

Securities Index Numbers

	Fixed interest Securities.	Cotton Mill shares.*	Cotton ginning and pressing companies.*	Electric undertakings.*	All Industrial Securities.	General average (102 Securities).		Fixed interest Securities.	Cotton Mill shares.*	Cotton ginning and pressing companies.*	Electric undertakings.*	All Industrial Securities.	General average (102 Securities).
1914 July..	100	100	100	100	100	100	1923 Mar	67	255	142	140	193	185
1915	96	97	94	90	101	100	.. Apr.	68	241	142	133	186	178
1916	87	114	102	122	130	127	.. May	71	235	142	133	183	176
1917	73	138	118	128	158	151	.. June	71	222	145	126	176	168
1918	74	212	131	139	194	184	.. July	72	229	147	136	176	169
1919	77	216	126	237	216	206	.. Aug.	73	216	153	138	168	161
1920	65	438	168	246	313	296	.. Sep.	73	225	133	133	166	159
1921	65	450	158	212	311	295	.. Oct.	72	213	133	131	163	157
1922 Feb.	63	384	160	159	265	251	.. Nov.	71	216	122	135	163	156
.. Mar.	63	391	160	157	267	253	.. Dec.	71	215	122	131	160	154
.. Apr.	62	379	158	160	259	246	1924 Jan.	71	196	122	126	151	146
.. May.	64	381	158	169	265	251	.. Feb.	73	192	122	127	148	143
.. June.	64	401	163	188	277	264	.. Mar.	74	189	122	128	146	141
.. July.	63	406	163	175	267	253	.. Apr.	74	188	119	130	145	140
.. Aug.	63	388	163	168	267	253	.. May	74	179	120	137	143	138
.. Sep.	64	373	163	160	257	244	.. June	74	180	121	137	143	138
.. Oct.	64	344	163	154	243	231	.. July	74	176	121	133	140	135
.. Nov.	65	298	163	144	221	210	.. Aug.	74	192	124	130	148	143
.. Dec.	65	283	163	142	210	201	.. Sep.	72	203	124	131	153	147
1923 Jan.	65	292	163	149	216	206	.. Oct.	72	197	127	127	148	143
.. Feb.	65	288	166	152	214	204	.. Nov.	72	198	128	127	149	143

* Also included in "Industrial Securities".

LABOUR GAZETTE

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

VOL. IV]

BOMBAY, JANUARY, 1925

[No. 5

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 January 1925 showed an average absenteeism of 12·2 per cent. as compared with 14·9 per cent. in the month ended 12th December 1924. Absenteeism was reported to be the highest in Spinning Departments and lowest in Weaving Departments.

IN AHMEDABAD, the supply of labour was reported to be plentiful during the month under review. Detailed reports of absenteeism received from representative mills in this centre showed an average of 1·1 per cent. during the month as compared with 3·7 per cent. last month and 6·1 per cent. two months ago.

IN SHOLAPUR, the supply of labour was adequate, and absenteeism showed a decrease. The average was 13·0 per cent. as compared with 14·1 per cent. last month and 12·6 per cent. two months ago.

IN BROACH, absenteeism was 7·8 per cent. as compared with 8·1 per cent. during previous two months. The supply of labour in this centre was plentiful.

On the whole, therefore, during the month in the principal centres of the industry the supply of labour was plentiful and absenteeism decreased in all centres.

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 workshops) showed a decrease, the figure being 14·6 per cent. as compared with 15·7 per cent. last month and 16·3 per cent. two months ago.

On the Marine Lines and Colaba Reclamations of the Development Directorate the average absenteeism was 4·25 per cent. as compared with 4·0 per cent. during the preceding six months.

On the construction of *chawls* (tenements) at Naigaum, DeLisje Road and Sewree, absence from work decreased to 4 per cent. in November, from 14 per cent. in October and the decrease still continues. On the construction of *chawls* at Worli the average was 13 per cent. as compared with 12 per cent. in the last month. The supply of unskilled

labour employed for loading, removing, storing and unloading cargo in the docks by the Bombay Port Trust was plentiful. The percentage absenteeism was 14.45 as compared with 15.44 in the preceding month and 24.9 two months ago. The decrease was probably due to less illness. In the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust the supply of labour was plentiful, and a fall in the absenteeism was recorded. The average absenteeism decreased from 9.92 per cent. in the last month to 9.23 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 recorded a decrease, the figure being 6.0 per cent. as compared with 10.5 per cent. in the preceding month and 7.5 per cent. two months ago.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

In January 1925 the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 157, the same as the twelve-monthly average of 1924 and three points less than in December 1924. 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 157 for all articles and 152 for food articles only. There was a fall of 2 points as compared with this time last year and a fall of 36 points from the high-water mark (October 1920) in the cost of living index. The fall in the general index was due to a fall in all the groups, except Pulses and House-rent. Other food, Clothing, Cereals and Fuel and lighting recorded a fall of 7, 5, 3 and 2 points respectively. The house-rent index number was taken to be 172, i.e., equal to the weighted average for the year 1923-1924.

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 revision of the Index Number for the Cost of Living of the Bombay Working Classes, referred to in the September and October Numbers, has been carried out, and the methods and results of the revision are now being scrutinized.

THE WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER

In December 1924, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 176 the same as in the previous month. There was a fall of 9 points in the food and a rise of 5 points in the non-food group. The index number for food grains only was 129 the same as in the previous month. 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 by the number 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				
		August 1924	September 1924	October 1924	November 1924	December 1924
Foods ..	15	73	68	70	71	62
Non-foods ..	27	90	88	86	79	84
All articles ..	42	84	81	81	76	76

The steps mentioned in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette* to revise the list of commodities for the Wholesale Prices Index Number have 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 his 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 December 1924, the general level of quotations of 102 shares and securities was 142, thus showing a fall of one point as compared with the previous month. Government and Corporation (Fixed Interest) securities and Miscellaneous companies were stationary since October 1924. Cement and Manganese companies declined by four points and Cotton mills by two points while Railway companies and Electric undertakings advanced by one point each during the month under review. Cotton ginning and pressing companies remained steady and Industrial Securities fell by two points. The diagram elsewhere shows the movement of security prices since 1919.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were six industrial disputes in progress during December 1924. The number of workpeople involved was 975 and the number of working days lost, 941.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

Cotton mill production in November and in the eight months ended November 1924, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two

preceding years, is shown in the two following tables. In Bombay City in the month under review an improvement is recorded in the production of yarn while a decline in that of woven goods as compared with the preceding year. But in Ahmedabad, the production of both yarn and woven goods was the same as compared with November 1923.

(1) Month of November

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	November			November		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Bombay City ..	31	25	27	19	21	20
Ahmedabad ..	8	8	8	7	10	10
Other centres ..	4	4	5	3	4	4
Total, Presidency..	43	37	40	29	35	34

(2) Eight months ending November

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Eight months ending November			Eight months ending November		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Bombay City ..	232	213	209	135	147	147
Ahmedabad ..	61	45	61	53	48	61
Other centres ..	39	35	36	21	22	22
Total, Presidency..	332	293	306	209	217	230

The Bombay Millowners' Association quotations at the end of December 1923 and November and December 1924 are as follows :—

	Net rate per lb. in annas		
	December 1923	November 1924	December 1924
Longcloth ..	22	21½	21
T. Cloths ..	20½	20	19½
Chudders ..	20	20	19½

THE OUTLOOK

During the month, the fluctuations in the price of raw cotton were within very narrow limits. The tone of the market was dull at the beginning but at the end of the month prices became steadier showing a slight tendency to rise. Owing to the Christmas holidays, purchases by Japanese firms were not so large at the end of the month as at the beginning. Business with European in raw cotton was very moderate.

Business in Manchester piece-goods was disappointing. There was very little demand from the consuming centres which were expecting easier prices. The demand for English yarn was also very limited.

The demand for local piece-goods and yarn was not brisk. A tendency on the part of the buyers to await lower prices was responsible for this. The prospect of future business is however reported to be encouraging.

The financial situation was by no means easy. The cash balances of the Imperial Bank decreased by 323 lakhs of rupees in the first two weeks and the Bank borrowed two crores from the Currency Department. The Government issued currency of three crores of rupees against Sterling and this increased the cash balance of the Imperial Bank by 59 lakhs of rupees and also inspired confidence in the market.

The working class cost of living index declined by three points in January. The wholesale price index for December 1924 remained the same as in the previous month. Industrial securities and cotton mill shares fell by two points each.

The Bank increased to 7 per cent. on 22nd January 1925. The rate of exchange in Bombay on London on 2nd January 1925 was 1s. 6½d. as against 1s. 6d. on 1st December 1924.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK ON 18th JANUARY

The following summary of conditions in this Presidency on 18th January was received from the Director of Agriculture.

There has been no appreciable change in the agricultural outlook of the Presidency, during the period under review except that the standing crops are getting somewhat worse in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak (especially in the East) owing to deficiency or total absence of rain since the middle of October. There was no doubt some rain in the first half of December in parts of Karnatak, north Deccan and Sholapur, but except in a few places the rain was only light and was not likely to be of any substantial benefit to the crops. In the few places where it was fairly heavy in amount it certainly helped the crops but it must not at the same time be forgotten that the rain was also responsible for a certain amount of damage to the grain and fodder stacked on threshing yards and taking both the good and the injury done by this rain into consideration, it is hard to say whether it was on the whole beneficial or otherwise.

It had been remarked in the last report that the harvesting of early (Kharif) crops was in progress. This has been now completed nearly everywhere and the threshing of these crops is in full swing. The yield of the principal Kharif crops such as rice, Kharif Jowar, early cotton, bagri, etc., so far as it could be estimated from the seasonal conditions has already been reported last time. It has now been possible to make similar estimation of the yield of the two principal Kharif oil-seeds—sesame and groundnut—and the reports on these crops go to show that the former (sesame) may yield between 70 per cent. and a full normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar, 75 and 80 per cent. of the normal in the North Deccan and West Deccan respectively, 80 and 90 per cent. of the normal in Kolhapur and the Western portions of Belgaum and Dharwar, and between 40 and 60 per cent. of the normal in the East Deccan and Karnatak, while groundnut may return from 80 to 90 per cent. of the normal in Gujarat, between 85 per cent. and a full normal in Khandesh and Satara in the Deccan and the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar and the Native State of Kolhapur in the Karnatak but only between 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. of the normal in the East Deccan and as little as 35 per cent. of the normal in the District of Bijapur.

The rabi (late) crops are yet too young to make an estimation of their yield possible but it is hoped that it will be possible to say something definitely about their area and condition (if not their output) in the next report."

OUTLOOK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In the United Kingdom, employment showed little change during November. The percentage unemployed at 24th November 1924 was 11.0 compared with 11.1 at 27th October. The total number of persons registered at unemployment exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 1st December 1924 was approximately 1,233,000 of whom 942,000 were men and 231,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls.

At 1st December, the cost of living index constructed by the Ministry of Labour was 81 per cent. above that of July 1914 as compared with 80 per cent. a month ago and 77 per cent. a year ago. In many industries the wages of workpeople were increased during November. The number of workpeople in all disputes in November was 15,000 and the aggregate duration of all disputes was about 134,000 working days.

There was considerable trade activity in Great Britain during the month. The general development in trade and the rise in prices is likely to act very favourably on conditions in the United Kingdom. The output of coal, iron and especially of steel increased during the month and there are strong forces at work towards a favourable change.

In the United States, trade during the month was not bad. Very large quantities of wheat were exported and the production of pig-iron was higher than in the previous month. In textiles, manufacturing operations increased very considerably, but they were accompanied by wage cuts which in some cases amounted to 12½ per cent.

In France, the cotton yarn market showed more steadiness. Big counts in Indian cotton and waste were in large request, in spite of the comparatively high price of Indian cotton. Flax, raw silk and silk-fabric markets showed diminishing activity owing to the recent appreciation of the franc.

The trade outlook in South America was very bright. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile all shared in this trade prosperity. Brazil increased her export of coffee, frozen and chilled meat, cocoa, wool and rubber but large decreases are recorded in her shipments of manganese ore, rice, maize, timber and particularly sugar.

In the Dominions there was considerable trade activity during the month.

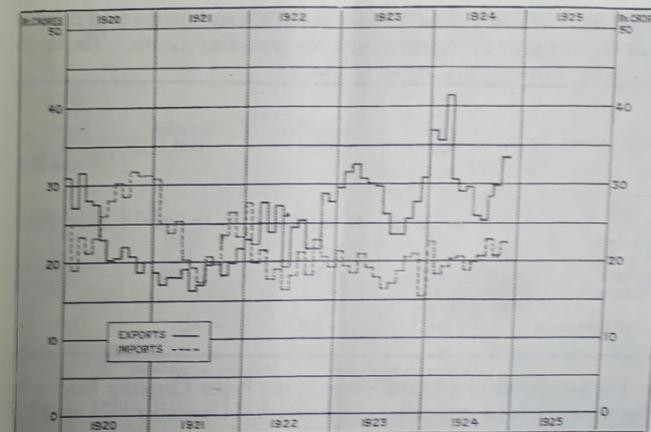
THE BALANCE OF TRADE

During December 1924 the visible balance of trade including securities in favour of India amounted to Rs. 738 lakhs.

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

	India		Bombay		Karachi	
	November 1924	December 1924	November 1924	December 1924	November 1924	December 1924
	<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>		<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>		<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>	
Exports (private merchandise) ..	33.64	36.08	5.28	9.62	4.51	4.80
Imports do. ..	22.54	17.22	8.98	6.79	2.02	1.88
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ 11.10	+ 18.86	- 3.70	+ 2.85	+ 2.29	+ 2.92
Imports of treasure (private) ..	....	....	8.70	6.01	5	1
Exports of treasure (private) ..	....	....	24	1.81	1	2
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) ..	- 8.78	- 4.34	- 8.46	- 4.20	- 4	+ 1
Visible balance of trade including securities ..	- 45	+ 7.38	....	....	....	....

The movements of actual figures of Imports and Exports of private merchandise for British India since 1920 are shown in the annexed diagram.

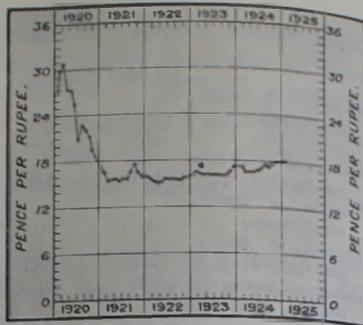


If the curve of exchange rates on the next page is consulted it will be seen that in 1920 and 1921 the exchange rate closely followed the movements of the balance of trade. At the end of 1922, when exports again jumped up and imports fell, it was expected that the value of the rupee would respond to the change. It will be seen from the exchange curve that such response has actually taken place, but that the resulting fluctuations in the rupee value have been much slighter than during the disturbed years following the war. The general long-term movement of the curve of exchange values since 1922 has been a gradual rise.

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.
February 1924 ..	1	5 1/8
March ..	1	4 15/32
April ..	1	4 5/8
May ..	1	4 11/16
June ..	1	4 27/32
July ..	1	5
August ..	1	5 7/16
September ..	1	5 7/32
October ..	1	5 3/4
November ..	1	5 31/32
December ..	1	6
January 1925 ..	1	6 1/16



These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 26th January 1925 exchange on London was 1s. 5 3/8 d.

During December 1924 the figures for Bombay and Calcutta were for three and two weeks respectively, and the clearings in Karachi and Rangoon recorded an increase of Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 3 crores respectively, the net result of which was a decrease of Rs. 80 crores in the total clearings in all the four ports as compared with the preceding month. The figures for the last three months are as follows:—

	October 1924	November 1924	December 1924	Total January to December 1924
	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)
Bombay ..	62	50	39 (a)	613
Karachi ..	5	3	4	43
Calcutta ..	82	100	27 (b)	846
Rangoon ..	11	8	11	113
Total (four ports) ..	160	161	81	1,615

(a) Figures for three weeks

(b) Figures for two weeks

The percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India at the close of the month of December 1924 was 58.17 as against 59.39 in November and 60.15 in October 1924.

The average market quotations of 65 cotton mill companies for which quotations are available are as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
January 1924 ..	924	817
February ..	908	834
March ..	896	904
April ..	881	872
May ..	841	885
June ..	821	877

The average amount paid up was Rs. 371 per share throughout the period.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—JANUARY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price × Mass Unit		
			July 1914	Dec 1924	Jan 1925	July 1914	Dec 1924	Jan 1925
Cereals—	Maund	70	Rs. 5.594	7.542	7.453	391.58	527.94	521.71
Rice ..	"	21	5.594	7.177	7.167	117.47	150.72	150.51
Wheat ..	"	11	4.354	5.891	5.500	47.89	64.80	60.50
Jowari ..	"	6	4.313	5.833	5.313	25.88	35.00	31.88
Bairi ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total—Cereals ..	"	"	"	"	"	582.82	778.46	764.60
Index Numbers—Cereals ..	"	"	"	"	"	100	134	131
Pulses—	Maund	10	4.302	5.417	5.443	43.02	54.17	54.43
Gram ..	"	3	5.844	6.698	6.833	17.53	20.09	20.50
Turdal ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total—Pulses ..	"	"	"	"	"	60.55	74.26	74.93
Index Numbers—Pulses ..	"	"	"	"	"	100	123	124
Other food articles—	Maund	2	7.620	14.880	14.287	15.24	29.76	28.57
Sugar (refined) ..	"	7	8.557	17.260	16.073	59.90	120.82	112.51
Raw Sugar (Gul) ..	"	40	40.000	79.490	82.479	1.00	1.99	2.06
Tea ..	"	5	2.130	3.474	3.016	10.65	17.37	15.08
Salt ..	Seer	28	0.323	0.526	0.510	9.04	14.73	14.28
Beef ..	"	33	0.417	0.833	0.771	13.76	27.49	25.44
Mutton ..	Maund	14	9.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.16	246.16
Milk ..	"	1 1/2	50.792	101.193	101.193	76.19	151.79	151.79
Ghee ..	"	1 1/2	4.479	9.526	8.333	49.27	104.79	91.66
Potatoes ..	"	3	1.552	5.359	5.953	4.66	16.08	17.86
Onions ..	"	3	1.552	5.359	5.953	4.66	16.08	17.86
Cocconut Oil ..	"	1	25.396	30.953	29.167	12.70	15.48	14.58
Total—Other food articles ..	"	"	"	"	"	381.18	746.46	719.99
Index Numbers—Other food articles ..	"	"	"	"	"	100	196	189
Total—All food articles ..	"	"	"	"	"	1,024.55	1,599.18	1,559.52
Index Numbers—All food articles ..	"	"	"	"	"	100	156	152
Fuel and lighting—	Case	5	4.375	7.656	7.531	21.88	38.28	37.66
Kerosene oil ..	Maund	48	0.792	1.281	1.281	38.02	61.49	61.49
Firewood ..	"	1	0.542	0.870	0.870	0.54	0.87	0.87
Coal ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total—Fuel and lighting ..	"	"	"	"	"	60.44	100.64	100.02
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting ..	"	"	"	"	"	100	167	165
Clothing—	Lb.	27	0.594	1.250	1.219	16.04	33.75	32.91
Chudders ..	"	25	0.641	1.396	1.370	16.03	34.90	34.25
Shirts ..	"	36	0.583	1.250	1.219	20.99	45.00	43.88
T. Cloth ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total—Clothing ..	"	"	"	"	"	53.06	113.65	111.04
Index Numbers—Clothing ..	"	"	"	"	"	100	214	209
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	2,007.87	1,964.98
Cost of Living Index Numbers ..	"	"	"	"	"	100	160	157

The Cost of Living Index for January 1925

A FALL OF THREE POINTS

All articles .. 57 per cent. Food only .. 52 per cent.

In January 1925, 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 was three points below the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 160 in December 1924 and 157 in January 1925. This is 36 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1920 and on a par with December 1923 and the average for the year 1924.

There was a fall of 4 points in the index number for all food articles due to a fall of 3 points in cereals and 7 points in other food. Pulses rose by one point owing to a rise of 2 points in the price of turdal and one point in gram. Bajri fell by 12 points, jawari by 9 points and rice by 2 points while wheat remained stationary. Onions rose by 39 points; but potatoes fell by 27 points. Milk and ghee remained steady and salt was cheaper by 21 points, mutton by 15 points, raw sugar (gul) by 14 points, sugar (refined) by 8 points and beef by 5 points.

The decline in the price of Kerosene oil accounts for a fall of 2 points in the fuel and lighting group. The index number for Clothing recorded a further fall of 5 points thus changing it to 209.

The current "price" in the case of House-rent, which had stood at Rs. 18'700 since September 1921, when this index No. was first compiled, has now been raised to Rs. 19'440 as the result of the Rental Enquiry discussed in the *Labour Gazette* for October last. As the Rental Enquiry was carried out as from April 1923 the new current price has been inserted in all months back to that date, and the Index Nos. revised where necessary.

Owing to the rounding off of the Index No. to a whole integer this revision has raised the monthly Index Nos. in 8 months by one point, and left them unchanged in 13 months. The chart will be corrected next month.

All items : Average percentage increase over July 1914

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	34	82	83	69	73	56	59	57
February	34	76	81	62	65	55	56	
March	36	72	77	60	65	54	54	
April	44	67	72	60	62	56	50	
May	47	68	73	67	63	53	50	
June	48	74	81	73	63	52	53	
July	49	86	90	77	65	53	57	
August	53	79	91	80	64	54	61	
September	65	72	92	85	65	54	61	
October	75	74	93	83	62	52	61	
November	75	73	86	82	60	53	61	
December	83	74	81	79	61	57	60	
Yearly average ..	54	75	83	73	64	54	57	

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 December 1924 and January 1925 as compared with that for July 1914, which is taken as 100. The levels are calculated from the prices of articles per standard (or railway) maund or seer.

