
Fuel and lighting—								
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.373	7.438	7.438	21.88	37.19	37.19
Firewood	Maund	48	0.792	1.281	1.281	38.02	61.49	61.49
Coal	"	1	0.542	0.797	0.797	0.54	0.80	0.80
Total—Fuel and lighting						60.44	99.48	99.48
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting						100	165	165
Clothing—								
Chudders	Lb.	27	0.594	1.000	1.047	16.04	27.00	28.27
Shirtings	"	25	0.641	1.172	1.141	16.03	29.30	28.53
T. Cloth	"	36	0.583	1.000	1.000	20.99	36.00	36.00
Total—Clothing						53.06	92.30	92.80
Index Numbers—Clothing						100	174	175
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	1,933.16	1,919.11
Cost of Living Index Numbers						100	155	153

## The Cost of Living Index for April 1926

### A FALL OF TWO POINTS

All articles .. 53 per cent. Food only .. 50 per cent.

In April 1926 the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay City showed a decrease of 2 points as compared with the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 155 in March and 153 in April 1926. This is 40 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1920 and 2 points below the twelve-monthly average of 1925.

The index number for all food articles decreased by 1 point which was due to a fall of 1 point in food grains and 2 points in other food articles. A fall of 2 points in rice was counterbalanced by a rise of 2 points in jowari. Pulses went down by 3 points as a result of a fall of 3 points each in gram and turdal. As regards other articles of food, sugar (refined) fell by 7 points, tea by 4 points, salt by 4 points, beef by 3 points, ghee by 6 points and onions by 39 points. There was a rise of 3 points in mutton. The other items remained unchanged during the month under review.

The fuel and lighting group has remained constant, being 165 since March 1925. Clothing increased by 1 point.

#### All items : Average percentage increase over July 1914

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January ..	82	83	69	73	56	59	57	55
February ..	76	81	62	65	55	56	57	54
March ..	72	77	60	65	54	54	59	55
April ..	67	72	60	62	56	50	58	53
May ..	68	73	67	63	53	50	56	
June ..	74	81	73	63	52	53	54	
July ..	86	90	77	65	53	57	57	
August ..	79	91	80	64	54	61	52	
September ..	72	92	85	65	54	61	51	
October ..	74	93	83	62	52	61	53	
November ..	73	86	82	60	53	61	53	
December ..	74	81	79	61	57	60	55	
Yearly average ..	75	83	73	64	54	57	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 following table shows the price levels of articles of food in March and April 1926 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 :—

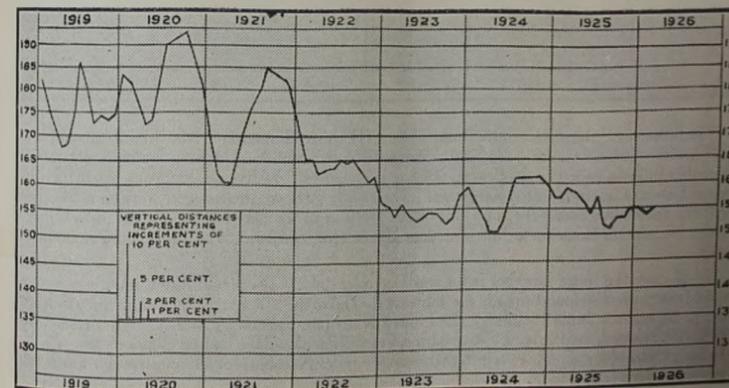
Articles	July 1914	Mar. 1926	Apr. 1926	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Apr. 1926 over or below Mar. 1926	Articles	July 1914	Mar. 1926	Apr. 1926	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Apr. 1926 over or below Mar. 1926
Rice ..	100	134	132	- 2	Salt ..	100	160	156	- 4
Wheat ..	100	132	132	..	Beef ..	100	158	155	- 3
Jowari ..	100	122	124	+ 2	Mutton ..	100	187	190	+ 3
Bajri ..	100	134	134	..	Milk ..	100	191	191	..
Gram ..	100	139	136	- 3	Ghee ..	100	199	193	- 6
Turdal ..	100	129	126	- 3	Potatoes ..	100	159	159	..
Sugar (refined) ..	100	187	180	- 7	Onions ..	100	307	268	-39
Raw sugar (gul) ..	100	167	167	..	Cocoanut oil ..	100	113	113	..
Tea ..	100	198	194	-4	All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	151	150	- 1

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

Rice 24, Wheat 24, Jowari 19, Bajri 25, Gram 26, Turdal 21, Sugar (refined) 44, Raw Sugar (gul) 40, Tea 48, Salt 36, Beef 35, Mutton 47, Milk 48, Ghee 48, Potatoes 37, Onions 63, Cocoanut Oil 12.

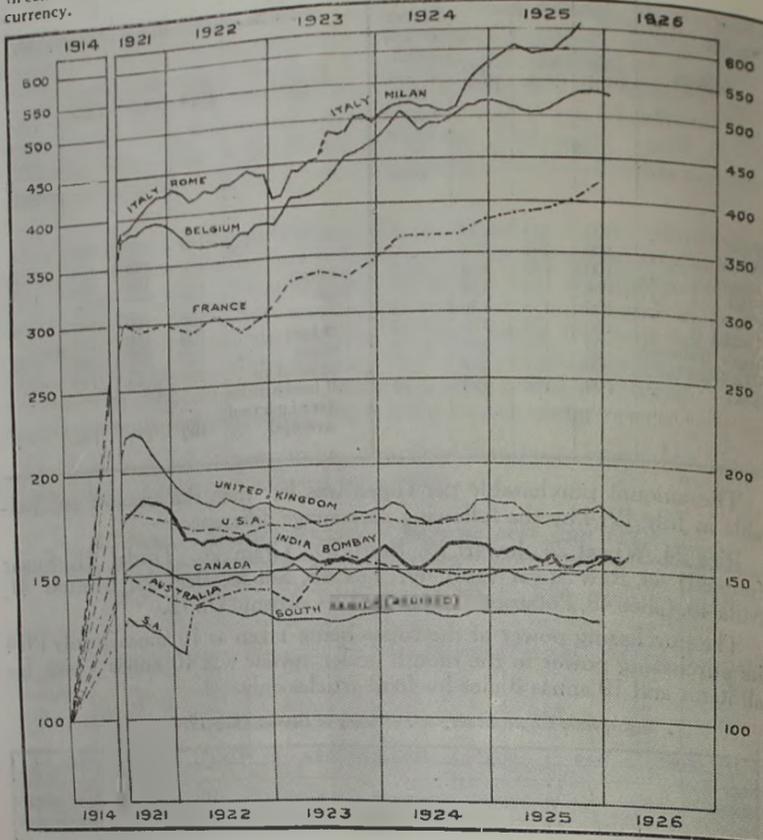
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914 its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 5 pies for all items and 10 annas 8 pies for food articles only.

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 1920. 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 is the source of the Index Nos: (1) United Kingdom—Ministry of Labour Gazette, (2) Canada—Labour Gazette, (3) South Africa—Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics, (4) U. S. A.—Monthly Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, (5) All other countries—from the Ministry of Labour Gazette, United Kingdom. The South African figures were revised in March 1922 and the dotted line shows the transition from the old to the new series. In the case of Italy the Index No. was for Rome up to June 1923, and thereafter for Milan. The India figure is for Bombay.

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

## Wholesale and Retail Prices

### 1. WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY—A FALL OF TWO POINTS

In March 1926, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 50 per cent. above the level in July 1914. The food average advanced by one point while both the non-food and the general averages declined by 5 and 2 points respectively. The general index has fallen by 113 points from the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and is 13 points below the twelve-monthly average of 1925.

The rise of 3 points in the index number for food grains was mainly due to a rise of 18 points in wheat and 7 points in jowari, though there was a fall of 10 points in the price of barley. Cereals recorded a rise of 5 points while Pulses remained steady during the month.

The index number for Other food decreased by 6 points, there being a fall of 9 points each in turmeric and salt. Under sugar the decrease of 23 points in Java (white) and 4 points in gul was greatly compensated by the appearance of Mauritius sugar for the first time after August 1925.

The non-food index fell from 158 to 153. There was a fall of 2 points in Oilseeds, 43 points in Raw-cotton†, 2 points in Other textiles, 6 points in Hides and skins and 1 point in Metals. Other raw and manufactured articles and Cotton manufactures showed no change during the month.

The subjoined table compares March 1926 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year —

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay\*

100 = average of 1925

Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with Feb 1926	+ or - % compared with Mar. 1925	Groups	Mar. 1925	Jun. 1925	Sep. 1925	Dec. 1925	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1926
1. Cereals ..	7	+ 4	- 4	1. Cereals ..	103	95	96	160	96	99
2. Pulses ..	2	..	+ 18	2. Pulses ..	93	95	97	114	109	109
3. Sugar ..	3	- 1	- 17	3. Sugar ..	106	97	96	90	90	88
4. Other food ..	3	- 4	- 31	4. Other food ..	113	93	91	67	81	78
All food ..	15	+ 1	- 12	All food ..	106	95	94	96	92	93
5. Oilseeds ..	4	- 2	- 7	5. Oilseeds ..	99	103	99	93	93	92
6. Raw cotton ..	3	- 23	- 33	6. Raw cotton ..	109	99	96	96	96	73
7. Cotton manufactures ..	6	..	- 12	7. Cotton manufactures ..	102	101	99	92	90	90
8. Other textiles ..	2	- 1	- 9	8. Other textiles ..	104	94	101	96	95	94
9. Hides and skins ..	3	- 4	+ 1	9. Hides & skins ..	99	97	97	102	105	101
10. Metals ..	5	- 1	- 7	10. Metals ..	103	100	97	96	97	96
11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	4	..	- 8	11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	105	59	101	98	97	97
All non-food ..	27	- 3	- 12	All non-food ..	104	100	98	95	95	92
General Index No. . .	42	- 1	- 12	General Index No. . .	105	98	96	95	93	92

\* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 808

† This figure should be regarded with caution owing to the change in the source of the quotations used.

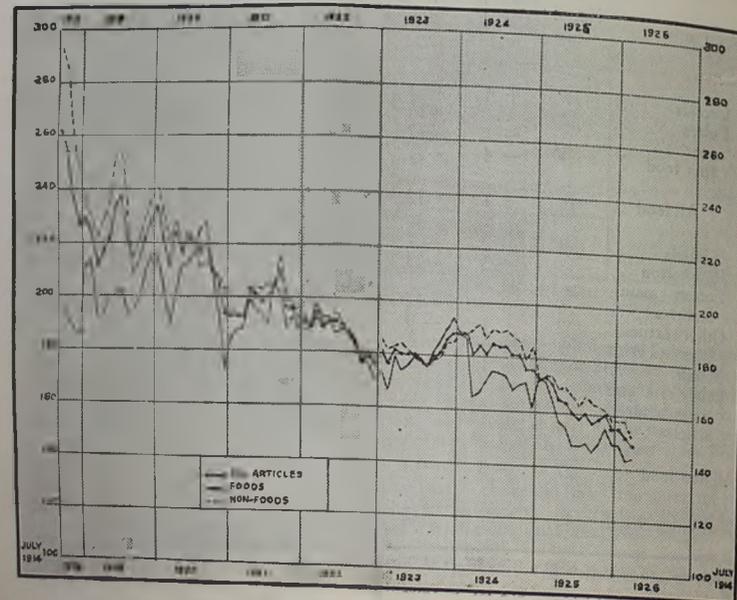
The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices —

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
Three monthly " 1926 .. ..	145	156	152

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

Wholesale Price Index Numbers, Bombay

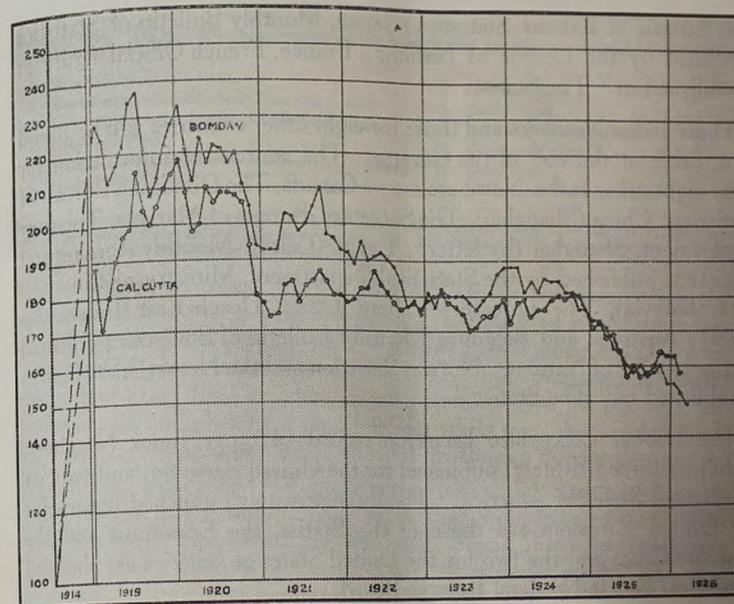


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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

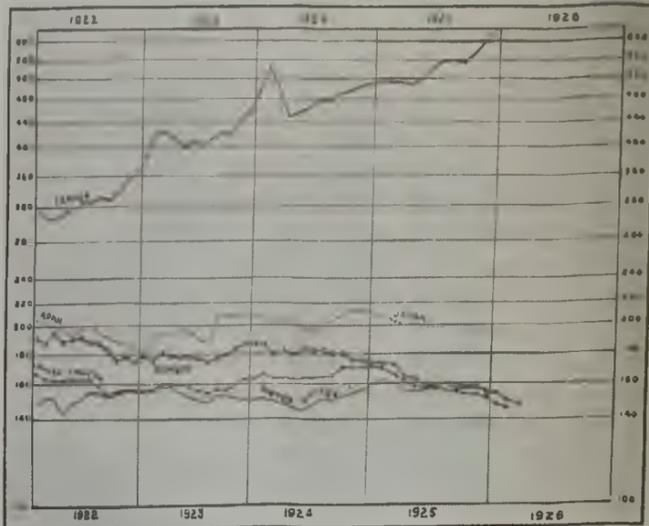
The items included in the indices are 42 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay 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. On the whole the increase in prices over July 1914 seems to be definitely lower in Calcutta than in Bombay though there is a tendency for the divergence to diminish in degree, and at the end of 1922 and 1924 and during 1925 the two curves temporarily crossed.

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 Labour Statistics; Japan, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations; France, French Official figure as republished in "The Statist".

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), The Secretary, Bureau of Markets, Treasury Department, Shanghai (by letter); 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 and Belgium, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations; Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands, figures republished in "The Statist".

The Labour Office also keeps on record 14 other Index Numbers, including three privately published for the United Kingdom and two 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 two for the United States of America are those of Bradstreet and the Federal Reserve Board.

### 2. RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Equivalent in tolas	1926			Increase (+) or decrease (-) in Mar 1926 over or below		
				July 1914	Feb 1926	Mar 1926	July 1914	Feb 1926	
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	
	Rangoon Small-mill	Paylee	212	5 10	7 10	7 11	+ 2 1	+ 0 1	
	Pissi Seoni	"	216	5 10	8 2	8 0	+ 2 2	- 0 2	
	Best Sholapuri	"	200	4 3	5 5	5 4	+ 1 1	- 0 1	
	Ghati	"	208	4 7	5 10	6 0	+ 1 5	+ 0 2	
	Delhi	"	200	4 4	6 0	6 0	+ 1 8	....	
	Cawnpore	"	208	5 11	7 9	7 10	+ 1 11	+ 0 1	
	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	1 11	2 0	+ 0 11	+ 0 1	
	Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	2 0	2 0	+ 0 10	....
		Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 2	15 5	+ 7 7	+ 0 3
		Bombay, black	Paylee	176	1 9	3 0	3 0	+ 1 3	....
			Lb.	39	2 6	4 0	4 0	+ 1 6	....
	Mutton	"	39	3 0	6 2	6 1	+ 3 1	- 0 1	
	Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+ 2 2	....
	Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	13 11	14 2	+ 7 1	+ 0 3
		Ordinary	"	28	0 8	1 0	1 0	+ 0 2	....
	Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	0 8	0 8	+ 0 5	....
	Cocconut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	4 0	4 0	+ 0 5	....

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

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

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

The variations in prices during March 1926 as compared with the previous month were within narrow limits. Under food grains there was a rise of 1 pie in rice, 2 pies in bajri, 1 pie in turdal and a fall of 2 pies in wheat and 1 pie in jowari per paylee. The price of gram was steady. In the case of other food articles, sugar advanced by 1 pie per seer, tea by 3 pies per lb. and ghee by 3 pies per seer while mutton recorded a fall of 1 pie per lb. The other items showed no change during the month.

As compared with July 1914, there is no item which does not show an increase. Mutton and onions have more than doubled in price. Tea and ghee are nearly twice their pre-war level. Sugar, raw sugar (gul), salt and beef are more than 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. The rise in the prices of food grains has been comparatively less.

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

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

Bombay prices in Feb. 1926 = 100					Bombay prices in Mar. 1926 = 100						
Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
<b>Cereals—</b>						<b>Cereals—</b>					
Rice ..	100	108	120	109	120	Rice ..	100	107	119	103	119
Wheat ..	100	93	106	96	104	Wheat ..	100	93	108	100	106
Jowari ..	100	92	92	67	100	Jowari ..	100	94	94	66	102
Bajri ..	100	98	110	74	104	Bajri ..	100	107	107	76	101
<b>Average—</b>						<b>Average—</b>					
Cereals ..	100	98	107	87	107	Cereals ..	100	100	107	86	107
<b>Pulses—</b>						<b>Pulses—</b>					
Gram ..	100	89	103	90	87	Gram ..	100	89	103	89	91
Turdal ..	100	107	119	104	101	Turdal ..	100	106	125	90	105
<b>Average—</b>						<b>Average—</b>					
Pulses ..	100	98	111	97	94	Pulses ..	100	98	114	90	98
<b>Other articles of food—</b>						<b>Other articles of food—</b>					
Sugar (refined) ..	100	87	95	97	87	Sugar (refined) ..	100	86	93	93	102
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	80	93	90	81	Jagri (Gul) ..	100	80	93	86	65
Tea ..	100	103	103	118	125	Tea ..	100	101	101	116	123
Salt ..	100	59	67	94	87	Salt ..	100	59	67	94	87
Beef ..	100	110	98	61	74	Beef ..	100	110	67	61	74
Mutton ..	100	79	79	79	71	Mutton ..	100	80	80	80	72
Milk ..	100	47	45	76	76	Milk ..	100	43	57	76	76
Ghee ..	100	80	72	80	85	Ghee ..	100	79	70	79	83
Potatoes ..	100	70	86	86	84	Potatoes ..	100	71	86	102	84
Onions ..	100	95	84	84	58	Onions ..	100	93	84	76	63
Cocoa nut oil ..	100	93	124	118	98	Cocoa nut oil ..	100	93	124	118	98
<b>Average—</b>						<b>Average—</b>					
Other articles of food ..	100	82	86	89	84	Other articles of food ..	100	81	84	89	84
<b>Average—</b>						<b>Average—</b>					
All food articles ..	100	88	94	80	91	All food articles ..	100	88	93	89	91

Actual relative prices at these centres will be found among the miscellaneous tables at the end of the Gazette. As compared with the previous month the relative average for all food articles fell by 1 point each at Ahmedabad and Sholapur. The Karachi and Poona averages remained steady. Referring back to March 1925 it is found that in relation to Bombay the Karachi and Poona averages were each 1 point higher and the Ahmedabad average 3 points higher while the Sholapur average was 2 points lower than in that month.

Of individual articles the relative prices of rice and tea have decreased and that of mutton has increased at all the four mofussil centres. The relative prices of sugar are lower except at Poona but of jowari higher except at Sholapur. Beef is steady except in Ahmedabad while salt and cocoanut oil are unchanged at all centres. Both the differences between different centres at any given date and the fluctuations of those differences are surprisingly high, and it is not at the moment apparent why an article not locally produced (like tea and refined sugar) should sometimes be dearer and sometimes cheaper at any mofussil centre than at Bombay.

Securities Index Number

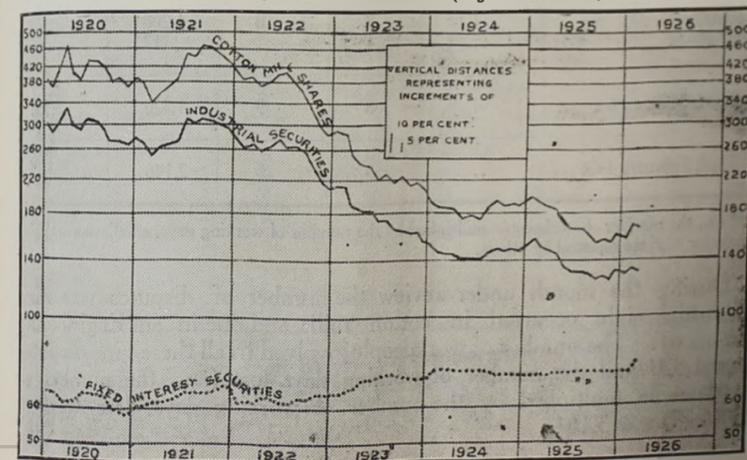
A FALL OF TWO POINTS

In March 1926 the general level of prices of 102 shares and securities included in the Labour Office Securities Index Number was 130 as compared with 132 during the previous month. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) securities advanced by 3 points, Banks by 2 points and Railway Companies by 1 point. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies remained stationary while there was a fall of 2 points in Cotton mills, 2 points in Electric Undertakings, 5 points in Miscellaneous Companies and 14 points in Cement and Manganese Companies. The index number of Industrial Securities declined from 136 during the previous month to 134 in March.

The Construction of the Index

No.		July 1914	March 1926		
			Total numbers	Total numbers	Average
1	Government and Corporation Securities ..	7 Index Nos.	700	539	77
2	Banks ..	6 " " "	600	819	137
3	Railway Companies ..	10 " " "	1,000	1,111	111
4	Cotton Mills ..	42 " " "	4,200	7,032	167
5	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies ..	8 " " "	800	914	114
6	Cement and Manganese Companies ..	5 " " "	500	572	114
7	Electric Undertakings ..	2 " " "	200	327	164
8	Miscellaneous Companies ..	22 " " "	2,200	1,943	88
9	Industrial Securities ..	95 " " "	9,500	12,718	134
10	General average ..	102 " " "	10,200	13,257	130

Movements of Securities Index Nos. (Logarithmic Scale)



## Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign

### Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in March .. 9      Workpeople involved .. 1,320

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during March 1926, with the number of workpeople involved, the date when the dispute began and ended, the cause and the result. The word "dispute" in the official sense means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike". A dispute, as counted by the Labour Office, is an interruption of work involving ten or more persons and of not less than twenty-four hours' duration. Detailed statistics have been collected since 1st April 1921, the date on which the Labour Office was instituted.