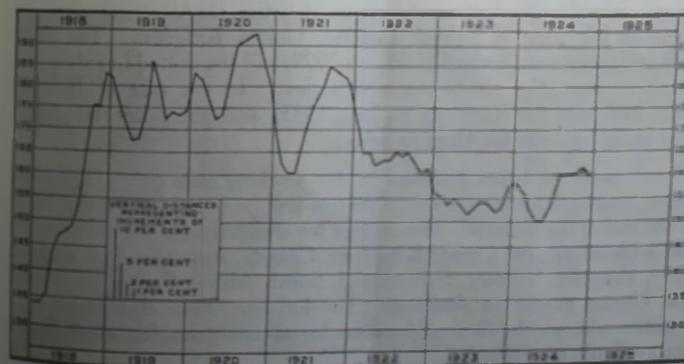
Articles	July 1914	Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Jan 1925 over or below Dec 1924	Articles	July 1914	Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Jan 1925 over or below Dec 1924
Rice ..	100	135	133	- 2	Salt ..	100	163	142	-21
Wheat ..	100	128	128	...	Beef ..	100	163	158	- 5
Jowari ..	100	135	126	- 9	Mutton ..	100	200	185	-15
Bajri ..	100	135	123	-12	Milk ..	100	191	191	..
Gram ..	100	126	127	+ 1	Ghee ..	100	199	199	..
Turdal ..	100	115	117	+ 2	Potatoes ..	100	213	186	-27
Sugar (refined) ..	100	195	187	- 8	Onions ..	100	345	384	+ 39
Raw sugar (gul) ..	100	202	188	-14	Cocoanut oil ..	100	122	115	- 7
Tea ..	100	199	206	+ 7	All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	156	152	- 4

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

Rice 25, Wheat 22, Jowari 21, Bajri 19, Gram 22, Turdal 15, Sugar (refined) 47, Raw Sugar (gul) 47, Tea 51, Salt 30, Beef 37, Mutton 46, Milk 48, Ghee 50, Potatoes 46, Onions 74, Cocoanut Oil 13.

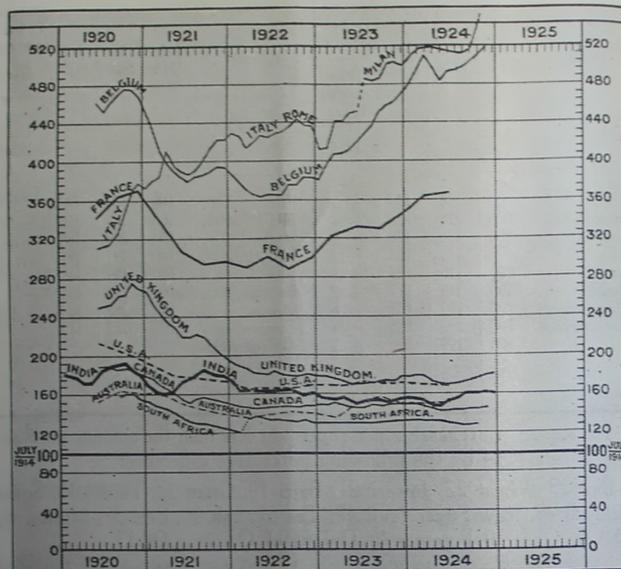
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914 its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 2 pies for all items and 10 annas 6 pies for food articles only.

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



Comparison with the Cost of Living in other Countries

The diagram on this page shows the comparative levels of the cost of living Index Nos. in Bombay and certain other world centres. The diagram is on the arithmetic 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 only.

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

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY—PRICES STATIONARY

In December 1924 the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 76 per cent. above the level in July 1914. The level of prices was the same as in the previous month and in August 1923. The general index has fallen by 87 points from the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918.

The index number for food grains remained stationary at 129 in December 1924. The fall of 14 points in bajri was counterbalanced by increases in jowari and barley which rose by 13 and 7 points respectively.

The index number for food articles fell by 9 points owing to a heavy fall in the price of turmeric, imported sugar and gul.

The index number for non-food articles rose by 5 points, partly due to an abnormal rise in Hides and skins which increased by 53 points. Raw cotton registered a fall of 25 points and Oilseeds of 4 points while Other textiles and Other raw and manufactured articles rose by 8 points each. Metals and Cotton manufactures declined by 2 points each. The price of foreign imported coal and that of Bengal coal were higher by 28 and 4 points respectively.

During December 1924, Cotton manufactures stood on the average level for 1923. Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds and Hides and skins were above the 1923 level. The other groups, including the food and general index numbers, were below the 1923 level.

The subjoined table compares December 1924 prices with those of preceding months and of the corresponding month last year.

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay*

100 = average of 1923

Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with Nov 1924	+ or - % compared with Dec 1923	Groups.	Dec 1923	Mar 1924	June 1924	Sept 1924	Nov 1924	Dec 1924
					1923	1924	1924	1924	1924	1924
1. Cereals ..	7	+ 1	+ 11	1. Cereals ..	100	98	105	114	110	111
2. Pulses ..	2	..	+ 4	2. Pulses ..	100	92	101	104	104	104
3. Sugar ..	3	- 11	- 31	3. Sugar ..	109	98	95	88	83	75
4. Other food ..	3	- 10	- 32	4. Other food ..	117	82	91	78	88	80
All food ..	15	- 5	- 16	All food ..	108	92	98	94	96	91
5. Oilseeds ..	4	- 3	+ 1	5. Oilseeds ..	105	96	102	110	110	107
6. Raw cotton ..	3	- 11	- 27	6. Raw cotton ..	128	109	116	116	104	93
7. Cotton manufactures ..	6	- 1	- 4	7. Cotton manufactures ..	104	108	107	105	100	100
8. Other textiles ..	2	+ 5	- 10	8. Other textiles ..	97	122	104	94	83	87
9. Hides and skins ..	3	+ 34	+ 44	9. Hides & skins ..	98	94	100	97	105	141
10. Metals ..	5	- 1	- 1	10. Metals ..	92	94	93	93	92	91
11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	4	+ 5	+ 4	11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	96	79	94	99	95	99
All non-food ..	27	+ 3	- 1	All non-food ..	102	104	104	103	98	101
General Index No. ..	42	..	- 6	General Index No. ..	104	100	102	100	97	97

* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 400.

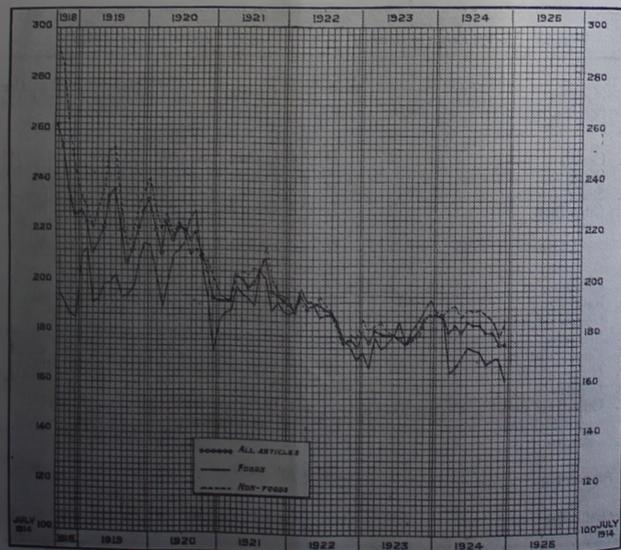
The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices :—

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

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

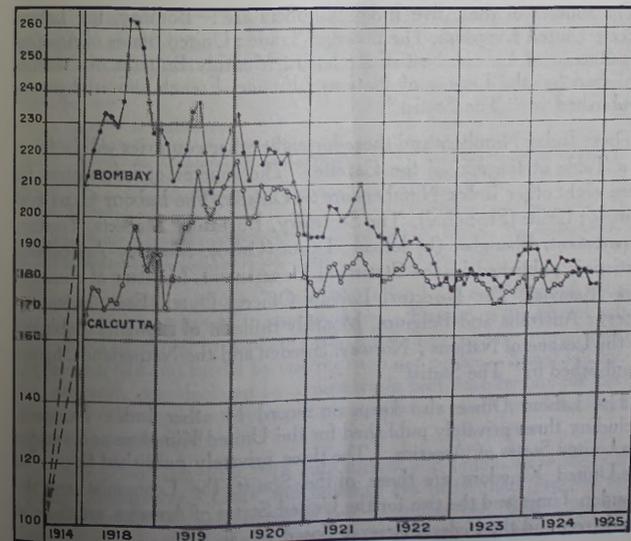


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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.

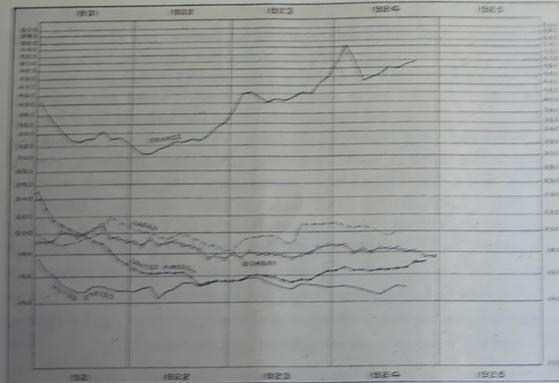
The items included in the indices are 42 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay 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 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 Tokio.



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 Labour Gazette of Canada; 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.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per Equiv- alent in 1914	July 1914	Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in Dec. 1924 over or below		
						July 1914	Nov 1924	
Wheat	Kangoo, Small-mill	Paylee	210	5 10	6 0	7 01	+2 1	-0 11
Wheat	Pasi Seoni	"	202	5 10	7 2	7 3	+1 5	+0 11
Jowari	Ber, Sholepuri	"	196	4 3	6 2	5 10	+1 7	-0 4
Bajri	Chai	"	200	4 7	6 1	5 10	+1 3	-0 3
Gram	Delhi	"	200	4 4	5 7	5 5	+1 1	-0 2
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	204	5 11	6 11	6 10	+0 11	-0 11
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	2 2	2 1	+1 0	-0 11
Raw Sugar (Gal)	Sangli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	2 5	2 5	+1 3	....
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 8	15 6	+7 8	-0 2
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	166	1 9	2 11	2 11	+1 2	....
Beef	....	Lb.	39	2 6	4 0	4 1	+1 7	+0 11
Mutton	....	"	39	3 0	6 6	6 6	+3 6	....
Milk	Mestran	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+2 2	....
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	14 2	14 2	+7 1	....
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 8	1 4	1 4	+0 6	....
Onions	Nesik	"	28	0 3	0 9	0 9	+0 6	....
Cocoanut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	4 3	4 4	+0 9	+0 11

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. Kumbharwadi—Kumbharwadi Road (North End).
3. Sairam Chowk—Kumbharwadi Road (South End).
4. Eighteenth Road.
5. Naigam—Naigam Cross Road and Development Chawls.
6. Farsi—Folowadi.
7. Fergusson Road.
8. DeLisle Road.
9. Superling—Superling Road.
10. Chumipoli—Farsi Road.
11. Gram Road.
12. Nal Bazar—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 collated by the investigation of the Labour Office.

The variations in prices during December 1924 as compared with the previous month were within narrow limits. Except in the case of wheat, food grains declined in price—jowari by 4 pies, bajri by 3 pies, gram by 2 pies and rice and turdal by one pie each per paylee. Sugar fell by one pie per seer, tea declined by 2 pies while beef rose by one pie per lb. Cocoanut oil was dearer by a pie per seer while other articles remained practically unchanged.

As compared with July 1914 gull, mutton and onions have more than doubled themselves. Ghee and potatoes are twice their pre-war level. Sugar (refined), tea, salt, milk and beef are more than 50 per cent. above the pre-war prices. The rise in onions is 200 per cent.

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona with those in Bombay in November and December 1924 (Bombay prices = 100). It will be seen that the average retail price levels in all the centres are below the level of Bombay in November and December 1924:—

Bombay prices in November 1924 = 100 Bombay prices in December 1924 = 100

Articles.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Poona.	Articles.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Poona.
Cereals—						Cereals—					
Rice ..	100	101	117	102	125	Rice ..	100	96	118	104	120
Wheat ..	100	88	92	89	91	Wheat ..	100	87	93	88	90
Jowari ..	100	70	76	76	94	Jowari ..	100	70	68	83	100
Bajri ..	100	82	88	81	89	Bajri ..	100	82	91	81	97
Average—						Average—					
Cereals ..	100	85	93	87	100	Cereals ..	100	84	93	89	102
Pulses—						Pulses—					
Gram ..	100	80	120	76	77	Gram ..	100	80	105	77	80
Turdal ..	100	98	107	102	125	Turdal ..	100	99	109	103	127
Average—						Average—					
Pulses ..	100	89	114	89	101	Pulses ..	100	90	107	90	104
Other articles of food—						Other articles of food—					
Sugar (refined) ..	100	94	103	103	97	Sugar (refined) ..	100	90	93	108	94
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	66	77	84	89	Jagri (Gul) ..	100	71	77	90	87
Tea ..	100	100	100	114	105	Tea ..	100	101	101	115	106
Salt ..	100	56	66	98	86	Salt ..	100	55	66	98	86
Beef ..	100	123	123	74	74	Beef ..	100	119	119	60	71
Mutton ..	100	90	90	75	68	Mutton ..	100	90	90	75	83
Milk ..	100	57	57	76	81	Milk ..	100	57	57	76	76
Ghee ..	100	82	79	79	83	Ghee ..	100	79	79	81	74
Potatoes ..	100	102	105	88	80	Potatoes ..	100	78	105	105	72
Onions ..	100	63	62	75	49	Onions ..	100	81	92	75	49
Cocoa nut oil ..	100	105	132	111	100	Cocoa nut oil ..	100	103	129	109	98
Average—						Average—					
Other articles of food ..	100	85	90	89	83	Other articles of food ..	100	84	92	90	81
Average—						Average—					
All food articles ..	100	86	94	89	89	All food articles ..	100	85	94	90	89

Actual retail prices at these centres will be found among the miscellaneous tables at the end of the Gazette. The differences of relative prices at the different centres are considerable. As compared with the previous month the relative averages for all food articles remained the same in Ahmedabad and Poona, fell by one point in Karachi and increased by one point in Sholapur. Referring back to December 1923, it is found that in relation to Bombay, the Poona average is 2 points higher, the Karachi and Sholapur averages each one point higher while the Ahmedabad average is 5 points lower than in that month. Of individual articles the relative prices of ghee have decreased and those of coconut oil have increased at all the four mofussil centres. The relative prices of sugar (refined) are lower in Karachi and Ahmedabad, but higher in Sholapur and Poona. Jagri (gul) in Ahmedabad stood at 102 and is now 77. 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

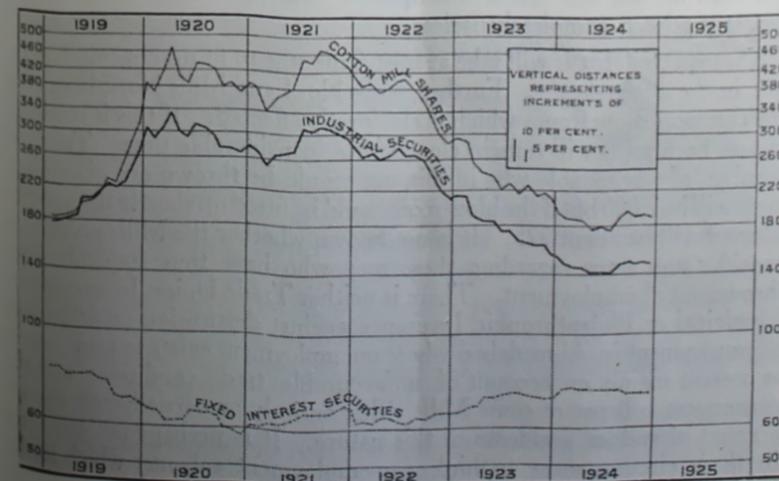
A FALL OF ONE POINT

In December 1924 the general level of prices of 102 shares and securities included in the Labour Office Securities Index Number was 142 as against 143 in the previous month. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) securities and Miscellaneous Companies have remained steady. A rise of one point in Railway companies as well as in Electric undertakings was offset by a fall of 4 points in Cement and Manganese Companies, 2 points in Cotton Mills and one point in Banks, thus accounting for a fall of 2 points in the Industrial Securities.

The Construction of the Index

No.	Description	Index Nos.	July 1914		December 1924	
			Total numbers	Average	Total numbers	Average
1	Government and Corporation Securities ..	7	700	72	507	72
2	Banks ..	6	600	132	794	132
3	Railway Companies ..	10	1,000	104	1,040	104
4	Cotton Mills ..	42	4,200	196	8,249	196
5	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies ..	8	800	128	1,020	128
6	Cement and Manganese Companies ..	5	500	115	576	115
7	Electric Undertakings ..	2	200	128	255	128
8	Miscellaneous Companies ..	22	2,200	94	2,063	94
9	Industrial Securities ..	95	9,500	147	13,997	147
10	General average ..	102	10,200	142	14,504	142

Movements of Securities Index Nos. (Logarithmic Scale)



Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign

Fire in the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Mills

A disastrous fire broke out on the 30th December in the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Mills, locally known as the Shahpur Mills.

At about 7-30 in the evening the Mill Ramoshi detected flames coming out of the Spinning Department of Mills No. 2. This department was situated on the second floor. The man immediately informed the Manager and the Engineer and steps were taken at once. The fire, however, spread rapidly and the entire storey gave way and the fire very soon spread to other departments, *viz.*, the Frame and the Carding Departments on the first floor. The fire in spite of many efforts could not be checked till 12 at night and could be completely extinguished at 2 in the morning. The area of the storey was approximately 143 × 90 ft.

The fire according to the Manager originated in a hot beam bearing. The building was constructed in 1873 and was mainly wooden. After the recent accident at the Gujarat Ginning Mills, the Shahpur Mill authorities had got their buildings examined by an architect who had certified them as sound and this opinion was confirmed by the Factory Inspector. The supporters, the floor as well as the ceiling beams were wooden and the planks were covered with oil which would naturally increase the extent of the fire rather quickly. It might perhaps be stated without hesitation that most of the mills in Ahmedabad have defective buildings and only accidents of serious type will reveal the various causes. After the two events, *viz.*, the accident at the Gujarat Ginning Mills and the fire at the Shahpur Mills one would be inclined to submit to Government if possible to initiate compulsory measures and as a preliminary to appoint a committee.

Loss—Fortunately the mills were closed at the time of the fire and therefore no life was lost or endangered. The machinery in the affected part is rendered completely useless.

It is expected that it will take at least 6 months to fit up new machinery, etc., in the affected part. Further, Mills No. 1 and Mills No. 2 have only one common Blow Room which is also partly affected. If this is rendered useless both mills will remain closed for a considerable time. The total number of workpeople who in this case would be thrown out of employment will be 2,000 but if the blow room could be fitted up shortly the number affected will be about 775. It is not known whether the Mills propose to consider any steps regarding these men who have thus suddenly been thrown out of employment. There is neither Trade Union Insurance nor Municipal or Philanthropic Insurance against destitution on account of unemployment in Ahmedabad where unemployment exists to some extent at present mainly on account of unfavourable trade conditions and the consequent collapse of some Mills either entirely or partially and also on account of sudden accidents of this nature. It is perhaps not too early in these circumstances to think of unemployment schemes which would

safeguard the interest of labour against such acts of God or against the mere fancy or convenience of the employers, e.g., in lockouts and stopping of a number of machines without notice.

There were about 850 looms and 35,000 spindles in the Shahpur Mills. If the Mills are required to close down completely for 6 months as stated above there would be a loss of production to the extent of 6,000 lbs. of yarn and 1,173,239 lbs. of cloth or of Rs. 13 lakhs approximately in total value, the figures being roughly calculated on the figures of the previous year.

It will be remembered that the management of the Mills was recently transferred to a Committee of Management. Before this the Mills were working at a loss but since the transfer the Mills had begun to realise a small profit and it was expected that in a short time they would have recovered their old reputation.

The occurrence is expected to disturb the business in Ahmedabad at any rate for a short time.

Juvenile Employment

Comment has been made in these columns recently on the shortage of juvenile labour in Lancashire textile mills, and the report of the Juvenile Employment Officer of Oldham for the two months ended June 30th is interesting. It shows that, even with the short time working, the mills provide the easiest avenue to employment as far as work in the card and ring spinning rooms is concerned, but for winding and reeling work the openings are far from being sufficient to meet the demand. (*From the Indian Textile Journal, October 1924.*)

Accident of 29th July in a Mill at Ahmedabad

(Communicated by the Director of Information.)

The Gujarat Ginning Mill where a terrible accident occurred in July last has been allowed to resume work. Before the Mill started adequate steps were taken to ensure the strengthening of the Mill building. The roof was lightened and strengthened and other safeguards inserted, the work in progress being surveyed by an architect from time to time. A preliminary trial with the machinery running was witnessed by the Inspector of Factories, Ahmedabad, together with the Executive Engineer, and the Chief Inspector of Factories has also seen the Mill under working conditions and has found them satisfactory*.

* Reference to page 150 of the *Labour Gazette* for October 1924.

Workmen's Compensation

In continuation of the statements published on pages 256, 257 of the *Labour Gazette* (November 1924) the following further statements received from the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, are published for general information. These relate to cases handled by the Commissioner. It is not known whether any cases have come before the ex-officio Commissioners of mofussil districts.

Names of employers and employees are published at the request of the Commissioner.

The following 33 deposits have been disposed of after determining who the dependants were:—

Name of workman	Name of employer	Names of dependants	Amount allotted.
1. Amratlal Jagabhai	Gujarath Ginning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.	1. Jagabhai father, 2. Mongubai mother, 3. Sunder widow.	Rs. 900 for the benefit of all.
2. Punja Kala	"	Rami widow, minor, guardian father Kuber Dana.	Rs. 750
3. Varva Pitamber	"	1. Shivi Jethi widow, 2. Mongi minor daughters, guardian No. 1. 3. Punji 4. Suraj minor daughter, guardian her mother Bai Divali (second wife)	Rs. 550 to nos. 1, 2 and 3. Rs. 200 to no. 4.
4. Madha Vahla	"	1. Punji Amba widow, 2. Ganga minor daughter guardian No. 1.	Rs. 750 for both.
5. Punja Ratna	"	1. Teji widow of Punja, 2. Soni Methi mother of Punja and Vasram, 3. Dhani widow of Vasram,	Rs. 400 Rs. 290 Rs. 200
6. Vasram Ratna	"	4. Shanta minor daughter of Vasram by guardian No. 3.	Rs. 400
7. Kala Rupa	"	1. Rupa Amtha father, 2. Virai widow, 3. Vali mother.	Rs. 250 Rs. 250 Rs. 250
8. Trikani Pitamber	"	1. Mani Dahi widow, 2. Jethi minor daughter, guardian No. 1.	Rs. 750
9. Parag Hira	"	1. Punji Dali widow	Rs. 600
10. Khemi Dani	"	1. Chagan husband	Rs. 750
11. Mohan Hari	"	1. Bhani mother of Mohan and Amba	Rs. 450
12. Amba Hari	"	2. Ratan widow of Mohan Hari	Rs. 500

Name of workman	Name of employer	Names of dependants	Amount allotted
13. Hiri Amba	"	1. Mula Dunga husband, 1. Kesar Dahiya widow, 2. Das minor son.	Rs. 750
14. Dungeer Punja	"	3. Mani } minor daughters, 4. Chanchel } Nos. 2, 3, & 4, guardian No. 1.	Rs. 900
15. Kashna Joita	"	1. Magan } minors brothers 2. Zino } Khusal Sonia guardian brother of the father of the deceased.	Rs. 457 8 0
16. Bhula Kashna	"	1. Bai Shanti Jhaver widow	Rs. 750
17. Gaga Ranchhod	"	1. Jivi Ranchhod brother, idiot and minor, guardian Rama Prema his sister's husband.	Rs. 457 8 0 for the benefit of the idiot.
18. Gidha Amba	"	1. Santok Moti widow, 2. Rami minor daughter, guardian No. 1.	Rs. 750 for both.
19. Trikani Bhima	"	1. Jivi Kanku widow	Rs. 1650
20. Amba Dali	"	1. Mana Hira father, 2. Dali Ganga mother, 3. Vihat minor brother by guardian No. 1.	Rs. 600 for all.
21. Sukha Mula	"	1. Mula Dana father, 2. Amba Mula mother, 3. Rami widow minor, guardian her mother Bai Muli.	Rs. 400 to Nos. 1 and 2. Rs. 350 to No. 3.
22. Kana Punja	"	1. Punja Kashna father, 2. Dhani Amba mother, 3. Dhani Ladu minor widow, guardian her mother Ladu.	Rs. 500 to Nos. 1 and 2. Rs. 100 to No. 3.
23. Jetha Bechar	"	1. Beni Rami widow, 2. Khemi minor daughter by first wife, guardian Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary, Labour Office, Ahmedabad.	Rs. 200 to No. 1. Rs. 550 to No. 2.
24. Natha Haribhai	New Cotton Mill, Ahmedabad.	1. Jiti Heta widow	Rs. 750
25. Govind Rajoo	Assur Veerjee Mills Ltd., Bombay.	1. Radhabai widow, 2. Bhickoo minor son, 3. Bapji Minor daughter, Nos. 2 and 3 by guardian No. 1.	Rs. 750

Name of workman	Name of employer	Names of dependants	Amount allotted
26. Ram Ratan Pol.	Meyer Sassoon Mills, Bombay.	1. Sumari widow, 2. Mahesh minor son, 3. Bapji minor daughter guardian No. 1.	Rs. 1,200
27. Gunia Yessoo ..	Jamshed Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bombay.	1. Dharmabai widow, 2. Nama minor son.	Rs. 105 to No. 1. Rs. 495 to No. 2 for — the purchase Rs. 600 of post office Cash Certificates.
28. Shravan Dhond.	Bombay Port Trust..	1. Rahi mother, 2. Tanoo widow, 3. Kondiba } minor 4. Bandoo } sons, 5. Tai minor daughter..	Rs. 900 for the benefit of all.
29. Mariba Raoji ..	Omiar Founding & Engineering Works, Bombay.	1. Tarabai widow, .. 2. Ganpat minor son. ..	Rs. 255 to No. 1. Rs. 795 for the purchase of Rs. 1,050 post office cash Certificates.
30. Cowasji Dorabji.	G. I. P. Ry. Co., Ltd.	1. Dorabji father, .. 2. Manekbai mother, .. 3. Khorsedbai unmarried sister.	Rs. 2,500 for the benefit of all.
31. Durgaya Budhaya.	Bombay Concrete Construction Engineering Co., Ltd., Bombay.	1. Budhaya Sayana father. ..	Rs. 600
32. Bhima Laxman..	Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bombay.	1. Sakhubai widow, .. 2. Jija minor daughter guardian No. 1.	Rs. 600 to No. 1. Rs. 1,050 for the purchase of Rs. 1,650 post office Cash Certificates.
33. Yessoo Amboo..	Elphinstone Spg. & Weag. Co., Ltd., Bombay.	1. Bhagoo Yessoo widow	Rs. 1,050
In the following 2 cases orders for distribution have been passed but some payments are still to be made.			
34. Govind Appa ..	Ebrahim Pabaney Mills, Ltd., Bombay.	1. Gangoo minor widow guardian father .. 2. Appa Babaji father, .. 3. Dhondi mother, 4. Ganoo minor brother guardian No. 2.	Rs. 300 to No. 2, 3, and 4. Rs. 450 to No. 1.
35. Raba Laxman ..	Jubilee Mills, Ltd., Bombay.	1. Laxman Rama father, 2. Arjun Laxman } .. 3. Bhiva Laxman } minors 4. Devu Laxman } guardian No. 1. 5. Rai minor widow by guardian her father Sadu Ali ..	Rs. 850 to Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Rs. 200 to No. 5.

In the following 8 deposits, the Dependants have not as yet proved their relationship

Name of workman	Name of employer	Monthly pay	Amount deposited
1. Sava Parag ..	Gujarath Ginning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.	25 0 0	Rs. 750
2. Hira Natha ..	B. B. & C. I. Ry. ..	15 15 0	.. 457 8 0
3. Gopal Rambux ..	.. ..	15 4 0	.. 457 8 0
4. Subhadra wife of Kalu Vithoo.	Jivraj Baloo Mills, Bombay.	13 8 0	.. 457 8 0
5. Dadoo Maloo ..	G. I. P. Ry. Co. ..	25 0 0	.. 750
6. Sardia Sinvar ..	B. B. & C. I. Ry. ..	22 6 0	.. 600
7. Shivabux Raya ..	.. ..	20 0 0	.. 600
8. Gola Mana ..	.. ..	18 11 0	.. 600

Up to 31st December 1924, 22 agreements arrived at between the employers and workmen for compensation for injuries, were received for registration of which 19 have been duly recorded after proper enquiry into them.

Bengal Unemployment Problem

REMEDIAL MEASURES

Below are extracts from the report of the Committee appointed in November, 1922, to investigate unemployment among the Indian and Anglo-Indian middle class communities in Bengal. The recommendations of the Committee are now under the consideration of the Government of Bengal, states a supplement to the "Calcutta Gazette". The report states:

We strongly recommend the immediate adoption of a comprehensive scheme for technical education (the term being used in its widest sense including vocational and industrial instruction).

(1) As a means to this end we strongly recommend that a Board of Technical Education should be established for the control of what may be described as training both theoretical and practical, for industry and commerce.

(2) The total Government grant for this form of education should be placed under the control of the Board subject to Government audit.

(3) The composition of the Board should be representative of industries and commerce as well as of the general public with a leaven of educationists.

GENERAL EDUCATION (BENGALI BHADRALOK)

(1) We recommend that—(a) village education should be brought into the closest touch with village life, (b) instruction in the vernacular should be extended, (c) the simple facts regarding modern

agriculture, sanitation, co-operation, etc., should be taught in the village schools, (d) the scientific side of school education should be developed to as great a degree as the literary side, (e) technical schools with small workshops attached should be started in the mofussil, (f) an experiment be made with one of the typical educational colonies, to test their practical usefulness.

(2) We recommend that—(a) immediate steps be taken to raise the status of the teaching profession, (b) facilities for their proper professional training be made, (c) after the lapse of a reasonable period of time all grants-in-aid to schools should be given subject to the employment of properly qualified and trained teachers.

ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY

(1) We recommend that the Anglo-Indian Unemployment Committee be placed on a permanent basis through receiving direct financial assistance from the Government of Bengal in the form of a grant-in-aid equal to the amount raised by the Committee by its own efforts.

(2) (a) We appeal to employers to assist the community by providing housing and other facilities after the manner in which these facilities are provided for industrial labour. (b) We also recommend the question of co-operative housing scheme to the careful consideration of the leaders of the community.

(3) We recommend to the existing trade unions and to others which may be started the development of such wider function of trade unions as unemployment benefit funds and sickness benefit funds.

(4) (a) We are strongly in favour of recruitment to British regiments being opened to such Anglo-Indians as fulfil the necessary qualifications as to education and physique. (b) We also consider that there is a good case for the employment of Anglo-Indians in the subsidiary branches of the Army.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(1) (a) We recommend that the Board of Control of Technical Education and Training mentioned before should prepare information regarding various occupations and place this information before parents and school children through the educational authorities and through the headmasters and teachers of schools. (b) We strongly recommend the development of evening continuation classes for those who have had to leave school at an early age. (c) As in the case of Bengali Bhadrakol we recommend most strongly that the instruction in schools should be given a much more practical tendency and this recommendation we consider applies equally to the case of girls of this community. (d) We feel that the Anglo-Indian should make a much greater use of the existing facilities afforded by the Calcutta University. If, however, the present system of education is retained the gap in the system between the ages of 16 and 21 years should be filled up. (e) As in the case of the Bengali Bhadrakol we are emphatically of opinion that the immediate development of the facilities for the professional training of teachers and the proper recognition of the teaching profession are absolutely essential. (f) We appeal to those who are in a

position to help financially to increase the extent to which the education of this community is endowed. (g) Our recommendations regarding the formation of a Board of Technical Education apply equally to this Community.

We must strongly recommend that the new Calcutta Technical School should be opened as soon as possible and that the scope of its work should be extended to cover the developments obtained throughout the report. (From the "Madras Mail", January 3, 1925.)

Unemployment in India

In its issue of the 18th December last *The Bombay Chronicle* summarizes at considerable length a lecture delivered by Mr. Manu Subedar before the Historical and Economics Society of the Elphinstone College on the above subject.

Mr. Subedar noted that in India the family had always been the unit of labour; but this arrangement had now given place to a system by which the individual was the unit. (This of course is the change which took place in Europe also a century ago.)

He deplored the absence of statistics of unemployment in India, and said that in Bombay there was no machinery for collecting the figures. As he correctly pointed out this is due to the absence of Trade Unions; for it is the Unions that primarily furnish unemployed statistics in Europe. With the lecturer's view that among Industrial Workers in India the unemployment problem has assumed serious magnitude the Labour Office is not at the moment in agreement. So far as this Presidency is concerned there would seem at present to be work for all. That this is so is shown by the very large extent to which Industrial concerns have to rely on immigrant labour hailing from the United Provinces and Madras. And one of the main problems confronting the engineers engaged on the Sukkur Barrage is how to secure labour.

On the other hand the lecturer was undoubtedly correct in stating that among the middle classes the demand for clerical employment is now much in excess of supply. Attention has already been drawn to this phenomenon in the *Labour Gazette*, and reliable statistics would be welcome and would be gladly published.

The lecturer's remarks on "Under Employment" in agriculture by which he designated the phenomenon of seasonal and not continuous demand for labour, are of interest. He was wrong however in asserting that this phenomenon "was not found anywhere in the West". Seasonal employment with seasonal unemployment, as well as casualization of labour, are very familiar phenomena in Western countries, where many industries (as well as agriculture itself) have definite slack seasons during which labour is discharged.

Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in December .. 6 Workpeople involved .. 975

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during December 1924, 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 December 1924.

I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in December 1924			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in December 1924	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in December 1924*
	Started before 1st December	Started in December	Total		
Textile ..	....	5	5	525	869
Engineering ..	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous ..	1	....	1	450	72
Total, December 1924 ..	1	5	6	975	941
Total, November 1924 ..	1	5	6	2,185	4,201

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

There were six industrial disputes in progress in December 1924, five of which occurred in cotton mills and one in a miscellaneous concern. The number of workpeople involved was 975 and the working days lost (*i.e.*, the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) 941 which, it will be seen, is a decrease on the November 1924 statistics.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results August to December 1924

	August 1924	September 1924	October 1924	November 1924	December 1924
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	6	4	5	6	6
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	....	1	....	1	1
Fresh disputes begun ..	6	3	5	5	5
Disputes ended ..	5	4	4	5	6
Disputes in progress at end ..	1	....	1	1	....
Number of workpeople involved ..	1,612	959	4,817	2,185	975
Aggregate duration in working days ..	3,270	1,496	19,567	4,201	941
Demands—					
Pay ..	3	2	2	3	2
Bonus ..	1	....	1	1	....
Personal ..	1	1	1	1	4
Leave and hours ..	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	1	1	1	1	....
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	2	1	2	....	1
Compromised ..	....	....	....	1	1
In favour of employers ..	3	3	2	4	4

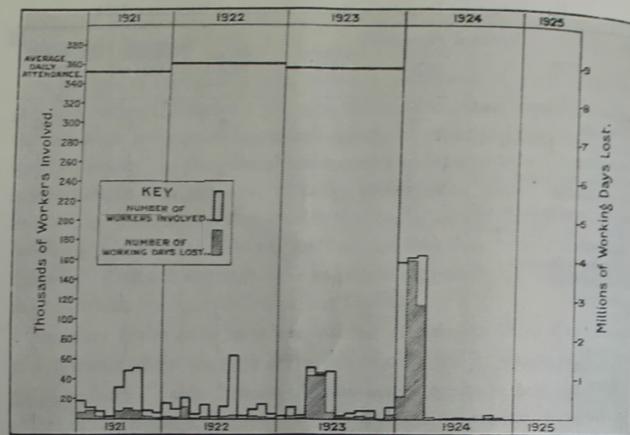
The last summary table shows, among other things, the proportion of strikes settled in favour of the employers and the employees, or compromised.

III.—Industrial Disputes

Month	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Aggregate duration in working days	Proportion settled			In progress. (Per cent.)
			In favour of employers. (Per cent.)	In favour of employees. (Per cent.)	Compromised. (Per cent.)	
December 1923 ..	9	120,903	78	11	..	11
January 1924 ..	7	565,238	72	..	14	14
February 1924 ..	3	4,062,870	..	67	..	33
March 1924 ..	4	2,893,881	50	25	..	25
April 1924 ..	4	2,717	25	75	..	..
May 1924 ..	2	390	50	..	50	..
June 1924 ..	5	1,169	100	..	..	..
July 1924 ..	4	3,661	75	25	..	..
August 1924 ..	6	3,270	50	33	..	17
September 1924 ..	4	1,496	75	25	..	..
October 1924 ..	5	19,567	40	40	..	20
November 1924 ..	6	4,201	67	..	16	17
December 1924 ..	6	941	67	16	17	..
Totals or (cols. 4 to 7)						
Average ..	65	7,680,304	58	24	8	10

It may be of interest to state that the highest peak 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 was reached in May 1924.

Effect of Industrial Disputes, Bombay Presidency



GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

During December 1924, the number of industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency was the same as in the preceding month. Of the six disputes which were in progress in the month under review two were due to the question of pay and the rest to personal grievances. One of these disputes was compromised, one was settled in favour of the employees, and the others in favour of the employers.

BOMBAY CITY

In Bombay City there were three industrial disputes in the month under review. Two of these occurred in the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills and the third which was in progress since the 26th November was in the Asiatic Petroleum and Tank Storage Company's Works at Sewree. A detailed account of this dispute in the Oil Company up to the 9th December was published in the December issue of this journal. On the 10th December the manager put up a notice to the effect that the strikers would be allowed to resume work on the 11th. As a result of this all the strikers resumed work unconditionally on the 11th December.

The dispute in the Dawn Mill which occurred on the 15th December was due to personal grievances. The services of the Head Jobber in the Mule Department were dispensed with on account of inefficiency whereupon 55 operatives working under him struck work and demanded his reinstatement. The management refused to accede to this demand of the strikers and asked them to leave the mill premises. The strike continued for two days and on the third day the management engaged new hands in place of those who went on strike.

The dispute in the New Islam Mill arose over the dismissal of the Head Woman Winder for inefficiency. Some 49 female winders working under her struck work on the 26th December demanding her reinstatement.

The management refused to grant this demand and paid off the outstandings of the strikers. Consequently about 30 of the winder strikers resumed work unconditionally on the 27th and the rest followed suit the next day.

AHMEDABAD

In Ahmedabad three disputes occurred during the month under review, all of which were in the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. About 26 winders of the Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Company's mill stopped work on the 9th December against the dismissal of their Mukadam (foreman) whose services were dispensed with on account of unsatisfactory work. They however resumed work unconditionally the next morning.

The circumstances which led to the stoppage of work in the Throstle Department of the Rajnagar Spinning and Weaving Company's mill are briefly as follows. The mill was closed for three days from the 18th to the 20th November on account of boiler inspection. The management wanted to cut down wages for one day as the other two days were granted as holidays. The workers of the Throstle Department numbering about 270 demanded the grant of wages for the day. This being refused they went on strike on the 12th December. A notice was put up by the management to the effect that the strikers should take away their dues on the 13th December as they went on strike without any notice. The Secretary of the local Labour Union interviewed the Agent who agreed to have the question settled by arbitration. Consequently the strikers resumed work on the 14th December. The results of the arbitration will be published in a future issue when they are known.

The second strike in the Rajnagar Spinning and Weaving Company's mill occurred on the 29th December when about 125 operatives of the Throstle Department stopped work on the ground that they were ill-treated by their Head Jobber and demanded his dismissal which was refused by the management. At the request of the Secretary of the local Labour Union the strikers resumed work the next day. Subsequently the management dispensed with the services of the Head Jobber.

Industrial Disputes in Madras

According to the Labour Commissioner, Madras, 196 rubbish and night-soil cart drivers of the Madura Municipality struck work on the 1st October 1924, against the infliction of a fine which was imposed upon them by the Municipality. The facts of the case were that for some time past the drivers of the double bullock carts employed by the rubbish contractors for removing rubbish to the depots outside the town were not loading their carts to the fullest extent. The Municipality, therefore, fined the contractors who in their turn fined the drivers. The Chairman interviewed the contractors who were indirectly affected by this strike and told them that the drivers must return to duty unconditionally before anything could be done for them. But the drivers did not resume work whereupon the Municipality began to remove rubbish and night-soil in its "Austin Tractor". The result was that the drivers returned to work next morning.

On the 30th October 1924, 294 weavers of the Nellimarla Jute Mill in Vizagapatam District struck work owing to the introduction of a new rule that absentees would be fined 5 annas for each day of absence in addition to the pay for the day which they lose, and to the dismissal of some weavers. The remaining weavers numbering 2,221 were also locked out. The men were advised to return to work but they did not do so as it was a festive season. On the 3rd November a settlement was arrived at and the men resumed work on the 4th. The most important of the terms of settlement were that the cases of weavers recently dismissed should be thoroughly enquired into and the men reinstated whenever it was found reasonable, and that the question of the fine for absence without leave be placed before Messrs. Binny & Co. with a request that it be modified if at all possible.

Accidents and Prosecutions

STATISTICS FOR NOVEMBER 1924

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories.)

The monthly statistics of the accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency, published at the end of this issue, contain details of accidents reported during the month of December in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Presidency. During December, there were in all 157 factory accidents in Bombay City, of which two were fatal, one serious and the remainder 154 minor accidents. Of the total number, 38 or 24.2 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 119 or 75.8 per cent. to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the proportion in different classes of factories being 63.1 per cent. in workshops, 34.4 per cent. in textile mills and 2.5 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad, there were twelve accidents in cotton mills. Of these, two were serious and the remaining minor. Six or 50 per cent. of the accidents were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes.

In Karachi, there were in all four accidents, two of which occurred in textile mills and two in miscellaneous concerns. Out of these four, one was serious and three minor and while two were due to machinery in motion the remaining two were due to other causes.

In the other centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was 29, of which five were in textile mills, fifteen in workshops and nine in miscellaneous concerns. Three of these accidents were due to machinery in motion and twenty-six to other causes. All the accidents with the exception of one, which was serious, were minor.

PROSECUTIONS

During December 1924 four cotton mills in Bombay City were prosecuted under the Indian Factories Act. (1) One cotton mill was prosecuted under section 41 (f) for breach of section 18 (1) (c) for not providing the cage door of the roving end opener with the self-locking apparatus where-

by an operative was seriously injured. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 200. The injured person was awarded Rs. 150 as compensation. (2) Another cotton mill was prosecuted under section 41 (f) for breach of section 18 (1) (c) for not securing the licherin covers of cards whereby an operative received a serious injury involving amputation of his three fingers. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 75. (3) A third cotton mill was prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 26 for employing 30 persons in recess hours. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 60. (Rs. 2 in each of the 30 cases.) (4) A fourth cotton mill was prosecuted under section 41 (f) for breach of section 18 (4) whereby a fatal accident occurred and the Jobber responsible for this was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

In Ahmedabad one cotton mill was prosecuted under section 41 (f) of the Indian Factories Act for breach of Rule 33 (ii) for not maintaining the working motions on scutchers in efficient order. The manager was convicted and fined Rs. 400.

Preston Mill Record

The writer has been particularly impressed, when visiting textile factories and mills in Lancashire, with the fact that almost all the old established firms have workers with twenty, thirty, forty and fifty years' service to their credit. We know factories where, at the present time, three generations of women are working. A record in the mill history of Preston has been celebrated by Richard Goodair, Ltd., Springfield Mill, by a present of £50 each to four of their employees who have just completed 50 years' service each with the firm. They are Thomas Atherton, Andrew Harris, Thomas Harris and Walter Parkinson. The Harris are brothers; Andrew started work at eight years' old and Thomas at twelve. Atherton, who is now 79, began work at 9, and Parkinson at 8. Another employee of the firm, Mr. James Smith, shed manager, completed 50 years' service two years ago. (From the *Indian Textile Journal*, October 1924.)

Labour Schools at Ahmedabad

On page 410 of the December issue of this journal it was stated while dealing with the activities of the Labour Union Office at Ahmedabad that the average amount spent monthly by the Union in maintaining the Labour Schools at Ahmedabad during the fourth quarter of the last year was Rs. 1,750. With a view to make the account of Labour Schools complete the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has furnished the Labour Office with the additional information that an amount of Rs. 15,000 is paid to the Labour Union every year in instalments of Rs. 1,250 per month out of the fund of the millowners for the upkeep of these schools.

Wages in the Central Provinces and Berar

The Labour Office has received a copy of a "Statement of Rural and Urban Wages prevailing in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 30th June 1924" compiled by Mr. N. J. Roughton, Director of Industries of the Central Provinces. The statement contains a short prefatory note to the following effect:—

Rural.—Under the orders of the Local Government communicated in the Agricultural Department letter No. 106-90-XIV, dated the 13th February 1924, form A appended to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department letter No. 673, dated the 12th May 1919, has been adopted for statistics of wages in rural areas.