Summary tables have been constructed in order to show the position at a glance, and the diagram at the end of this article shows graphically the same facts. Table I shows the number, magnitude and duration of strikes in March 1926.

I.—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in March 1926			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in March 1926	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in March 1926*
	Started before 1st March	Started in March	Total		
Textile	1	7	8	1,200	2,803
Engineering	..	1	1	112	358
Total, March 1926	1	8	9	1,320	3,161
Total, February 1926 ..	..	3	3	2,146	5,817

\* i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, an allowance being made for workers replaced by others.

During the month under review the number of disputes was nine of which eight occurred in cotton mills and one in an Engineering Company. The number of workpeople involved in all these nine disputes was 1,320 and the number of working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, less workers replaced) was 3,161.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results November 1925 to March 1926

	November 1925	December 1925	January 1926	February 1926	March 1926
Number of strikes and lock-outs	6	6	4	5	9
Disputes in progress at beginning	2	3	..	..	1
Fresh disputes begun	4	3	4	..	8
Disputes ended	3	5	4	..	9
Disputes in progress at end	3	1	..	..	..
Number of workpeople involved	154,864	152,876	405	2,146	1,320
Aggregate duration in working days	3,699,628	1,799,343	460	5,817	3,161
Demands—					
Pay	3	4	1	2	2
Bonus	..	..	..	..	..
Personal	2	2	2	2	1
Leave and hours	..	..	..	..	..
Others	1	..	1	1	4
Results—					
In favour of employees	..	1	1	1	2
Compromised	..	1	..	..	1
In favour of employers	3	3	3	3	6

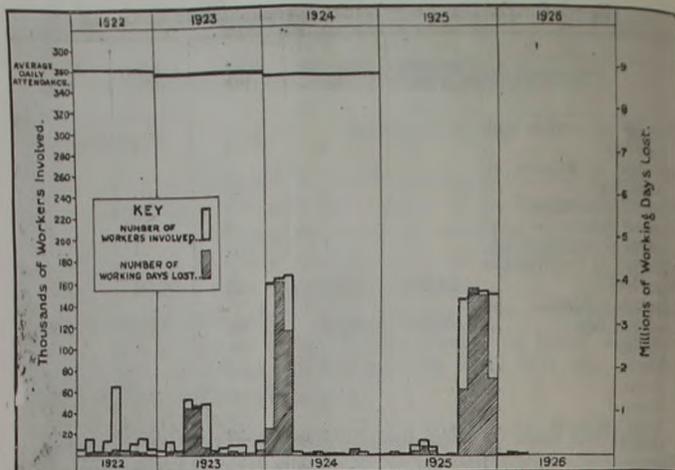
The last summary table shows, among other things, the proportion of strikes settled in favour of the employers and the employees, or compromised.

III.—Industrial Disputes

Month	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Aggregate duration in working days	Disputes settled			In progress (Per cent.)
			In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)	
March 1925	7	9,962	72	14	14	..
April ..	11	70,672	46	9	27	18
May ..	16	202,683	44	13	37	6
June ..	2	138,459	100	..	..	..
July ..	4	1,543	100	..	..	..
August ..	9	4,884	56	..	11	33
September ..	7	1,551,927	72	14	..	14
October ..	5	3,904,182	60	..	..	40
November ..	6	3,699,628	50	..	..	50
December ..	6	1,799,343	50	16	17	17
January 1926	4	460	75	25	..	..
February ..	5	5,817	60	20	..	20
March ..	9	3,161	67	22	11	..
Totals or Average (cols. 4 to 7) ..	91	11,392,721	66	10	9	15

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

## Effect of Industrial Disputes, Bombay Presidency



## GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

During March 1926 there were nine industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency as compared with five in the preceding month but the number of workpeople involved was only 1,320 as against 2,146. Of these nine disputes seven were due to personal and other grievances while the remaining two were due to the question of pay. Six of these disputes terminated in favour of the employers, two in favour of the employees and one was compromised.

## BOMBAY CITY

In Bombay City there were three industrial disputes in the month under review, two of which occurred in cotton spinning and weaving mills and one in an Engineering company—the former ending in favour of the employers and the latter in favour of the employees. The dispute in the Omiar Founding and Engineering Co. arose over the question of delay in payment of wages. On the 10th March 1926 all the workers attended the workshop as usual but demanded immediate payment of their wages for January before resuming work. The Manager told them that their wages would be paid on the 13th March. This did not satisfy them and 112 workers out of 135—the total strength of the concern—went away without resuming work. The strike continued for three days and on the 13th March the strikers were paid off their wages for January. Ninety of the strikers returned to work on the 14th March and the remaining 22 followed suit on the 15th.

The dispute in the Rachel Sassoon mill was due to the introduction of a change in the system of winding. On the 14th March the Manager introduced cheese winding on a large scale in place of hank winding. 145 colour winders struck work as a protest against this introduction and demanded the continuance of the old system of hank winding. The Manager refused to accede to their demand and the strikers refused to

resume work. On the 17th March the strikers became rowdy and began to throw about bobbins. They had, therefore, to be removed from the premises with the assistance of the Police. On the 19th March all the strikers resumed work unconditionally.

The cause of the dispute in the Victoria Mill was the demand for an increase of wages. On the 16th March the operatives of the Frame Department demanded an increase of half an anna per hank in their piece rates of wages. This was refused by the Carding and Spinning Master whereupon 50 Frame tenters struck work. On the 18th March the Manager engaged five new hands and put up a notice to the effect that if the strikers did not resume work by the next day their outstanding wages would be forfeited and that new hands would be engaged. Thereupon 15 of the strikers resumed work unconditionally the same day and the rest the next day.

## AHMEDABAD

There were six disputes in Ahmedabad during the month under review, one of which had been in progress since the 27th February 1926. All the strikes occurred in cotton mills. Four of these terminated in favour of the employers, one in favour of the employees and one was compromised. The cause of the dispute in the Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which began on the 27th February 1926 was due to the supply of bad yarn. On the 2nd March the remaining 200 weavers of the mill joined the strike thus increasing the total number of strikers to 800. Ten strikers interviewed the Manager in connexion with the strike and requested him to redress their grievances. The Manager told the men that their grievances would not be looked into until they returned to work and that if they did not resume work at once he would be compelled to engage new hands. On the 3rd March when the Secretary of the Labour Union saw the Manager on behalf of the strikers the Manager again stated that he would redress their grievances only after the strikers resumed work. Thereupon the Secretary asked the strikers to return to work which they did—200 men joining up the same day and the rest the next day. This strike may, therefore, be considered to have ended in favour of the employees.

On the 2nd March, 13 Blow-room labourers of the Ahmedabad New Edward Manufacturing Co., Ltd., struck work demanding the reinstatement of a Mukadam who was dismissed because of his unsatisfactory work. The management put up a notice the same day to the effect that the strikers should resume work immediately and that if they did not, their wages would be forfeited. The strikers, however, did not return to work and new men were subsequently engaged.

Thirty weavers of the Vivekanand Mills Co., Ltd., downed tools on the 15th March in sympathy with a dismissed jobber. The next day two strikers returned to work unconditionally and 28 new hands were engaged. The strikers were paid off and the strike came to an end.

A jobber in the Shri Lakshmi Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was dismissed on the 15th March whereupon 40 weavers struck work the next day demanding his reinstatement and their wages. The Agent promised to pay them off in the evening and engaged new hands the same day.

All the above three strikes which were due to personal grievances ended in favour of the employers.

The remaining two strikes in Ahmedabad occurred in the Maneklal Harilal Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—one on the 16th and the other on the 17th March—and the causes of these two disputes appear to be the same, *viz.*, the alleged negligence of the management to pay any attention to the complaints of their workers. On the 16th March about 30 workers complained that they did not get enough work to do and that the bonus paid to them was less than that paid in other mills. They declared the management did not pay any attention to their complaints and struck work. The next day the agent promised to look into their grievances and asked them to return to work immediately which they did the same afternoon. The first strike thus terminated in a compromise. The immediate cause of the second strike in the same mill was due to the supply of bad yarn. On the ground that their complaints did not receive any attention from the management, 300 throstlemen came out on the 17th March. The Assistant Secretary of the Labour Union saw the agent of the mill on the same day on behalf of the strikers and was told that the workers should resume work first and that their grievances would be looked into later. On the 18th March, as the Throstle Department was on strike the Management stopped the working of the whole Mill as a result of which 850 more workers who had nothing to do with the strike were thrown out of employment—the total strength of the mill being 1,150. On the 19th March the Assistant Secretary after consultation with the agent informed the strikers that their grievances would be looked into only if they resumed work and that no useful purpose would be served by continuing the strike. The strikers thereupon returned to work and the strike thus ended partly in favour of the employers.

## Accidents and Prosecutions

### STATISTICS FOR MARCH 1926

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories)

#### ACCIDENTS

The monthly statistics of accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency, published at the end of this issue, contain details of accidents reported during the month of March in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Bombay Presidency. During March there were in all 351 factory accidents in Bombay City, of which 22 were serious and the remaining 329 minor accidents. Of this total 96 or 27 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 255 or 73 per cent. to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the proportion in different classes of factories being 74 per cent. in workshops, 24 per cent. in textile mills and 2 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad, there were 42 accidents, 41 of which occurred in cotton mills and one in a match factory. Out of the total number of accidents, 17 were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. One accident was fatal, two serious and the rest minor.

In Karachi, there were in all 8 accidents, 5 of which occurred in engineering workshops and 3 in miscellaneous concerns. All of these were minor.

In the other centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was 53, out of which 25 occurred in textile mills, 26 in workshops and 2 in miscellaneous concerns. Of these accidents, 21 were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. Two accidents were fatal, seven serious and the rest were minor.

#### II. PROSECUTIONS

##### BOMBAY

The Manager of an iron works was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 22 for employing certain persons on Sunday, a declared holiday. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10 in one case and Rs. 5 in each of five cases.

##### DHULIA (WEST KHANDESH)

The Manager of a cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 24 in respect of employing women at night. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30 in each of ten cases.

## Workmen's Compensation

*Details of compensation and of proceedings during March 1926 under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923).*

This article contains the summary of compensation statistics for the month of March 1926. Information has not been received from 6 Commissioners and of the 23 cases disposed of during the month under review, 21 were reported by the Commissioner of Bombay as against 41 during the preceding month. It should be remembered that this is not the number of cases which came within the purview of the Courts of the Commissioners, but of cases actually disposed of. A gross amount of Rs. 14,987-12-5 was awarded as compensation against Rs. 21,914-6-0 in the month of February and Rs. 17,423-10-0 in the month of January. Out of 23 accidents, 11 were fatal and 12 cases were of permanent partial disablement.

The number of compensation cases in textile mills was 3 during the month under review as against 16 in the preceding month. No occupational disease case has come up since January 1925.

Claimants for compensation were males over 15 in 21 cases and females over 15 in 2 cases. Out of 23 cases in March, 15 were original claims and 8 registrations of agreement. Compensation was awarded in 15 cases and agreement was effected in 8 cases.

### Labour News from Ahmedabad

As was stated in a previous issue, the Labour Union is considering the formulation of proposals to the Millowners for the restoration of the wage cut of 1923. In the event of the employers accepting the representation of the Union the men's leaders have decided to utilise the increased wages of the men in a distinctly novel manner. The Labour Union estimates that the restoration of the wage cut will enhance the wages bill of the cotton mill industry in Ahmedabad by about 2½ lakhs of rupees per month and they propose that this sum should be utilised to carry out housing schemes for the benefit of the workers. The fund will be administered by trustees nominated by the Labour Union and the Millowners' Association with a majority of the workers' nominees. The Labour Union feels that better use could be made of the money in a lump sum than by it being distributed amongst the many thousands of workers in the mills. It is proposed to build houses on the cottage model with sufficient space for a small garden attached to each cottage. The dwellings will be constructed in groups of 50 and each group will have a playground, reading room and library, etc. It is estimated that each tenement will cost about Rs. 1,000, so that the housing programme would provide for about 3,000 cottages per annum. The scheme will probably be submitted to the Millowners in the near future.

The Labour Union has recently been devoting a great deal of attention to an anti-drink campaign and they are prepared to devote a considerable portion of the subscriptions from the workers to this kind of work. It is the object of the Union to mobilise public opinion against drink and also, because they believe that the vice is due to the environment of the workers, they propose to agitate for a change in the conditions under which the workers live. The plan of campaign as drawn up by the Labour Union includes the following items:—

At first the Union will concentrate its energy on Jamalpur ward. A Central Committee is to be formed consisting of the executive of the Union, leaders of the workmen who are also workers, and influential members of the communities of the workers who are not themselves workers but are interested in their welfare. Some paid staff as well as voluntary workers are to be engaged for propaganda and other work connected with the campaign. Two Drink Enquiry forms have been drawn up and printed—one for the family and the other for the drinker. In the first form information is to be collected about family earnings, expenditure on drink, history of deaths in the family with special reference to drink as a cause, sanitary condition of the house, drink at the time of ceremonies and festivals, debt and the reason therefor, etc., etc. The second form refers to the individual, number of children dead and alive, his personal health, habits of life, use of leisure, growth of drink habit, the supposed advantages from drink, work in the mill, the disadvantages from drink as experienced by himself, difficulties in the way of giving up drink, willingness to give a pledge for abstention all at once or by stages, extent of consumption of Indian and foreign drink on different occasions, etc., etc. The forms are somewhat elaborate and are intended to serve as propaganda as well as for the collection of information. The Secretary of the Union hopes to devote a

large portion of his time to house-to-house visits and to filling in the important portions of the forms. A paid staff and voluntary workers also will be engaged on this work. An Association called Majur Samaj Sudhar Sangh is to be formed. Membership is to be open to all workmen who are total abstainers on payment of one pice per month. With the aid of this nominal sum a journal is to be started. Clubs are to be formed in different localities as part of the Sangh. The usual features of lectures, magic lantern slides, group conversations, etc., will not be neglected. Later on restaurants will be opened and facilities will be offered for decent club life with indoor games, etc. Children's clubs will be organised to bring boys and girls under positive influences against drink and activities similar to those in the Boys Scouts' movement will be introduced.

One more activity of the Labour Union should be mentioned. It is conducting an enquiry into the housing conditions of the workers and hopes to cover all the working class tenements in Ahmedabad.

*The Postal Union.*—The Ahmedabad District Post and R. M. S. Union resolved to request the Honourable Sir B. N. Mitra to consider the case of Ahmedabad and include it in the list of other cities, viz., Karachi, Allahabad, Amritsar, etc., which will get some revision, as the living in Ahmedabad is equally if not more dear than these places.

*Baby Week.*—The local Sanitary Association organised a Baby Week during the second week of March 1926. Magic lantern and cinema shows and lectures were some of its special features. A Sanitary Workers' Conference also was held during the week when subjects like the Milk problem, Maternity Homes and Health and Welfare of the Labourers were discussed. A special centre was organised at Saraspur for the benefit of the labourers.

### Questions in the Legislature

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr. B. DAS : (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any nominations by the Indian Commercial Chambers were received after the 15th January 1926, in connection with the representation of employers and workers' interests at the Eighth and Ninth Labour Conferences to be held at Geneva?

(b) If so, were they taken into consideration in composing the personnel of the Indian delegation?

Reply by the Honourable Sir BHUPENDRA NATH MITRA :  
(a) Yes. (b) No.

Mr. B. DAS : (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that important matters affecting Indian shipping interests are to be discussed at the Ninth Session of the next International Labour Conference at Geneva?

(b) Is it a fact that representatives of British shipping interests in India have been nominated as the employers' delegates and advisers to the Ninth Conference? If so, why were the claims of representative Indians not considered?

(c) Is it a fact that Mr. Narottam Morarjee refused nomination to the Eighth Conference because it is concerned with matters which do not directly bear upon the development of Indian shipping?

Reply by the Honourable Sir BHUPENDRA NATH MITRA : (a) The subjects on the agenda of the Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference are :—

(i) International codification of rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement.

(ii) General principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

(b) I think the Honourable Member is under a misapprehension which appears to be shared by a certain section of the public at large. The Government of India have not a free hand in making these nominations. They are bound by the provisions of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, which compels them to nominate in such cases "in agreement with the industrial organizations if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be in their respective countries". The claims of all the representatives suggested were considered, but the Government of India came to the conclusion that, had they selected as delegates any other nominee than Sir Arthur Froom on this occasion, they would have failed to comply with the provisions of the Treaty. As a matter of fact, they approached Mr. Narottam Morarjee with a view to his attending the Ninth Conference as Adviser, but he was not willing to act in this capacity.

(c) Mr. Narottam Morarjee refused a nomination to the Eighth Session, but the ground for his refusal was not as given by the Honourable Member. As a matter of fact, neither Conference deals with matters which directly bear on the development of Indian shipping as such.

Mr. CHAMAN LALL : Are Government prepared to institute an inquiry into the working of the system of factory inspection with a view to its improvement?

The Honourable Sir BHUPENDRA NATH MITRA : Government see no reason to take the action suggested.

Mr. CHAMAN LALL : Will Government place on the table a detailed statement showing the number of prosecutions, the fines levied in each case and the punishments awarded under the Indian Factories Act for the twelve months ending the 1st October 1925?

The Honourable Sir BHUPENDRA NATH MITRA : The latest available statistics are for the year ending December 31st, 1924, during which 625 convictions were obtained. The Government of India have not been furnished with full particulars regarding the fines obtained in each of these cases, and the Honourable Member is referred to the Provincial Factory Reports for further information.

Mr. CHAMAN LALL : Will Government state if they have taken any action on the report regarding humidification submitted to them sometime ago?

The Honourable Sir BHUPENDRA NATH MITRA : The Government of India consulted local Governments on all the questions involved in a letter issued on the 26th April, 1924, which was subsequently published

for general information. On receiving the replies of local Governments, the questions were re-examined, and the conclusions of the Government of India were conveyed to local Governments in a letter dated the 11th December 1925, of which a copy is being sent to the Honourable Member. As he is aware, most of the recommendations made in the report relate to matters lying within the authority of local Governments, but the Government of India have included in the Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911, which is now before the Assembly, clauses designed to carry out the recommendations in respect of the reduction of excessive temperatures in factories.

Mr. CHAMAN LALL : (a) Will Government state whether they gave any assistance to the millhands of Bombay in 1925 by way of relief or unemployment doles?

(b) Do Government propose to institute an inquiry into the state of unemployment in India?

(c) Is it the policy of the Government to help the unemployed capitalist by way of inquiries, subsidies and doles but not the workers and peasants?

The Honourable Sir BHUPENDRA NATH MITRA : As far as the Government of India are concerned, the reply to all three parts of the question is in the negative.

Mr. CHAMAN LALL : Will Government inform the House whether they intend to make an inquiry into the conditions of life and labour of the workers engaged in the following industries, viz., Cotton, Jute, Coal and Tea?

The Honourable Sir BHUPENDRA NATH MITRA : The answer is in the negative.

Mr. DEVAKI PRASAD SINHA : (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article on Labour legislation in India, written by Lady Chatterjee in the "Asiatic Review" of September or October 1925? If so, what steps do Government propose to take to give effect to the suggestions contained therein?

(b) How many prosecutions have taken place under the Indian Factories Act since that Act has been on the statute book? How many industries or factories have been exempted from the operation of certain clauses of the Indian Factories Act?

(c) How many Indians are employed as Inspectors of Factories in each of the provinces of India? What steps do Government propose to take for the Indianisation of the service?

(d) Is it a fact that not a single woman is employed as a Factory Inspector, even where there is a large number of women employed in underground work? When do Government propose to employ women as Factory Inspectors?

(e) Are Government aware that the Iron and Steel Factory at Jamshedpur, contrary to the provisions of the Indian Factory Act, never grants a weekly holiday to its employees? If so, has any step ever been taken to prosecute the employers for this breach of the law?

(f) Do Government propose introducing some form of Truck Act for India?

The Honourable Sir BHUPENDRA NATH MITRA : (a) Yes. Many of the suggestions, including those on which the Honourable Member has based parts (b), (c) and (d) of his question, relate to matters which are not primarily the concern of the Government of India. If the Honourable Member will indicate more precisely the points on which he requires information, I shall endeavour to provide it.

(b) The number of persons convicted during the years 1894 to 1924 is 2,380. The number of factories in which the majority of operatives are exempted from the provisions of certain sections was, in 1924, as follows :—

Sec. 21 .. .. .	1,458
.. 22 .. .. .	1,474
.. 27 .. .. .	1,096
.. 28 .. .. .	45

(c) So far as the Government of India are aware, there are 15 Indian Inspectors of Factories. As the appointments are made by local Governments, the Indianization of the service is not primarily the concern of the Government of India.

(d) The answer to the first part is in the negative. The Government of India understand that there is one lady inspector of factories, employed by the Bombay Government. The question of the further employment of women as inspectors is primarily the concern of local Governments.

(e) So far as the Government of India are aware the provisions of the law are not infringed by the Iron and Steel Factory at Jamshedpur.

(f) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan's Question No. 233, on 26th January 1925.

Mr. GAYA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Government kindly state if they propose to consult the Legislative Assembly before selecting India's representative at the next International Labour Conference ?

The Honourable Sir BHUPENDRA NATH MITRA : The answer is in the negative.

The Honourable Sir DINSHAW E. WACHA : Has the Japanese Government failed hitherto to give legislative effect to certain resolutions of the Geneva Labour Conference, passed some time since, regarding shorter hours of labour, non-employment of children and women at night and other kindred matters ; if so, do Government propose drawing the attention of the coming Labour Conference to this failure ?

The Honourable Mr. A. H. LEY : The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the draft Conventions adopted at the first session of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919, relating to hours of work, night-work for women, and night-work for young persons. As considerable misapprehension appears to exist on the subject of these Conventions and the obligations involved in them, I am glad to have this opportunity of explaining the position. No country is obliged to enforce any draft Convention adopted by an International Labour Conference unless and until it has ratified that Convention, and the question whether a Convention shall or shall not be ratified is a matter for the authorities within the country to decide. Should the competent authority

decide that the Convention shall not be ratified, no legal obligation rests on that country to secure the enforcement of the Convention. If a member fails to secure the effective observance of any Convention which it has ratified, any other member ratifying that Convention is entitled to file a complaint with the International Labour Office under Article 411 of the Treaty of Versailles. As however Japan has not ratified any of the Conventions to which I have referred, no question of such a complaint can arise.

The Honourable Rai Bahadur LALA RAM SARAN DAS : Is it a fact that the Japanese Government has not ratified the conventions and recommendations passed by the International Labour Conference ?