Agricultural wages are reported every where to have remained stationary except in Hoshangabad where there is a slight fall and in the manganese centres where the demand for that commodity has caused an appreciable rise. Scarcity of labour has been felt in parts of Chhattisgarh owing to migration to Kalamati and other industrial centres.

Urban.—There has practically been no change in the rates of wages. The earnings of weavers in Nagpur are reported to have risen owing to the steady introduction of improved appliances by the Department of Industries. On the whole the year was normal and business generally good.

Rural Wages

In the statement of the previous year all rural labourers were divided into six groups (1) Agricultural, (2) Sowing, etc., (3) Harvesting, (4) Earthwork, (5) Carpenters and (6) Masons; but in the report under review they are divided into two main groups (1) Artizans and (2) Farm Servants and Field Labourers. These two main groups are further subdivided, the first into (1) Village blacksmiths and (2) Village carpenters, and the second into (1) Ploughmen, (2) Sowers and transplanters—men and women, (3) Weeders—men and women, (4) Reapers and harvesters—men and women, (5) Herdsmen and (6) Other Agricultural labourers—men and women, thus classifying the rural labour class into 8 divisions instead of six as in the report of the previous year. It may be interesting to note in this connection that the Labour Office classification of the rural labour consists of three groups (1) Field labour, (2) Ordinary labour and (3) Skilled labour. The skilled labour group of the Labour Office which consists of Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Masons and Leather Workers of the villages, corresponds more or less with the Artizan group of the Central Provinces. The second group of the Central Provinces consists of all labourers working in the field and corresponds with the Field Labour group of the Labour Office which includes Ploughmen, Reapers, Sowers, Weeders and Transplanters. In the form prescribed by the Government of India, which has been adopted in the report under review, there is no provision for ordinary labourers which include the whole class of casual unskilled labour engaged in all occupations other than agriculture.

The Central Provinces enquiry shows (a) the rates of payment of these different classes per day, per month or per season, (b) the rates of wages in cash or grain (in seers and decimals), (c) the estimated value of the grain

when paid in kind and (d) other earnings if any. The statistics of wages are tabulated by districts from which they have been collected but, consequent on the adoption of the form newly introduced, the present report differs from its immediate predecessor in some details regarding the character of different areas of the districts, which was described in the Report for 1923.

The report under review frequently shows the variations of rates of wages which are sometimes abnormally wide, for example, in Nimar district wages of the sowers and transplanters are shown to be from Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 1-0-0, those of the weeders from Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 1-8-0, in Akola the herdsmen are paid from Rs. 5 to Rs. 22 per month. The wages are calculated by the rates per day in all districts in the case of (1) Sowers and Transplanters, (2) Weeders, (3) Reapers and Harvesters and (4) other agricultural labourers. In the case of Artizans and Ploughmen the rates of wages are per day in most districts but in a few districts monthly and seasonal rates prevail. Only in the case of Herdsmen there are no rates of wages per day. They are paid by monthly or seasonal rates.

A comparison of the details with those of the previous report shows that, as stated in the prefatory note, generally speaking there is no appreciable increase in the wages. If the unweighted averages are taken the daily wages of carpenters are Re. 1-4-6 while they were Re. 1-1-5 during the previous year. The average daily wages of the Artizan group are Re. 1-5-0 and those of the carpenters and masons when grouped together were Re. 1-1-8 during the previous year. The Artizans get the highest wages in Yeotmal district and lowest in Bilaspur district. The average daily wages of Field Labour were Re. 0-6-8 during the previous year and during the year under review they are Re. 0-6-11 for men and Re. 0-4-7 for women. In comparing the figures of wages paid to Field Labourers in different districts it is found that Akola district gives the highest wages and if the comparison is made between the wages paid to different classes of field labourers it is found that the Reapers and Harvesters earn better wages than any other class.

Urban Wages

Statistics of Urban Wages have been collected for the headquarter town in each of 17 districts and for two towns in each of the remaining five districts. The classification of the town labour is the same as that in the previous year's report, viz., (1) Workers in iron and hardware, (2) Brass, copper and bell-metal workers, (3) Carpenters, (4) Cotton weavers, hand industry, (5) Masons and builders and (6) General labourers, who are in turn divided into (a) Common labourers and (b) Unskilled millhands. Wherever available the number of workers in each class for which wages have been given is stated and wages are shown as daily and monthly rates. The same method of presenting varying rates as used for Rural Wages has also been adopted for Urban Wages and similar wide variations as in Rural Wages are present also in Urban Wages. In many districts the rates of wages are the same as in the previous year but such slight changes in the rates of wages as occur are, mostly

in an upward direction. The only considerable changes are (1) the wages of carpenters in Damoh have doubled and (2) the wages of workers in iron and hardware, carpenters and masons and builders in Khamgaon have considerably increased.

Opinion of Mr. Jhabwala on Indian Labour Conditions

According to an *Associated Press Telegram* of 11th January printed in a Bombay Newspaper, Mr. Jhabwala issued the appeal reprinted for general information below on behalf of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

As a rule the *Labour Gazette* would not find it necessary to comment on an opinion expressed by any publicist on labour conditions. But Mr. Jhabwala's remarks (if authentic) contain such a sweeping condemnation of the Employers and such a lurid picture of the industrial and economic condition of the employees that one or two references may be given to correct the wrong impression that might be conveyed.

For the treatment of employees by Employers reference is invited to (1) "Labour in India," by Miss Janet Kelman (G. Allen and Unwin) 1923, Chap. XI "Conditions within Mills", and other chapters; (2) Articles on "Welfare Work in Mills," *Labour Gazette*, September 1924, p. 41, October, 1924, p. 151. For food and standard of living of the employees, (1) "Labour in India", Chaps. XII to XIV; (2) Article on "Leisure of Mill-hands in Bombay", *Labour Gazette*, November 1924, p. 284; (3) Note on "Workmen's Meals", *Labour Gazette*, September 1924, p. 40.

Bombay, January 11.

Mr. Jhabwala, on behalf of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, writes:—

"The fifth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress is shortly to be held in Bombay and it is the duty of all those interested in the welfare of labour to see that it proves a success.

Labour to-day is a force all over the world to be reckoned with. Only a few months ago England was governed by the Labour Party and it would not be an exaggeration to say that a time might come when labour will rule the world. Of course, for the present it will not be possible for labour in India to be predominant but if labour agitates from to-day, it shall occupy its right place in the future of India's progress.

Now let us briefly take a view of the condition of labour in India. It would not be far from truth to say that in India the labourer has no human significance in the eyes of his employer. He is merely a machine to be used until he is worn out. The employer cares for nothing but his gold and how to get more and more of it in the shortest time possible. Maximum of produce with minimum wage is his motto. The conditions under which a labourer has to work in the big factories, which are worse than jails for criminals from the view point of health are almost beyond description.

For ten long hours out of a twenty-four hour day fresh air is denied to him. He has to work in surroundings which admit of no fresh air. Let an ordinary man visit a factory and remain there for two hours and he will find that he has come out of a veritable black-hole. Thus for ten hours every day the labourer puts himself into the black-hole so that his master may live in palatial buildings and move about in motor cars. Such is his condition in the factory or the workshop.

The labourer is denied the elementary human rights of food and shelter. These conditions are really horrible and must be remedied. But individual efforts would be of no avail. What is required is concerted action. Important questions affecting the well-being of labour are before the Legislature and in order that labour might impress its own standpoint united action is indispensable. The question of the registration of Trade Unions would give a legal force and standing to them not enjoyed upto now. Again the question of the settlement of trade dispute will also be beneficial to labour as it would give an opportunity to its representatives to put forth the legal grievances of labour.

Then there is the maternity benefit question which also affects the interests of a large class of labour population.

All these and other important questions will be threshed out at the Congress; so delegates must muster strong and make the Congress as greatly a representative body as possible. In the strength of the Congress lies the strength of the whole labour movement."—*Associated Press*.

Labour Conditions and Labour Regulation in China

Under the above heading there appears in the *December* number of the *International Labour Review* an article giving details about labour conditions and labour regulation in China. It is pointed out that from the first the International Labour Organisation has been intimately concerned with the conditions of labour in China. The magnitude of the problem in China is great as the population numbers over 400 millions and there is a rapid development of modern industrial methods in the country. And the whole position is complicated owing to the existence on Chinese soil of an elaborate system of foreign concessions and settlements within which the rights of jurisdiction are not always clearly defined.

At the first session of the Conference in Washington in 1919 the Commission on Special Countries considered the question of labour conditions in China and proposed that that country should be exempted from the scope of the draft convention on hours of labour, but that it should be asked to adhere to the principle of the protection of labour by factory legislation. The attention of the Chinese Government was drawn by the International Labour Office to the proposals of this Commission, and they were asked to inform the office as to the steps which the Chinese Government had taken or proposed to take. The office was informed by the Chinese Minister that while being in agreement with the principles embodied in the proposals the Chinese Government had come to the conclusion that in the present stage of industrial development in the country it would be premature to ratify any of those decisions. At the same time the office was informed that enquiries were being made by the Chinese Government into the industrial conditions prevailing in the country with a view to introducing legislation suitable to those conditions and in harmony with the draft convention concerning hours of work.

On 12th June 1923 the Chinese Minister at Berne informed the office that special sections for dealing with labour questions had been formed in the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce, Communications, and the Interior at Peking, and that Factory Regulations had been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce on 29th March 1923. A further letter indicated that these regulations were provisional and would ultimately be replaced by an Act for the protection of the workers on the termination of the discussions by Parliament of the Bill submitted to it on the subject.

These regulations apply to factories (a) which usually employ not less than 100 workers or (b) which are dangerous or unhealthy. It is also provided that foreign factories established on Chinese territory which fulfil these conditions shall also be covered by the regulations. The employment of boys under 10 or girls under 12 years of age is prohibited. Young persons, i.e., boys under 17 and girls under 18 years of age can be employed only on light work. The hours of work of young persons are fixed at 8 hours a day and those of adults 10 hours a day exclusive of breaks. The employment of young persons at night is prohibited. At least two days rest a month is provided for adult workers. If the hours of work are prolonged in consequence of special circumstances, the overtime work

is to be remunerated at a higher rate by the employer. The employer is to see that young persons and adults who have not completed their education are provided with facilities for further education in factories and to bear the cost of such education. The employer is to pay for the medical treatment of injured workers and is prevented from reducing the wages of persons who fall sick or are injured in the course of their employment. A rest period of five weeks and a suitable allowance is to be granted to every woman worker before and after child birth. And requisite steps are to be taken in every factory to avert danger and to protect the health of the workers.

These regulations clearly indicate the acceptance by the Chinese Government of the principle of protection of labour by factory legislation and are in accordance with the suggestion made by the Commission. In addition to putting into force the proposals of the Commission, these regulations also contain provisions adapting other decisions of the Washington Conference. This remark applies especially to the rules concerning the minimum age for the admission of children to employment in factories covered by the Regulations, the night work of young persons, and the employment of women before and after child birth which are based on the Draft Conventions adopted in 1919 on these subjects.

These regulations are important in so far as they represent the first direct effect of the work of the Conference in the great Chinese Empire, and signify the first introduction into that country of modern principles of labour protection. They appear to show that the Chinese Government has made a considerable effort to attain the aims of the International Labour Organisation.

No Act has yet been adopted by the Chinese legislature to replace these regulations, and they therefore remain in the nature of a decree promulgated by executive authority without express legislative sanction. The present position therefore is that these Provisional Regulations exist and there is also a nucleus labour section in the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce, Communications and the Interior at Peking.

The question of the application and enforcement of legislation is important and the International Labour Office has naturally been concerned with the question of the extent to which the Chinese Government has taken steps to secure the real observance of the regulations. This question was raised by Mr. E. L. Poulton, British Workers' delegate at the last session of the Conference. "I should like to know," he said "whether the Decree is actually in force, and whether the Director can tell us for instance what factory inspectors there are in China, or whether it is true that this duty is left to the police. In spite of the Decree of March 1923 we in England are constantly hearing reports, true or false, which do not suggest that the provisions of the Decree have yet been given any real force."

One aspect of the general problem of enforcement is the extent to which, or the methods by which, the enforcement of such legislation as is adopted by China could be carried out in foreign concessions and international settlements. The importance of the problem was fully recognised by the Washington Conference, and the following paragraphs are devoted to it in the report of the Commission on Special Countries :

"It is clear to the Commission that there are certain special difficulties in China—the vast extent of the territory, the fact that the Chinese Government does not possess tariff autonomy, and the existence of foreign settlements and leased territories within the boundaries of China. . . .

In view of the special difficulties which the Chinese Government may experience from the existence, within the area of China, of foreign settlements and leased territories, the Commission suggests that the Conference should make the necessary representations to the Governments concerned (that is, to those Governments which at present exercise jurisdiction in these settlements and territories under treaties and engagements with China) to enforce in their territories within China the same restrictions as the Chinese Government has accepted; or, in the alternative, to decree that labour legislation adopted by the Government of China shall be enforced by that Government within those foreign settlements and territories where extraterritorial jurisdiction exists at present."

In accordance with the proposals of the Commission correspondence is still going on between the International Labour Office and the Chinese Government and the publication of the report dated 9th July 1924 of the Child Labour Commission appointed by the Shanghai Municipal Council in June 1923 is of special interest.

This Commission was appointed by the Municipal Council "to enquire into the conditions of child labour in Shanghai and the vicinity and to make recommendations to the Council as to what regulations, if any, should be applied to child labour in the foreign settlement of Shanghai, having regard to practical considerations and to local conditions generally."

The report of the Commission, which held 33 meetings and heard the evidence of 36 witnesses, is divided into three parts. The first part contains the summary of the evidence. The second part is devoted to the consideration of the Recommendations the Commission should make to the Municipal Council, and the third part to the detailed formulation and explanation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission.

In the first part the Commission begins by drawing attention to certain general considerations relating to the industrial development of China. Modern conditions of mass production, it points out, are comparatively speaking, new to China. The general standard of living throughout the whole country compared with other, and from a modern industrial point of view, older parts of the world, is extremely low. There are no facilities for education, the birthrate is higher, the industrial workers are unorganised and trade unions with the power lent by large accumulated funds are entirely unknown.

The article proceeds to give a summary of the evidence given before the Commission. It is pointed out that the average monthly earnings of a workman of the coolie class are not greater than \$15, whilst in some instances, such as ricscha coolies, they may be as low as \$8. The average cost of living for a man and his wife of the very poorest class is given at \$16 a month. There is considerable amount of child labour, owing to the general practice for the vast majority of Chinese children to be made by their parents or other having authority over them, to commence work at the earliest possible age. The medical evidence taken by the Commission shows that

country children in China are of good physique whilst those living in the cities are, generally speaking, below the standard of Western countries. Tuberculosis is particularly prevalent in the towns. The crowded living conditions are to a great extent responsible for the poor physique observed. It was agreed by all the medical witnesses that the existing industrial conditions in Shanghai are extremely adverse to the bodily and mental welfare of the Chinese child employee.

Evidence regarding particular industries showed that in the domestic industry young female children are commonly purchased and employed as domestic servants. They begin work as soon as it is possible for them physically to do so. This practice like other forms of slavery is the source of much human misery. The Commission has reason to believe that many slave children are employed in native brothels and trained to prostitution. In shops, home industries, laundries and the building trades, the apprentice system prevails to a large extent. The age of employment is low and the term of apprenticeship is usually about five years, the apprentice receiving during that time little, if any, pay. In mills, factories, and similar places of industry, generally speaking, the child begins to work in the mill or factory as soon as it is of any economic value to the employer. The Commission in its visits saw many children at work who could not have been more than six years of age. The hours of work are generally twelve, with not more than one hour off for a meal. The children have to stand the whole time they are at work. Apart from interruptions and the customary holidays, work is continuous. Sanitary arrangements in the majority of mills and factories are unsatisfactory. The average earnings of a young child are usually not more than 20 silver cents a day. The contract system of employment is common. Under this system the contractor supplies the requisite labour and is paid on production. It is usual for contractors to obtain young children from the country districts paying the parents two dollars a month for the services of each child, and thus making a profit of four dollars a month in respect of each child. In the cotton mills there is little to complain of in the conditions as to space, but sometimes the ventilation is inadequate. The sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory. In normal times night work is the rule. On occasions where there is no night shift the length of the day's work is frequently 13 hours or even more. In some mills there is a regular one hour interval for meals, whilst in others the employees take their meals as best as they can. Children six years of age are often brought to the mills some of whom are not on the pay roll, but are brought by their mothers in order that they may be under their care. In many mills the conditions during the night shift are most unusual. Rows of baskets containing babies and children, sleeping or awake as the case may be, lie placed between the rapidly moving and noisy machinery. Young children, who are supposed to be working, but who have been overcome by fatigue or who have taken advantage of the absence of adequate supervision, lie asleep in every corner, some in the open, others hidden in baskets under a covering of raw cotton. Efforts are being made in some mills to prevent admission of very young children, and are, at least, partially successful. There is a great difference to be observed as regards the age of children employed between

mills where these efforts are being made and mills where they are not. One Japanese firm, owning many mills in China, provides some elementary educational facilities for the young children of its employees.

Nearly all the employees in the silk filatures are women and young girls. Generally speaking one child is employed for every two adults. The regular hours of work are twelve, usually being from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The children however have to be at the filatures some little time before the hour for commencing work, in order to get things ready for the adults. Many of the children employed are very young, being not more than six years of age. Children have to stand the whole time and are at work five or six hours at a stretch. The temperature of the work room is always considerably above normal and the atmosphere is very humid. Fainting in hot weather is not at all uncommon. The physical condition of the children employed is poor and they appear very miserable both physically and mentally. In the Cigarette and Tobacco Factories there are not many very young children employed. The conditions of employment appear to be better than those in cotton mills and silk filatures, the hours of labour being shorter and the wages paid high. In the Engineering and Shipbuilding industry the apprentice system is the rule, but not many young children are employed. In the printing works no one under 14 years of age is admitted. The girls are employed in light work and the hours of work are not excessive. A nursery is provided where mothers can leave their babies whilst they are at work. In the match factories certain operations such as boxing the matches and making up parcels of boxes, are performed by quite young children. For a day's work the child is sometimes paid as little as 9 cents a day. In laundries of which there are 70, the work performed by boys consists chiefly of the collection and delivery of clothing, transport of washing to and from the drying grounds, and watching the same, and attending to stoves and cleaning, ironing and doing odd jobs. The hours of work are usually from dawn or early morning until dusk and often until late at night. The apprentice system is common, 60 or 70 dollars being paid to the parents for an apprenticeship period of three years. The boys are fed and lodged by the employer. In the building trade the apprentice system is universal, the term of apprenticeship being three to five years and the age of commencement being 11. The hours of work are usually eight to ten a day. The contract system of employment is the rule. The evidence heard by the Commission showed that the workers were not adequately protected against injury from fire.

There are many special difficulties in the way of regulation of child labour in the foreign settlement. The first of these being "the absence of a Central Government with power to enforce its decrees throughout the country". The second difficulty alluded to by the Commission is the circumstance that Shanghai is a treaty port, and that the foreign settlement is managed and controlled by a Municipal Council whose powers are strictly limited. Other difficulties in the way of the regulation of child labour are stated to be the absence of birth registration and the consequent difficulty of obtaining proof of the age of the children, the absence of educational facilities, the need for the provision and maintenance of a

specially trained inspectorate, and the circumstance that, owing to the present economic and social condition of China children are sent to work by their parents at the earliest possible age. The following recommendations were made by the Commission :

Minimum Age.—The Commission recommends that the Council should forthwith seek power to make and enforce regulations prohibiting the employment in factories and industrial undertakings of children under ten years of age, rising to twelve years within four years from the date when the regulations come into force.

Hours of Employment.—The Commission recommends that the Council should seek power to prohibit the employment in factories and industrial undertakings of children under fourteen years of age for a longer period than twelve hours in any period of twenty-four hours, such period of twelve hours to include a compulsory rest of one hour.

Night Work.—In view of the above the Commission does not recommend that the Council should immediately seek power to enforce the prohibition of employment at night of children who can be employed by day. The Commission, however, considers night work for young children such a serious evil that it is of opinion that this question should in any event be further considered by the Council at the end of a period of four years.

Rest Day.—The Commission recommends that the Council should seek power to make and enforce regulations under which every child under fourteen years of age, employed in factories and industrial undertakings in the Settlement, should be given twenty-four hours continuous rest from work in at least every fourteen days.

Protection against Injury.—The Commission recommends that the Council should seek power to prohibit the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories and industrial undertakings at any dangerous unguarded machine, in any dangerous or hazardous place, or at any work likely seriously to injure body or health, and to close any dangerous or hazardous premises where such children are employed until they are made safe.

Proof of Age.—Whilst the majority of the Commission is in favour of the method providing as in the Hongkong Ordinance, the Commission recommends that the Council should adopt whichever of these two methods is the more suitable from an administrative point of view.

Definitions.—The Commission recommends that :

- (a) The expression "factory" should be defined so as to cover premises in which ten or more persons are employed in manual work.
 (b) The expression "industrial undertaking" should be defined so as to cover out-of-door occupations, such as building, construction work and transport, but should not include any agricultural undertaking.

Inspection and Penalties.—The Commission recommends that :

- (a) Any regulations should provide for the imposition not only of substantial fines, but also, in case of repeated wilful offences, for punishment by imprisonment.
 (b) The Council should provide an adequate staff of trained men and women for carrying out the duties of inspection under the regulations.

Method of Payment of Wages

The Labour Office recently conducted on behalf of Government an enquiry into the method of payment of wages, namely—(1) after what intervals paid, (2) number of days elapsing between date on which payment due and date on which payment effected, and (3) facilities, if any, given by employers to their employees for obtaining rations. The results of this enquiry are published below for general information.

STATEMENT I—GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE WHOLE PRESIDENCY

Establishments	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days normally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual payment	Notes regarding facilities, if any, for obtaining rations from employers
Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills	(a) Fortnightly (Process workers in mills affiliated to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association).	8 days ..	See statement II.
	(b) Monthly (all other workers).	12 to 15 days ..	
Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories.	(a) Daily ..	Nil ..	None.
	(b) Weekly ..	Nil 1 or 2 days in a few cases.	None.
	(c) Fortnightly ..	3-4 days in one case and 20 days in another case.	None.
	(d) Monthly ..	1 to 14 days ..	Advances are in a few cases paid if required.
Engineering Works.	(a) Monthly in 14 cases.	Two weeks on an average in 11 cases. 20 to 30 days in three cases.	Advances given in 3 cases only.
	(b) Fortnightly in three cases.	One week in two cases and one to two weeks in one case.	No facilities.
	(c) Contract labour on completion of jobs or according to terms agreed upon.	1 or 2 days ..	Advances given if required except to daily wage-earners.
Iron and Steel Works.	(a) Monthly in four cases.	1 to 15 days ..	(a) Advances given in one case to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pay.
	(b) Contract labour fortnightly in one case.	10 to 28 days.	
Brick Factories ..	(a) Daily in three cases.	Nil ..	No facilities.
	(b) Weekly in five cases.	One day in one case, on the market day in one case, in all other cases nil.	Advances paid in two cases.
	(c) Fortnightly in one case.	10 days.	
	(d) Monthly in one case.	Nil.	
	(e) On the completion of work in one case.	When the work is finished or at the end of the year.	Money paid in advance from time to time.

STATEMENT I—GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE WHOLE PRESIDENCY—*contd.*

Establishments	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days normally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual payment	Notes regarding facilities, if any, for obtaining rations from employers
Flour Mills	(a) Monthly in 15 cases	1—10 days, 15 days in one case, 7—30 days in one case, and 2—25 in one case.	Advances paid in 7 cases.
	(b) Weekly in four cases.	Nil	Advances paid in only one case.
	(c) Daily in three cases.	One day in one case only	
Printing Presses.	(a) Monthly in 18 cases.	1—15 days, 20 days to 2 months in one case.	Advances paid in 7 cases.
	(b) Fortnightly in two cases.	5—25 days in one case.	No facilities.
Rice Mills	(a) Monthly in 8 cases.	1—7 days but 7—10 and 10—15 days in one case each.	Advances paid in 4 cases.
	(b) Weekly in three cases.	Nil	Advances paid in 1 case only.
	(c) Daily in four cases.	Every second day in two cases and every day in two cases.	Advances paid in one case only.
	(d) Fortnightly and Bi-weekly in one case each.	Nil.	
Tanneries	(a) Monthly in three cases.	10—15 days in one case. Within five days in other cases.	Advances paid if required.
	(b) Fortnightly in one case.	Only one day	No facility.
	(c) Weekly in one case.	1—15 days	No facility.
Docks	Monthly	14 days	Employees' Co-operative Credit Society advances loans.
Tramways	(a) Monthly 2 cases	10 days	No facility.
	(b) Fortnightly in one case.	1—20 days	No facility.
Municipalities	(a) Monthly in 20 cases.	3—19, 5—15 and 1—12 in one case each and 1—10 days in other cases (1—15 days in 12 cases).	Practically no facilities.
	(b) Fortnightly in 5 cases.	1—10 days	No facilities.
	(c) Weekly in four cases.	1—3 days	Advances paid to labourers in one case only.
Local Government Factories.	Monthly	1—10 days. Piece-workers 10—15 days in one case.	No facilities.
Government Offices.	Monthly	1—15 days. School teachers upto 20 days and village officers upto the end of the following month.	No facilities.

STATEMENT I—GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE WHOLE PRESIDENCY—*contd.*

Establishments	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days normally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual payment	Notes regarding facilities, if any, for obtaining rations from employers
Domestic Servants.	(a) Monthly (as the general practice). (b) Yearly (2 cases are reported). (c) in 3 cases servants leave their pay with the employers to accumulate	1—10 days.	In half the number of cases reported facilities are given in one or more forms of (1) free meals (2) free clothing (3) money advances.

(Note.—Only a small number of cases of domestic servants were reported.)

STATEMENT II—DETAILS BY DISTRICTS

Districts	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days normally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual payment	Notes regarding facilities, if any, for obtaining rations from employers
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS			
Ahmedabad (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association).*	(a) Fortnightly (process operators).	8 days.	If important holidays fall a day or two before the payday payment is usually made earlier.
	(b) Monthly (others)	15 "	
Bombay (Bombay Millowners' Association).*	Monthly (all)	12 to 15 days	Results of details furnished by the Secretary, Millowners' Association for 62 mills are summarized below.

*(Note.—Almost all mills at other mofussil centres are members either of the Ahmedabad or Bombay Millowners' Association.)

Only 40 per cent. of the mills are conducting cheap grain shops where food grains are sold at wholesale market prices for cash, as well as on credit which is recovered on the payday. During the time of Government grain control in the scarcity year 1918-19 most of the mills had grain shops and adequate advantage of them was taken by the workmen, but when the control was removed the workmen again reverted to the *marwaris* and in consequence of this some mills had to close their shops. 56 per cent. of the mills advance money to their workmen in times of difficulty either against their Provident Fund or wages at a nominal or no rate of interest or through co-operative credit societies where the rate of interest varies from 9 per cent. to 18½ per cent. per annum. This maximum rate is charged in a few cases but the amount thus realised is utilised for the welfare work.

STATEMENT II—DETAILS BY DISTRICTS—*contd.*

Establishments	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days normally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual payment	Notes regarding facilities, if any, for obtaining rations from employers
COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING MILLS			
Hyderabad	(a) Daily (b) Monthly	Nil 4 days	None. Advance money paid if required.
Sukkur	Monthly	7 days	None.
Nawabshah	Daily and Monthly	Daily wages are paid every day. Monthly wages on the 5th of each month.	None.
Thar & Parkar	(a) Monthly (b) Weekly	Nil	Advance paid if required.
Broach	(a) Fortnightly to workmen. (b) Monthly to clerks and mechanics.	20 days 10 days	None. None.
Surat	(a) Monthly (b) Daily	1 to 6 days Nil	None. None.
Poona	Monthly	14 days at the most	None.
Ahmednagar	(a) Monthly to establishment. (b) Weekly-Workmen.	5 to 13 days Nil	None. None.
West Khandesh	(a) Monthly (b) Fortnightly	3 to 4 days	None.
Nasik	Weekly	Nil	Nil.
Dharwar	(a) Monthly—Permanent Staff. (b) Weekly—Coolies	1 or 2 days.	
Bijapur	(a) Monthly (b) Weekly	1 to 7 days 1 day.	None.
ENGINEERING WORKS			
Larkana	(a) Permanent establishment—Monthly. (b) Through Contractors— According to terms agreed upon	Nil	None. Advance paid if required except to daily wage earners.
Ahmedabad	(a) Monthly (b) Fortnightly	20 to 30 days 6 days.	Not known.
Broach	Monthly	1 to 10 days	None.

STATEMENT II—DETAILS BY DISTRICTS—*contd.*

Establishments	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days normally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual payment	Notes regarding facilities, if any, for obtaining rations from employers
Panch Mahals	Monthly	10 days	None.
Poona	Monthly	7 days at the most	None.
Ahmednagar	(a) Fortnightly—Departmental. (b) Monthly—Through Contractors.	(a) 8 to 15 days (b) 1 to 15 days	None. None.
Nasik	Monthly	Two weeks	None.
Bombay	(a) Monthly (b) Fortnightly (c) Contract labour on completion of jobs.	10 to 25 days 7 days 1 or 2 days	In some cases advances are given if required. None. None.
IRON AND STEEL WORKS			
Sukkur	Monthly	6 days	None.
Ahmedabad	Monthly	15 days	Advance is given to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ the pay.
Poona	Monthly	15 days	None.
Kolaba	(a) Clerks—Monthly Labour—Fortnightly	1 to 4 days 10 to 28 days	Not known. Not known.
BRICK FACTORIES			
Larkana	(a) Daily (b) Weekly and (c) Monthly	Nil Nil Nil	(a) Nil. (b) Advance paid before commencement of work. (c) Advance paid if required.
Nawabshah	Daily	Nil	None.
Thar & Parkar (Kilns only)	Weekly	Nil	Advance paid if required.
Broach	(a) Daily for labourers (b) Fortnightly for brickmakers in some cases.	10 days.	None.
Surat	Payment is made on the completion of work.	The account is made when the work is finished or at the end of a year.	Money is paid in advance from time to time.
Poona	Weekly	One day	None.

STATEMENT II—DETAILS BY DISTRICTS—contd.

Districts	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days normally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual payment	Notes regarding facilities, if any, for obtaining rations from employers
Ahmednagar ..	Weekly ..	Nil ..	None.
Dharwar (Kilns only)	Weekly (Paid on market days generally).	Not known	.. Not known.
FLOUR MILLS			
Hyderabad ..	Monthly ..	7 to 10 days ..	Advance paid if required.
Sukkur ..	Monthly ..	6 days ..	Flour issued at cheap rates.
Larkana ..	(a) Daily (b) Monthly ..	One day Nil ..	.. Advance paid if required.
Nawabshah ..	Daily ..	Wages are given every day.	None.
Thar & Parkar ..	(a) Weekly (b) Monthly ..	Nil ..	.. Advance paid if required.
Ahmedabad ..	Monthly ..	7 to 30 days ..	.. Advance is given subject to deposit. In some cases flour is supplied at wholesale prices.
Kaira ..	Monthly ..	10 days ..	.. None
Broach ..	Monthly ..	No regular system.	.. Small sums are given in advance.
Surat ..	Monthly ..	1 to 6 days ..	.. None.
Panch Mahals ..	Monthly ..	7 days ..	.. In some cases advance is made.
Poona ..	Monthly ..	2 to 25 days (the maximum in a few cases only)	.. None.
Ahmednagar ..	(a) Monthly (b) Weekly ..	Nil ..	.. None.
Satara ..	Monthly ..	About a week ..	.. None.
West Khandesh ..	Monthly ..	1 to 3 days ..	.. None.
Nasik ..	Weekly ..	Nil ..	.. None.
Kolaba ..	(a) Monthly (b) Daily ..	Nil ..	.. None.

STATEMENT II—DETAILS BY DISTRICTS—contd.

Districts	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days normally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual payment	Notes regarding facilities, if any for obtaining rations from employers
Dharwar ..	Weekly (paid on market days)		
Bombay ..	Monthly ..	(a) Nil-Clerical Staff .. (b) 15 days mill-hands	.. Advances are given in cases of need.
PRINTING PRESSES			
Hyderabad ..	Monthly ..	10 days ..	.. Advance paid if required.
Sukkur ..	Monthly ..	10 days ..	.. None.
Larkana ..	Monthly ..	10 days ..	.. Advance paid if required.
Thar & Parkar ..	Monthly ..	Nil ..	.. Advance paid if required.
Ahmedabad ..	Monthly ..	20 days to two months	.. In many cases cash advance is given.
Kaira ..	Monthly ..	10 days ..	.. None.
Broach ..	Monthly ..	10 to 15 days ..	.. Money is advanced in some cases.
Surat ..	Monthly ..	1 to 6 days ..	.. None.
Panch Mahals ..	Monthly ..	7 to 10 days ..	.. None.
Poona ..	(a) Fortnightly (some) (b) Monthly ..	5 to 25 days ..	.. None.
Ahmednagar ..	Monthly ..	Nil ..	.. None.
Satara ..	Monthly ..	2 to 15 days ..	.. Money is advanced in some cases.
West Khandesh ..	Monthly ..	10 to 15 days ..	.. None.
Nasik ..	Weekly and fortnightly or on any other day when required.	Nil.	.. None.
Kolaba ..	Monthly ..	2 or 3 days ..	..
Kanara ..	Monthly ..	2 to 5 days ..	.. None.
Dharwar ..	Monthly ..	3 or 4 days ..	..
Bijapur ..	Monthly ..	7 days ..	.. None.
Bombay ..	Monthly ..	14 days ..	.. Advances are given. Payments of wages are made when holidays are due i.e., Diwali or Christmas.

STATEMENT II—DETAILS BY DISTRICTS—*contd.*

Districts	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days nor- mally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual pay- ment	Notes regarding facili- ties, if any, for obtaining rations from employers
RICE MILLS			
Hyderabad	Monthly	7 to 10 days	Advance paid if requir- ed.
Larkana	(a) Daily (b) Monthly	One day Nil.	Advance paid if re- quired.
Nawabshah	Daily and monthly	Daily wages are paid every day Monthly Wages are paid on the 5th	None.
Thar & Parkar	(a) Monthly (b) Weekly	Nil.	Advance paid if re- quired.
Surat	Monthly	1 to 6 days	None.
Panch Mahals	Monthly	7 days	In some cases advance is made.
Poona	Monthly	10 to 15 days	None.
Nasik	Weekly and fortnightly or on any other day whenever required.	Nil.	Nil.
Kolaba	(a) Monthly (b) Bi-weekly (c) Every second day. (d) Daily.	Nil.	
Kanara	Weekly	Nil	
TANNERIES			
Hyderabad	Monthly	10 to 15 days	Advance paid if requir- ed.
Panch Mahals	Monthly	5 days	In some cases advance is made.
Poona	Weekly	One day	None.
Bombay	(a) Fortnightly (b) Monthly	(a) 1 to 15 days (b) 1 day	Advances are given in a few cases.
DOCKS			
Mazagon Bombay	Dock Monthly	14 days	The Mazagon Dock Employees' Co-opera- tive Credit Society.
TRAMWAYS			
Nasik	(a) Fortnightly (b) Monthly	(a) 10 days (b) 20 days	None.
Bombay	Monthly	1 to 14 days	None.

STATEMENT II—DETAILS BY DISTRICTS—*contd.*

Districts	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days nor- mally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual pay- ment	Notes regarding facili- ties, if any for obtaining rations from employers
MUNICIPALITIES			
Hyderabad	(a) Weekly (b) Monthly	Nil. 1 to 5 days.	} None.
Sukkur	Monthly	10 days	
Larkana	Monthly	Nil	None.
Thar & Parkar	Monthly	Nil	Advance paid if re- quired.
Ahmedabad	(a) Monthly (b) Fortnightly	} 1 or 2 days	None.
Kaira	Monthly		10 days	None.
Broach	(a) Weekly (b) Monthly	(a) 8 days (b) 8 days	(a) Advances are made to labourers (b) None.
Surat	Monthly	1 to 12 days	A cheap grain shop for sweepers and such other low-paid ser- vants.
Panch Mahals	Monthly	5 to 15 days	None.
Thana	Monthly	4 to 5 days	None.
Poona	(a) Monthly (b) Weekly	1 day 2 to 4 days	} None.
Ahmednagar	Monthly	5 days	
Satara	(a) Fortnightly (b) Monthly	10 days 2 days	} None.
West Khandesh	Fortnightly	5 days	
Nasik	(a) Fortnightly (b) Monthly (c) Monthly	2 or 3 days 5 days on an average Nil.	} None.
Kolaba	Monthly	5 days	
Kanara	Monthly	2 to 3 days	None.
Dharwar	Monthly	3 or 4 days	

STATEMENT II—DETAILS BY DISTRICTS—contd.

Districts	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days normally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual payment	Notes regarding facilities, if any, for obtaining rations from employers
Bijapur	(a) Monthly (b) Fortnightly (c) Weekly	7 to 10 days	None.
Bombay	(a) Monthly	3 to 19 days 9 days Engineering Section.	None at present. Cheap grain shops were provided during the period of high prices, but were closed owing to lack of patronage.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FACTORIES			
G. C. Printing Press, Bombay.	Monthly	(a) Fixed Establishment—Nil. (b) Piece-workers 10 to 15 days	None.
Commissioner's Press, Karachi.	Monthly	2 to 4 days	None.
Photozinco Press, Poona	Monthly	1 or 2 days (rarely)	None.
Distillery, Kotri	Monthly	(a) General establishment—Nil. (b) Contractors—8 days	None. Not known.
H. M's Mint, Bombay.	Monthly	10 days	None.
GOVERNMENT OFFICES			
Hyderabad	Monthly	Headquarters — 1 day sometimes. Mofussil—4 or 5 days.	None anywhere.
Larkana	Monthly	5 to 15 days.	
Nawabshah	Monthly	Headquarters 1 to 5 days. Mofussil 3 to 20 days.	
Thar & Parkar	Monthly	(a) Head quarters—1 day (b) Mofussil — delay: varying according to distance. (c) Village officers—At the close of the following month.	
Ahmedabad	Monthly	(a) L. R. establishment—one day. (b) Talatis—1 to 6 days. (c) Taluka clerks—3 or 4 days.	None.

STATEMENT II—DETAILS BY DISTRICTS—contd.

Districts	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days normally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual payment	Notes regarding facilities, if any, for obtaining rations from employers
Broach	Monthly	1 to 10 days outside headquarters. 1 to 5 days at headquarters. About 15 days for sweepers, etc., whose pay is drawn on a contingent bill.	None.
Surat	Monthly	1 to 6 days generally .. 15 to 20 days (School masters).	None.
Panch Mahals	Monthly	1 to 10 days—Non-Gazetted servants.	None.
Thana	Monthly	(a) No delay in payment in case of Government servants under the collector. (b) Remuneration of Talatis is sometimes delayed by about 8 or 10 days.	None.
Poona	Monthly	6 days at the most	None.
Ahmednagar	Monthly	(a) Headquarters — 1st working day of the following month. (b) Taluka Towns—4 days. (c) Talatis—10 to 15 days.	None.
Satara	Monthly	Nil.	
West Khandesh	Monthly	5 to 10 days	None.
Kolaba	Monthly	2 to 15 days.	
Ratnagiri	Monthly	1 to 15 days. But Talathi peons from 4 to 25 days.	
Kanara	Monthly	(a) No delay in the district headquarters. (b) Outside Head-quarter 3 or 4 days. (c) Primary school teachers 7 to 20 days.	None.
Bijapur	Monthly	1 to 3 days (maximum on rare occasions)	None.

STATEMENT II—DETAILS BY DISTRICTS—*consold.*

Districts	Period of payment (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)	Number of days normally elapsing between conclusion of period of work and actual payment	Notes regarding facilities, if any, for obtaining rations from employers
DOMESTIC SERVANTS			
Hyderabad	.. Monthly	.. 1 to 5 days	.. Advance paid if required.
Sukkur	.. Monthly	.. ..	Free food supplied generally.
Larkana	.. Monthly	.. 5 to 10 days. (a) In many cases the servants allow their pay to be accumulated with their masters.	Rations supplied in addition to pay. (a) Advance paid if required.
Nawabshah	.. Government servants pay to their servants on the day on which they receive their salary. In other cases no fixed date for payment.	In few cases the servants leave their pay with their employers to accumulate.	
Tbar & Parkar	.. Monthly (in the beginning of every following month).	..	
Kaira	.. No definite system of payment.	..	In majority of cases servants are provided with free meals once or twice daily.
Surat	.. No uniform system. Pay is fixed monthly.	The servants allow their pay to be accumulated with their masters.	Food, clothes and amounts for petty expenses are supplied by the masters.
Panch Mahals	.. Monthly		
Thana	.. Monthly	.. Nil.	.. None.
Poona	.. Monthly	.. 15 days at the most	
Ahmednagar	.. (a) Monthly .. (b) Yearly	.. 4 to 6 days .. ..	.. (a) Sometimes advances are given if required. .. (b) Advances are given from time to time as required.
Satara	.. Monthly	.. ..
Kolaba	.. (a) Monthly .. (b) Yearly	.. Nil.	.. In addition to food money is advanced.
Kanara	.. Monthly	.. ..
Bijapur	.. Monthly	.. 7 to 10 days.	

Agricultural Wages 1889—1923

The special report issued by the Labour Office during 1924, entitled "Report on an Enquiry into Agricultural Wages in the Bombay Presidency" having been criticized on the ground that the base year (1900) was an abnormal year, namely the worst time in the worst famine that ever befel Western India, efforts were made to carry the enquiry back to an earlier year.

The material for this Enquiry is in the office of the Director of Agriculture at Poona. From 1888 to 1899 wages and prices for Talukas were reported annually. The statement in Appendix A on p. 118 of the Labour Office Special Report under discussion—"The figures were collected for one particular month in each year, and were intended to be the average of the daily rates in that month"—contains a slight error. Actually the wages and prices were given for each month of the financial year, but were reported only once a year, namely, at the close. This held good from April 1888 to March 1895. April to December 1895 were treated as a year, and from January 1896 the calendar year was taken. In 1900 fresh changes were introduced; whereas up to 1899 the wages reported were daily wages, from 1900 they were monthly. And whereas up to 1899 prices were reported per maund, from 1900 the method was changed to the quantity purchaseable per rupee.

Considerable recalculations were therefore necessary; viz.—(1) the monthly figures up to 1895 had to be reconstructed into averages for calendar years, (2) the monthly wages after 1900 had to be reduced to daily wages, and (3) the prices had to be reduced to one common measure. As the figures are now ascertained as for calendar years, and the original records start in April 1888, the first nine months of the records had to be neglected, and January 1889 was taken as the starting point.

This article deals with wages only. For this the adjustment No (2) above is to be considered. All wages of the three kinds recorded in the Director of Agriculture's office—namely "Skilled", "Ordinary" and "Field"—are invariably daily wages, not necessarily paid daily, but calculated by day units worked; and no country employer would think of labourer's wages in terms of a month. The question therefore arose what divisor to use to reduce the "monthly" wages quoted from 1900 onwards to daily wages. It was ascertained in the Director of Agriculture's office that the divisor required was certainly 30 in all cases. In other words the Mamlatdars after ascertaining daily wages multiply by 30 before reporting to the Director of Agriculture.

The fact that wages in rural tracts, as shown in the tables below, in almost all cases drop in 1900, and sometimes drop sharply, would lead to the momentary supposition either that the divisor should not be 30, or else that the introduction of the change in that year had a disturbing effect on the mere reporting of the figures. Making every allowance for the disturbance which may arise when a routine process is suddenly changed, there are good reasons for thinking that the drop in 1900 is genuine, and that the whole series from 1889 to 1923 represents the same set of facts, and not two sets of facts with a transition in 1900.

These reasons are :—(1) the so-called " 1899 famine " was caused by a failure of the 1899 monsoon. The monsoon in that year began very strongly, and labour would be in more than normal demand until at least 9 months of the calendar year were over. It was not till the late autumn of 1899 that famine conditions became established, and the worst period of economic depression was the calendar years 1900 and 1901; (2) in the Konkan, where, although the 1899 harvest was very poor, there was yet some harvest to gather in, the drop in the wage rates in 1900 is only slightly marked, and in fact the rates for " ordinary labour " actually rose; (3) the drop in 1900 does not succeed a period of rising, but on the contrary a period of falling wages. This last point is very important. Had the fall in 1900 been a disturbance of a pre-existent trend it would have been necessary to concede that it was due to the change of system in reporting. But it is, on the contrary, in accordance with the general trend, and is therefore on *a priori* grounds entirely justified.