The Honourable Mr. A. H. LEY : Japan has ratified 6 of the 17 Conventions approved at International Labour Conferences up to the end of 1924. Recommendations are not capable of ratification.

### The Hours of Labour Conference

A very important conference, attended by the Ministers of Labour of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium, was opened on 15th March by Mr. Baldwin. The Conference has been summoned to deal with various problems connected with the practical application of the Eight-Hour Day Convention drawn up in 1919 by the Washington Conference. The Convention lays down, subject to an inevitable number of exceptions and reservations, a general limit of 48 hours of labour a week and eight hours a day. But what promised to be straightforward and plain sailing in the somewhat rarefied atmosphere of Washington in 1919 has since proved a path beset with all the pit-falls of divergent interpretation. As a result of these difficulties, the Convention, which was enthusiastically received by the delegates at Washington, has not yet been ratified by any of the important European Powers. The principal reason advanced for non-ratification has always been the fear that trade rivals would either not ratify the Convention at all, or, in the event of general ratification, that their interpretations might be unduly liberal and allow of the permanent employment of labour during hours in excess of the stipulated maximum. Opposition to ratification has also been forthcoming, especially in this country, from workers' associations whose members benefit from high rates of remuneration for "overtime" work. This objection is, however, wholly subsidiary to the difficulties arising out of the various interpretations of the Convention. This was made clear last year as the result of an exchange of views between the principal Governments concerned, which owed its origin to the initiative of our own Minister of Labour. The Conference now sitting in London is, therefore, primarily concerned with the elimination of these differences. It is intended to clear the stage for a more ambitious conference to be held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation. The consensus of opinion in this country must be overwhelmingly in favour of the aims of the Conference, and, ultimately, of general ratification of the Eight-Hour Day Convention. The depression in many of our industries is to

were extant attributable to lower costs of production, due to unjustifiably longer hours of labour in the industries of many of our foreign competitors. Socially and economically, a wide application of the Convention is desirable not only for Great Britain but for every European country. Mr. [Name] in his opening speech, put the case for general ratification admirably. "There can be no instance in Europe of any country attaining prosperity at the expense of another country. Each one of us can prosper best and can make the greatest progress in material well-being when prosperity is the joint property of all countries, and when that progress can be made advancing altogether. . . . . The unfettered competition of which the world has seen so much is, in these days, a grave national danger, a danger which taxes all of us, and of which statesmen and industrialists alike should be aware". (From "Statistic," London, March 20, 1926.)

### Cotton Trade Hours

On March 1926 there was some surprise in Lancashire trade circles when it was announced that the Short Time Organisation Committee of the Master Spinners' Federation had decided to recommend strongly an increase in the working hours in the mills using American cotton. Since January 25th the official scheme of the federation has been for the factories to run only 30½ hours per week as compared with full time of 48 hours. It is now recommended that the schedule should be increased to 35 hours. This action was unexpected, as in recent weeks trade, instead of improving, if anything has become worse. It is understood, however, that the object of the federation is to bring all the members into line. The fact of the matter is that the week of 30½ hours has not been loyally observed, and according to private estimates the mills at the moment are working on an average 34 to 35 hours a week. A ballot on this proposal is to be taken, and the voting papers have to be returned not later than March 30th, the new hours to come into operation on April 5th. An important feature of the circular sent out by the Masters' federation is the statement that if the recommendation does not receive the support of the requisite percentage, viz., 80 per cent., the Short Time Committee will take it as a vote of confidence, and for the time being the Committee will cease to issue any further recommendations. In trade circles it is expected that the scheme will be approved. In connection with the numerous suggestions for the relief of the trade depression, an important development is to take place next week, as the committee of the Master Spinners' Federation has invited representatives of the trade unions to a joint conference to discuss the state of trade. It is being urged in some quarters that an attempt should be made to get the operatives to accept a reduction in wages in order to reduce the costs of production, but it is agreed that action of this kind is not desirable. Attention is constantly being drawn to the increasing competition of Japan, and, of course, in that country the industrial conditions are much worse than in Lancashire, and the unfair competition is keenly resented. (From "Economist," London, March 13, 1926.)

### Report of Royal Commission on National Health Insurance

The Commissioners appointed, by Royal Warrant of the 11th July 1924, to inquire into the scheme of National Health Insurance established by the National Health Insurance Act, 1911, and to report what, if any, extensions, or developments should be made in regard to the scope of that scheme and the administrative, financial, and medical arrangements set up under it, have presented a Majority Report, signed by the Chairman (Lord Lawrence of Kingsgate) and eight other Commissioners, and a Minority Report, signed by four Commissioners.

The Report of the Majority expresses the opinion that national health insurance has established its position as a permanent feature of the social system in this country, and should be continued on its present compulsory contributory basis, subject to various changes which they recommend. They also recommend that, in view of the financial burden of the various social services at the present time, no extensions of benefits involving substantial additional expenditure should be contemplated now or in the immediate future, but that any immediate changes in the scheme should be limited to such as are possible within its present financial resources. For the same reason they recommend that there should be no increase at the present time in the rates of contribution or in the scale of *Factageur*

The Majority Commissioners also recommend the retention of the Approved Society system, though this may have to be considered "in the event of fundamental changes being made in the system of social insurance". Various suggestions are, however, made for the improvement of the system, including a recommendation that the Minister of Health should be empowered to reduce the allowance for administration expenses to a society or branch which does not conform to a reasonable standard of efficiency.

The following are among the principal changes recommended in the Majority Report:—

**Abolition of Insurance Committees.**—It is recommended that Insurance Committees should be abolished and their powers and duties handed over to committees of the appropriate Local Authorities, with possibly a co-opted element.

**Classes of Persons included.**—To the persons at present required to be insured as employed contributors should be added certain classes (tree fellers, hay cutters, stone breakers, market porters, etc.) who are not at present covered, as not being employed under the ordinary relationship of master and servant. No change is recommended either in respect of the age limit or the rate of remuneration test or otherwise of the classes now insured.

**Benefits.**—The Majority recommend the removal of the limitation under which medical benefit is confined to general practitioner service; and they suggest various improvements in maternity benefit as soon as funds are available. The extensions of statutory benefits, to be made as and when funds are available, should be placed in the following order

of priority: (a) extension of scope of medical benefit; (b) provision of allowances to dependants; (c) improved provision for pregnancy and childbirth; (d) provision of dental treatment as a normal benefit.

*Partial Pooling of Future Surpluses.*—The Report does not recommend that any surplus which has accrued prior to the change of system should be subject to pooling, but suggests that in future one half of any surplus which may accrue between one valuation and another should be pooled, and the fund constituted by the pooled half-surpluses distributed among the benefit funds of all societies at a uniform rate per head of membership.

Among the other recommendations of the Majority Report, one of the most important is "that it is desirable to make permanent provision which will protect an insured person from incurring any loss or penalty by reason of arrears due to genuine certified unemployment".

Two of the Majority Commissioners append a reservation, in which, *inter alia*, they draw attention to the lack of co-ordination in the social services of the country and to the fact that the employer's contribution to the Health Insurance Fund is on a flat-rate basis, roughly proportioned to his wages bill, but bearing no necessary relation to his profits.

The four Commissioners who sign the Minority Report state that the evidence convinces them that it is undesirable to retain Approved Societies as the agencies for the distribution of cash benefits to insured persons, and that Local Authorities could and should take the place of Approved Societies as the bodies through whom sickness and disablement benefits should be administered. They also express the view "that it is neither necessary nor proper to confine the developments of the national health insurance scheme to such as can be paid for within the present financial resources of the scheme," and recommend various new benefits and various extensions or increases of existing benefits. (From "*Ministry of Labour Gazette*," London, March 1926.)

### Agricultural Wages

The Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act was passed in August 1924, and came into practical operation in the following October, when the District Wages Committee and the Central Board were constituted. The Act provided that an annual report should be presented to Parliament and a report on the first year's proceedings was recently published by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Report shows that, on the whole, the Act has worked satisfactorily and without friction and difficulty. The powers of the Central Board are practically limited to action in case of default by the local authorities, and it appears that no occasion arose for their intervention, although at the outset one or two committees seemed disposed to be dilatory and were only spurred into action by the threat of intervention. The Central Board has therefore been restricted to the duty of making formal orders to carry out the decisions of the committees, without having any power to modify or even criticise the decisions so long as they were in conformity with the Act. The duty of administering and enforcing the Orders, with which the old Wages Board was charged, is now entrusted to the Ministry of Agriculture. It is curious to note that

the local committees have followed, almost slavishly, the general lines laid down by the first Wages Board in regard to definition of hours of work, rates for special classes of workers, allowances in lieu of wages, weekly half-holiday, permits of exemption, etc.; indeed, in all those particulars for which the Wages Board was so much criticised. As regards rates of wages, the Report indicates that in the period immediately following the abolition of the old Wages Board the Conciliation Committee brought the general level of wages down to 25s. in many areas, and when the new Act came into force the average for the whole country was not more than 28s. The rates fixed by the new Agricultural Committee represented an advance in nearly every area, the increase in some cases being as much as 5s. in the counties where wages were lowest. It is observed that "the tendency to level up the lower paid areas to a general standard is, however, not quite so noticeable as under the previous Wages Board system." (From "*Economist*", London, March 13, 1926.)

### Labour in Canada

The Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925, has recently been published. It shows that the year under report was not as favourable as the previous one. There was an increase in unemployment and the index number of employment showed a fall of nearly two points. Wages rose slightly in practically all trades, except steam railways which remained unchanged, and coal mining which declined. Industrial disputes did not show as good a record as in 1923. Although there were fewer disputes and not quite so many employees involved as in either of the two preceding years, the time loss in man working days was much greater than in 1923 and nearly as great as in 1922. Strikes of coal miners were largely responsible for this situation, 87·8 of the total time loss being charged to the coal mining industry, and one strike alone, that of 7,000 coal miners in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia, which lasted from April to October, causing a time loss of over one million working days.

From the inception of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on March 31, 1907, down to the close of the fiscal year 1924-25, there were referred under its provisions 638 disputes, in each of which the applicants for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had stated under oath that a strike or lockout was believed to be imminent and that further negotiations of a direct character were useless. Boards were established in 450 cases. In all but 37 of the cases dealt with, either a direct working agreement was effected or the situation as between the employer and the workers was so modified as to obviate the danger of the threatened strike and no cessation of work occurred.

At the close of the fiscal year sixty-five employment offices were operating under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. Applications for employment registered at these offices during the year totalled 501,574 and the aggregate number of persons placed in employment was 340,819.

### Stabilisation of Wages

An agreement has been arrived at whereby wages rates in the pottery trades are to be stabilised for a year. Such agreements are somewhat rare though it might be expected that in these days, when wages generally are showing little movement, employers would find it to their advantage to remove any uncertainty as to wages for a few months ahead. A little over a year ago there appeared to be a tendency towards an extension of agreements of this nature, but the anticipation has not been realised. During the last twelve or fifteen months stabilisation agreements in several industries, including cotton, printing, gas supply, electrical contracting and domestic engineering, have lapsed, and have not been renewed. The question of extending the period of stabilisation does not appear to have been considered, in the absence of any pressure on the part of the trade unions. At present there are agreements maintaining the present wage rates for a few months in the wool textile trade, the building industry, except in regard to bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and in the vehicle building industry. In certain other industries, such as the railway service and the boot and shoe trade, wages are virtually stabilised until the cost of living index number shows a fairly appreciable movement, and as recently mentioned in these columns, the wages of a large number of iron and steel workers appear to have reached a minimum level pending an improvement in iron and steel prices. In general, however, employers seem to be following a policy of *laissez-faire*, in view of the fact that a period of stabilisation is probable without the trouble of negotiating definite agreement. The unions, on the other hand, with one or two exceptions, are holding back demands for increased wages until an improvement in trade presents them with a reasonable argument in favour of their claims. (From "Economist," February 27, 1926.)

### Cotton Industry

Employment in the Lancashire cotton industry continued slack during February. It showed no marked change as compared with January, the increase in the numbers unemployed occurring almost entirely in the numbers on temporary stoppage; but it was rather worse than in February of last year in all departments and in most of the principal districts.

In the section spinning American cotton the recommendations of the Short Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation to work short time to the extent of 17½ hours a week was reported to be fairly well supported during February. On the 10th March, however, the Committee announced that the movement was not being fully supported, and that they proposed to take a ballot on a recommendation to work 35 hours a week in this section. There was no organised short time in the section spinning Egyptian cotton and operatives were fairly well employed. In the weaving department there was no marked general change. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9·3 on the 22nd February 1926 as compared with 8·2 on the 25th January and with 6·8 on the 23rd February 1925.

In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts employment in the spinning section continued very slack, except with spinners of fine counts suitable for dhootie weaving; it was about the same as in January, and worse than in February of last year. In the manufacturing section in the Oldham district employment remained slack. At Stalybridge and Hyde there was an improvement. Employment with spinners at Bolton and Leigh was good, and about the same as in January; it was also fairly good with weavers in the Bolton area; but with cardroom workers it was bad and worse than in January. It was bad with spinners at Bury.

In the principal weaving districts (except Burnley) employment showed little change; firms engaged in weaving dhooties were well employed, but weavers of coarse cloths were slack. As compared with February of last year employment showed a decline in almost all districts. At Burnley employment declined further, and was very bad; many winders were unemployed or on short time, and many weavers were tending a reduced number of looms or were played off indefinitely. At Blackburn the improvement noted in previous months was not quite maintained; there was much under-employment. At Preston there were extensive stoppages towards the end of the month; in addition, many weavers were tending a reduced number of looms. There was a slight improvement at Colne, Darwen and Great Harwood; at the last named centre a shortage of weavers was reported. At Nelson, on the other hand, there was a decline.

In the Yorkshire towns (except Brighouse) there was an improvement, though a large number of cotton operatives were still working only 36 hours a week.

There was an improvement in the spinning section in the Glasgow district, many women having resumed full time working. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, March, 1926.)

## Trade Unions in the Presidency

### Returns for First Quarter 1926

#### AN INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

(Continued from page 638 of March Labour Gazette)

*The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd.*—This Society was hitherto considered by the Labour Office as a Quasi Union. Full details in connexion with the constitution, financial position and the working of the Society and the various Benefit Fund Societies conducted by it have been given in the article on "Quasi-Labour Unions in Bombay" which was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for February 1926. It is not considered necessary therefore to cover the same ground, either wholly or even partly, in this article.

The number of members standing on the rolls of the Society on the 1st March 1926 amounted to 2,241, and showed, in comparison with the previous month, an increase of 50 members. The Society is not in a position to give the correct distribution of its membership over all the Railways in India for any month during the following month on account of the fact that its various branches are not able to get away their monthly returns regularly in time; but at the special request of the Labour Office it has compiled the following statement showing the distribution of its members as on the 31st January 1926:—

Railway Administration	Class of members					Total number of members
	A	B	C	D	E	
C. I. P. Railway ..	766	54	35	27	26	908
M. & S. M. Railway ..	29	32	28	143	80	312
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	54	7	8	17	20	106
N. C. S. Railway ..	28	23	31	102	12	196
S. I. Railway ..	24	4	9	3	3	43
N. W. Railway ..	73	5	10	15	..	103
E. I. Railway ..	159	3	2	17	..	181
O. & R. Railway ..	14	9	..	..	..	23
Total ..	1,147	137	123	324	141	1,872
Head Office ..	209	26	31	32	21	319
Grand Total	1,356	163	154	356	162	2,191

The numbers of members of different classes shown against each Railway are members who definitely belong to one or the other of the 47 branches of the Society which are scattered over the whole of India. It often

happens, however, that there are only a few members at stations at which the Society does not consider it necessary to undergo the expense of opening up branches. Such members are included in the Head Office Branch and the above table shows that the society had 319 unaffiliated members in different parts of India on the 31st January 1926. As the majority of these members belong to one or the other of the Railways included in the table the Society has now been asked to make an endeavour to include the Head Office Members in the regular table according to the different Railway Administrations under which they may be serving. The number of members on the rolls of the Voluntary Legal Defence and Protection Fund amounted to 1,481 as on the 1st March. The Voluntary Sick Benefit Fund had 100 members and the Family Benefit Fund 440 members on the same date. The average monthly income during the quarter under review amounted to Rs. 2,500 and the expenditure also amounted to the same figure. The total income of the Society for the ten months ending 31st January 1926 amounted to Rs. 22,420 and the expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 24,561 which shows an excess of Rs. 2,141 but this excess is covered by the contributions to be received for office expenses from the three other Benefit Societies which are conducted by the parent Society.

*The Indian Seamen's Union.*—The name of this union is somewhat misleading, as membership of the union is more or less confined to the steamer saloon staff and the majority of its members are Goans. There are however a few Mangalorian and Cochin Christians who are also members of this union. During the past year the activities of the union have been curtailed owing to a dispute with the Government Shipping Brokers regarding the channels through which men should be engaged for the Shipping Companies. The union contend that the Brokers agreed not to engage saloon staff except through the union, but the Brokers deny this, although they used to engage a certain number of men through the union.

In 1926, the Government Shipping Brokers began to become more independent of the union in engaging saloon crews owing to more non-unionists being available and the number of orders sent to the union declined. The officers of the union retaliated by refusing to allow any unionists to accept employment through the Brokers. This "strike" is reported to have cost the union nearly Rs. 20,000 which the officers of the union state was spent in giving relief doles to unemployed members but this explanation of the diminution of the funds is not accepted by many of the members. The position at present is that the Government Shipping Brokers are not forwarding any orders at all to the union and are engaging all the necessary staff they require from both non-unionists and the members of the union who are acting against the mandate of the President of the union not to accept employment offered by the Brokers. There exists a very considerable amount of dissatisfaction among the members themselves and practically no members are paying their subscriptions to the union. The members of the union held a meeting on the 15th March at which various questions in connexion with the reorganisation of the whole union were discussed. About 500 members, however,

declined to agree to continue as members under the existing management and they decided to start a new union under the name of the Seamen's Union. The new union has opened its office at 262, Frere Road. Up to the moment of writing (15th April) about 1,200 old members of the Indian Seamen's Union have joined this union. The actual constitution of the new union has not yet been decided upon but it is understood that the management is to be vested in a Directorate of 15 members and that there will be no President or Secretary. Further particulars and details in connexion with this union will be given in the next quarterly Review which will be published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for June 1926.

In view of the fact that it was not possible to procure the latest figures of the progress of the Indian Seamen's Union from the union officers on the present occasion the figures given in Tables II and III in respect of this union are the same as those published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1925.

*The B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union.*—The number of members of this union increased from 934 to 962 during the quarter under review. The union is now engaged in the formulation of a scheme for carrying on a more intensive propaganda for recruiting new members. No official recognition has yet been accorded to this union by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Administration and this union is therefore having a very difficult time in keeping together the members which it has so far been successful in enrolling.

*The G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union (Carriage and Wagon Departments).*—The membership of this union increased from 979 in the previous quarter to 1,357 during the quarter under review or by 38·5 per cent. This large increase is reported to be due to the proposed introduction, by the G.I.P. Railway Administration, of Staff Councils into its workshops. The operatives have put up to the authorities several vigorous representations against the introduction of these councils into the workshops as they believe that this is a move intended to undermine and break their union. They state that instead of introducing these councils into the workshops the Railway Administration should recognise their union. The authorities are reported to have refused to do this and the non-unionists are therefore joining the union in large numbers as a mark of protest against the action taken.

The union is actively engaged at present in the work of re-organising its various activities and reconstructing its rules so as to be in a position to register the union as soon as the Trade Union Act receives the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and is placed on the Statute Book. During the quarter under report the union took a considerable part in the work of the Purity Mission Committee of the Central Labour Board in organising and delivering lectures on temperance and sanitation. It has also started a vigorous anti-gambling campaign to prevent workmen in general from attending and betting at the Races.

Seventy-five members of the union have now joined its Co-operative Credit Society. Interest is charged on all loans given at 2 pies per rupee per month. The membership fee is Re. 1 per month and interest at 9 per cent. per annum is paid to all members who have subscribed more than Rs. 10. The subscriptions collected are returnable at retirement less

Rs. 1 per member for entrance fee. Loans are only given to subscribing members who have paid in not less than Rs. 10 in monthly fees and who bring two sureties each for one half of the amount required. The amount of the cash in hand in the books of the society on the 1st February 1926 was Rs. 750-9-0. Entrance fees and subscriptions brought in Rs. 43 and returns of loans Rs. 107-5-0. Interest paid on loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 10-3-11. The total amount on hand at 1st March 1926 amounted to Rs. 911-1-11. At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Society held on the 3rd March further loans amounting to Rs. 320 in all were sanctioned.

*The Port Trust Workshop Union.*—The number of members of this union fell from 450 in the previous quarter to 393 in the present quarter as the result of which there has been a fall in its revenue. The union has therefore stopped publishing its paper called the *Kamgar Udaya* which has now been taken over by the Central Labour Board. The members of the Union are endeavouring to get the workmen of other big engineering firms in Bombay to form unions of their own and it has so far succeeded in forming a Union of the employees of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co. The details in connexion with this new union will be reported in the next Quarterly Review to be published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for June 1926. A co-operative credit society for the benefit of the members of the Port Trust Workshop Union has now been started on the same lines as that of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union. In addition to this, it has formed a Debating Society which will hold meetings every Sunday from April next. It has also formulated schemes for retirement and Death Benefits. Death Benefits will be paid at double the amount of the total union membership fees received from a deceased member less 25 per cent. of such total for expenses; but provided that the member in respect of whom the benefit is claimed has been a regular paying member for a continuous period of at least three years. In the same way, Retirement Benefits amounting to 50 per cent. of the total subscriptions received from a retiring member will be given if the member who claims the benefit has paid his subscriptions regularly every month for three years.

*The Clerks' Union.*—This union is now reported as being on its last legs because its organisers cannot get persons of the clerical classes to become members. The number of paying members has decreased from 150 to 100 and subscriptions are not being received regularly even from the members who are now on its rolls.

*The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Chinchpokli Mandal).*—Complete details in connexion with the formation and the growth of this union out of the remains of the Girni Kamghar Sangha were given in the article on Quasi-Unions in Bombay published in the February 1925 issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The membership of the Chinchpokli Mahamandal stands at 179 and the fee per member is Re. 1 per year.

*The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Mandal).*—Particulars of this union were given in the February issue. On the 1st March 1926, the number of persons who had been enrolled as members amounted to 618.

*The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Colaba Mandal).*—This union is more or less a branch of Mr. Mayekar's Prabhadevi Mandal but in view of

the fact that it has got its own separate President, Secretary and Treasurer, it must, as far as the Labour Office is concerned, be considered as a separate union. Of the four Girmi Kamgar Mahamandals, the Colaba Mandal has the best membership,—the number of members enrolled by the 1st March 1926 amounting to 720.