Of course in all economic statistics we are dealing, not with the accurate data obtainable in the measurement of natural phenomena, but with estimates liable to errors. It is however the main advantage of the application of statistical methods that data liable to error can, when treated in the mass, be utilized to deduce correct facts, so long as the errors are equally likely to occur on either side of the true value. On the whole there is reason to believe that the figures now given represent true facts.

The figures given below relate to purely rural tracts only. The Presidency Proper was divided into " Natural Divisions " as at the Census, with the exception that Haliyal Taluka has been included in the Karnatak, to which it properly belongs, and not in the Konkan. This was possible in the present instance, though not in the Census, where a district could not be assigned partly to one and partly to another Natural Division.

In each of the Natural Divisions so demarcated ten talukas were taken, the criteria being (1) to take only talukas containing no large town, and (2) to take talukas scattered as widely as possible over the Natural Division. The following is the selection :—

Gujarat	Deccan	Konkan	Karnatak
Prantij	Pachora	Dahanu	Halyal
Dhandhuka	Nandurbar	Murbad	Ranebennur
Kapadvanj	Sinnar	Pen	Bankapur
Borsad	Shevgaon	Mahad	Mundargi
Dohad	Shrigonda	Guhagar	Athni
Kalol	Purandar	Rajapur	Navalgund
Amod	Man	Malwan	Chandgad
Ankleshwar	Karad	Karwar	Badami
Bardoli	Madha	Sirsi	Indi
Chikhli	Sangola	Bhatkal	Muddebihal

The averages of the annual averages for wages in these groups were then taken out, and are shown in the tables below. The results are very important. The previous enquiry by the Labour Office, starting as it did at the bottom of the depression caused by the great famine gave the impression of wages rising from the base year, and therefore, *a priori* rising continuously from immemorial times. The present result is very surprising, and shows that wages in the famine period 1900—1902 were

markedly below the levels previously existing. It is of course well known that the eighties and early nineties of the last century were an era of great agricultural prosperity, when the ryots of the Deccan fashioned the felloes on their cart wheels out of silver, so little did they esteem it. But it might not have been expected that this prosperity was shared by the labouring classes also.

In addition to showing the annual averages, moving 5-year averages are also shown. The method of moving averages is of use in eliminating temporary fluctuations, and the trends of the wage movements are very clearly brought out in the tables.

Taking wages in 1889 as 100 Index Numbers are also given for certain points in the following 34 years.

Two salient facts which are brought out by the present enquiry are :— (1) that the economic position of the rural tracts of Gujarat has risen more rapidly than in other Natural divisions, and (2) that the disturbance caused by the 1899 famine was much less violent in the Konkan than elsewhere. The second point was of course expected, but not the first.

INDEX NUMBERS OF NOMINAL WAGES FOR VARIOUS YEARS, TAKING WAGES IN 1889 AS 100
I—FIELD LABOUR

Year	Gujarat	Deccan	Konkan	Karnatak
1889	100	100	100	100
1895	106	111	98	106
1900	83	75	86	86
1904	91	92	88	114
1909	138	111	109	114
1914	172	147	130	154
1919	222	219	163	231
1923	338	228	270	211

II—ORDINARY LABOUR

1889	100	100	100	100
1895	115	100	88	102
1900	73	73	102	79
1904	85	84	94	105
1909	130	111	104	98
1914	164	133	130	123
1919	252	196	170	188
1923	343	200	244	188

III—SKILLED LABOUR

1889	100	100	100	100
1895	109	95	96	101
1900	89	76	93	80
1904	95	88	94	99
1909	122	101	98	96
1914	152	111	114	113
1919	199	146	141	163
1923	335	172	188	168

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES PAID IN RURAL TRACTS BY NATURAL DIVISIONS
OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1889-1923

I—FIELD LABOUR

Year	Gujarat	Deccan	Konkan	Karnatak
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 3 7	0 2 11
1890	0 2 7	0 3 1	0 3 8	0 3 1
1891	0 2 6	0 3 2	0 3 8	0 2 11
1892	0 2 6	0 3 1	0 3 8	0 2 6
1893	0 2 8	0 3 3	0 3 7	0 2 11
1894	0 2 8	0 3 4	0 3 6	0 3 0
1895	0 2 10	0 3 4	0 3 6	0 3 1
1896	0 2 9	0 3 3	0 3 4	0 3 0
1897	0 2 8	0 2 9	0 3 6	0 2 5
1898	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 3 5	0 2 9
1899	0 2 8	0 2 7	0 3 3	0 2 6
1900	0 2 2	0 2 3	0 3 1	0 2 6
1901	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 3 3	0 2 7
1902	0 2 2	0 2 5	0 3 2	0 2 5
1903	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 3 1	0 2 11
1904	0 2 5	0 2 9	0 3 2	0 3 4
1905	0 2 8	0 2 10	0 3 2	0 3 0
1906	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 3 4	0 2 7
1907	0 3 2	0 3 1	0 3 7	0 2 11
1908	0 3 5	0 3 0	0 3 8	0 3 1
1909	0 3 8	0 3 4	0 3 11	0 3 4
1910	0 3 10	0 3 8	0 3 11	0 3 7
1911	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 1
1912	0 3 7	0 3 11	0 4 2	0 3 9
1913	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 4 6
1914	0 4 7	0 4 5	0 4 8	0 4 6
1915	0 4 8	0 4 7	0 4 10	0 4 9
1916	0 4 7	0 5 0	0 4 11	0 4 9
1917	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 0	0 5 1
1918	0 6 2	0 5 10	0 5 5	0 5 7
1919	0 5 11	0 6 7	0 5 10	0 6 9
1920	0 9 5	0 7 5	0 6 5	0 7 5
1921	0 8 10	0 6 7	0 7 10	0 6 5
1922	0 8 4	0 6 11	0 8 11	0 6 3
1923	0 9 0	0 6 10	0 9 8	0 6 2

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES PAID IN RURAL TRACTS BY NATURAL DIVISIONS
OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1889-1923

II—ORDINARY LABOUR

Year	Gujarat	Deccan	Konkan	Karnatak
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889	0 2 9	0 3 9	0 4 2	0 3 7
1890	0 2 9	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 3 10
1891	0 2 9	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 3 7
1892	0 2 8	0 3 7	0 3 11	0 3 1
1893	0 2 11	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 3 9
1894	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 11	0 3 7
1895	0 3 2	0 3 9	0 3 8	0 3 8
1896	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 8	0 3 7
1897	0 2 11	0 3 5	0 3 2	0 3 2
1898	0 2 10	0 3 7	0 4 3	0 3 2
1899	0 2 9	0 3 3	0 4 2	0 3 0
1900	0 2 0	0 2 9	0 4 3	0 2 10
1901	0 2 3	0 3 1	0 3 11	0 2 9
1902	0 2 2	0 2 11	0 3 11	0 2 8
1903	0 2 3	0 3 4	0 3 11	0 3 4
1904	0 2 4	0 3 2	0 3 11	0 3 9
1905	0 2 6	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 3 4
1906	0 2 6	0 3 4	0 4 1	0 3 0
1907	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 4 5	0 3 3
1908	0 3 3	0 3 10	0 4 4	0 3 5
1909	0 3 5	0 4 2	0 4 4	0 3 6
1910	0 3 8	0 4 6	0 4 4	0 3 9
1911	0 4 0	0 4 10	0 4 6	0 4 0
1912	0 3 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 3 10
1913	0 4 1	0 4 9	0 5 3	0 4 0
1914	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 5	0 4 5
1915	0 4 8	0 5 4	0 5 8	0 5 0
1916	0 4 8	0 5 8	0 5 9	0 5 2
1917	0 5 3	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 5 4
1918	0 6 6	0 6 8	0 6 5	0 5 9
1919	0 6 11	0 7 4	0 7 1	0 6 9
1920	0 9 2	0 8 3	0 7 10	0 8 2
1921	0 9 2	0 7 5	0 9 0	0 7 4
1922	0 9 0	0 7 6	0 9 6	0 6 11
1923	0 9 5	0 7 6	0 10 2	0 6 9

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES PAID IN RURAL TRACTS BY NATURAL DIVISIONS
OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1889—1923

III—SKILLED LABOUR

Year	Gujarat	Deccan	Konkan	Karnatak
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889	0 9 4	0 10 1	0 11 1	0 8 8
1890	0 9 4	0 9 11	0 11 0	0 9 1
1891	0 9 4	0 9 7	0 10 8	0 8 10
1892	0 9 4	0 9 6	0 10 9	0 8 1
1893	0 9 10	0 9 5	0 10 11	0 8 5
1894	0 9 10	0 9 5	0 10 7	0 8 7
1895	0 10 2	0 9 7	0 10 7	0 8 9
1896	0 10 1	0 9 0	0 10 7	0 8 10
1897	0 10 2	0 7 7	0 10 9	0 7 8
1898	0 10 5	0 8 6	0 10 4	0 7 11
1899	0 9 10	0 8 3	0 10 4	0 7 2
1900	0 8 4	0 7 8	0 10 3	0 6 11
1901	0 8 7	0 7 11	0 10 3	0 6 11
1902	0 8 10	0 8 2	0 10 5	0 6 11
1903	0 8 8	0 8 4	0 10 5	0 7 5
1904	0 8 10	0 8 3	0 10 5	0 8 7
1905	0 8 9	0 8 4	0 10 5	0 8 4
1906	0 8 9	0 8 7	0 10 5	0 7 5
1907	0 9 3	0 9 4	0 10 5	0 7 10
1908	0 10 6	0 9 9	0 10 6	0 8 2
1909	0 11 5	0 10 2	0 10 10	0 8 4
1910	0 12 6	0 10 2	0 10 10	0 8 5
1911	0 12 10	0 10 9	0 10 10	0 8 8
1912	0 13 6	0 10 9	0 11 6	0 9 1
1913	0 13 0	0 10 10	0 12 2	0 9 6
1914	0 14 2	0 11 2	0 12 7	0 9 9
1915	0 14 9	0 12 1	0 13 4	0 9 8
1916	0 14 5	0 12 3	0 13 7	0 10 2
1917	0 14 8	0 12 7	0 14 0	0 11 8
1918	1 0 8	0 13 7	0 15 3	0 12 11
1919	1 2 7	0 14 9	0 15 8	0 14 1
1920	1 8 5	1 0 4	1 0 7	0 14 10
1921	1 11 2	0 15 10	1 2 7	0 14 8
1922	1 13 9	1 0 8	1 4 5	0 15 1
1923	1 15 3	1 1 4	1 4 10	0 14 7

MOVING 5-YEAR AVERAGES * OF DAILY WAGES PAID IN RURAL TRACTS
BY NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1891—1921

I—FIELD LABOUR

Year	Gujarat	Deccan	Konkan	Karnatak
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1891	0 2 7	0 3 1	0 3 8	0 2 10
1892	0 2 7	0 3 2	0 3 7	0 2 11
1893	0 2 8	0 3 3	0 3 7	0 2 11
1894	0 2 8	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 2 11
1895	0 2 9	0 3 2	0 3 6	0 2 11
1896	0 2 9	0 3 1	0 3 5	0 2 10
1897	0 2 9	0 2 11	0 3 5	0 2 9
1898	0 2 7	0 2 8	0 3 4	0 2 8
1899	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 4	0 2 7
1900	0 2 5	0 2 5	0 3 3	0 2 7
1901	0 2 4	0 2 6	0 3 2	0 2 7
1902	0 2 3	0 2 7	0 3 2	0 2 9
1903	0 2 3	0 2 8	0 3 2	0 2 10
1904	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 3 2	0 2 10
1905	0 2 5	0 2 9	0 3 2	0 2 11
1906	0 2 8	0 2 11	0 3 3	0 2 11
1907	0 2 8	0 2 11	0 3 5	0 3 0
1908	0 2 11	0 2 11	0 3 5	0 3 0
1909	0 3 2	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 0
1910	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 8	0 3 1
1911	0 3 4	0 3 2	0 3 8	0 3 5
1912	0 3 7	0 3 5	0 3 10	0 3 5
1913	0 3 8	0 3 7	0 3 11	0 3 7
1914	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 4 1	0 3 10
1915	0 3 11	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 1
1916	0 4 1	0 4 2	0 4 5	0 4 4
1917	0 4 3	0 4 5	0 4 7	0 4 5
1918	0 4 3	0 4 8	0 4 9	0 4 9
1919	0 4 7	0 4 8	0 4 9	0 4 9
1920	0 5 1	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 11
1921	0 5 4	0 5 5	0 5 2	0 5 5
	0 6 4	0 6 0	0 5 6	0 5 11
	0 7 1	0 6 4	0 6 1	0 6 3
	0 7 9	0 6 8	0 6 11	0 6 6
	0 8 4	0 6 10	0 7 9	0 6 7

* The figure shown for 1891 is the average of 1889—1893, the figure shown for 1892 is the average for 1890—1894, and so on.

MOVING 5-YEAR AVERAGES * OF DAILY WAGES PAID IN RURAL TRACTS
BY NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1891-1921

II—ORDINARY LABOUR

Year	Gujarat	Deccan	Konkan	Karnatak
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1891	0 2 9	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 3 7
1892	0 2 10	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 3 7
1893	0 2 11	0 3 8	0 3 11	0 3 6
1894	0 2 11	0 3 8	0 3 10	0 3 6
1895	0 3 0	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 7
1896	0 3 0	0 3 8	0 3 9	0 3 5
1897	0 2 11	0 3 7	0 3 9	0 3 4
1898	0 2 8	0 3 4	0 3 11	0 3 2
1899	0 2 7	0 3 3	0 3 11	0 3 0
1900	0 2 5	0 3 1	0 4 1	0 2 11
1901	0 2 3	0 3 1	0 4 0	0 2 11
1902	0 2 2	0 3 1	0 4 0	0 3 1
1903	0 2 4	0 3 2	0 3 11	0 3 2
1904	0 2 4	0 3 3	0 4 0	0 3 3
1905	0 2 6	0 3 5	0 4 1	0 3 4
1906	0 2 9	0 3 6	0 4 2	0 3 4
1907	0 2 11	0 3 8	0 4 3	0 3 4
1908	0 3 2	0 3 11	0 4 4	0 3 5
1909	0 3 6	0 4 3	0 4 5	0 3 7
1910	0 3 7	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 3 8
1911	0 3 9	0 4 7	0 4 8	0 3 10
1912	0 4 0	0 4 9	0 4 10	0 4 0
1913	0 4 2	0 4 11	0 5 1	0 4 3
1914	0 4 4	0 5 1	0 5 4	0 4 6
1915	0 4 8	0 5 4	0 5 7	0 4 9
1916	0 5 1	0 5 9	0 5 10	0 5 2
1917	0 5 7	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 5 7
1918	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 6 7	0 6 3
1919	0 7 5	0 7 1	0 7 3	0 6 8
1920	0 8 2	0 7 5	0 8 0	0 7 0
1921	0 8 9	0 7 7	0 8 9	0 7 2

* The figure shown for 1891 is the average of 1889-1893, the figure shown for 1892 is the average for 1890-1894, and so on.

MOVING 5-YEAR AVERAGES * OF DAILY WAGES PAID IN RURAL TRACTS
BY NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1891-1921

III—SKILLED LABOUR

Year	Gujarat	Deccan	Konkan	Karnatak
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1891	0 9 5	0 9 8	0 10 11	0 8 7
1892	0 9 6	0 9 7	0 10 9	0 8 7
1893	0 9 8	0 9 6	0 10 8	0 8 6
1894	0 9 10	0 9 5	0 10 8	0 8 6
1895	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 10 8	0 8 5
1896	0 10 2	0 8 10	0 10 7	0 8 4
1897	0 10 2	0 8 7	0 10 6	0 8 1
1898	0 9 9	0 8 2	0 10 5	0 7 8
1899	0 9 6	0 8 0	0 10 5	0 7 4
1900	0 9 2	0 8 1	0 10 4	0 7 2
1901	0 8 10	0 8 1	0 10 4	0 7 1
1902	0 8 8	0 8 1	0 10 4	0 7 4
1903	0 8 9	0 8 2	0 10 5	0 7 8
1904	0 8 9	0 8 4	0 10 5	0 7 9
1905	0 8 10	0 8 7	0 10 5	0 7 11
1906	0 9 3	0 8 10	0 10 5	0 8 1
1907	0 9 9	0 9 3	0 10 6	0 8 0
1908	0 10 6	0 9 7	0 10 7	0 8 0
1909	0 11 4	0 10 0	0 10 8	0 8 3
1910	0 12 2	0 10 4	0 10 11	0 8 6
1911	0 12 8	0 10 6	0 11 3	0 8 9
1912	0 13 2	0 10 9	0 11 7	0 9 1
1913	0 13 8	0 11 1	0 12 1	0 9 4
1914	0 14 0	0 11 5	0 12 8	0 9 8
1915	0 14 2	0 11 9	0 13 2	0 10 2
1916	0 14 11	0 12 4	0 13 9	0 10 10
1917	0 15 10	0 13 1	0 14 4	0 11 8
1918	1 1 9	0 13 11	0 15 0	0 12 9
1919	1 4 4	0 14 7	1 0 0	0 13 8
1920	1 7 4	0 15 5	1 1 4	0 14 4
1921	1 10 3	1 0 2	1 2 5	0 14 8

* The figures shown for 1891 is the average of 1889-1893, the figure shown for 1892 is the average for 1890-1894, and so on.

Workmen's Compensation Act

FROM THE EMPLOYEE'S POINT OF VIEW

(Continued from page 417 of the December Labour Gazette.)

The maximum period for making a claim for compensation is prescribed by the Act to be six months from the date when the accident occurred. The period prescribed in cases where death occurs is also six months from the date of death. The Commissioner however has the option to admit and decide any claim to compensation in any case in which a claim has not been instituted in due time as prescribed by the Act, provided he is satisfied that the failure to submit a claim was due to sufficient cause.

It is of the utmost importance to the workman to follow the initial procedure after the occurrence of an accident with scrupulous regard to detail. There are four important stages to be observed.

1. Notice of the accident must be served as soon as practicable after the accident has occurred ;
2. He should offer no resistance, impediment or obstruction to a medical examination by a qualified medical practitioner within three days of the serving of his notice of the accident ;
3. He should not refuse an offer made to him by his employer for free medical attendance after the accident ; and
4. He should institute his claim for compensation to his employer as soon as possible after due notice has been given.

It is hardly necessary to bring out clearly the distinction between a notice of an accident to the employer and the claim for compensation but it is imperative that the distinction should be remembered.

V.—Procedure in connexion with obtaining Compensation

Fatal Accidents.—Employers are enjoined under the Act to deposit with the Commissioner as soon after an accident as possible all amounts due for compensation to the dependants of a deceased workman. An employer may indicate to the Commissioner, when making a deposit, that he desires to be made a party to the distribution proceedings. In such cases it is incumbent upon the Commissioner, before making allotments from the compensation so deposited, to afford to the employer opportunities for proving that any or all of the particular persons to whom the Commissioner intends to make an allotment are not dependants of the deceased workman.

It is the duty of the Commissioner to display, in a prominent position outside his office, a list of the deposits received by him. Such list will show the names and addresses of the depositors, and of the workman in respect of whose death the deposits have been made. The first step, therefore, in the procedure is for the dependants of a deceased workman to go to the office of the Commissioner within whose territorial jurisdiction the accident occurred, or to apply to such Commissioner by letter to ascertain whether a deposit has been made by the employer of the workman concerned. In a case where deposit has not been made the dependant or dependants of the deceased workman should request the employer of such workman to deposit with the Commissioner the compensation due. If the

employer refuses or omits to do this then and then only must the dependant who makes the claim apply to the Commissioner for the issue of an order requiring the employer to deposit the compensation due. This application has to be made in the following form :—

Form G

Application for order to deposit Compensation

To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,

_____ residing at
_____, applicant ;

_____ versus
_____ residing at
_____, opposite party.

It is hereby submitted that—

(1) _____ a workman employed by (a contractor with) the opposite party on the _____ day of _____ 19____ received personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment resulting in his death on the _____ day of _____ 19____. The cause of the injury was (*here insert briefly in ordinary language the cause of the injury*).

(2) The applicant(s) ^{is a}/_{are} dependant(s) of the deceased workman, being his _____

(3) The monthly wages of the deceased amount to Rs. _____.

The deceased was ^{over}/_{under} the age of 15 years at the time of his death.

* (4) (a) Notice of the accident was served on the _____ day of _____.

(b) Notice was served as soon as practicable.

(c) Notice of the accident was not served (in due time) by reason of _____

(5) The deceased before his death received as compensation the total sum of Rs. _____.

(6) The applicant(s) ^{is}/_{are} accordingly entitled to receive a lump sum payment of Rs. _____.

(7) The applicant(s) ^{has}/_{have} requested the opposite party to deposit compensation and the latter has ^{refused}/_{omitted} to do so.

* You are therefore requested to determine the following questions in dispute, namely :—

(a) whether the deceased was a workman within the meaning of the Act,

(b) whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the deceased's employment,

* Strike out the clauses which are not applicable.

- (c) whether the amount of compensation claimed is due, or any part of that amount,
 (d) whether the opposite party is liable to pay such compensation as is due,
 (e) whether the applicant(s) ^{is a} _{are} dependant(s) of the deceased,
 (f) how the compensation, when deposited, should be distributed,
 (g) etc., (as required).

Applicant _____

Dated the _____

If the dependant who makes the claim is illiterate, or for any other reason is unable to put down in writing the information which he wishes to convey, he may, if he so desires, have the application prepared under the direction of the Commissioner. The application may be sent to the Commissioner by registered post, or may be handed over to him personally, or to any of his subordinates authorised by him in this behalf. Unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, all applications shall be made in duplicate and shall be signed by the applicant. Each application should also be accompanied by a certificate signed by the applicant to show that the statements made in the application are accurate to the best of his knowledge and belief.