*The Girmi Kamgar Mahamandal (Ghorupdeo Mandal).*—The remarks made regarding the formation and the standing of the Colaba Mandal also apply to this union. All these four Unions are Unions of Textile Workers in Bombay City. They are controlled and managed entirely by the cotton mill workers themselves and no outsiders have any voice in connexion with their management. The number of members standing on the rolls of this union on the 1st March 1926 was 205. Although all these four unions have started work and have their own offices, no regular constitutions or sets of rules for their conduct have been drawn up. The officers of the unions are not educated men and they are waiting to see how their individual memberships progress before deciding the question of the appointment of full time paid Secretaries who will be entrusted with the work of framing the rules and regulations of each union.

*The Bombay Currency Association.*—This Association was formed in the year 1923 and is a union of the clerks and the peons of The Bombay Currency Office. The membership of the union now stands at 219. The union has recently made several representations to the Government of India in connexion with the granting of house allowances to the Currency Office Clerks, the revision of the pay of shroffs employed in that office and the revision of the pay of the menial establishment. The Government of India have refused to accede to the first and the second representations and, in connexion with the third representation have stated that the question "should not be considered unless and until the Local Government take similar action in respect of their offices". The main grievances of the employees of the Currency Office are (1) that the Time Scale introduced in Currency Offices in the year 1920 was less than that allowed in other Government offices in the Bombay Presidency; (2) that the excessive cost of living during the period immediately following the end of the war, and for the meeting of which no relief was given, brought about a state of considerable indebtedness among the members of the staff; (3) that retrospective effect was not granted to the Currency Office Employees when revisions were effected as was done in the Post Offices and in several other Government Departments; (4) that no extra increments were given as was also done in many offices in order to relieve previous indebtedness; (5) that the amount of the increments are not in line with those allowed to men doing similar work in other offices; and (6) that the scales of pay allowed are not in keeping with the responsible nature of the work that the employees of a Currency Office have to perform.

The Union has recently started a Co-operative Credit Society of which the Deputy Controller of Currency is the Chairman. Two Gazetted Officers of the Currency Office are also members of the committee. The paid-up share capital of the Society amounts to Rs. 3,000. The value of each share is Rs. 10 payable in three equal monthly instalments. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum is charged on loans given by the society to its

members and the share holders receive about 7½ per cent. per annum on the capital invested. As most clerks of the Currency Office have to deposit a certain amount as security before they can get employment in the office, the currency officer holds a considerable sum of money from securities thus deposited. The Treasurer of the Currency Office has now agreed to place a part of the amount of the securities received from temporary Shroffs on Fixed Deposit with the Co-operative Credit Society at five per cent. interest. The total funds at the disposal of the society for the purpose of granting loans therefore amounts to over Rs. 13,000.

*The Bombay Postmen's Union.*—The officers of this union have been actively engaged during the last three months with the formation of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union full particulars in connexion with which have been given above under the heading of "Federations of Trade Unions". The membership of the union has increased from 1,164 to 1,172 during the quarter under review. The financial position of the Union continues to be sound and the average income of the Union, in spite of heavy extraordinary expenditure in connexion with the Broach and Lahore Conferences, has been larger than the average expenditure.

*The Bombay Postal Union.*—The total membership of this union increased from 1,354 during the last quarter to 1,398 during the quarter under review out of which 1,301 members belonged to the clerical classes and 97 to other classes. The financial statement of this union for the quarter ending 31st December 1925 shows that the balance of the cash in hand at the beginning of the quarter amounted to Rs. 15,947-5-6. Collections of subscriptions realised Rs. 1,281-14-0 and the Reserve Fund amounted to Rs. 1,920. Miscellaneous Revenue realised Rs. 184-0-0. Working expenses amounted to Rs. 919-8-0 and contributions to the Provincial Association Rs. 976-0-0. An amount of Rs. 15,374-0-0 was placed to the credit of the "Reserve" account and Rs. 20,063-11-6 was kept in current accounts. The total assets as at 1st January 1926 amounted to Rs. 17,347-11-6.

*The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.*—This union has its head office in Bombay with members scattered at various stations on the line. There are no branch unions at the various stations and subscriptions are collected and forwarded to the Head Office by voluntary workers. In the last quarterly review of Trade Unions published in the December 1925 issue of the *Labour Gazette* it was stated that the officers of the Union when approached for the latest information regarding the strength of this union were not able to give any information regarding the increase or decrease in the numbers of members at the various stations. It was reported that the Railway authorities had recently effected a drastic reorganisation in the various commercial and transportation departments at different stations and that as a consequence of this, several transfers of union members had been effected from one station to another. Several hundreds of union members have also been retrenched during the last one year. It was not found possible, therefore, to make an exact tally of the number of members at each recording station and subscriptions had also fallen hopelessly

into arrears. The transferred members have now settled down and the latest information regarding the numerical strength of the members at the various stations shows that the total membership of this union has fallen from 5,475 as reported for the third and fourth quarters of the year 1925, to 1,839 during the quarter under review. The distribution of these members by stations is as follows:—

Wadi Bunder (Bombay) ..	388	Poona ..	121
Sholapur ..	200	Dhond ..	288
Bhopal ..	60	Ahmednagar ..	130
Administrative office			
Bombay and Kalyan ..	244	Itarsi ..	77
Bhusawal ..	150	Jhansi ..	111
		Jubbulpore ..	70
		Total ..	1,839

The amount realised in subscriptions during the current quarter was Rs. 307 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 280. The union has no surplus assets of any kind whatever and no statements of accounts have been published for the last two years. At present the officers of the union are engaged in the work of reconstruction and reorganisation.

*The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union.*—The name of this Union has been changed since the 1st January 1926 from The Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union to The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union in order to include in the Union as many Telegraph peons as possible from all parts of the Bombay Presidency. During the quarter under review the Union made a representation to the Government of India and to all Local Governments requesting an early reconsideration of the various disabilities regarding the pay and the pension of Telegraph Peons in India but up to the moment of writing no replies have been received to the representations made. The membership of the Union fell from 275 to 259. The average expenditure for the quarter under review was Rs. 11 per month in excess of the average monthly income. Ten more members of the Union joined its Loan and Thrift Society.

*The Bombay Government Peons' and Menials' Union.*—This Union was started in the month of February 1926 by Messrs. Ginwalla and Jhabwalla. The constitution of the Union has not yet been framed but it is reported that about 300 Government peons and menials have already joined this Union.

#### AHMEDABAD

The activities of the six unions of cotton mill operatives in Ahmedabad which are under the control of the local Labour Union have been fully dealt with under the heading of *Federations of Trade Unions*. The Labour Office has not received any statements of accounts showing the financial position of the individual unions. The details in connexion with the average monthly income and the average monthly expenditure are given in Table III on page 793. The membership of The Weavers' Union rose

from 3,600 to 4,000, that of the Throstle Union from 5,890 to 6,320, of the Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union from 2,650 to 2,950 and of the Drivers' Oilmen and Firemen's Union from 300 to 500.

*The B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Association.*—No particulars in connexion with the membership or the work of this Union are available because the officers in charge of this Union have not supplied any information. Mention of this Union is continued in the *Labour Gazette* because it is a Union known to be in existence and the membership figure continues to be given by the Labour Investigator of the Government of Bombay at Ahmedabad at the last known figure, viz., 5,000.

*The Ahmedabad Postal and R.M.S. Union.*—In its report for the year 1925, the Union states that in its relations with the Postal authorities it has reached the stage of negotiation from that of petitioning. The Union interviews officials and members of the legislatures from time to time for the redress of the grievances of its members, deals with individual complaints regarding leave, etc., and passes resolutions inviting the attention of the authorities to their disabilities. The membership shows no great variation from that of the last quarter. The Railway Mail Service Staff do not take as active a part in the affairs of the Union as is desired by the Postal Staff. The postmen are divided in their allegiance between this Union and the nominally existing Post and Railway Mail Service Association which has already been stated as existing now as a mere Strike Committee. As a result of this the number of postmen in this union is rather small.

The Union has decided to agitate for a compensatory allowance of Rs. 15 for all selection grade officials in view of the alleged high prices and rentals in Ahmedabad, and has requested the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs to compare the prices of the necessaries of life in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Poona and to consider the case of Ahmedabad along with certain other important stations for which the Finance Committee of the Government of India have decided to consider the revision of time-scales of pay. The financial position of the Union at the end of 1925 stood as follows:—

Receipts		Expenditure	
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
Opening Balance ..	731 3 9	Remittance to Presidency Association ..	303 11 0
Subscriptions ..	1,109 8 0	Office Expenses ..	181 12 6
Reserved Fund		Excess of income over expenditure ..	2,069 15 6
contributions ..	694 15 0		
Miscellaneous ..	19 12 3		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	2,555 7 0		2,555 7 0

The above statement of account shows that the affairs of the Union are being managed economically and that the financial position of the Union is strong. The 12 per cent. contribution to the Reserve Fund has been fully paid by 47 members and partly paid by 50. About 80 more members

have still to pay their contributions. In view of the hardship involved by the collection of this contribution for the Reserve Fund, the fees for the first six months of the year 1926 have been remitted.

#### REST OF THE PRESIDENCY

In view of the fact that considerable prominence has been given in the present review to the activities of the Labour Unions in Bombay and Ahmedabad it is not possible, for want of space, to deal with all the remaining Unions in the Rest of the Presidency in the same way. The remarks made in connexion with the general activities of the two Postal Federations and the Postal Unions at Ahmedabad and Bombay apply more or less to almost all the other Postal and R. M. S. and the Postmen's Unions in the other Districts of the Presidency. The next review which will be published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for June 1926 will, however, give preferential prominence to the work done by the Unions in the Bombay Presidency outside the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

## Clerical Wages in Bombay City

### Preliminary Results of the Labour Office Census

GENERAL INCREASE OF 76 PER CENT. OVER 1914

#### III

The first and second instalments of a series of four articles giving the preliminary results of the Labour Office Census of Clerical Wages in Bombay City were published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for February and March 1926. The present article continues the detailed examination of the complete results of the enquiry for the numerically more important occupations, and will give, in addition (1) summary tables showing the average monthly earnings separately for men and women for each occupation in all offices for those offices which furnished returns for July 1914 and for all the offices which furnished returns for July 1924; (2) summary tables showing the final results of the Census for all clerks in all offices; (3) the monetary equivalents of the average monthly wages for each type of clerk, at the rates of July 1924, in rupees, sterling, dollars and yen (conversion at the Demand Selling rates of exchange as at 1st April 1926) and (4) a summary table showing the frequency distribution of earnings in July 1924 for each class of offices and for all the offices combined together.

#### BILL CLERKS (OFFICE)

##### 1. Numbers returned

The number of Office Bill Clerks returned for the enquiry amounted to 78 for the year 1914 and 170 for the year 1924. Out of the numbers returned for 1924, 118 were returned in the First Group of offices and 52 in the Second Group. The distribution of the returns according to different classes of offices is set out in the following table:—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc. ..	7	8		8
Semi-Government ..	7	6		6
Banks ..	12	35	12	47
Solicitors' Firms ..	8	16	2	18
Commercial ..	41	48	38	86
Miscellaneous ..	3	5		5
All offices ..	78	118	52	170

##### 2. Average Monthly Earnings

The term "Bill Clerks (Office)" includes persons doing various kinds of clerical work. In Banks, Office Bill clerks are mostly engaged in work connected with Bills of Exchange and Drafts. In Commercial Offices,

Office Bill Clerks may have to record in special ledgers the dates on which Bills of Exchange have to be paid and also to prepare ordinary bills demanding payment for goods supplied or services rendered. In Solicitors' Offices, they have to prepare memoranda of legal costs and are generally expected to be conversant with the proper rates at which different kinds of legal services have to be assessed. The remuneration of Office Bill Clerks must therefore vary considerably in different classes of offices according to the intelligence and experience which each type of work demands. As against average monthly earnings amounting to Rs. 49-2-4 in July 1914 and Rs. 89-3-7 for all offices in the Commercial group in July 1924, the earnings of similar clerks in Solicitors' Offices amounted to Rs. 96-4-0 and Rs. 165 respectively, or nearly twice as much. In Banks, Office Bill Clerks earned Rs. 60-10-8 per head per month in 1914 and Rs. 107-0-8 in 1924. The general averages for All Offices are Rs. 55 per head in 1914 and Rs. 102 in 1924. The details are given in the following table:—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc.	39 0 0	92 12 0	92 12 0	92 12 0
Semi-Government	57 4 7	114 2 8	114 2 8	114 2 8
Banks	60 10 8	115 0 5	83 12 0	107 0 8
Solicitors' Firms	96 4 0	166 14 0	150 0 0	165 0 0
Commercial "	49 2 4	91 2 1	86 13 1	89 3 7
Miscellaneous	36 5 4	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0
All offices	55 1 3	108 9 3	88 8 7	102 7 2

### 3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The following table gives the percentage increases in the earnings of Office Bill Clerks for each group of offices according to classes of offices and shows that the wages of these clerks were 86 per cent. higher in July 1924 as compared with July 1914:—

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc.	138	—	138
Semi-Government	99	—	99
Banks	90	38	76
Solicitors' Firms	73	56	71
Commercial "	85	77	82
Miscellaneous	73	—	73
All offices	97	61	86

## COLLECTING BILL CLERKS (COLLECTORS)

### 1. Numbers Returned

The total number of Collecting Bill Clerks returned for the enquiry amounted to 61 for the year 1914 and 114 for All Offices in 1924. Commercial Offices returned 59 per cent. of the total number for 1914 and 57 per cent. for 1924. The distribution of the numbers returned by each group of offices is shown in the following table:—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	6	20	—	30
Semi-Government	11	19	—	19
Banks	—	3	—	3
Solicitors' Firms	7	7	—	7
Commercial "	36	46	19	65
Miscellaneous	1	—	—	1
All offices	61	95	19	114

### 2. Average Monthly Earnings

If the figure for the earnings of one Collecting Bill Clerk returned by Miscellaneous Offices is omitted, we find that the average monthly earnings of this type of clerk in 1914 were lowest in Commercial Offices and highest in Solicitors' Offices. In 1924 the highest rates are still found to prevail in Solicitors' Offices but the lowest rates are in Semi-Government Offices. The average monthly earnings for All Offices amounted to Rs. 34-6-10 in 1914 and Rs. 65-2-0 in 1924. The following table gives the detailed figures:—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc.	37 8 0	61 12 0	61 12 0	61 12 0
Semi-Government	33 10 2	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
Banks	—	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0
Solicitors' Firms	50 11 5	84 4 7	84 4 7	84 4 7
Commercial "	29 12 11	64 8 8	68 2 11	65 9 9
Miscellaneous	77 0 0	—	—	77 0 0
All offices	34 6 10	64 8 3	68 2 11	65 2 0

### 3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The highest increases in the wages of Collecting Bill Clerks are found in "Commercial Offices." The results for all offices which supplied

information by 17% than that the earnings of clerks in the unclassified by 12% per cent. in this group of offices. This is attributed to the demand for increased Cash Salaries by most firms from prospective employees with the annual auxiliary of higher pay. The combined figures show that the average pay of Collecting Bill Clerks was 87 per cent. higher in 1924 than in 1914. The variations in different types of offices are shown in the following table :-

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc.	65	.....	55
Semi-Government	78	.....	78
Banks	66	.....	66
Subsidiary Firms	117	129	120
All offices	87	98	89

**FILING CLERKS**

**1. Numbers Returned**

Two hundred and thirty three Filing Clerks were returned for 1924 against 22 for 1914. Semi-Government Offices returned about equal numbers for both years but Commercial Offices returned 97 for 1924 in comparison with 22 for the base year. Filing is now an important branch of the office administration in most offices in Bombay owing to the introduction of up-to-date filing systems and the persons engaged on this work would appear to be able to earn somewhat better remuneration than ordinary junior clerks. The following table gives the figures by different types of offices :-

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	14	81	.....	41
Semi-Government	46	49	.....	49
Banks	3	13	.....	18
Subsidiary Firms	9	20	.....	26
Commercial	22	58	51	97
Manufactures	1	1	1	2
All offices	15	182	51	233

**2. Average Monthly Earnings**

There is a wide variation in the earnings of individual filing clerks between office and office. One filing clerk returned by an office classed

as Miscellaneous Offices in the First Group earned Rs. 120 per month. The average monthly earnings for all offices amounted to Rs. 45-4-2 per month in 1914 and to Rs. 47-5-3 in 1924. In Semi-Government Offices the average earnings of 89 such clerks returned for 1924 amounted to Rs. 65-11-9 per head per month which is to be expected in view of the large amount of work that has to be done in offices employing several hundreds of clerks. The normal wages for an average Filing Clerk in Commercial Offices to-day are Rs. 75 per month. The averages for different types of offices in the various groups are shown in the following table :-

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
Railways, etc.	Rs. 11 9	Rs. 4 4	Rs. 4 4	Rs. 4 4
Semi-Government	45 12 7	46 15 6	46 15 6	46 15 6
Banks	41 5 4	36 11 6	62 0 0	46 7 0
Subsidiary Firms	53 1 0	64 8 0	82 1 0	65 0 7
Commercial	41 15 3	77 4 7	70 0 0	68 0 7
Manufactures	65 0 0	120 0 0	75 0 0	74 10 7
All offices	45 4 2	47 5 3	72 2 18	61 5 3

**3. Percentage Increase in Wages**

The increase of 18 per cent. in wages of filing clerks in the First Group and of 18 per cent. in the Second Group in Miscellaneous Offices is an encouraging sign to the extent of only one man in each group. Taking all the filing clerks returned for the enquiry the final average shows that there has been an increase of 85 per cent. in their earnings during the ten years separating the base year and the latest year. The figures of individual increases for different types of offices are shown in the table given below :-

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc.	104	.....	104
Semi-Government	121	.....	121
Banks	87	99	87
Subsidiary Firms	95	146	107
Commercial	76	61	68
Manufactures	150	18	85
All offices	85	85	85

## DESPATCHING CLERKS

## 1. Numbers Returned

Almost every office which made returns for this enquiry returned one or more despatching clerks for the year 1924. The total numbers returned amounted to 213 for 1924 as against 94 for the basic year. The distribution according to classes of offices is given in the following table:—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	16	30	...	30
Semi-Government	19	27	...	27
Banks	5	15	5	20
Solicitors' Firms	6	10	3	13
Commercial ..	46	70	49	119
Miscellaneous	2	3	1	4
<b>All offices</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>213</b>

## 2. Average Monthly Earnings

The earnings of Despatching clerks generally do not vary according to the volume of inward and outward correspondence which has to be handled but according to the responsibility of the work that has to be done. For instance, despatching clerks in Banks have to handle large sums of money in inward and outward remittances of currency notes. The wages of such clerks in Banks would therefore tend to be higher than those paid to men who have not such large responsibilities. This observation is borne out by an examination of the final results which show that despatching clerks in Banks earned Rs. 57-0-0 per head per month in 1914 as against the general average of Rs. 40-15-0 for all offices, and Rs. 88-10-8 in 1924 as against the general average of Rs. 77-9-9 per head. Despatching clerks in Commercial Offices receive on the average about the same wages to-day as Filing Clerks, viz., Rs. 75 per month although a few men have been returned with a monthly salary of Rs. 200 per month—but this is exceptional. The following table shows the averages in different classes of offices:—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc.	39 12 4	75 3 2	...	75 3 2
Semi-Government	39 9 3	85 3 0	...	85 3 0
Banks ..	57 0 0	88 3 7	90 0 0	88 10 8
Solicitors' Firms	46 10 8	93 0 0	60 10 8	85 8 7
Commercial ..	39 7 4	73 7 5	74 8 10	73 14 7
Miscellaneous	40 0 0	73 5 4	74 0 0	73 8 0
<b>All offices</b>	<b>40 15 0</b>	<b>78 8 5</b>	<b>75 2 6</b>	<b>77 9 9</b>

## 3. Percentage Increase in Wages

In the previous section it was shown that the wages of Filing Clerks had risen by 88 per cent. in 1924 over 1914. The general all round increase in the wages of Despatching clerks amounts to about the same figure—90 per cent. In Commercial Offices the increase is 87 per cent. The variations in the percentage increases in the earnings of these clerks are shown in the following table:—

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc.	89	...	89
Semi-Government	115	...	115
Banks	55	58	56
Solicitors' Firms	99	30	83
Commercial	86	89	87
Miscellaneous	83	95	84
<b>All offices</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>90</b>

## TELEPHONE OPERATORS

## 1. Numbers Returned

Except in cases where offices have large telephone installations with 6 or more connecting lines, the main office telephone is generally attended to by the Despatching Clerk or a Junior Clerk who does all the Miscellaneous work in an office. The installation of large systems is a very recent innovation in Bombay and as a consequence the number of Telephone Clerks returned is comparatively small. Railways and Semi-Government Offices returned 12 operatives for 1914 and 22 for 1924. Commercial Houses returned 25 in the latest year as against 5 in the basic year. The table given below shows the actual distribution.

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	12	11	...	11
Semi-Government	...	11	...	11
Banks	...	1	...	1
Solicitors' Firms	...	...	...	...
Commercial ..	5	17	8	25
Miscellaneous ..	...	...	...	...
<b>All offices</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48</b>

## 2. Average Monthly Earnings.

In view of the general observations already made in the previous articles in connexion with the earnings of Telephone operators in the year 1924

as compared with their earnings in 1914, no further remarks appear to be necessary here. The final averages show that the earnings of all Telephone operators in Bombay are generally on a par with the earnings of the average filing and despatching clerks in Commercial Offices. The actual differences in the average earnings in different classes of offices will be seen in the following table

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc.	35 3 2	76 14 2	..	76 14 2
Semi-Government	....	90 14 7	..	90 14 7
Banks ..	....	70 0 0	..	70 0 0
Solicitors' Firms ..	....	....	..	....
Commercial ..	31 0 0	70 4 3	60 10 0	67 2 11
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..
All offices	33 15 5	77 12 1	60 10 0	74 14 5

### 3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The percentage increases in the wages of Telephone operators for the different groups of offices are given in the following table, and show that in comparison with July 1914, the earnings of all Telephone operators returned for the enquiry for the year 1924 have risen by 121 per cent.

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc.	118	..	118
Semi-Government	..	..	..
Banks	..	..	..
Solicitors' Firms	..	..	..
Commercial ..	127	96	117
Miscellaneous	..	..	..
All offices ..	123	78	121

### STOREKEEPERS

#### 1. Numbers Returned

The general observations made in the first article of this series published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for February 1926 in connexion with the returns of men in occupations other than those against which they should have been returned, apply more to the occupation now under discussion than to any other. For instance one firm returned a clerk

having Rs. 51 per month as a Storekeeper. No doubt this clerk was a Storekeeper in that firm but for the purposes of this enquiry it is necessary to deal with this person as an Assistant Storekeeper because the salary earned by him is not only very much smaller than that earned by Storekeepers in the larger offices, but in many cases much smaller than the salaries earned even by Assistant Storekeepers in such offices. As a consequence of several similar entries it was necessary for the Labour Office to make personal enquiries at various offices to ascertain the salaries earned by these two classes of Storekeepers and as a result of those enquiries a considerable number of transfers had to be effected from the one occupation to the other and vice versa. The following table shows the numbers of persons who have been considered as Storekeepers in the different classes of offices which furnished information for the Enquiry

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc. ..	6	17	..	17
Semi-Government ..	..	2	....	2
Banks ..	1	2	..	2
Solicitors' Firms ..	..	..	....	..
Commercial .. ..	34	41	45	86
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..
All offices ..	41	62	45	107

#### 2. Average Monthly Earnings

The average monthly earnings of the clerks considered to be Storekeepers in the different types of offices are shown in the table given below. Semi-Government offices did not return any Storekeepers for the year 1914 and Solicitors' offices and Miscellaneous offices returned no Storekeepers at all. The average monthly earnings of Storekeepers in Railways and Allied offices were Rs. 174-12-0 per head in 1914 or more than double the earnings of similar men in Banks and Commercial offices. The average monthly earnings of Storekeepers in the Third Group, i.e., for all offices which furnished information for 1924 irrespective of the fact whether figures for 1914 were given or not, amounted to about Rs. 240 per head in Railways, Rs. 210 per head in Semi-Government offices, Rs. 180 per head in Banks and about Rs. 155 per head in Commercial offices. The final averages for all offices show that the monthly wages

of Storekeepers were about Rs. 170 in July 1924 as against about Rs. 160 in July 1914.

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc.	174 12 0	238 11 6	238 11 6	238 11 6
Semi-Government	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0
Banks	80 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Solicitors' Firms				
Commercial	87 3 9	160 5 11	149 7 10	154 10 10
Miscellaneous				
All offices	99 13 10	184 1 5	149 7 10	160 8 7

3. Percentage Increase in Wages

Storekeepers in Banks appear to have received larger increases in their pay than those in other offices, while in Railways the average rate is only 37 per cent. higher than in 1914. Both these figures may, however, be considerably biased on account of the smallness of the numbers returned for the base year. The final results show a general increase in the wages of all Storekeepers returned amounting to 70 per cent. The general observations made in previous articles with reference to percentage increases apply particularly, it is suggested, to the figures given in the following table:—

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc.	37		37
Semi-Government			
Banks	125		125
Solicitors' Firms			
Commercial	84	71	77
Miscellaneous			
All offices	84	50	70

ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS

1. Numbers Returned

From the total number of clerks returned as Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers for the whole Enquiry, 77 men were classed as Assistant Storekeepers for the year 1914, and 203 for the year 1924. The

distribution according to different classes of offices is shown in the following table:—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
Railways, etc.	36	70	70	70
Semi-Government	2	9	9	9
Banks				
Solicitors' Firms	38	76	46	122
Commercial	1	1	1	2
Miscellaneous				
All offices	77	156	47	282

2. Average Monthly Earnings

As in the case of Storekeepers the wages of Assistant Storekeepers in Railways and Allied Offices are much higher than the wages of similar men in other classes of offices. The average monthly earnings in 1924 of Assistant Storekeepers in Railways were about Rs. 110 per head as against Rs. 57 in 1914. The general averages for All Offices were Rs. 86-13-8 and Rs. 48-10-5 respectively. The variations in the different groups are given in the following table:—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc.	57 0 0	110 14 1	110 14 1	110 14 1
Semi-Government				
Banks	37 8 0	88 5 4	88 5 4	88 5 4
Solicitors' Firms				
Commercial	40 12 3	68 15 9	79 13 3	73 1 2
Miscellaneous	70 0 0	90 0 0	70 0 0	80 0 0
All offices	48 10 5	89 0 7	79 9 10	86 13 8

3. Percentage Increase in Wages

All the Assistant Storekeepers returned for the enquiry earned 79 per cent. more in 1924 in comparison with 1914. The percentage

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increases in the earnings of these men in the different types of offices considered are set out in the following table.

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc.	95		
Semi-Government			95
Banks	136		
Solicitors' Firms			136
Commercial	69	96	79
Miscellaneous	29		14
All offices	83	64	79

### C. Final Results for All Offices by Occupations

The tables published on pages 647 and 648 in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for March 1926 gave the complete results of the Enquiry for all year 1924 for those offices which supplied figures for both these years. The following tables give, separately for men and women, the complete figures for 1914 were supplied or not, i.e., the complete final results of the whole enquiry. In view of the observations made in the two previous articles it is not considered necessary to make any further comments on the figures given in the tables reproduced below:—

#### MEN

Occupations	July 1914		July 1924		Increase per cent. in July 1924 over July 1914
	No. of men	Average monthly earnings	No. of men	Average monthly earnings	
Assistants	63	Rs. a. p. 264 9 4	125	Rs. a. p. 390 12 1	48
Managing Clerks	14	253 3 5	35	344 0 0	36
Senior Superintendents	8	192 8 0	13	300 0 0	56
Head Clerks	157	156 4 1	317	256 0 11	64
Junior Superintendents	6	122 2 8	22	175 7 3	44
Assistant Managing Clerks	15	74 0 0	30	144 2 8	95
First Grade Clerks or Senior Clerks	394	90 3 9	1,305	154 6 11	71
Second Grade Clerks or Junior Clerks	1,428	48 6 6	3,317	87 12 3	81
Third Grade Clerks or Temporary or Probationary Junior Clerks	643	32 1 9	1,212	58 2 9	81
Clerks of the above three grades	2,465	50 13 5	5,854	96 8 0	90
Head Shroffs	3	388 5 4	9	605 7 1	56
Accountants	12	224 5 4	33	405 6 9	81
Cashiers	89	122 10 4	198	216 13 6	77
Head Bookkeepers	59	127 1 8	135	212 1 4	67

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Occupations	July 1914		July 1924		Increase per cent. in July 1924 over July 1914
	No. of men	Average monthly earnings	No. of men	Average monthly earnings	
Paying and Receiving Shroffs	33	Rs. a. p. 86 4 4	74	Rs. a. p. 138 5 8	60
Saving and Checking Shroffs	12	38 2 8	14	107 5 9	181
Collecting Shroffs	111	43 15 7	160	104 1 2	137
Assistant Cashiers	142	59 2 7	216	112 12 8	91
Cash Writers	9	73 5 4	48	93 6 8	27
Bookkeepers or Ledger Clerks	216	59 14 2	523	103 10 1	73
Invoice Clerks	41	56 7 5	144	93 7 11	66
Bill Clerks (office)	78	55 1 3	170	102 7 2	86
Bill Clerks (collectors)	61	34 6 10	114	65 2 0	89
Expert Salesmen	14	356 12 7	20	475 4 0	33
Salesmen	61	153 12 4	147	228 9 3	49
Apprentice Salesmen	27	65 5 11	47	96 11 7	48
Warehouse Superintendents	2	253 0 0	14	366 12 7	45
Warehouse Keepers	14	84 2 3	50	124 0 0	47
Assistant Warehousekeepers	14	52 8 0	8	107 8 0	105
Shed Superintendents	16	131 14 0	25	217 0 0	65
Assistant Shed Superintendents	56	73 8 3	18	158 14 3	116
Storekeepers	41	99 13 10	107	169 8 7	70
Assistant Storekeepers	77	48 10 5	203	86 13 8	79
Store Purchasers	2	92 8 0	6	110 13 4	20
Head Customs Clerks	7	135 0 0	21	206 7 10	53
Customs Clerks	61	51 6 10	117	86 3 7	68
Confidential Stenographers	7	118 9 2	29	226 13 10	91
Office Stenographers	65	78 5 10	312	135 15 10	74
Typists	114	45 10 10	361	83 0 5	82
Head Filing Clerks	1	92 0 0	4	197 12 0	115
Filing Clerks	95	43 4 2	233	81 3 3	88
Despatching Clerks	94	40 15 0	213	77 9 9	90
Parcel Despatch Clerks	6	42 8 0	6	75 8 0	78
Yard Clerks	4	27 4 0	5	69 12 10	156
Timekeepers	8	58 10 0	11	107 14 7	84
Telephone Operators	17	33 15 5	48	74 14 5	121
Copying Clerks	17	48 3 9	27	77 6 6	60
Court Clerks	5	63 0 0	6	95 13 4	52
Counter attendants or Showmen	16	70 0 0	23	84 14 7	21
Clerks of all Occupations	4,435	66 5 11	10,295	116 14 7	76

#### WOMEN

Occupations	July 1914		July 1924		Increase per cent. in July 1924 over July 1914
	No. of women	Average monthly earnings	No. of women	Average monthly earnings	
Confidential Stenographers		Rs. a. p.	5	Rs. a. p. 255 0 0	
Office Stenographers	11	70 7 3	44	157 8 5	124
Typists	5	56 0 0	27	95 4 9	70
Filing Clerks			10	124 0 0	
Despatching Clerks			2	60 0 0	
Telephone Operators	4	44 12 0	14	94 13 9	112
Other Lady Clerks			6	140 13 4	
Clerks of all Occupations	20	61 11 2	108	132 8 4	114

### D. Summary of Final Results for All Occupations in All Offices

The complete and final results of the Labour Office Census of Clerical Wages in Bombay City are summarised in the six tables reproduced below :—

#### MEN

##### 1. Numbers Returned

The total number of male clerks of all occupations returned in the Census amounted to 4,435 for the year 1914, 8,585 for 1924 in the First Group, 1,710 in the Second Group and 10,295 by all offices which supplied information. Miscellaneous Offices returned only 98 men for 1924 as against 3,835 men returned by Commercial Offices, 2,359 by Railways and Allied Offices, 2,329 by Semi-Government Offices, 1,334 by Banks and 340 by Solicitors' Offices. The actual distribution according to groups is shown in the table given below :—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways, etc.	815	2,359		2,359
Semi-Government	1,392	2,329		2,329
Banks	408	1,138	196	1,334
Solicitors' Firms	167	274	66	340
Commercial "	1,604	2,418	1,417	3,835
Miscellaneous "	49	67	31	98
<b>All offices</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>8,585</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>10,295</b>

##### 2. Average Monthly Earnings

The final results of the Census show that the average monthly earnings of all types of clerical labour returned in the Census amounted to Rs. 116-14-7 per head in July 1924 as compared with Rs. 66-5-11 per head in July 1914. If the averages for 1924 in the Third Group of offices are compared with the averages for 1914 in each of the six classes of offices into which the offices which supplied information are divided, it will be seen that wages were highest in both these years in Miscellaneous Offices and lowest in Railways and Allied Offices. Wages in Semi-Government Offices were practically on the same level in 1914 as in Railways and Allied Offices and amounted in both cases to a shade over Rs. 58 per month. In 1924, clerks in Semi-Government Offices earned about Rs. 5 per month more than the clerks employed in Railways and Allied Offices where the average monthly earnings amounted to Rs. 101-4-4. The position of the clerks in Banks, Solicitors' Offices and Commercial Houses shows a rather striking similarity for both 1914 and 1924—the variation in each case amounting to less than Rs. 6 in the average monthly earnings per head. A feature of considerable interest is that the scale of wages earned by all clerks in each of the different types of offices for both the basic and the

latest year increases in almost the same order, i.e., wages in both years are lowest in Railways and Allied offices, are higher in Semi-Government offices as compared with Railways, are higher in Banks as compared with Semi-Government offices, and with one exception for the year 1924 are highest in both years in Miscellaneous offices.

The following table gives the averages of the monthly earnings of all clerks in all offices for the three groups considered by different classes of offices :—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Railways, etc.	58 2 8	101 4 4		101 4 4
Semi-Government	58 6 7	106 5 8		106 5 8
Banks	72 8 11	130 12 2	126 4 3	130 1 8
Solicitors' Firms	76 14 9	134 3 7	126 10 5	132 12 1
Commercial "	74 3 10	124 10 4	129 6 8	126 6 6
Miscellaneous	83 13 5	129 13 4	156 5 8	138 3 7
<b>All offices</b>	<b>66 5 11</b>	<b>114 6 8</b>	<b>129 7 0</b>	<b>116 14 7</b>

##### 3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The final results of the Enquiry show that the Wages of clerks in Bombay City had risen in 1924 by 76 per cent. in comparison with 1914. The highest increase is to be found in Semi-Government offices and amounts to 82 per cent. and the lowest increase in Miscellaneous offices amounting to 65 per cent. The maximum variation between the percentage increases in different types of offices therefore amounts to 17 points. The details for each group according to classes of offices are shown in the table given below :—

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc.	74		74
Semi-Government	82		82
Banks	80	74	79
Solicitors' Firms	74	65	73
Commercial "	68	74	70
Miscellaneous	55	86	65
<b>All offices</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>

WOMEN

1. Numbers Returned

The total number of women clerks returned for the Census amounted to 20 for July 1914 and 108 altogether for July 1924. 89 or more than 40 per cent. of these were employed in Commercial Offices. The distribution according to groups and classes of offices is shown in the following table:—

Class of offices	Number of clerks returned for			
	July 1914	July 1924 by offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 by all offices
Railways and Allied Offices	6	10	....	10
Semi-Government Offices ..	1	2	....	2
Banks	..	1	2	3
Solicitors' Firms	.. 2	3	....	3
Commercial ..	.. 10	26	63	89
Miscellaneous ..	.. 1	....	1	1
<b>All offices ..</b>	<b>.. 20</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>108</b>

2. Average Monthly Earnings

The average monthly earnings of all women clerks returned for the enquiry amounted to Rs. 61-11-2 per head in July 1914 and to Rs. 132-8-4 per head in July 1924. The details showing the earnings in different classes of offices will be found in the following table:—

Class of offices	Average monthly earnings in			
	July 1914	July 1924 for offices giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for offices not giving figures for July 1914	July 1924 for all offices
Railways, etc.	Rs. a. p. 66 10 8	Rs. a. p. 128 6 1	Rs. a. p. ....	Rs. a. p. 128 6 1
Semi-Government	54 0 0	120 0 0	....	120 0 0
Banks ..	..	100 0 0	150 0 0	133 5 4
Solicitors' Firms	60 0 0	133 5 4	....	133 5 4
Commercial	62 0 0	127 3 10	135 8 11	133 2 0
Miscellaneous	40 0 0	....	140 0 0	140 0 0
<b>All offices</b>	<b>61 11 2</b>	<b>126 15 3</b>	<b>136 1 0</b>	<b>132 8 4</b>

3. Percentage Increase in Wages

The following table shows that there has been a general increase in the wages of women clerks amounting to 114 per cent. compared with 76 per cent. for men:—

Class of offices	Increase per cent. in 1924 over 1914		
	for offices giving figures for July 1914	for offices not giving figures for July 1914	for all offices
Railways, etc.	93	..	93
Semi-Government	123	..	123
Banks	..	..	..
Solicitors' Firms	122	..	122
Commercial Firms	105	119	115
Miscellaneous	..	250	250
<b>All offices</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>114</b>

E. Monetary Equivalents of Clerical Wages in Bombay in British, American and Japanese Currencies

In view of the fact that there are many British, American and Japanese firms in Bombay, it was considered that it would be both useful and interesting from the point of view of the Foreign readers of the *Labour Gazette*, if the wages earned by different types of clerical labour in Bombay were shown in the equivalents of the foreign currencies of a few important countries. The following table therefore gives the monetary equivalents of the average monthly earnings in July 1924 of different types of clerks in all offices in Bombay City, firstly in Indian Currency and secondly in sterling, dollars and yen. The conversions have been effected at the Selling Rates of Exchange for Demand Drafts in Bombay as on the 1st April 1926. This procedure presupposes that there has been no change in the general level of clerical wages during the last two years:—

Occupations	Average monthly earnings in Bombay in July 1924 in (Conversion at rates of exchange as at 1st April 1926)			
	Rs. a. p. (India)	£. s. d. (Britain)	Dollars. (U. S. A.)	Yen. (Japan)
<b>Men:—</b>				
Assistants	390 12 1	29 2 1	142 09	310 12
Managing Clerks	344 0 0	25 12 5	125 09	273 02
Senior Superintendents	300 0 0	22 6 11	109 09	238 10
Head Clerks	256 0 11	19 1 5	93 11	203 22
Junior Superintendents	175 7 3	13 1 4	63 80	139 25
Assistant Managing Clerks	144 2 8	10 14 9	52 42	114 42
First Grade Clerks or Senior Clerks ..	154 6 11	11 10 0	56 16	122 57
Second Grade Clerks or Junior Clerks ..	87 12 3	6 10 9	31 91	69 66

average monthly earnings in London in July 1924 in (Conversion at rate of exchange as at 1st April 1926.)

Occupations	No. a. p. (India)	£. s. d. (Britain)	Dollars (U. S. A.)	Yen (Japan)
Third Grade Clerks or Temporary Clerks ..	58 2 9	4 6 8	21 15	46 17
Clerks of the above three grades ..	96 0 0	7 3 9	35 09	76 59
Head Shroffs ..	605 2 1	45 1 10	220 16	480 51
Accountants ..	405 8 9	30 3 11	147 43	321 76
Cashiers ..	216 13 6	16 3 0	78 00	172 10
Head Bookkeepers ..	212 1 4	15 15 11	77 12	168 32
Paying and Receiving ..	138 5 8	10 6 1	50 31	109 80
Sorting and Checking Shroffs ..	107 5 9	7 19 11	39 04	85 21
Collecting Shroffs ..	104 1 2	7 15 0	37 84	82 60
Assistant Cashiers ..	112 12 8	8 8 0	41 02	89 52
Cash Writers ..	93 6 8	6 19 2	33 97	71 14
Bookkeepers or Ledger Clerks ..	103 10 1	7 14 4	37 08	82 25
Invoice Clerks ..	93 7 11	6 19 3	34 00	74 20
Bill Clerks (Office) ..	102 7 2	7 12 7	37 25	81 31
Bill Clerks (Collectors) ..	65 2 0	4 17 0	23 68	51 69
Expert Salesmen ..	475 4 0	35 7 11	172 82	377 18
Salesmen ..	228 9 3	17 0 6	83 12	181 41
Apprentice Salesmen ..	96 11 7	7 4 1	35 17	76 77
Warehouse Superintendents ..	366 12 7	27 6 4	133 38	291 10
Warehousekeepers ..	124 0 0	9 4 9	45 09	98 41
Assistant Warehousekeepers ..	107 8 0	8 0 2	39 09	85 32
Shed Superintendents ..	217 0 0	16 3 3	78 91	172 22
Assistant Shed Superintendents ..	158 14 3	11 16 8	57 78	126 10
Storekeepers ..	169 8 7	12 12 6	61 65	134 31
Assistant Storekeepers ..	86 13 8	6 9 5	31 58	68 93
Store Purchasers ..	110 13 4	8 5 1	40 30	87 96
Head Customs Clerks ..	206 7 10	15 7 7	75 09	163 88
Customs Clerks ..	86 1 7	6 8 5	31 35	68 41
Confidential Stenographers ..	226 13 10	16 17 11	82 50	180 05
Office Stenographers ..	135 5 10	10 2 7	49 45	107 91
Typists ..	83 0 5	6 3 8	30 19	65 80
Head Filing Clerks ..	197 12 0	14 14 7	71 91	156 94
Filing Clerks ..	81 3 3	6 1 0	29 53	64 41
Despatching Clerks ..	77 9 9	5 15 7	28 22	61 39
Parcel Despatch Clerks ..	75 8 0	5 12 6	27 45	59 92
Yard Clerks ..	69 12 10	5 4 0	25 38	55 40
Timekeepers ..	107 14 7	8 0 9	39 24	85 64
Telephone Operators ..	74 14 5	5 11 7	27 24	59 45
Copying Clerks ..	77 6 6	5 15 4	28 15	61 43
Court Clerks ..	95 13 4	7 2 9	34 85	76 06
Counter Attendants or Showmen ..	84 14 7	6 6 6	30 88	67 39
Clerks of all occupations—men ..	116 14 7	8 14 2	42 51	92 79
Women :-				
Confidential Stenographers ..	255 0 0	18 19 10	92 73	202 38
Office Stenographers ..	157 8 5	11 14 8	57 28	125 02
Typists ..	95 4 9	7 1 11	34 65	75 63
Filing Clerks ..	124 0 0	9 4 9	45 09	98 41
Despatching Clerks ..	60 0 0	4 9 5	21 82	47 62
Telephone Operators ..	94 13 9	7 1 4	34 49	75 29
Other Lady Clerks ..	140 13 4	10 9 9	51 21	111 77
Clerks of All occupations—women ..	132 8 4	9 17 5	48 19	105 18

F. Frequency Distribution according to Limits of Earnings in July 1924

The following table gives the frequency distribution according to limits of earnings in July 1924 in each class of offices and for all offices combined

together. Earnings up to Rs. 200 per month have been grouped according to five rupee variations, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 according to ten rupee variations, and over Rs. 300 according to twenty rupee variations. The final averages and group percentages will be published in the Report now under preparation.