When the Commissioner has received an application he may call the applicant and examine him on oath, or he may send the application to any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf asking such officer to make such examination and transmit it to himself. If the Commissioner is satisfied, after considering the application and the result of any examination made as described above, that there do not exist sufficient grounds for proceeding on such application, the Commissioner may summarily dismiss the application. The reasons for the dismissal are to be recorded, and would be available in the case of an appeal. The rules under the Act contain elaborate provisions with regard to the preliminary enquiry into applications, notices to opposite parties, the appearance and examination of opposite parties, the framing of issues, etc.

In cases where some of the dependants of a deceased workman have not joined in the application made to the Commissioner, the Commissioner may, at any time before the issues are framed, give notice to all or any of such dependants in such manner as he thinks fit requiring them, if they desire to join therein, to appear before him on a specified date. If any dependant to whom such notice has been given fails to appear and to join in the application on the date specified in the notice he will "not be permitted thereafter to claim that the employer is liable to deposit compensation, unless he satisfies the Commissioner that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the case was called on for hearing".

If the Commissioner after completing the enquiry into the application, issues an order requiring the employer to deposit compensation, and desires to allot any part of the sum so deposited to a dependant of a deceased workman who failed to join in the application, there is nothing to prohibit him from doing so. For instance if a deceased workman, who was employed in Bombay, had a mother who was dependant on him

at Cawnpore, the Commissioner would be entitled to allot a portion of the amount deposited with him in respect of this particular case to the mother although she fails to appear and to join in the application made by other dependants on the date specified in the notice.

In cases where deposits have been made with the Commissioner by employers in connexion with fatal accidents to their workmen it is not the duty of the Commissioner to take initial action on his own behalf in endeavouring to ascertain whether dependants exist in a particular case in respect of which compensation has been deposited with him. It would considerably facilitate the distribution of the deposit amongst the dependants of the deceased workman if the employer could furnish the Commissioner with the names and addresses of dependants. The initiative in every case must first be taken by a dependant or dependants of a deceased workman. If no dependant comes forward the Commissioner may, if he is satisfied after making any such enquiries as he may deem necessary, that no dependant exists, repay the balance of the money to the employer by whom it was paid, after deducting from the amount deposited with him the amount paid for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman. But if a dependant or dependants come forward the Commissioner will make enquiries with reference to the existence and the whereabouts of other dependants, and, if he thinks necessary, cause notice to be published or to be served on each dependant in such manner as he thinks fit, calling upon the dependants to appear before him on such date as he may fix for determining the distribution of the compensation. The other important factors in connexion with the distribution of compensation in the case of fatal accidents are dealt with in detail under the heading of "Fatal Accidents" in the chapter on "Scales of Compensation and Methods of Distribution".

Permanent Disablement.—In the case of accidents resulting in permanent disablement, total or partial, compensation is payable to an injured workman as soon as a claim is admitted by the employer under whom he was employed. Although the Act prescribes that the compensation due for a non-fatal accident should ordinarily be paid to the workman, the employer is allowed to deposit this compensation with the Commissioner. When compensation is so deposited it shall be paid by the Commissioner to the person entitled to receive it. The Act makes no special provision regarding the non-payment of a lump sum due in respect of any injury resulting in permanent disablement to a minor or to any other person suffering from a legal disability; and it would appear therefore that there is no objection against both the employer of an injured person and the Commissioner in cases where the compensation is deposited with him, from paying the compensation due to a person suffering at the time from a legal disability. But it would be in the interests of the employer to deposit the compensation due in respect of any such accident with the Commissioner, and leave the Commissioner to decide whether he should pay the whole of the lump sum due to such person.

In cases where the injured workman cannot agree with his employer regarding any point at issue such as the amount of or the manner in which compensation should be paid to him, he should make an application to

the Commissioner in the following form:—

FORM F

APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION BY WORKMAN

To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,
_____ residing at _____,
_____, applicant

versus

_____ residing at _____,
_____, opposite party.

It is hereby submitted that—

(1) the applicant, a workman employed by (a contractor with) the opposite party on the _____ day of _____ 19____ received personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

The cause of the injury was (*here insert briefly in ordinary language the cause of the injury*) _____

(2) the applicant sustained the following injuries, namely:—

(3) the monthly wages of the applicant amount to Rs. _____; the applicant is $\frac{\text{over}}{\text{under}}$ the age of 15 years.

* (4) (a) Notice of the accident was served on the _____ day of _____
(b) Notice was served as soon as practicable.
(c) Notice of the accident was not served (in due time) by reason of _____

* (5) the applicant is accordingly entitled to receive—
(a) half-monthly payments of Rs. _____ from the _____ day of _____ 19____ to _____
(b) a lump sum payment of Rs. _____

(6) the applicant has taken the following steps to secure a settlement by agreement, namely _____

but it has proved impossible to settle the question in dispute, because _____

*You are therefore requested to determine the following questions in dispute, namely:—

(a) whether the applicant is a workman within the meaning of the Act,
(b) whether the accident arose out of or in the course of the applicant's employment,

* Strike out the clauses which are not applicable.

(c) whether the amount of compensation claimed is due, or any part of that amount,

(d) whether the opposite party is liable to pay such compensation as is due.

(e) etc. (as required)

_____ Applicant.

Dated the, _____

As compensation in the case of all accidents resulting in permanent disablement, total or partial, is payable in a lump sum, the fee which a workman has to pay along with his application varies according to the amount claimed. The fee for any amount not exceeding Rs. 500 is Re. 1 and for each additional sum of Rs. 500 or fraction thereof a like amount. Thus, in a case where compensation is claimed for an amount of Rs. 3,150, the amount of the fee which should accompany the application is Rs. 7. The application may be presented personally or sent by registered post.

An application making a formal claim for compensation must be personally instituted before the Commissioner within six months from the date of the accident. It will be noticed that the period for making a claim to the employer and to the Commissioner is the same, but, since in the event of refusal from the employer an application will have to be made to the Commissioner, it is advisable to put in a claim to the employer as early as possible. The two periods of six months run concurrently and not consecutively.

The procedure to be followed in connexion with (1) the examination of an applicant, (2) the summary dismissal of an application, (3) the preliminary enquiry into an application, (4) the notice to, appearance, and examination of opposite parties, (5) the framing of issues, and (6) other matters, is the same as in the case of applications made by dependants for deposit of compensation in fatal cases. The Commissioner, instead of conducting an enquiry judicially, is permitted, when an application for compensation is made by an injured workman or by dependants, to go to the factory or other place where the workman was injured, or even to the office of an employer, and advise the parties as to the merits of the case, after holding a summary enquiry, with a view to effecting an agreement between the employer and the employee. If an agreement is arrived at between the parties the terms of the agreement may be written down and the agreement registered at once.

An injured workman can be represented, at any proceedings conducted by the Commissioner by a legal practitioner or by any other person authorised by that workman in writing. The decision of the Commissioner on any particular case, in respect of which an enquiry has been held, is final, but both parties have a right of appeal on a substantial point of law where the amount in dispute in the appeal is not less than three hundred rupees.

In cases where permanent disablement follows temporary disablement as the direct result of an injury received by a workman in an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment compensation may be paid by the employer, after deducting all amounts distributed in half monthly payments during the period of temporary disablement. In all cases where an agreement is arrived at between the parties a memorandum

the Commissioner in the following form:—

FORM F

APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION BY WORKMAN

To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,

residing at _____

, applicant

versus

residing at _____

, opposite party.

It is hereby submitted that—

(1) the applicant, a workman employed by (a contractor with) the opposite party on the _____ day of _____ 19____ received personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. The cause of the injury was (*here insert briefly in ordinary language the cause of the injury*) _____

(2) the applicant sustained the following injuries, namely:—

(3) the monthly wages of the applicant amount to Rs. _____; the applicant is ^{over}_____ the age of 15 years.

* (4) (a) Notice of the accident was served on the _____ day of _____
(b) Notice was served as soon as practicable.
(c) Notice of the accident was not served (in due time) by reason of _____

* (5) the applicant is accordingly entitled to receive—
(a) half-monthly payments of Rs. _____ from the _____ day of _____ 19____ to _____

(b) a lump sum payment of Rs. _____
(6) the applicant has taken the following steps to secure a settlement by agreement, namely _____

but it has proved impossible to settle the question in dispute, because _____

*You are therefore requested to determine the following questions in dispute, namely:—

(a) whether the applicant is a workman within the meaning of the Act,
(b) whether the accident arose out of or in the course of the applicant's employment,

* Strike out the clauses which are not applicable.

(c) whether the amount of compensation claimed is due, or any part of that amount,
(d) whether the opposite party is liable to pay such compensation as is due.
(e) etc. (as required)

Dated the _____

Applicant.

As compensation in the case of all accidents resulting in permanent disablement, total or partial, is payable in a lump sum, the fee which a workman has to pay along with his application varies according to the amount claimed. The fee for any amount not exceeding Rs. 500 is Re. 1 and for each additional sum of Rs. 500 or fraction thereof a like amount. Thus, in a case where compensation is claimed for an amount of Rs. 3,150, the amount of the fee which should accompany the application is Rs. 7. The application may be presented personally or sent by registered post. An application making a formal claim for compensation must be personally instituted before the Commissioner within six months from the date of the accident. It will be noticed that the period for making a claim to the employer and to the Commissioner is the same, but, since in the event of refusal from the employer an application will have to be made to the Commissioner, it is advisable to put in a claim to the employer as early as possible. The two periods of six months run concurrently and not consecutively.

The procedure to be followed in connexion with (1) the examination of an applicant, (2) the summary dismissal of an application, (3) the preliminary enquiry into an application, (4) the notice to, appearance, and examination of opposite parties, (5) the framing of issues, and (6) other matters, is the same as in the case of applications made by dependants for deposit of compensation in fatal cases. The Commissioner, instead of conducting an enquiry judicially, is permitted, when an application for compensation is made by an injured workman or by dependants, to go to the factory or other place where the workman was injured, or even to the office of an employer, and advise the parties as to the merits of the case, after holding a summary enquiry, with a view to effecting an agreement between the employer and the employee. If an agreement is arrived at between the parties the terms of the agreement may be written down and the agreement registered at once.

An injured workman can be represented, at any proceedings conducted by the Commissioner by a legal practitioner or by any other person authorised by that workman in writing. The decision of the Commissioner on any particular case, in respect of which an enquiry has been held, is final, but both parties have a right of appeal on a substantial point of law where the amount in dispute in the appeal is not less than three hundred rupees.

In cases where permanent disablement follows temporary disablement as the direct result of an injury received by a workman in an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment compensation may be paid by the employer, after deducting all amounts distributed in half monthly payments during the period of temporary disablement. In all cases where an agreement is arrived at between the parties a memorandum

of the agreement should be submitted to the Commissioner in the following form :—

FORM L

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

It is hereby submitted that on the _____ day of _____ 19____ personal injury was caused to _____, residing at _____, by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment in _____.

The said injury has resulted in permanent disablement to the said workman of the following nature, namely : _____.

The said workman's monthly wages are estimated at Rs. _____.

The workman is ^{over the age of fifteen} _____ years on _____
_{will reach the age of 15}

The said workman has, prior to the date of this agreement, received the following payments, namely :—

Rs. _____ on _____ Rs. _____ on _____

Rs. _____ on _____ Rs. _____ on _____

Rs. _____ on _____ Rs. _____ on _____

It is further submitted that _____, the employer of the said workman, has agreed to pay, and the said workman has agreed to accept the sum of Rs. _____ in full settlement of all and every claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in respect of the disablement stated above and all disablement now manifest. It is therefore requested that this memorandum be duly recorded.

Dated _____

Signature of employer. _____

Witness. _____

Signature of workman. _____

Witness. _____

(Note.—An application to register an agreement can be presented under the signature of one party provided that the other party has agreed to the terms. But both signatures should be appended, whenever possible.)

Receipt (to be filled in when the money has actually been paid).

In accordance with the above agreement, I have this day received the sum of Rs. _____

_____ Workman.

Dated _____ 19____

The money has been paid and this receipt signed in my presence.

_____ Witness.

In cases where applications are made to the Commissioner for the registration of agreements, no fee is payable when a memorandum of agreement is signed by both parties but in all other cases a fee of eight annas must be paid. The Act contains elaborate provisions for the registration of agreements. The effect of a failure to register an agreement is that an employer may be made to pay the full amount of compensation which he is liable to pay under the provisions of the Act, and he would not be entitled to deduct more than half of any amount paid to the workman by way of compensation whether under the agreement or otherwise.

Temporary Disablement.—In cases of temporary disablement, compensation is payable, provided that the preliminary requirements in connexion with the procedure to be adopted by an injured workman are satisfied, on the completion of the first half month after a waiting period of ten days. In cases where the serving of a notice is delayed, or where the workman has either refused to be medically examined, or obstructed a medical practitioner unreasonably during such medical examination, or left the vicinity of the place where he was employed before the expiry of three days after service of the notice, payment of the compensation due to such workman is suspended until such time as the workman serves the notice due in respect of the accident to the employer where notice was not served, or offers himself for medical examination. In the last case the employer is not bound to send a medical practitioner to the residence of the workman, but he may demand that such medical examination as is necessary shall be conducted either on his own premises or at such place in the vicinity of the workman's place of employment as may be fixed by the employer. The employer may also fix the time for such examination, but this should not be later than 72 hours after the workman has offered himself for such examination.

Compensation once granted continues to be payable as long as temporary disablement continues, or for a period of five years, whichever is the less.

The Act requires an injured workman who is in receipt of half monthly payments from his employer as compensation during a period of temporary disablement, to submit himself for medical examination by a qualified medical practitioner, when an offer of such medical examination free of charge is made to him by his employer during such disablement. But a workman is not required to submit himself for such medical examination at any place save the place where he may be residing for the time being. Moreover, any workman can only be called upon to submit himself for any such medical examination twice during the first month of the accident, and only once during any subsequent month.

Should an employer desire to do so he may deposit any amounts due to an injured workman in the form of half-monthly payments with the Commissioner. When any such amounts are so deposited the Commissioner will pay them to the persons entitled thereto. In a case where a half-monthly payment is payable to a person under any legal disability, "The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on application made to him in this behalf, order that the half-monthly payment be paid during

the disability to any dependant of the workman or to any other person whom he thinks best fitted to provide for the welfare of the workman". Any agreement drawn up in this connexion should be embodied into a memorandum which should be sent to the Commissioner for registration. The form of this memorandum is as follows :—

FORM M

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

It is hereby submitted that on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, personal injury was caused to _____, residing at _____, by accident arising out of and in the course of employment in _____.

The said injury has resulted in temporary disablement to the said workman, who is at present in receipt of wages amounting to Rs. _____ per month.

The said workman's monthly wages prior to the accident are estimated at Rs. _____. The workman is subject to a legal disability by reason of _____.

It is further submitted that _____ the employer of the workman has agreed to pay and _____ on behalf of the said workman has agreed to accept half-monthly payments at the rate of Rs. _____ for the period of the said temporary disablement. This agreement is subject to the condition that the amount of the half-monthly payments may be varied in accordance with the provisions of the said Act on account of an alteration in the earnings of the said workman during disablement. It is further stipulated that all rights of commutation under section 7 of the said Act are unaffected by this agreement. It is therefore requested that this memorandum be duly recorded.

Dated _____.

Signature of employer _____

Witness _____

Signature of workman _____

Witness _____

(Note.—An application to register an agreement can be presented under the signature of one party, provided that the other party has agreed to the terms. But both signatures should be appended, whenever possible.)

Receipt (to be filled in when the money has actually been paid).

Note.—This form may be varied to suit special cases, e.g., injury by occupational disease, etc.

In accordance with the above agreement, I have this day received the sum of Rs. _____.

_____ Workman

Dated _____ 19 _____.

The money has been paid and this receipt signed in my presence.

_____ Witness.

The method of the procedure to be followed by an injured workman in cases where he may fail to arrive at any agreement regarding the amount of compensation payable, or the manner of its payment to him, is fundamentally the same as the procedure to be followed on similar occasions in cases where injuries to workman result in permanent disablement. Applications to the Commissioner for compensation by the workman, in cases where the applicant has taken every possible step to secure a settlement by agreement and has failed, are to be submitted in Form F already shown above. The fee prescribed to be paid when the application contains a claim for compensation in the form of recurring payments is eight annas.

Two very important provisions in connexion with the method and the manner of payments for compensation made in cases of injury resulting in temporary disablement are COMMUTATION and REVIEW.

Commutation.—Commutation, from the view-point of an injured workman, is the relinquishing of a right to receive continuing half monthly payments during a period of temporary disablement in exchange for a lump sum payment. A workman employed in Bombay may like to go away, when injured, to his native home in a district in the Punjab. It would be difficult both for the employer to get such workman medically examined, and to the employee to submit himself for such medical examination from time to time, after he has left the vicinity of his employment. The advantages to a workman in getting his compensation commuted from half monthly payments to a lump sum are, (1) that he gets all the money due to him at once, and (2) that he is free from the danger of the employer stopping his half monthly payments before he is fit for work.

If both parties agree to the conditions under which a commutation may be effected, the terms of such commutation should be embodied in a memorandum of agreement which must be forwarded to the Commissioner for registration. A workman may generally depend upon an employer to give him fair terms of commutation, because the Commissioner has the right of scrutiny and question in cases where it may appear to him that the amounts agreed to for commutation of half monthly payments are not fair or reasonable. In such cases the Commissioner usually proceeds on the specific scales laid down under the Rules which he must observe in deciding an application which is made to him for commutation. These

will be dealt with below. The form of the memorandum of the Agreement in this connexion is as follows:—

FORM K

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

It is hereby submitted that on the _____ day of _____ 19____ personal injury was caused to _____ residing at _____, by accident arising out of and in the course of employment in _____.

The said injury has resulted in temporary disablement to the said workman whereby it is estimated that he will be prevented from earning more than _____ of his previous wages for a period of _____ months.

The said workman ^{any} has been in receipt of half-monthly payments which have continued from the _____ day of _____ 19____ until the _____ day of _____ 19____, amounting to Rs. _____ in all. The said workman's monthly wages are estimated at Rs. _____. The workman ^{is over the age of 15 years} will reach the age of 15 years on _____.

It is further submitted that _____ the employer of the said workman, has agreed to pay, and the said workman has agreed to accept the sum of Rs. _____ in full settlement of all and every claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in respect of all disablement of a temporary nature arising out of the said accident, whether now or hereafter to become manifest. It is therefore requested that this memorandum be duly recorded.

Dated _____.

Signature of employer _____

Witness _____

Signature of workman _____

Witness _____

(Note.—An application to register an agreement can be presented under the signature of one party, provided that the other party has agreed to the terms. But both signatures should be appended, whenever possible.)

Receipt (to be filled in when the money has actually been paid).

In accordance with the above agreement, I have this day received the sum of Rs. _____.

_____ Workman.

Dated _____ 19____.

The money has been paid and this receipt signed in my presence.

Witness.

Note.—This form may be varied to suit special cases, e.g., injury by occupational disease, agreement when workman is under legal disability, etc.

In cases where the parties cannot come to an agreement with regard to the commutation of half-monthly payments for the payment of a lump sum, nothing can be done for a period of six months after the date on which the first payment has been made. On the expiry of this period, either party may make an application to the Commissioner for commutation. When such application is received by the Commissioner he shall form an estimate of the probable period during which the disablement is likely to continue, and "award a sum equivalent to the total of the half-monthly payments which would be payable for the period during which he estimates that the disablement will continue, less one-half per cent. of that total for each month comprised in that period". Fractions of a rupee included in the sum computed as described are to be disregarded.

In cases where the Commissioner is unable to form an approximate estimate of the probable duration of the disablement he may postpone a decision on the application from time to time for a period not exceeding two months at any one time. The form in which either party may make an application for commutation is the same for both employers and employees and reads as follows:—

FORM H

APPLICATION FOR COMMUTATION

(Under Section 7 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923)
To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,

_____ residing at _____, applicant

_____ versus _____ residing at _____, opposite party

It is hereby submitted that—

(1) The ^{applicant} _{opposite party} has been in receipt of half-monthly payments from _____ to _____ in respect of temporary disablement by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

(2) The applicant is desirous that the right to receive half-monthly payments should be redeemed.

(3) (a) The opposite party is unwilling to agree to the redemption of the right to receive half-monthly payments.

(b) The parties have been unable to agree regarding the sum for which the right to receive half-monthly payments should be redeemed.

You are therefore requested to pass orders:—

(a) directing that the right to receive half-monthly payments should be redeemed,

(b) fixing a sum for the redemption of the right to receive half-monthly payments.

Applicant.

Dated _____.

The fee for the registration of agreements between the parties on applications for commutation is eight annas for every such agreement, and Rs. 2 for each application in cases where the parties disagree. (In the latter case the fee in the Madras Presidency is Re. 1.)

Review.—The term 'review' in short, means an examination of the conditions under which half-monthly payments are made, in the case of injuries resulting in temporary disablement, with a view to ascertain whether there is any *prima facie* case for an increase or decrease in the amount of such monthly payments, or whether there is a case for a continuance or a cessation of such payments. It makes no difference whether the terms of a half-monthly payment to an injured workman have been determined by agreement between the parties themselves, or by or through the intervention of the Commissioner. A review may be asked for by an employer where it may appear that (1) a decrease in the rates or (2) an absolute cessation of half-monthly payments is justifiable, and an employee where it may appear that there should be (1) an increase in the rate or (2) a continuance of the half-monthly payments where such payment has been stopped or is likely to be stopped, is necessary.

Any decision arrived at mutually between the parties themselves on any matter dealt with above does not come under the meaning of the term "Review" as it is understood under the Act, wherein the term is limited to the cases mentioned above. In cases where it is intended to show that a review is claimed on the grounds that there has been a change in the condition of the workman, it is necessary to forward, with the application, a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner to show that there has been such a change as stated in the condition of the workman in respect of whom a review is demanded.

There are five cases in which an application for the review of a half-monthly payment may be made without being accompanied by a medical certificate. In the first case an employer may apply for a review on the ground that the workman's wages have increased since the right to compensation was determined. In the second case a workman may apply for a review on the ground that his wages have diminished since the right to compensation was determined. The third case provides for an application where the workman asks for a review on the ground that the employer, after having commenced paying compensation has ceased to make half-monthly payments, irrespective of the fact that there has been no such change in the condition of the workman as to justify such cessation. A fourth case is where a workman claims a review on the ground that he has ceased to be a minor since the right to compensation was determined. In such cases either the certificate of age granted under the Factories Act or any other certificate of age given by a qualified medical practitioner must be produced in support of the application. In the fifth case, an application for review may be made either by the employer or by the workman "on the ground that the determination of the rate of compensation for the time being in force was obtained by fraud, or undue influence, or other improper means".