Limits of Earnings	Number of persons engaged in clerical work returned according to limits of earnings shown in						
	Railways and allied offices	Semi-Commercial offices	Banks	Solicitors' offices	Commercial offices	Miscellaneous offices	All offices
35 and below ..	17	2	..	5	28	..	33
36-40 ..	44	..	1	2	60	..	81
41-45 ..	110	41	18	2	43	..	90
46-50 ..	64	67	28	17	129	..	315
51-55 ..	161	145	42	10	98	2	269
56-60 ..	318	200	14	15	189	5	557
61-65 ..	118	101	21	13	148	7	700
66-70 ..	234	213	38	20	207	3	470
71-75 ..	78	138	37	20	240	7	752
76-80 ..	213	84	33	13	176	4	453
81-85 ..	110	87	49	11	170	2	515
86-90 ..	138	65	26	5	186	6	449
91-95 ..	68	131	73	27	87	1	322
96-100 ..	44	37	30	27	232	8	599
101-105 ..	55	279	36	5	48	1	165
106-110 ..	47	74	25	14	140	5	529
111-115 ..	61	66	29	8	64	2	220
116-120 ..	27	76	7	7	122	3	288
121-125 ..	21	99	14	12	126	2	319
126-130 ..	22	49	6	6	96	4	240
131-135 ..	43	55	17	1	50	..	139
136-140 ..	21	30	9	8	88	2	205
141-145 ..	13	40	8	5	37	..	101
146-150 ..	24	11	5	11	176	3	278
151-155 ..	32	31	..	..	22	1	63
156-160 ..	32	16	5	5	59	1	144
161-165 ..	25	36	9	1	36	1	108
166-170 ..	6	19	20	2	32	4	83
171-175 ..	15	10	5	9	48	1	88
176-180 ..	16	8	9	7	58	..	98
181-185 ..	20	6	7	1	25	1	60
186-190 ..	4	11	4	..	23	3	45
191-195 ..	2	5	5	..	10	1	23
196-200 ..	37	6	9	8	108	1	169
201-210 ..	13	10	12	..	25	..	60
211-220 ..	32	16	8	2	34	4	96
221-230 ..	17	6	5	5	64	2	94
231-240 ..	9	3	8	6	18	..	44
241-250 ..	15	11	3	8	78	2	117
251-260 ..	3	6	4	..	9	..	22
261-270 ..	4	6	15	..	15	..	40
271-280 ..	13	3	2	3	27	1	49
281-290 ..	2	..	4	..	6	..	12
291-300 ..	10	3	4	8	44	4	73
301-320 ..	2	3	7	..	8	1	21
321-340 ..	10	8	..	..	25	1	44
341-360 ..	7	..	3	1	34	..	45

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Limits of Earnings in Rupees	Number of persons engaged in clerical work retained according to limits of earnings shown in					
	Railways and allied offices	Semi-Government offices	Banks	Solicitors' offices	Commercial offices	Miscellaneous offices
361-380	8	8	1	3	12	33
381-400	4	3	1	5	23	39
401-420	3	2	1	1	7	16
421-440	5	3	1	1	12	20
441-460	2	2	1	1	2	10
461-480	2	3	1	6	10	3
481-500	..	..	..	..	1	22
501-520	..	..	..	..	1	1
521-540	2	..	..	2	1	2
541-560	..	..	..	..	7	12
561-580	..	..	..	..	1	1
581-600	..	..	..	..	4	5
601-620	2	..	..	..	..	2
621-640	..	..	..	..	..	1
641-660	..	..	..	..	..	3
661-680	..	..	..	..	..	1
681-700	..	..	..	..	2	4
Over 700	..	..	..	..	..	..

The fourth and the last article in this series which will be published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for May 1926 will deal with various miscellaneous questions in connexion with the employment of clerks such as Caste Distribution, hours of work, holidays, leave, commissions to salesmen and bonus.

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## Industrial Disputes in India during the Year 1925

The Government of India, in the Department of Industries and Labour, recently published a bulletin containing the statistics of Industrial Disputes in British India for the year 1925. These statistics show that the total number of disputes reported amounted to 134 as against 133 in the preceding year. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 270,423 as against 312,462 in 1924, and the number of working days lost was 12,578,129 as against 8,730,918. The following two tables show the general effect of the disputes; firstly by Provinces; and secondly by classes of Industries.

### General Effect of Disputes by Provinces

Province	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	Days lost
Bombay	69	175,214	11,382,509
Bengal	43	60,385	511,279
Madras	4	1,279	5,229
United Provinces	6	5,923	86,366
Punjab	1	11,487	175,234
Bihar and Orissa	2	170	170
Central Provinces	6	4,311	55,365
Burma	3	11,854	153,278
Total	134	270,423	12,578,129

Out of a total of 134 disputes in the whole of British India 69 or 51 per cent, occurred in the Bombay Presidency. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 175,214 or 65 per cent. of the total number affected for the whole of India. With regard to the number of working days lost, 11,382,509 out of a total of 12,578,129 or 90 per cent were lost in the Bombay Presidency. This large figure is due to the general strike in the cotton mills in Bombay City, over the question of a reduction in wages, which lasted for over 3 months and which alone was responsible for a loss of more than ten million working days. With the exception of Bombay and Bengal, no Province in India reported more than 6 disputes during the year.

### General Effect of Disputes by Classes of Industries

Class of Industry	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	Days lost
Cotton Mills	68	173,339	11,054,132
Jute mills	15	45,487	246,082
Engineering Works	7	5,067	154,111
Railways (including Railway workshops)	6	21,356	824,032
Woollen Mills	1	1,185	8,295
Paper Mills	2	923	17,268
Transport Services	2	169	3,396

Class of Industry	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	Days lost
Printing Works	1	179	109
Conservancy	4	1,361	1,000
Dock Workers	4	4,151	1,011
Miscellaneous	24	17,206	11,172

As will be seen from the figures given in the above table, 68 out of the total number of disputes occurred in cotton mills and 15 in jute mills. The next important classes are Engineering works and Railways (including Railway workshops) which accounted for 7 and 6 disputes respectively. As would be expected, the number of workpeople involved and the time loss are greatest in cotton mills.

#### CAUSES OF DISPUTES

Sixty-five or nearly 50 per cent. of all Industrial Disputes in British India during the year 1925 occurred over the question of pay. "Personnel" occupied the next predominant position with 35 disputes. "Personnel" includes disputes over demands for dismissal of particular individuals and demands for the reinstatement of individuals dismissed from service by employers. Such disputes are very common in Industrial concerns in India and are believed to be without parallel, as far as numbers are concerned, in any other part of the world. A significant feature regarding Industrial Disputes in India during last year is that no disputes were reported on the question of Leave and Hours of Labour. The following two tables show the causes of the Disputes tabulated firstly by Provinces and secondly by classes of industries.

#### Causes of Disputes by Provinces

Province	Pay	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and hours	Others
Bombay	33	1	24	..	11
Bengal	19	3	9	..	12
Madras	3	..	..	..	1
United Provinces	3	2	1	..	..
Punjab	..	..	1	..	..
Bihar and Orissa	1	..	..	..	1
Central Provinces	4	..	..	..	2
Burma	2	..	..	..	1
Total	65	6	35	..	28

#### Causes of Disputes by Classes of Industries

Class of Industry	Pay	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and hours	Others
Cotton Mills	33	2	24	..	9
Jute Mills	4	3	4	..	4
Engineering Works	3	..	2	..	2
Railways (including Railway workshops)	3	..	1	..	2
Woolen Mills	1	..	..	..	..
Paper Mills	1	1	..	..	..

Class of Industry	Pay	Bonus	Personnel	leave and hours	Others
Transport services	..	..	..	..	2
Printing Works	..	..	..	..	1
Conservancy	3	..	..	..	1
Dock workers	3	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	14	..	4	..	6
Total	65	6	35	..	28

#### RESULTS OF DISPUTES

Only 17 or about 13 per cent. of the disputes resulted entirely in favour of the employees. 27 or 20 per cent. were partially successful. One dispute was in progress at the end of the year. The remaining 89 or 66 per cent. of the total number of disputes were unsuccessful. Taking the Provinces individually, the figures for the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa show that 50 per cent. of the total number of disputes in each of these two provinces resulted entirely in favour of the employees. In the former Province only one out of 6 disputes was unsuccessful. The following two tables show the results of disputes in the same way as in the two preceding sets of tables.

#### Results of Disputes by Provinces

Province	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful	In progress
Bombay	8	15	46	..
Bengal	5	5	32	1
Madras	..	3	1	..
United Provinces	3	2	1	..
Punjab	..	..	1	..
Bihar and Orissa	1	..	1	..
Central Provinces	..	1	5	..
Burma	..	1	2	..
Total	17	27	89	1

#### Results of Disputes by Classes of Industries

Class of Industry	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful	In progress
Cotton Mills	9	14	45	..
Jute Mills	1	1	13	..
Engineering works	1	..	6	..
Railways (including Railway workshops)	1	2	3	..
Woolen Mills	..	1	1	..
Paper Mills	..	1	..	..
Transport services	..	..	2	..
Printing Works	..	..	1	..
Conservancy	1	..	3	..
Dock workers	..	1	3	..
Miscellaneous	4	7	12	..
Total	17	27	89	1

## SUMMARY OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO MONTHS

The following table gives the progress and the general effects of the disputes according to months:—

Progress and Effects of Disputes according to Months

Months	No. of disputes in progress at beginning	No. of fresh disputes begun	No. of disputes ended	No. of disputes in progress at end	No. of work people affected	No. of working days lost
January	1	15	15	1	14,130	43,483
February	1	7	6	1	2,926	11,022
March	1	15	13	2	13,653	56,213
April	1	21	17	4	19,362	165,770
May	1	22	22	7	29,149	543,105
June	1	9	9	1	22,051	437,164
July	1	10	10	1	6,253	51,657
August	1	11	9	1	1,544	5,315
September	1	7	7	1	161,825	1,738,927
October	1	10	10	1	163,953	4,018,837
November	1	6	7	1	155,882	3,704,723
December	1	6	8	1	153,476	1,801,843
Whole Year	1	133	133	1	270,423	12,578,129

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

Results of Disputes according to Months

Months	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful
January	4	4	7
February	...	2	4
March	2	1	10
April	1	6	10
May	2	7	13
June	...	1	8
July	2	1	7
August	1	2	6
September	2	...	5
October	1	2	7
November	...	...	7
December	2	1	5
Whole Year	17	27	89

### Quinquennial Review of Industrial Disputes in the Bombay Presidency

On page 424 of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1926 it was mentioned that the above review would be published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for April. In view of the inclusion of the Review of Industrial Disputes in India during the year 1925 in the present issue, the Quinquennial Review will be published in the next issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

## Reviews of Books

*Economic Life in a Malabar Village*, by S. Subbarama Aiyar,  
(The Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.)  
1925, pp. 168, Price Re. 1.

This little book deals with the social and economic conditions of the village of Nelluvaya in Cochin State. The subject matter of the book consists of the results of the personal investigations made by the author. The treatment is partly statistical and partly descriptive.

The families in the village have been analysed according to caste, occupation, etc. and an attempt has been made to estimate the income and the expenditure of the village. Expenditure has been arrived at by fixing a minimum necessary for maintenance and then working out its cost. Working on the basis of these calculations, the author comes to the conclusion that the village income is barely sufficient to meet the necessary personal expenditure of the families and is not enough to bear the interest charges.

The causes of poverty are fully discussed and the following remedies are suggested for the amelioration of the conditions of the rural classes: (1) more intense cultivation of land; (2) encouragement of minor industries; and (3) emigration. The author himself does not believe in the efficacy of the first though by the adoption of the other two, he thinks, the problem of poverty will at least be partially solved.

The value of the book, useful though it is, would have been considerably increased if its style had been a little less discursive and its matter more definitely germane to the subject under enquiry.

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*Directory of Social Work in the City and Island of Bombay*, by D. S. Savardekar, *The Social Service League, Bombay, 1926, pp. 100, price Rs. 1-8-0*

This is the third volume in the series of Directories of social work published by the Social Service League, Bombay. It is intended to serve as a book of reference of organized charitable institutions in Bombay to social workers.

The Social Service League is to be congratulated upon satisfying a long-felt want by the publication of this important volume. Only those who have experience of this kind of work can realize the amount of industry and patience required for such a compilation.

It is not possible in the compass of a review to discuss in detail the merits and demerits of the work. But a few defects may here be pointed out. The classification in the Directory itself is alphabetical and not according to subjects which makes ready reference difficult. Another noticeable omission is that, in several cases, the addresses are not given at all, and in many cases they are incomplete.

No doubt these defects will be removed in subsequent editions and thereby increase the usefulness of what otherwise is a very valuable addition to the extant literature on the subject.

## Current Periodicals

### Summary of titles and contents of special articles

#### INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. VIII, No. 86. (THE INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, LONDON.)

Special Articles: (1) *The New Pensions Act*. By T. S. Newman, A.C.I.S., F.F.I. pp. 39—43.

(2) *Health and Production*. By E. L. Collis, M.A., M.D. (Mansel Talbot, Professor of Preventive Medicine in the University of Wales, Member of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, etc.). pp. 44—45.

(3) *Personnel Management—V. Working Conditions*. pp. 46—48.

(4) *Pension and Superannuation Funds—VII*. By Bernard Robertson. pp. 48—50.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

#### MONTHLY LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XXI, No. 4. (U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WASHINGTON.)

Special Articles: (1) *Work of the International Association of Industrial Accidents Boards and Commissions*. By O. F. McShane, (Chairman, Industrial Commission of Utah and past president, I.A.I.A.B.C.)—Formation and purposes of the Association; work accomplished by the Association; reduction of accidents; standardization of medical service; industrial rehabilitation; standardization of computing costs; standardization of administrative practice; improvement of legislation; standardization of statistics; other problems; conclusion. pp. 1—7.

(2) *Unemployment as a Result of Overdevelopment of Industry*. By James J. Davis, (United States Secretary of Labor)—Over-development in certain industries; remedies; selective immigration. pp. 8—12.

(3) *Problem of the Automobile 'Floater'*. By Louise F. Shields, of Oregon. pp. 13—15.

(4) *Hours and Earnings in the Paper Box-Board Industry, 1925*. pp. 55—58.

(5) *Workmen's Compensation Legislation of 1925*. By Lindley D. Clark, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Alaska; Arizona; California; Colorado; Connecticut; Georgia; Idaho; Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Maine; Michigan; Minnesota; Missouri; Montana; Nevada; New Jersey; New York; North Dakota; Ohio; Oregon; Pennsylvania; South Dakota; Utah; Vermont; West Virginia; Wisconsin; Wyoming. pp. 106—121.

(6) *Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in August 1925*. By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation. pp. 177—179.

(7) *Recent References on Convict Labor*, compiled by Edna L. Stone, of the United States Department of Labor Library. pp. 181—200.

(8) *Statistics of Immigration for July 1925*. By J. J. Kunna, Chief Statistician, United States Bureau of Immigration. pp. 201—206.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

#### MONTHLY LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XXI, No. 5. (U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WASHINGTON.)

Special Articles: (1) *Jurisdictional Disputes*. By James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. pp. 1—3.

(2) *Work of United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for Year ending October 1, 1925*. By Ethelbert Stewart, (United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics).—Bulletins published; projected studies; Monthly Labor Review. pp. 4—7.

(3) *Labor Conditions in Japan*. By Ta Chen, Tsing Hua College, Peking.—Trade unionism, and the activities of influential unions; federation of printers' unions; general federation of labor of Japan; federation of laborers of Government enterprises; Japan seamen's union; Japan farmers' union; recent labour movement—general situation since the World War, socialism and the trade-union movement; women and the labor movement; workers' education, labor problems. pp. 8—19.

(4) *Cost of Preparation for Teaching, and Salary Return*. By Elma B. Carr.—Cost of preparation for teaching; income of students—fellowships; salary return in the teaching profession; conclusion. pp. 20—27.

(5) *Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in September 1925*. By Hugh L. Kerwin, (Director of Conciliation). pp. 252—254.

(6) *Statistics of Immigration for August 1925*. By J. J. Kunna, Chief Statistician, United States Bureau of Immigration. pp. 257—262.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

#### THE LABOUR GAZETTE—VOL. XXVI, No. 2. (THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.)

Special Articles: (1) *Annual Report of the Department of Labour of Canada*.—Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; conciliation work; fair wages; statistics; publications; combines investigation

act; employment offices co-ordination act; technical education act; Government annuities; international labour organisation. pp. 113—116.

(2) *Labour Legislation in Saskatchewan at Recent Session*.—An act respecting the investigation of industrial disputes within the province. pp. 119—121.

(3) *The Contribution of Labour Unions*.—Social policy; workmen's compensation; insurance; education; fear of unemployment. pp. 131—133.

(4) *Industrial Relations on Canadian National Railways*.—The personnel problem; Canadian national railways plan; Canadian national railway shops at Transcona. pp. 133—136.

(5) *Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries*.—Builders' problems; safety fundamentals; vocational training in industry; apprentice honour certificates; officers for 1926. pp. 138—140.

(6) *Factors in Organizing for Future Accident Prevention*.—Importance of sound statistics; safety education; definite organization; profession of factory inspector; safety engineers; uniform safety codes. pp. 146—148.

(7) *Are Accidents Increasing?—The Accident Record*.—Accidents in manufacture; lesson for safety movement. pp. 148—150.

(8) *League of Nations' International Labour Organization*.—Ratifications of draft conventions; eight and ninth sessions of the International Labour Conference; family budgets; collective agreements; a conference of labour statistics; freedom of association; bibliography on unemployment; Great Britain and conference decisions; workers' organizations; a charter for forced labour; Great Britain and the 8-hour day conventions. pp. 150—151.

(9) *Recent Development in Industrial Relations in the United States*.—Increased rate of production; effect on wages; trade union membership; social legislation; new management policies; joint management; shop committees; co-partnership; labour banking and insurance; conclusions. pp. 152—156.

(10) *Annual Census of Industry in Canada*.—The sugar refining industry, 1924; the linseed oil industry, 1924; the cordage, rope and twine industry, 1924. pp. 156—158.

(11) *Report of the Employment Service of Canada for the period October to December 1925*. pp. 172—174.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

#### THE NEW SOUTH WALES INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE—VOL. XXIX, No. 1 (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY, SYDNEY.)

Special Note from Routine Articles: (1) *Workmen's Compensation*.—Departmental Advisings.—"Accident" arising out of and in the course of employment—New cause of Injury intervening. pp. 46—47.

Other Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

#### THE QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE—VOL. XI, No. 2. (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, BRISBANE.)

Special Articles.—(1) *An Act to Aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and Industries connected with Public Utilities—Canada*.—Preliminary; interpretation; Application of Act—administration; Board of Conciliation and Investigation—constitution of boards; procedure for reference of disputes to boards; functions, powers, and procedure of boards; remuneration and expenses of boards; duties of the registrar; strikes and lockouts prior to and pending a reference to a board illegal; special provisions; miscellaneous. pp. 159—166.

(2) *Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry*.—Elimination of waste. pp. 179—180.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

## Current Notes From Abroad

### UNITED KINGDOM

In connection with the British Trades Union Congress this year there is to be a big conference of trade union women. Invitations to the conference are to be sent to the wives of the delegates attending congress, and, in addition to delegates from affiliated organisations, the local Trades Council will be asked to supply a list of societies which may be interested in the conference, with a view to invitations being sent to them. Representation at the congress is not to be restricted, and it is hoped that every union will be adequately represented.

A gold badge, with a suitable inscription on the reverse side, is to be presented to the woman trade unionist who has rendered the best service of the year. (From "Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions," Amsterdam, March 11, 1926.)

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At 1st March 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, light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 72 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 73 per cent. a month ago and 79 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 65, 68, and 76 respectively. The decline in the figures since 1st February was mainly due to reductions in the prices of eggs. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, March 1926.)

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The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in February was 36. In addition, 26 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in February (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 22,000; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during February was about 366,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 26,000 workpeople involved and 412,000 days lost in the previous month. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, March 1926.)

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### OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

During 1925 the number of strikes in Czechoslovakia was 280, of which 211 affected individual undertakings and 69 were collective strikes.

The total number of undertakings affected was 818 involving 186,048 workers, of whom 135,692 were strikers and 2,862 were unemployed as a result of the strike. For strikers the number of days lost amounted to 1,080,960 and the amount of wages lost to 31,339,400 Czechoslovak crowns.

Corresponding figures for involuntary unemployment were, respectively, 37,700 days and 1,178,394 Czechoslovak crowns. The total number of days lost was 1,118,660 and the wages lost 32,517,794 Czechoslovak crowns.

In 44 instances the strikers obtained satisfaction, in 54 cases they were unsuccessful and in 43 cases there has so far been no solution of the question.

The number of lockouts in 1925 was 14, of which 5 were individual lockouts in the stone, clay and glass industries, 7 collective lockouts in the metal industry, and 2 individual lockouts in the textile industry. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 8, 1926.)

\* \* \* \* \*

In 1925, according to official statistics, there were in Belgium 108 strikes which terminated during the year, and 4 lock-outs.

The strikes affected 84,217 workers, of whom 81,422 were strikers and 2,795 were involuntarily unemployed. The lock-outs affected 566 workers. The strikes affected 733 undertakings, and the lock-outs 52 undertakings. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 15, 1926.)

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The Provisional Government of Ecuador has issued a Decree setting up a Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, which will also act as the central statistical department of the country.

The new Ministry will contain departments dealing with demographic, emigration and immigration statistics, colonisation, public education, hygiene, hospitals and welfare institutions, agriculture, transport, industrial and commercial undertakings, etc.

It will be the duty of the civil and military authorities of the Republic, and of all industrial organisations and companies, to transmit periodically to the Ministry any important statistics which they may have collected. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 1, 1926.)

\* \* \* \* \*

According to a census undertaken by the Labour Section of the Bulgarian Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour, the total number of workers and employees in Bulgaria, excluding workers in public service and undertakings (railwaymen, postal workers, etc.) was 114,747 in 1924, divided by trades as follows:—

	No. of workers.	Percentage.
Industry .. .. .	61,321	53·4
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	30,274	26·5
Commerce .. .. .	14,286	12·4
Miscellaneous .. .. .	8,866	7·7
Total .. .. .	114,747	100

From the point of view of the number of undertakings, the division is as follows:—

	No. of Undertakings.	Workers.		Total of Workers
		Men.	Women.	
Large scale industries (minimum 5 horse power or 10 workers) ..	1,604	35,600	20,294	55,894
Small-scale industries (less than 5 horse power or 10 workers) ..	2,732	4,174	1,253	5,427
Arts and Crafts (5 workers or over) ..	1,226	7,399	1,135	8,534
Arts and Crafts (less than 5 workers) ..	20,263	21,026	714	21,740
Commerce ..	15,637	12,692	1,594	14,286
Miscellaneous ..	3,522	7,889	977	8,866
Total ..	44,984	88,780	25,967	114,747

The above tables show that more than half (53·4 per cent.) of the workers were engaged in industry. Men workers were three times as numerous as women workers. In 1924 the total number of workers engaged in private undertakings was 23·7 per cent. of the total population of the country. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 1, 1926.)

\* \* \* \* \*

The Polish Socialist Party has introduced in the Diet a Bill for the establishment of a Committee for the purpose of estimating the costs of production in industry, such Committee to be presided over by the Minister of Industry and Commerce and the Minister of Labour and Social Assistance, and composed of five representatives respectively from the workers' and employers' organisations and technical experts nominated by the Council of Ministers. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 22, 1926.)

\* \* \* \* \*

The Polish Council of Ministers has adopted an Order, dated 10th February 1926, concerning the regulation of prices of articles of first necessity, notably flour, bread, meat, fats, pork butchers' goods, foot-wear and clothing. The Order states that prices may be fixed by the municipal authorities in all towns of over 15,000 inhabitants, but that in towns of lesser importance the permission of the *voievodie* is required. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 22, 1926.)

\* \* \* \* \*

With the object of relieving unemployment during the winter, an Act was passed in Denmark on December 1, 1925, for the granting of State loans to municipalities and private undertakings to enable them to carry out work planned to begin before June 1, 1926. The Ministry of Social Affairs is authorised to expend eight million kroner (over two million dollars)

for this purpose. The greater part of this sum will be used for building, repairs and other work of public utility. Private firms may participate to the extent of 2 million kroner out of the total of eight millions for work of an approved nature which admittedly cannot be more suitably undertaken by the municipalities.

Loans granted to the municipalities are to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and must be repaid within thirty years. The necessary sums will be advanced from the Central Unemployment Fund, which will receive corresponding amounts of 5 per cent. State bonds from the Ministry of Finance. These State bonds are to be redeemed within thirty years, repayments of the loans being received by the Treasury for accumulation in a separate fund intended for the cancellation of the bonds within that period.

The Act further provides that in addition to the grants made under an Act of 1924 in aid of expenditure for wages on relief works, grants may be made to help to defray the cost of materials for relief works which are to be put in hand before June 1, 1926. Such grants may not exceed 20 per cent. of the cost of these materials which must be of Danish origin or manufacture. For this purpose the Central Unemployment Fund is to set aside a sum not exceeding 1 million kroner. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, February 1926.)

\* \* \* \* \*

A petition concerning the protection of expectant mothers working in the textile industry has, during the course of the last twelve-month, been submitted by the German union of textile workers to the Diets of the various German States. This petition describes in detail the dangers to which women workers in the textile industry are exposed.

At a session held on 21 January 1926, the Diet of Brunswick discussed the petition and, in spite of some opposition, adopted a resolution requiring the Minister of State to present to the Government of the Reich the following proposals:—

- (1) That no women be permitted to work during the four weeks preceding childbirth; and
- (2) That sick funds recognise all illnesses resulting from pregnancy as illnesses in the sense of the Federal Sickness Insurance Order.

The resolution also requires the State of Brunswick, in the interests of national health, to adopt, as from 1 April 1927 and as an experiment, a scheme guaranteeing the payment of full wages to working mothers during the four weeks preceding childbirth. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 22, 1926.)

\* \* \* \* \*

The German Act relating to the unemployment insurance of intellectual workers provides that the Minister of Labour shall determine by special Decree what classes of workers shall be subject to compulsory insurance.

The Decree in question, which was issued on 4 January last, subjects the following classes of intellectual workers to compulsory unemployment insurance:

(1) persons carrying out administrative and supervisory functions, such as chiefs of departments, engineers, technical experts, works chemists, builders, supervisors, foremen, etc., provided that in practice they direct technical work and that they are responsible for such work ;

(2) persons carrying on office work, accounting work, etc.,

(3) salesmen and saleswomen, provided that they have received secondary or occupational education ; also cash desk clerks, the staff in chemists' and drug shops, and commercial travellers ;

(4) the staff in hospitals and dental or veterinary establishments, doctors' and dentists' assistants, etc., provided that they possess a diploma ;

(5) musicians, actors, prompters and scene painters ;

(6) persons connected with education ;

(7) journalists ;

(8) persons employed in the merchant marine, such as captains, mates, engineer officers, etc.

Further, a Decree of the Minister of Railways dated 19 December 1925 provides for a 50 per cent. reduction in third class fares for unemployed intellectual workers, if they are registered with the public employment exchanges and if they are seeking employment in some other locality than that in which they reside. (From "Industrial and Labour Information" Geneva, March 1, 1926.)

\* \* \* \* \*

The unemployment crisis in Germany continued to develop during the first weeks of 1926.

From 1-15 January 1926 the number of unemployed in receipt of relief rose from 1,497,516 to 1,762,305, of which number 1,550,706 were men and 211,599 women. To this figure should be added 2,092,958 persons who are receiving allowances as members of the families of unemployed persons in receipt of relief.

Parliament has recently decided to undertake important relief works. One of these works is the canalisation of the Isar and will involve an expenditure of 29 million marks. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 1, 1926.)

\* \* \* \* \*

On July 11 last Mr. Durafour, French Minister of Labour, Hygiene and Social Welfare, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a Bill for annual holidays for workers. The most important provisions of the Bill are as follows :

Every wage earner whose labour agreement is for a period of a year or more is entitled to an uninterrupted holiday of at least eight working days. If the agreement is for two years and over, he is entitled to at least fifteen working days. If on June 1 of any given year he has worked uninterruptedly for six months in the same undertaking, he is entitled to four working days.

The holidays mentioned above are extended to twelve, twenty-two and six days respectively for persons working in unhealthy or dangerous industries (to be determined by Decree) and also for wage earners 16 years of age.

For each of the days of his holiday the worker receives an allowance equivalent to an average day's wage, account being taken of any subsidiary remuneration in kind which he would not continue to receive during the period of his holiday. In the case of workers who are paid wholly or partly by a lump sum, the allowance is calculated on the basis of the average daily wage earned during the preceding month.

If the contract of service is cancelled by the employer before the worker had the annual holiday to which he is entitled, such cancellation not having been brought about by grave misconduct on the part of the worker, the worker shall have the right to a holiday proportionate in length to the period of his service with the employer, or, if he has been in that service for more than a year, to the period since his last holiday.

If the contract of service is cancelled by the worker, or if its cancellation is brought about by grave misconduct on the part of the worker, the worker shall lose his right to a holiday.

The time at which the wage earner takes his holiday is fixed by agreement between him and his employer, with due regard to the nature and necessities of the work of the undertaking and, as regards rotation between the wage earners themselves, to their seniority and family circumstances.

Holidays granted for sickness, maternity or any other reason other than the free choice of the wage earner, must not be counted as annual holidays.

Employers are forbidden to substitute any material compensation for the regular holidays or to cause wage earners during the holidays to do any supplementary work for the undertaking. The penalties for infringement are those provided in Book II of the Labour Code, Section 158 *et seq.* (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva March 1, 1926.)

\* \* \* \* \*

#### UNITED STATES

The second Women's Industrial Conference was held in Washington, under the auspices of the American Department of Labor, from 18-21 January. Miss Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department, was in the chair.

The conference was attended by representatives of the principal women's organisations of the United States, 107 national groups and 136 state branches being represented by 291 delegates from 41 States and three territorial jurisdictions. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 22, 1926.)

\* \* \* \* \*

#### OTHER COUNTRIES

On 9th December last, the Japanese Government published the results of the unemployment census taken on 1 October 1925 in leading industrial cities and three important mining centres, and their respective suburbs, in Japan.

While the total number of these workers was estimated to be 11,502,954, the number of people who were unemployed was estimated to be 2,275,000. The following table shows the general classification of the force.

Category	Number	per cent.
Industrial workers	634,412	27
Manual	1,502,954	64
Casual	217,730	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,354,096</b>	<b>100</b>

The total number of unemployed was estimated to be 2,275,000, this being divided as follows among the cities:

Tokyo and suburbs	39,000
Osaka	13,000
Yokohama	9,000
Kobe	8,100
Nagoya	4,000
Kyoto	3,000
Other cities	23,595

The above figures may be subdivided into three groups, namely, salaried workers, manual workers, and casual workers. This gives the following results:-

Salaried workers	20,178
Manual workers	44,065
Casual workers	41,352

Thus, of the total number of salaried workers, manual workers and casual workers respectively, 3.2 per cent, 2.9 per cent, and 19 per cent were unemployed. (From "Industrial and Labour Information" March 1, 1926)

The Trade Union Bill drafted by the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs, amended by the Administrative Investigation Committee and by the Cabinet, is reported to have provoked widespread opposition.

Leading papers in Tokyo express strong disapproval of the changes made in the original draft, on the ground that the Bill has become "boneless".

Both the employers' and the workers' organisations are opposed to the bill, the workers' organisations being opposed to it because of the amendments, while the employers are opposed to it in spite of the amendments. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 1, 1926)

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for the year for which returns are available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for the year for which returns are available
Banker City	1	The Banker Trade Union	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 2.00 month	Rs. 400
	2	The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd.	2,500	Rs. 1.50 per month	2,500
	3	The Indian Railwaymen's Union	1,000	Rs. 1 per year	1,250
	4	The S. S. & C. Railwaymen's Union	250	Rs. 2 for three months, Rs. 4 for three months, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 for three months, Rs. 5 for three months over Rs. 50.	167
	5	The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union (Carriage and Wagon Departments).	540	Rs.	158

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 Port Trust Workshop Union.	110	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under per month; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	90
		7 The Clerks' Union.	20	As. 4 per month ..	15
		8 Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Chinchpokli Mandal).	15	Re. 1 per year ..	10
		9 The Bombay Postmen's Union.*	329	As. 4 per month for Postmen (overseers, readers, sorting postmen and postmen); As. 2 per month for Packers (Runners, Local Peons, Boy Messengers and Packers).	294
		10 Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Mandal).	155	As. 4 per month ..	60
		11 The Bombay Currency Association.	50	Rs. 3 for clerks and Re. 1 for menials per year.	30
		12 Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Colaba Mandal).	180	As. 4 per month ..	30
		13 Bombay Postal Union.	420	As. 8 per clerk; As. 4 per postman; As. 2 for inferior employee.	474
		14 Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Ghorupdeo Mandal).	51	As. 4 per month ..	30

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

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay contd.	City	15 The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.	78	Four annas for every twenty-five rupees or portion thereof on the pay for one month payable once a year only.	70
		16 The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union.	85	As. 4 per month ..	96
		17 The Bombay Government Peons' and Menials' Union.	40	Do. ..	15
Ahmedabad	..	18 The Weaver's Union.	900	Do. ..	175
		19 The Winder's Union.	..	As. 2 per month ..	....
		20 The Throstle Union.	1,250	As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per doffer; Anna 1 per half-day worker per month.	500
		21 The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	650	As. 4 per month ..	225
		22 The Drivers', Oilmen's and Firemen's Union.	125	As. 6 per oilman; As. 8 per driver or fireman per month.	15
		23 The Jobbers and Mukadam's Union.	..	(Not yet decided.)	....

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Ahmedabad— contd	24	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employee's Association.		Rs. 2 per year for workers earning Rs. 50 and under per month, and Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 50 to 100, Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 100 and upwards.	
	25	Ahmedabad Postal and R.M.S. Union.	22	As. 8 per clerk, As. 2 below clerk per month.	61
Sukkur	26	N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District).	431	Subscription at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of monthly pay from all members.	176
Karachi	27	N. W. Railway Union (Karachi District).	200	Do.	100
Poona	28	The Press Worker's Union.	4	As. 2 to As. 3 per month.	About 2
	29	Poona Postal and R. M. S. Union.	87	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	113
	30	Poona District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	51	As. 4 per month ..	25†
Broach	31	The Fine Counts Mill Labour Union.	90	Do.	Nil.‡
	32	The Saraswati Mill Labour Union.	90	Do.	Nil.‡
	33	Broach District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	23	Do.	10†

\* Not reported.

† Approximate.

‡ Except some casual printing charges.

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.
Ahmednagar	34	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	46	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	102
Belgaum	35	Belgaum Postal Union.	39	Do.	61
	36	Belgaum R. M. S. Union.		Do.	....
	37	Belgaum District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	34	As. 4 per month ..	10
Dharwar	38	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	38	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	6
Jalgaon	39	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union.	42	Do.	11
Nasik	40	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	36	Do.	8
	41	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	18	As. 4 per month ..	10*
Ratnagiri	42	Ratnagiri Postal Union.	18	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	13
Satara	43	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	63	Do.	33
Surat	44	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union.	23	Do.	33
	45	Surat District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	21	As. 4 per month ..	10*
Baroda	46	Baroda Postal Union.	151	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	361
	47	Baroda R. M. S. Union.	..†	Do.	....†

\* Approximate.

† Not reported.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information available.	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Baroda—contd	48	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	10	As. 4 per month ..	10 *
Bhavnagar	49	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	.. †	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	.. †
Rajkot	50	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	1	Do.	1
Karwar	51	Kanara District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	8	As. 4 per month ..	8 *

\* Approximate.

† Not reported.

## PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MARCH 1926

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<i>Textile Trades</i>						
1. The Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sarangpur Road, Ahmedabad.	600	...	27 Feb.	3 Mar.	Objection to the supply of bad yarn.	Work resumed on promise of redress.
2. The Ahmedabad New Edward Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	13	...	2 Mar.	3 Mar.	Dismissal of a Mukadam.	New hands engaged.
3. The Rachel Sassoon Mill, Chinchpokli, Bombay.	145	...	14 Mar.	19 Mar.	Introduction of cheese winding on a large scale.	Work resumed unconditionally.
4. The Vivekanand Mills Co., Ltd., Gontipur, Ahmedabad.	30	...	15 Mar.	16 Mar.	Dismissal of a jobber.	Work resumed by 2 men only. New men engaged in place of the rest.
5. Shri Laxmi Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Gontipur, Ahmedabad.	40	...	16 Mar.	16 Mar.	Demand for reinstatement of a dismissed jobber.	New men employed.
6. The Maneklal Harilal Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., outside Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.	30	...	16 Mar.	17 Mar.	Want of enough work and increased bonus.	Work resumed on a compromise.
7. The Victoria Mill, Gamdevi, Bombay.	50	...	16 Mar.	19 Mar.	Demand for increase in the rates of wages.	Work resumed unconditionally.
8. The Maneklal Harilal Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., outside Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.	300	...	17 Mar.	19 Mar.	Introduction of cheese winding on a large scale.	Work resumed unconditionally.
<i>Engineering</i>						
9. The Omiar Founding and Engineering Co., Love Lane Cross Lane, Byculla, Bombay.	112	...	10 Mar.	15 Mar.	Delay in payment of wages.	Payment on 13th. Work resumed.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING MARCH 1926  
1. Bombay City

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	
	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926			
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Woolen Mills .. Others ..	75 .. ..	64 .. ..	58 .. ..	19 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 .. ..	17 .. ..	131 .. ..	66 .. ..	133 .. ..	83 .. ..	
Total ..	75	65	58	19	..	..	2*	18	131	66	133	84	
II Workshops— Engineering .. Railway .. Mint .. Others ..	2 9 .. 3	5 23 1 ..	51 356 .. 10	30 196 .. 5	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. 4 .. ..	2 1 .. ..	53 361 .. 12	33 218 .. 5	53 365 .. 13	35 219 .. 5	
Total ..	14	29	417	232	..	..	5	4	426	257	431	261	
III Miscellaneous— Chemical Works .. Flour Mills .. Printing Presses .. Others ..	1 1 2 1	.. .. 1 1	1 .. 4 7	.. .. .. 4	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	1 1 .. 6	.. .. .. 6	.. .. .. 5	.. .. .. 8	.. .. .. 5
Total ..	5	2	12	4	2	..	1	..	14	6	17	6	
Total, All Factories ..	94	96	487	255	2	..	8	22	571	329	581	351	

2. Ahmedabad

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926
	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton ..	37	17	18	24	..	..	11	2	44	38	55	41
Total ..	37	17	18	24	..	..	11	2	44	38	55	41
II Miscellaneous— Match Factory .. Flour Mills .. Oil Mills .. Engineering .. Others ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Total ..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1
Total, All Factories ..	38	17	20	25	..	..	11	2	47	39	58	42

Explanation:— "Fatal" means causing the death of the injured persons without specification of period.  
"Serious" means causing absence from work for more than 20 days.  
"Minor" means causing absence from work for more than 48 hours and up to 20 days.

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

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926
	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926		
I Workshops— Railway and Port Trust .. Engineering ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 7	2 3	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 2	2 3
Total ..	1	..	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
II Miscellaneous—	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Total ..	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Total, All Factories ..	2	..	9	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	9	8

4. Other Centres

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926
	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926	Jan and Feb 1926	Mar 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Others ..	18 ..	13 3	16 ..	7 2	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..	2 ..	32 ..	17 3	34 ..	20 5
Total ..	18	16	16	9	..	1	2	4	32	20	34	25
II Workshops— Railway .. Arms and Ammunition Works .. Others ..	7 2 3	3 .. 1	33 .. 6	19 2 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4 1 ..	1 .. ..	36 .. 1	21 1 9	40 2 9	22 1 3
Total ..	12	4	39	22	..	..	5	2	46	24	51	26
III Miscellaneous— Ginning and Pressing Factories .. Paint Works .. Others ..	..	..	10(a) ..	.. 2	.. ..	.. ..	6 ..	.. ..	5 ..	.. ..	13 ..	.. ..
Total ..	1	1	13	1	3	1	6	1	10	..	19	2
Total, All Factories ..	31	21	68	32	3	2	13	7	88	44	104	53

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

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

Count or Number	Month of February			11 months ended February		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	804	5,013	6,961	62,100	62,950	59,369
Nos. 11 to 20	5,983	20,221	18,433	181,588	206,404	178,428
Nos. 21 to 30	5,365	12,549	12,856	125,120	146,018	125,804
Nos. 31 to 40	651	960	1,395	12,267	13,070	12,058
Above 40	140	419	594	2,609	3,281	4,776
Waste, etc.	8	9	84	172	115	535
Total	12,951	39,973	40,323	383,876	433,846	380,970

BOMBAY CITY

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	221	5,237	6,236	55,552	55,833	50,695
Nos. 11 to 20	218	14,350	12,536	124,425	142,458	104,486
Nos. 21 to 30	469	7,959	7,924	78,206	90,664	70,255
Nos. 31 to 40	39	522	631	6,475	7,405	5,229
Above 40	8	268	284	1,305	2,971	2,209
Waste, etc.	..	1	80	73	29	446
Total	955	28,337	27,691	266,036	299,360	233,380

AHMEDABAD

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	207	157	211	1,755	2,202	2,804
Nos. 11 to 20	3,070	3,053	3,383	28,833	33,976	41,256
Nos. 21 to 30	3,803	3,608	3,713	32,776	42,117	42,684
Nos. 31 to 40	487	346	583	4,345	4,519	5,119
Above 40	85	98	243	895	1,476	1,821
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	7,652	7,262	8,133	68,605	84,290	93,684

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

Description	Month of February			11 months ended February		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	917	1,129	1,129	14,376	14,376	12,505
Khadi (a)	747	864	1,129	14,592	14,655	15,533
Chudders	5,526	5,663	8,692	61,063	65,391	73,532
Dhotis	149	1,275	1,673	8,247	11,056	9,386
Drills and jeans	20	27	32	404	555	504
Cambrics and lawns	428	309	272	4,241	3,823	2,613
Printers	4,848	7,068	9,853	80,766	89,924	88,535
Shirtings and long cloth	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	476	923	1,124	9,955	10,990	11,015
Tent cloth	28	154	112	915	1,976	1,447
Other sorts	893	541	612	22,084	5,833	5,533
Total	13,115	18,341	24,658	202,267	218,579	220,603
Coloured piece-goods	4,689	7,086	9,336	83,193	94,298	86,157
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	12	129	212	1,649	1,716	2,245
Hosiery	10	15	20	169	175	227
Miscellaneous	5	85	72	999	1,577	1,543
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	..	20	82	146	119	565
Grand Total	17,231	25,676	34,380	288,423	316,464	311,340

BOMBAY CITY

	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	690	884	884	10,037	8,989	8,989
Khadi (a)	304	430	619	8,684	9,067	9,756
Chudders	994	1,587	2,217	18,700	19,148	19,700
Dhotis	74	1,162	1,454	7,686	9,965	7,874
Drills and jeans	6	18	4	252	427	214
Cambrics and lawns	..	..	..	65	33	19
Printers	2,510	5,521	6,935	58,672	64,157	62,122
Shirtings and long cloth	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	237	721	778	7,965	8,811	7,499
Tent cloth	5	107	90	552	835	892
Other sorts	300	264	277	14,727	2,588	2,299
Total	4,430	10,500	13,258	117,303	125,068	119,364
Coloured piece-goods	2,078	4,941	5,932	66,401	72,547	58,194
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	8	127	205	1,564	1,654	2,146
Hosiery	6	7	8	94	85	70
Miscellaneous	..	63	67	954	1,271	1,223
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	..	19	56	135	99	440
Grand Total	6,522	15,657	19,526	186,451	200,724	181,437

(a) Included under 'other sorts' prior to April 1924.

APRIL, 1926

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

AHMEDABAD

Description	Month of February			11 months ended February		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	..	134	84	..	3,101	1,071
Chudders	..	334	344	..	4,649	4,331
Dhotis	..	3,577	3,025	..	31,991	42,780
Drills and jeans	..	35	23	..	263	110
Cambrics and lawns	..	11	8	..	82	243
Printers	..	298	164	..	110	633
Shirtings and long cloth	..	1,931	1,682	..	2,565	2,624
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	..	217	176	..	16,261	20,797
Tent cloth	..	20	42	..	1,619	1,970
Other sorts	..	347	174	..	257	1,042
Total	6,770	5,772	9,216	62,418	72,493	77,632
Coloured piece-goods	9.4	1,364	2,303	8,106	12,419	17,858
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	1	1	1	8	8	11
Hosiery	4	8	13	75	90	156
Miscellaneous	5	21	4	45	256	272
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	..	..	26	9	8	115
Grand Total	7,774	7,166	11,563	70,601	85,274	96,044

(a) Included under 'other sorts' prior to April 1924.

APRIL, 1926

## COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House-rent	Cost of living
April	130	147	132	182	150	164	216	172	156
May	126	136	127	184	148	164	208	172	153
June	124	116	124	184	146	164	205	172	152
July	125	116	124	189	148	165	205	172	153
August	123	116	122	194	149	165	205	172	154
September	124	116	123	194	149	161	206	172	154
October	123	116	122	188	147	161	211	172	152
November	124	116	124	187	147	161	225	172	153
December	132	116	130	189	152	161	219	172	157
1924									
January	133	120	131	192	154	161	224	172	159
February	128	119	128	190	151	161	229	172	156
March	127	115	126	184	147	163	229	172	154
April	122	112	121	180	143	163	230	172	150
May	121	113	120	181	143	166	227	172	150
June	124	112	123	186	147	166	227	172	153
July	128	115	127	191	151	166	229	172	157
August	135	125	134	192	156	166	231	172	161
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

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices at the month-end				Index numbers			
			July 1914	March 1925	Feb 1926	March 1926	July 1914	Mar 1925	Feb 1926	Mar 1926
<b>Cereals—</b>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	6 12 7	6 4 11	6 4 11	100	144	134	134
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	8 14 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	100	159	152	152
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	64 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	100	185	156	163
Do.	Jubbulpore	..	40 0 0	65 0 0	54 8 0	54 8 0	100	163	136	163
Jowari	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 7 1	3 14 8	3 14 8	100	163	124	131
Barley	..	..	3 4 6	4 5 5	4 8 10	4 8 10	100	152	139	129
Bajri	Ghati	..	3 4 6	4 15 7	5 4 8	5 4 8	100	152	161	161
<b>Pulses—</b>										
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	4 0 4	4 12 2	4 12 2	100	154	143	148
Turdal	Cawnpore	..	5 10 5	5 13 1	6 14 1	6 14 1	100	95	112	112
Index No.—Pulses							100	103	122	122
Index No.—Food grains							100	99	117	117
<b>Sugar—</b>										
Sugar	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	18 0 0	17 2 0	15 8 0	100	142	137	140
Do.	Java, white	..	10 3 0	18 4 0	17 2 0	15 8 0	100	196	174	169
Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3	11 13 5	9 8 5	9 4 0	100	179	121	151
Index No.—Sugar							100	150	121	117
<b>Other Food—</b>										
Turmeric	Rajapuri	Maund	5 9 3	18 1 6	8 10 3	8 2 7	100	175	148	146
Ghee	Deshi	..	45 11 5	85 11 5	80 0 0	80 0 0	100	324	155	146
Salt	Bombay (black)	..	1 7 6	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	100	168	175	175
Index No.—Other food							100	145	145	156
Index No.—All Food							100	219	158	152
<b>Oilseeds—</b>										
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	13 6 0	10 15 0	10 5 0	100	164	143	144
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	..	8 0 0	10 9 0	11 1 0	10 7 0	100	150	173	176
Poppy seed	..	..	10 14 0	14 8 0	13 0 0	13 7 0	100	132	138	130
Ginzeley	White	..	11 4 0	14 6 0	15 3 0	15 10 0	100	133	120	121
Index No.—Oilseeds							100	128	135	130

<b>Textile Cotton</b>										
(a) Cotton										
Broach	Fully good	Candy	251 0 0	492 0 0	462 0 0	358 0 0	100	186	184	163
Do.	Do.	..	222 0 0	458 0 0	..	325 0 0	100	..	..	164
Dharwar	Saw-ginned	..	230 0 0	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Khandesh	Machine-ginned	..	205 0 0	448 0 0	..	290 0 0	100	216	..	161
Bengal	Do.	..	198 0 0	427 0 0	..	..	100	216	..	161
Index No.—Cotton, raw							100	..	..	161
(b) Cotton manufactures										
Twist	80S	Lb.	0 12 9	1 10 0	1 4 6	1 3 0	100	174	161	149
Grey shirtings	Fari 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	12 12 0	9 10 0	10 0 0	100	171	171	168
White mulls	5,000	..	4 3 0	8 5 0	10 4 0	9 10 0	100	198	176	176
Shirtings	Litton's 1,500	..	10 6 0	24 2 0	20 12 0	20 12 0	100	181	200	200
Long Cloth	Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 4 6	1 1 6	1 2 3	100	216	164	161
Chudders	34" x 5 yds.	..	0 9 6	1 3 3	1 0 0	1 1 0	100	203	168	168
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	112	186	186
Index No.—Textile—Cotton							100	211	184	168
<b>Other Textile</b>										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	8 1 0	6 13 8	6 11 6	100	156	133	133
Do.	Mathow Lari	..	2 15 1	4 13 5	4 11 3	4 11 3	100	164	160	160
Index No.—Other Textiles							100	160	..	165
<b>Hides and Skins</b>										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 12 1	1 13 9	1 10 4	100	162	161	161
Do. Buffalo	Do.	..	1 1 3	0 14 3	0 15 5	0 15 5	100	162	161	161
Skins, Goat	Do.	..	1 4 0	2 7 9	2 9 9	2 10 1	100	166	166	166
Index No.—Hides and Skins							100	165	153	161
<b>Metals</b>										
Copper braziers	..	Cwt.	60 8 0	65 0 0	60 0 0	58 8 0	100	155	155	155
Iron bars	..	..	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	100	155	155	155
Steel hoops	..	..	2 12 0	12 0 0	10 4 0	10 0 0	100	155	155	155
Galvanised sheets	..	..	9 0 0	14 12 0	14 6 0	14 6 0	100	164	164	164
Tin plates	..	Box	8 12 0	18 8 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	100	164	164	164
Index No.—Metals							100	162	..	161
<b>Other raw and manufactured articles</b>										
Coal	Bengal, 1st Class Iberis	Ton	14 12 0	23 10 0	21 10 0	22 10 0	100	969	147	150
Do.	Imported	..	19 11 6	28 9 2	21 9 6	20 10 9	100	145	145	145
..	Elephant Brand	2 Tons	4 6 0	7 8 6	7 7 0	7 7 0	100	145	145	145
..	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	100	145	145	145
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles							100	145	145	145
Index No.—Food							100	145	145	145
Index No.—Non-food							100	145	145	145
General Index No.							100	145	145	145

LABOUR GAZETTE  
APRIL 1926

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index Numbers					
			July 1914	Mar 1925	Feb 1926	Mar 1926	July 1914	Mar 1925	Feb 1926	Mar 1926		
			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.						
<b>Cereals—</b>												
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy.	39 0 0	60 0 0	59 4 0	60 4 0	100	154	152	154		
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red.	"	31 8 0	54 0 0	50 0 0	48 3 0	100	171	159	154		
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red.	"	31 4 0	53 0 0	49 0 0	47 8 0	100	170	157	152		
" white	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt	"	32 8 0	55 10 0	51 8 0	50 0 0	100	171	158	154		
" red	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt	"	32 4 0	54 10 0	50 8 0	49 0 0	100	169	157	152		
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	43 12 0	42 8 0	41 8 0	100	172	167	163		
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	35 0 0	32 8 0	31 0 0	100	132	123	117		
Index No.—Cereals							100	163	153	149		
<b>Pulses—</b>												
Gram	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	33 0 0	41 0 0	38 0 0	100	112	139	129		
<b>Sugar—</b>												
Sugar	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	16 15 0	15 14 0		100	186	174	185		
"	" brown	"	8 1 6			15 0 0	100					
Index No.—Sugar							100	186	174	185		
<b>Other food—</b>												
Salt		Bengal Maund.	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 6	1 10 6	100	76	78	78		
<b>Oilseeds—</b>												
Cotton seed		Maund.	2 11 3	3 13 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	100	141	129	123		
Rapeseed	3% admixture	Candy.	51 0 0	70 8 0			100	138	142	148		
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0	84 8 0	88 0 0	91 8 0	100	136	142	148		
Index No.—Oilseeds							100	138	136	136		
<b>Textiles—</b>												
Jute bags	B. Twills	100 bags.	38 4 0	67 0 0	64 0 0	58 0 0	100	175	167	152		

<b>Textiles—Cotton</b>										
(a) Cotton, raw	Sindh	Maund	20 4 0	45 8 0	30 10 0	29 5 0	100	225	151	145
(b) Cotton manufactures										
Drills	Pepperill	Piece	10 3 6	22 6 0	20 0 0	19 15 0	100	247	207	207
Shirtings	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	25 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	100			
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)	Lb.	0 12 2				100			
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	233	202	201
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton							100	230	185	182
<b>Other Textiles—Wool</b>	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	48 0 0	41 0 0	36 0 0	100	171	146	129
<b>Hides—</b>										
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	20 8 0	13 8 0	13 0 0	100	96	61	61
" "	Punjab	"	21 4 0	20 8 0	13 8 0	13 0 0	100	96	61	61
Index No.—Hides							100	96	61	61
<b>Metals—</b>										
Copper Braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	69 0 0	61 0 0	60 8 0	100	114	101	100
Steel Bars		"	3 14 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	100	168	161	161
" Plates		"	4 6 0	7 4 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	100	166	140	140
Index No.—Metals							100	149	134	134
<b>Other raw and manufactured articles—</b>										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	23 0 0	21 8 0	21 0 0	100	144	134	131
Kerosene	Chester Brand	Case.	5 2 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	100	167	165	163
"	Elephant	2 Tins.	4 7 0	7 6 6	7 5 0	7 5 0	100	167	165	165
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles							100	165	161	160
Index No.—Food							100	151	146	144
Index No.—Non-food							100	162	141	140
General Index No.							100	138	145	147

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1924 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other food	Index No. food	Oil-seeds	Raw cotton	Cotton manufactures	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Index No. non-food	General Index No.
1923														
December ..	125	91	243	375	194	141	286	229	187	146	167	162	185	188
1924														
January ..	127	92	244	340	188	138	273	236	182	157	166	160	189	188
February ..	125	88	236	348	187	136	248	234	173	158	174	160	188	188
March ..	123	84	220	263	165	129	244	238	235	140	171	164	190	181
April ..	122	84	217	279	167	127	258	237	229	146	169	170	192	184
May ..	125	88	212	293	171	131	258	236	191	149	168	166	187	181
June ..	131	92	213	293	175	137	259	236	201	149	170	158	190	185
July ..	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	166	166	189	184
August ..	146	97	198	262	173	146	260	235	203	150	170	161	190	184
September ..	142	95	197	250	168	148	260	232	181	145	169	167	188	181
October ..	141	95	196	263	170	154	260	223	178	156	167	161	186	181
November ..	138	95	187	283	171	147	234	221	160	157	167	160	179	176
December ..	139	95	167	256	162	143	209	219	168	210	165	168	184	176
1925														
January ..	153	102	174	267	173	143	210	216	168	118	165	159	172	173
February ..	165	106	174	231	172	142	209	213	166	148	163	159	174	173
March ..	154	99	175	219	164	136	209	212	160	145	162	166	174	171
April ..	149	104	177	193	157	137	199	211	158	146	160	159	169	165
May ..	149	104	179	176	155	144	187	215	143	153	163	155	170	164
June ..	141	102	160	181	148	142	190	209	144	142	157	157	167	160
July ..	141	102	159	184	148	140	182	208	144	139	153	155	163	158
August ..	146	100	158	183	149	140	184	206	155	161	153	159	167	160
September ..	143	104	159	176	146	136	184	205	155	141	153	159	164	157
October ..	147	111	151	178	149	130	184	203	153	151	154	159	163	158
November ..	153	128	161	175	155	133	184	195	152	153	159	162	160	160
December ..	149	122	148	168	149	129	184	191	148	149	150	155	158	155
1926														
January ..	147	119	148	172	149	127	184	186	149	155	151	158	158	155
February ..	143	117	146	152	144	127	186	186	145	147	151	158	158	152
March ..	148	117	146	152	144	127	141	186	145	147	151	158	158	149

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India (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, etc.	Food, fuel, light, rent, household utensils and furnishing	Food and rent	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heat, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, light, fuel and household utensils	Food, clothing, light, etc.	Food, heating and lighting	Food, fuel, light and rent	(f)	Food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent and miscellaneous items
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	(b) 100	(c) 100	(d) 100	100	(e) 100	100	100	(g) 100
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	(f) 108	99	..	(d) 117	119	103	..	105
1916 ..	108	148	116	117	116	..	..	146	140	106	..	118
1917 ..	118	180	130	116	128	146	..	190	180	114	..	142
1918 ..	149	203	146	118	144	197	..	253	229	118	..	174
1919 ..	186	208	155	132	157	205	..	275	261	126	238	177
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	..	453	302	155	..	217
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	..	379	302	209	..	..
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	(f) 159	429	..	366	302	158	(h) 135	..
1923 ..	153	169	146	..	..	(h) 429	..	429	..	166	..	..
1924 July	157	170	144	..	..	511	..	498	..	169	..	..
September	161	171	145	..	160	516	..	503	260	162	367	171
October	161	176	146	..	..	546	..	513	..	169	..	..
November	161	180	147	..	..	562	..	520	..	170	..	..
December	160	181	147	148	..	573	..	521	269	170	377	173
1925 January	157	180	149	..	..	580	..	521	..	170	..	..
February	157	179	150	..	161	592	..	517	..	170	..	..
March	159	179	148	150	..	602	..	511	271	170	386	..
April	158	175	147	..	..	600	..	506	..	168	..	..
May	156	173	146	..	..	591	..	502	..	167	..	..
June	154	172	146	153	..	596	..	505	261	169	390	174
July	157	173	146	..	..	598	..	509	..	160	..	..
August	152	173	149	..	163	610	..	517	..	167	..	..
September	151	174	149	155	..	624	..	525	248	167	201	..
October	153	176	149	..	..	643	..	533	..	165	..	..
November	153	176	152	..	..	643	..	534	..	165	..	..
December	155	177	154	..	..	649	..	534	234	165	421	178
1926 January	155	175	155	..	..	..	..	527	..	..	..	..
February	154	173	154	..	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	155	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) From 1914 to 1922 figures relate to second quarter. (b) First half of 1914. (c) April 1914. (d) 1914 = 100. (e) June 1914 = 100. (f) Expressed in terms of 1914 prices. (g) Expressed in terms of 1914 prices. (h) Expressed in terms of 1914 prices.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	(Bombay) (a)	Japan	China (Shanghai)	India (Batavia)	Australia	Egypt (Cairo)	United Kingdom (London)	France	Netherlands (Amsterdam)	Norway (Oslo)	Sweden	Canada (Toronto)	United States of America (New York)
No. of articles	43	56	151	11	92	21	150	10	10	93	47	236	325
1913 Average	100	100	(d) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
1916	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
1917	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
1918	236	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
1919	222	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239
1920	216	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
1921 Dec	193	210	149	203	228	299	307	510	297	281	330	209	206
1922	175	183	149	196	168	170	168	326	281	269	347	244	226
1923	188	211	158	207	182	137	164	458	155	220	155	153	140
1924 Feb	188	208	160	205	180	135	167	458	154	244	150	153	156
March	181	206	158	204	175	136	165	544	158	260	153	157	152
April	184	207	154	205	174	134	165	450	154	266	154	154	150
May	181	205	154	205	174	134	165	450	154	266	154	151	148
June	185	200	152	205	173	135	164	459	153	263	151	151	147
July	184	195	152	205	171	131	163	465	151	264	149	152	145
August	184	200	149	205	171	132	163	481	151	271	148	153	147
September	181	207	149	205	169	143	165	477	151	274	148	153	147
October	181	213	153	205	171	148	167	486	158	275	153	157	150
November	176	214	155	205	171	150	167	497	161	276	163	149	149
December	176	214	157	205	171	158	170	503	161	277	162	157	152
1925 January	173	214	160	178	173	156	170	508	160	278	162	158	153
February	173	210	159	177	171	157	171	514	160	279	161	161	157
March	171	204	160	176	170	160	169	515	158	281	164	165	160
April	165	202	159	176	168	155	166	514	158	281	164	165	161
May	164	199	158	176	166	154	163	512	151	276	164	162	161
June	160	200	157	176	167	151	159	520	151	267	160	157	156
July	158	199	163	176	170	150	158	543	153	258	159	159	155
August	160	200	160	176	171	151	157	557	155	245	159	159	155
September	157	201	160	176	170	151	157	557	155	254	160	158	160
October	158	203	159	176	170	152	156	555	155	231	154	160	160
November	160	197	158	176	171	153	155	572	154	221	148	157	160
December	155	194	158	176	173	145	154	605	154	217	148	157	158
1926 January	155	164	158	176	194	140	153	633	155	220	155	161	158
February	152	163	158	176	194	140	153	633	155	217	149	164	156
March	150	163	158	176	194	140	153	634	153	217	148	162	156

\* July 1914 = 100 (a) Average Dec. 1913 to June 1914 = 100 (b) Revised series—1921 = 100. (c) Figures from 1914 to 1921 are annual averages. (d) February 1913 = 100. (1) Board of Trade. (2) Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (3) Bureau of Economic Warfare. (4) Bureau of Labor.

RETAIL FOOD INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India	United Kingdom	Canada	France	Australia	United States of America	Japan	Sweden	Denmark	Norway	Switzerland	Netherlands	Belgium	Italy	Spain	Portugal	Poland	Sweden (b)	Denmark	Switzerland
No. of articles	17	20	29	18	46	59	43	13	9	37	37	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
No. of stations	Bombay	630	60	9	30	25	51	Paris	Rome	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	(c) 100	(d) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	105	132	105	107	131	112	98	120	95	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
1916	105	161	114	116	130	119	109	129	111	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
1917	114	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	137	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
1918	142	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
1919	187	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
1920	188	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	318	982	210	319	297	253	239	239	239	239	239	239
1921	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	100	1278	180(e)	295	232	236	207	207	207	207	207
1922	166	180	138	116	138	144	139	297	459	87	1,105	140	233	179	184	157	157	157	157	157
1923	148	167	137	116	164	142	144	371	496	105	968	140	218	160	185	164	164	164	164	164
1924 July	151	162	134	117	149	149	140	360	508	124	1,016	138	248	159	200	168	168	168	168	168
August	156	164	137	117	147	146	141	366	507	125	1,088	146	257	163	166	166	166	166	166	166
September	156	166	139	117	146	145	144	374	514	127	1,089	155	261	165	169	169	169	169	169	169
October	156	172	139	120	147	146	146	383	543	135	1,130	150	264	172	170	170	170	170	170	170
November	157	179	141	122	147	148	147	396	567	140	1,127	150	269	172	169	169	169	169	169	169
December	156	180	142	121	148	150	149	404	579	140	1,129	150	274	172	169	169	169	169	169	169
1925 January	152	178	145	120	148	147	151	408	590	141	1,100	150	277	170	168	168	168	168	168	168
February	152	176	147	120	149	146	148	410	610	139	1,089	155	283	170	168	168	168	168	168	168
March	155	176	145	121	151	150	148	415	624	136	1,119	151	284	171	168	168	168	168	168	168
April	153	170	142	124	152	150	148	409	620	130	1,099	150	276	170	166	166	166	166	166	166
May	151	167	141	123	154	150	149	418	599	125	1,059	150	265	169	165	165	165	165	165	165
June	149	166	141	122	155	149	152	422	598	131	1,062	149	261	169	167	167	167	167	167	167
July	152	167	141	120	156	151	159	421	602	133	1,117	152	260	169	167	167	167	167	167	167
August	147	168	146	119	156	152	156	421	621	137	1,182	151	254	170	165	165	165	165	165	165
September	146	170	146	118	156	153	156	431	643	141	1,149	148	241	166	165	165	165	165	165	165
October	148	172	147	118	157	153	158	433	646	144	1,149	148	248	166	165	165	165	165	165	165
November	149	172	151	117	156	156	164	444	649	144	1,130	148	223	165	163	163	163	163	163	163
December	151	174	161	116	156	154	162	463	660	147	1,108	147	221	164	163	163	163	163	163	163
1926 January	151	171	157	116	154	154	161	480	681	142	1,062	146	216	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
February	150	168	155	116	153	153	153	495	681	142	1,062	146	216	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
March	151	165	155	116	152	152	152	495	681	142	1,062	146	216	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
April	151	165	155	116	152	152	152	495	681	142	1,062	146	216	160	160	160	160	160	160	160

(a) Average for the year 1914

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN FEBRUARY 1926 AND MARCH 1926

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
		Feb. 1926	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1926
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>Cereals—</b>											
Rice ..	Maund ..	7 6 3 <i>132</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 4 3 <i>144</i>	8 0 4 <i>152</i>	8 13 10 <i>154</i>	7 7 6 <i>134</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 10 6 <i>145</i>	8 13 10 <i>154</i>
Wheat ..	" ..	7 8 11 <i>135</i>	7 0 6 <i>167</i>	8 0 0 <i>170</i>	7 4 1 <i>141</i>	7 13 6 <i>146</i>	7 6 6 <i>132</i>	6 14 1 <i>163</i>	8 0 0 <i>170</i>	7 6 6 <i>143</i>	7 13 6 <i>146</i>
Jowari ..	" ..	5 6 8 <i>124</i>	4 15 5 <i>137</i>	5 0 0 <i>131</i>	3 9 10 <i>126</i>	5 7 1 <i>159</i>	5 5 4 <i>122</i>	5 0 0 <i>138</i>	5 0 0 <i>131</i>	3 8 2 <i>122</i>	5 7 1 <i>159</i>
Bajri ..	" ..	5 9 9 <i>130</i>	5 8 9 <i>131</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	4 2 6 <i>118</i>	5 13 1 <i>142</i>	5 12 4 <i>134</i>	6 2 6 <i>146</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	4 5 9 <i>124</i>	5 13 1 <i>142</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i> ..		<i>130</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>150</i>
<b>Pulses—</b>											
Gram ..	Maund ..	6 0 0 <i>139</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	6 2 6 <i>154</i>	5 6 9 <i>126</i>	5 3 6 <i>107</i>	6 0 0 <i>139</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	6 2 6 <i>154</i>	5 5 6 <i>124</i>	5 7 1 <i>112</i>
Turdal ..	" ..	7 7 3 <i>128</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 12 3 <i>133</i>	7 8 2 <i>114</i>	7 8 6 <i>129</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	9 6 7 <i>153</i>	6 12 11 <i>117</i>	7 15 1 <i>120</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i> ..		<i>134</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>116</i>

<b>Other articles of food—</b>											
Sugar (refined) ..	Maund ..	13 11 1 <i>180</i>	11 13 8 <i>163</i>	13 0 2 <i>145</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	11 9 6 <i>124</i>	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	12 4 11 <i>169</i>	11 5 4 <i>148</i>	13 5 4 <i>181</i>	14 9 9 <i>156</i>
Jagri (gul) ..	" ..	14 4 7 <i>167</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	12 12 10 <i>165</i>	11 9 6 <i>165</i>	14 4 7 <i>167</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	12 4 11 <i>158</i>	9 3 7 <i>141</i>
Tea ..	Lb. ..	0 15 2 <i>194</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 2 11 <i>230</i>	0 15 5 <i>198</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 2 11 <i>230</i>
Salt ..	Maund ..	3 6 7 <i>160</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 3 4 <i>144</i>	2 15 5 <i>158</i>	3 6 7 <i>160</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 1 4 <i>144</i>	2 15 5 <i>158</i>
Beef ..	Seer ..	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 5 6 <i>92</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton ..	" ..	0 12 8 <i>190</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>	0 12 6 <i>187</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>
Milk ..	Maund ..	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 5 0 <i>187</i>	8 0 0 <i>160</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	7 9 11 <i>172</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee ..	" ..	99 6 6 <i>196</i>	80 0 0 <i>187</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	84 3 4 <i>163</i>	101 2 11 <i>199</i>	80 0 0 <i>187</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	84 3 4 <i>163</i>
Potatoes ..	" ..	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	5 0 0 <i>92</i>	6 2 6 <i>162</i>	6 2 6 <i>154</i>	6 0 3 <i>179</i>	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	5 0 8 <i>93</i>	6 2 6 <i>162</i>	7 4 4 <i>182</i>	6 0 3 <i>179</i>
Onions ..	" ..	4 12 2 <i>307</i>	4 8 1 <i>248</i>	4 0 0 <i>200</i>	4 0 0 <i>160</i>	2 12 2 <i>138</i>	4 12 3 <i>307</i>	4 6 7 <i>243</i>	4 0 0 <i>200</i>	3 10 2 <i>145</i>	3 0 1 <i>150</i>
Cocanut oil ..	" ..	28 9 2 <i>113</i>	26 10 8 <i>108</i>	35 8 11 <i>178</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>	28 9 2 <i>113</i>	26 10 8 <i>108</i>	35 8 11 <i>178</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i> ..		<i>183</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>154</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i> ..		<i>165</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>148</i>