In cases where the Commissioner, on examining an application for review made by an employer feels that there are reasonable grounds for

believing that the application should be upheld he may at any time issue an order for the purpose of stopping the payments of the half-monthly amount due either in whole or in part, pending his decision on the matter.

In a case where any injury in an accident results in temporary disablement which afterwards assumes a permanent nature, a review may be asked for to convert half-monthly payments to the lump sum to which the worker in respect of whom the claim is made, is entitled. In such a case the total amount which a worker has already received by way of half-monthly payments is to be deducted from the lump sum due before such lump sum is paid.

VI. Conditions governing Compensation

The most important questions in connexion with the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act are the conditions which must be fulfilled in order to enable a workman to claim compensation from his employer. Compensation is payable when "personal injury is caused to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment". The three terms "personal injury", "caused by accident" and "arising out of and in the course of employment" are highly technical and it is not possible to deal with the various aspects in which these terms can be represented, within the scope of the present article. As stated above it is proposed to give separate articles in the "Labour Gazette" pointing out the connotation laid down in different judicial decisions in respect of each of these terms in future issues. For the present it is only possible to deal with the fundamental principles underlying the ordinary meaning of the terms quoted.

Personal Injury.—No compensation can be payable unless personal injury is caused. Personal injury is not necessarily confined to bodily hurt and can be regarded from a wider point of view. Nervous shock resulting to a workman from witnessing an accident and sufficient to incapacitate a workman may be considered as personal injury. Again, bodily hurt or personal injury resulting from such hurt or from a shock or any other reason are not sufficient in themselves to entitle a workman to claim compensation. The important qualification is that the results of the injury must be such as to either kill a workman or partially or totally incapacitate him from work for a period greater than ten days.

Accident.—Where a workman employed in any employment involving the handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins contracts the disease of anthrax, or whilst in the continuous service of a single employer for a period of six months or over contracts lead or phosphorus poisoning or any sequelæ of these diseases in processes involving the use of lead and phosphorus or any of their preparations or compounds, the contraction of such disease, where the result is death or temporary or permanent disablement, is considered, for the purposes of the Act, as an accident. Apart from this special application of the term 'accident' to occupational diseases, the term may be broadly taken in its ordinary everyday meaning; but there are two elements necessary for an occurrence to be considered as an accident for the purposes of the Act. The first is that it must be an unforeseen occurrence and the second is that it must be sudden. Any

injury personally inflicted by a workman to himself is not an accident nor can compensation be claimed for self mutilation. Similarly injuries caused to workmen by others with the knowledge and consent of the workman injured cannot be considered as resulting from accidents. But in a case where an injury to a particular workman is designed by some person other than the workman injured such injury may be said to result from an accident if it is not known or foreseen by him. Apart from being unforeseen the accident must be, as stated sudden, *i.e.*, capable of being definitely determined as regards date and time. The contraction of rheumatism as the result of working in a Weaving Shed is not an accident because of the absence of these elements.

Arising out of and in the course of employment.—Writers on Workmen's Compensation Acts made distinction between the terms 'engagement', 'employment' and 'work'. 'Employment' is held to be narrower than 'engagement' but broader than 'work'. The distinction is important. A workman who suffers from an accident during the period of his engagement by an employer but not whilst he was employed on duties at a prescribed place cannot hold his employer liable, but a workman acting in the course of his employment but not actually working at the time when an accident occurred can successfully claim compensation. "A workman is acting in the course of his employment when he is engaged in doing something he was employed to do, or what is, in other and I think better words, in effect the same thing, namely, when he is doing something in discharge of a duty to his employer, directly or indirectly imposed upon him by his contract of service. The true grounds on which the test should be based is a duty to the employer arising out of the contract of employment, but it is to be borne in mind that the word 'employment' as here used covers and includes things belonging or arising out of it."* A workman begins his employment as soon as he reaches the place where he is supposed to be carrying on his work, provided that the time at which he is there is considered as reasonable with regard to his employment. But in cases where a workman goes to the place of his work very early or loiters after the time for his work has ended for private and personal reasons of his own, apart from the scope and sphere of his work, an accident resulting in an injury to him would not be considered as having arisen out of and in the course of his employment.

A workman who suffers from an accident during transit on work undertaken on behalf of his employers but out of his ordinary place of work is covered, but a workman going to and returning from work and not being on duty at the time to his employer is not covered, but if he uses any form of conveyance owned, directed or conducted by his employer under a contract or agreement with the employer he is covered during transit to and from work. As regards intervals of work, a workman who is compelled to be idle owing to his having run out of material which is supplied to him, or through a stopping of the machinery on which he operates may be regarded as being on duty and he is, therefore, covered. A visit to the water closet or for the purposes of getting a drink

* Lord Atkinson in *Hewitson v St. Helens Colliery Co., Ltd.*

is covered even if the workman has to go a short distance from his regular sphere of work. There is no break in the discharge of duty if a rest interval is spent on the premises of the sphere of work and such interval is spent in the taking of food because the worker is available to answer his employers' call, but if he leaves the premises and goes out of his employers' control there would be a break in the course of his employment.

Cases where compensation is not payable.—Every injury which is caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment does not give rise to a claim for compensation. There are five cases where employers are not liable.

Firstly, no claim for compensation can be preferred in any case where the injury does not result in the total or partial disablement of a workman for a period exceeding ten days.

Secondly, a claim for compensation will not hold if the injury resulting from an accident to a workman is directly attributable to the workman having been under the influence of drink or drug at the time of the accident. It is very important to remember that the cause of the accident must be directly attributable to the influence of drink or drugs on the workman. The test is not the stage of intoxication reached. The question is would the accident not have occurred if the workman had not been under the influence of drink or drug. If an accident occurs through no direct fault of a workman who is under the influence of drinks or drugs there is nothing to prevent such workman recovering compensation if he is injured. If it is proved that the injury arose out of an accident due entirely to the influence of drink or drug on a worker an employer is not liable to that worker.

Thirdly, in cases where injury results to a workman as the consequence of an accident caused through the wilful disobedience of the workman to an order expressly given, or to a rule expressly framed, for the purpose of securing the safety of the workmen, the employer will not be liable to pay compensation. A workman who acts thoughtlessly or foolishly does not necessarily do the thing wilfully. Workman must deliberately break an order expressly given or act contrary to a rule expressly framed either by the employer or by Government such as orders not to use naked lights in certain mines or to clean machinery in motion. The order must be conveyed to and be known by the workman. In this connexion, all workmen should endeavour to ascertain all such rules that may be framed for their safety and demand not only to have such rules properly explained to them but also to have them readily available for inspection and knowledge. Similar to the cases just cited are cases in which workmen exceed their instructions and meet with accidents in consequence.

Fourthly, a claim for compensation will not hold if the injury resulting from an accident to a workman is directly attributable to the wilful removal or disregard by the workman of any safety guard or other device which he knew to have been provided for the purpose of securing the safety of workmen. Here also the act must be wilful and the device removed or ignored must be one provided for purposes of safety.

Fifthly, no claim for compensation can be preferred by any workman employed in the construction, repair or demolition of a building or bridge except in the case of death or permanent total disablement.

VII. Miscellaneous Provisions

The miscellaneous provisions in connexion with the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act may be grouped under the following six sub-headings :

- (i) Contracting.
- (ii) Contracting out.
- (iii) Insolvency of Employer.
- (iv) Suits for damages.
- (v) Assignment of compensation.
- (vi) Appeal.

Contracting.—Perhaps the most difficult portion of the Act from the point of view of a correct interpretation by a contractor's workman is that connected with the definition of the liability of the employer responsible for the payment of compensation in cases of injury from accidents arising out of and in the course of employment to a workman working under a contractor. When contractors employ workmen the contractors themselves are the employers of the labour they employ, and the person from whom the contract for a piece of work has been received is not the employer of the workmen engaged by the contractor. It is possible however that an employer, in order to escape liability contracts with some one else to provide labour for the execution of a certain piece of work and that the contractor with whom such contract has been placed is a man of straw. It is therefore provided that in cases where any person (principal) *in the course of or for the purposes of his trade or business* contracts with any other person (contractor) for the execution by or under the contractor of the whole or any part of any work which is ordinarily part of the trade or business of the principal, the principal shall be liable to pay, to any workman employed in the execution of the work, any compensation which he would have been liable to pay if that workman had been immediately employed by him. It is not every workman who works under a contractor who gets protection under the Act. The contractor's workman who demands compensation must be a workman under the definition prescribed in the Act and he must belong to one or another of the occupations detailed in Chapter I.

The most important factor in the case where an employer is held liable is that which demands that the work given to the contractor is ordinarily part of the trade or business of the principal. Thus, the carrying of iron bars by coolies in a big engineering workshop is part of the business of the owners of such workshop. If the owners, therefore, employ these coolies through a contractor they are liable. On the other hand if the owners of a cotton mill in the textile industry decide to employ an engineering firm or a private contractor to put up an extension, the owners placing the contract are not liable because it is no part of their business to build premises. Similarly, if a lawyer employs a contractor to build his house for him the lawyer is not responsible to the contractor's workmen

for injuries received through accidents arising out of their employment. But the building of a Government office by the Public Works Department would be a part of the business of that department and Government would, therefore, be liable to pay compensation to a workman engaged through a contractor. In the same way a Municipality would be liable to pay compensation to a workman employed by a contractor on water works.

In all cases, compensation is only payable by a principal when the accident occurs in or about the premises on which the principal has undertaken or usually undertakes, as the case may be, to execute the work, or on premises which are otherwise under his control or management. If the contractor employs workmen for the job for which he has accepted a contract on entirely separate premises over which the principal has no control, the principal is not liable. Similarly no principal is liable in respect of any work which is given out to be done away from the premises of the principal.

In cases where a principal is not liable, a workman may claim and recover compensation direct from his immediate employer—the contractor. An injured workman cannot claim against the contractor and principal jointly. He must choose one or the other and serve notice on the party he selects.

Compensation in all such cases is calculated on the wages the workman was getting from the contractor.

Contracting out.—In all cases where compensation is payable, a workman can hold his employer liable to pay the compensation due in spite of any contract or agreement made to the contrary. Thus, if a workman, accepting work from an employer in a hazardous occupation, makes an agreement, in return for a higher rate of pay, with his employer, relinquishing his right to demand compensation for personal injury resulting from an accident arising out of or in the course of his employment, such an agreement would be null and void in the event of an accident occurring. The employer making such an agreement would be liable in the same way as that in which he would be if no agreement had been made.

Insolvency of Employer.—It is important for workmen to know that all employers are allowed, under the Act, to slight their responsibility for payment of compensation to insurance companies or to mutual associations of employers in organised industries, by the payment of premia laid down for such purpose by insurance companies or fees prescribed by mutual associations. As long as an employer is solvent the insurance company or a mutual association has no direct liability to the workman. But if the employer becomes bankrupt, the Act provides elaborate provisions which are designed to protect the workman by throwing the liability on the insurers of the employers' risks.

Thus if an employer who is insured against compensation claims goes bankrupt, the insurers must step into the place of the employer and accept the liabilities to the extent to which the employer has insured with them. If the employer is insured to the full extent against claims the insurers will have to pay the full amount of the claim made. On the other hand, if the employer is insured in part only, the insurers are liable for that part. If the workman only gets a portion of his claim from the

insurers he has the right to apply for the rest of the money in the bankruptcy proceedings. If the employer is not insured at all the workman can apply for the whole of his claim in the bankruptcy proceedings and his claim for compensation gets priority for the full amount due to him. But if the employer is insured in part and the workman is in a position to get a part of his claim settled by the insurance company his application for the remainder of his claim in the bankruptcy proceedings does not get priority but ranks with the ordinary debts.

Suits for Damages.—Workmen can claim damages from their employers in respect of injuries received as the result of accidents, under the common law as amplified for cases resulting in death by the Fatal Accidents Act of 1855. Such claims can only be preferred as Suits for Damages in Courts of Law, but not under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The liability of the employers, as far as this Act is concerned, is enforceable only by the Commissioner appointed under the Act. The Commissioner has jurisdiction to settle all disputes relating to compensation and the questions dealt with by the Commissioners cannot be made the subjects of suits in the Civil Courts. An employee cannot institute a claim in the Civil Court and claim compensation through the Act at one and the same time. If he goes to the Civil Courts he loses his claim to compensation under the Act irrespective of the result of his suit in the Civil Court. On the other hand, if the workman elects for compensation through the Commissioner he cannot file a suit in the Civil Court irrespective of the result of his claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Similarly, if a workman makes an agreement with his employer in respect of any compensation he is prevented from proceeding against that employer in the Civil Court.

Assignment of Compensation.—The Act definitely lays down that no lump sum or half monthly payment payable under the Act shall in any way be capable of being assigned or charged or be liable to attachment or pass to any person other than the workman by operation of law, and further that no claim shall be set off against the same.

Appeal.—An appeal is allowed to the High Court, under the Act, from the following five orders of a Commissioner :—

- (1) An order awarding as compensation a lump sum whether by way of redemption of a half monthly payment or otherwise or disallowing a claim in full or in part for a lump sum ;
- (2) an order refusing to allow redemption of a half monthly payment ;
- (3) an order providing for the distribution of compensation among the dependants of a deceased workman, or disallowing any claim of a person alleging himself to be such dependant ;
- (4) an order allowing or disallowing any claim for the amount of an indemnity payable by a contractor in cases where the principal is liable to pay compensation ;
- (5) an order refusing to register a memorandum of agreement or registering the same or providing for the registration of the same subject to conditions.

Reviews of Books and Reports

The Economic Development of the British Overseas Empire (1763-1914),
by Lilian C. A. Knowles (George Routledge), price 10/6 net.

This has the merit of being a work of an original type, dealing in a concise way with a field usually explored only in patches. The author distinguishes the two main divisions of the British Empire as "Regions of Western Expansion and Economic Self-determination", e.g., Australia, Canada, etc., and "Regions of Directed Development", e.g., India, Uganda, etc. This is an economic paraphrase of the more compact political terms "Colonies" and "Dependencies". The main divisions are further sub-divided,—"Regions of Directed Development" having three such sub-divisions, namely, "The Agricultural Empires", "The Plantation Colonies" and "Native Colonies". India and Egypt alone are included under the first term. We are surprised to find Ceylon and Natal treated as "Plantation Colonies". The economic position of Ceylon would not seem to differ much from that of India, while Natal might have gone into the first main division "Regions of Western Expansion".

In discussing India the writer remarks that it is "passing from the rule of an efficient, disinterested, but foreign bureaucracy, to the rule of an oligarchy of educated natives".

The change in the relative importance of commodities exchanged within the Empire is well brought out,—wheat, wool, cotton and jute, and lately rubber, replacing spices and sugar. The world-importance of the Asiatic question in South Africa is fully shown. And, in fact, the writer, whether handling purely economic or semi-political problems, seems usually to get to the root of things.

After describing the rescue of India by the British from "economic nakedness," she gets down to the root-problem against which, more now than ever before, our Indian Governments are tilting in vain, namely, "how to maintain a modern system out of an Asiatic Revenue". The answer is of course increased production both agricultural and industrial ; and the obstacles standing in the way,—land tenures, conservatism, etc.,—are well indicated.

The writer evidently anticipates that India will change from a diverse collection of stagnant communities to one progressive nation. To the realization of unity there are of course two obstacles,—language differences and marriage restrictions. And as regards progress we agree that there are strong points of resemblance between modern India (omitting the English veneer) and mediæval Europe, and a prediction of a parallel development is therefore permissible. But the difference is that European development was *continuous* from the savage forest caves to the West-end of London. We have no certain historic parallel for the revival of spontaneous progress on the relics of a *dead* civilization, though Japan possibly affords an example.

The Industrial Evolution of India in recent times, by D. R. Gadgil (Oxford University Press) 1924, pp. 242, price Rs. 4/8.

Most books on Indian economic problems fall into one of two classes, according as they tend to be either colourless compilations from official statistics, or sad admixtures of political propaganda and economic thought. But this useful little book is neither the one nor the other, and is possibly the first systematic attempt since the days of R. C. Dutt at writing a succinct but comprehensive economic history of modern India. The author has undertaken to describe the economic life of India from 1860 to 1914, and he has done the work with lucidity and singular fair-mindedness.

The author has necessarily paid a good deal of attention to agricultural problems, since, as he has pointed out, India is predominantly an agricultural country, and the Industrial problem can only be understood if the basic agricultural structure of the country is first discussed.

The chapter on the 'Growth of Towns'—perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book—shows both originality and intuition in interpreting the economic life of the country; though it seems a pity that a book published in 1924 should not take into consideration the results of the 1921 Census, which were available long before. The year 1911 was abnormal in the case of towns owing to evacuation through plague; and the statistical data changed much at the 1921 Census. Of course Mr. Gadgil's review only purports to go down to 1914, but it is the less valuable on that account.

The author has quoted his authority for every important statement he has made; and there is a useful bibliography and index. We look forward to a further contribution on this subject from Mr. Gadgil, perhaps a continuation, bringing the subject up to date.

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"Mankind at the Crossroads", by E. M. East (Charles Scribner), pp. 360, with maps and diagrams.

This work by an American Professor is one of a whole group of important books produced recently dealing with the wider world problems and international problems of population. Attention is at present strongly focussed on this point.

Prof. East's main views are, (1) that allowing for the greatest possible expansion of the World's food supply the maximum possible population that the world can support, namely, 5,200 millions, will be reached within the life-time of children now being born, (2) that the white races are increasing far more rapidly than the coloured, so that all talk of a colour-peril, or of the danger of civilization being swamped by Oriental or African hordes is out of place, and (3) that scientific and State-enforced birth control is already a necessity.

In order to attain his first point Prof. East has to bring each piece of evidence round to suit his purpose. In fact he strikes us often as more like a counsel arguing a plaint in Court than as a scientific reasoner analysing data in a dispassionate manner. Thus of India he assumes that the

country cannot produce much more food than it now produces because there is a Government Department of Agriculture, and that, even if it could, the food so produced would be required by the natives themselves, and would not be available through export for foreign peoples. His description of India "Millions of squalid people, densely ignorant and unspeakably filthy.... Probably nine-tenths of them have never had enough to eat in their lives" is the kind of ill-informed clap-trap that passes current in America. Prof. East ought to see a few Indian villages first-hand.

Making every allowance for the truth of the view that the Canadian and Australian wheatlands cannot for eternity feed large sections of the rest of the world we think that Prof. East's picture of a grand international mass-starvation of the world after the year 2000 A.D. is exaggerated. He under-estimates the possibilities of the African plateaus and of many other regions; and even for India alone there are many observers who believe that the outturn per acre of most crops could be doubled by energetic and scientific agricultural methods.

The need for scientific and general birth-control is admitted by all. And the problem of gigantic continued world increases of population is one which needs facing. This book, as others of the kind, is of value if it focuses public attention on this neglected subject.

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Financial Reform, by Henry Higgs, C.B. (Macmillan and Co.), price 6s. net, pp. 91.

This is a reprint of four lectures delivered before the Institute of Bankers in London in 1923. The point of the book is to urge reform in the financial system of the United Kingdom. The writer considers the taxation system in relation to the distribution of taxation as well as its mass, and demands more information for the consideration of the public. He demands, similarly, more information regarding possible economies in administration, and a reform in the method of presenting financial statements to the House of Commons, which latter he considers should be drawn up on commercial principles. Though written solely as a criticism of English financial methods, the principles laid down by the writer are applicable as general principles in other countries also.

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"The State Theory of Money", by Georg Friedrich Knapp (Macmillan and Co.), pp. 306, price 10s. 6d. net.

This is an abridged translation of the theoretical portion of the 4th German edition of Prof. Knapp's work. The subject might be described as the physiology of money, and the various phenomena of that physiology are dubbed by technical terms which have not yet passed into currency, e.g. "Autometallism", "hylelepsy", "dromic relations", and many others. These terms are not to be found in the New Oxford Dictionary, nor even in the latest edition of Palgrave's Dictionary of Political

Economy. The spectacle of an individual scientist inventing a terrific armament of new technical terms in his own subject is not unparalleled, but is hardly to be commended. The book is however one which no student of pure finance can very easily neglect.

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"*Commercial Relations between India and England (1601 to 1757)*",
by Bal Krishna (George Routledge), pp. 370, price 14s. net.

This is one of the monographs published by the London School of Economics; and it need hardly be said that that in itself is a hall-mark of sound work. The book is of course history rather than economics; it presents exact facts extracted from the original authorities and set down dispassionately and with scientific precision—in short a good specimen of genuine research.

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Workmen's Compensation, by E. H. Donney, Ph.D. (Macmillan and Co., Ltd.), New York, 1924, pp. 223.

This book is one of a series of Social Science Text Books edited and published in the United States of America. The author has reached the position of the highest American authority on the subject of Workmen's Compensation for Industrial accidents. The subject is treated by him as a branch of social insurance. The author specially aims at giving a critique of the various standards for the indemnity of work injuries; as such this book ought to be of immense use to those who wish to form an informed opinion on the problem of Workmen's Compensation.

To a reader connected with the problems of Industrialism in India the book will prove very useful in determining the basis of legislation in connection with the subject of Workmen's Compensation. As is well known, the Indian Act does not claim to be anything more than an experiment in social legislation; to those therefore who are responsible for developing this branch of legislation in this country this book will furnish ample material, when considered in the light of varying conditions of labour obtaining in this country.

The Chapter on Prevention of Industrial Injuries prominently brings out how the slogan of "Safety first" is more often heard than practised.

On the whole the book will prove a very useful addition to the library of a legislator, a publicist, and a social worker.

N. M. PATWARDHAN

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Family Allowances (Being No. 13 of Series D of the Studies and Reports published by the International Labour Office) Geneva, 1924.

We have received from the International Labour Office copies of the above pamphlet, which covers 186 pages. Part I contains a general survey of the principle underlying the family allowances system and Part II describes the extent to which that system has been applied in various countries.

By family allowances is meant the arrangement by which those workers who have a family dependent on them either receive larger wages than bachelors or receive an allowance in addition to wages. The difference is vital and affects the whole question. Generally speaking where the system has taken root at all, it has taken root in the form of a separate allowance to the family man rather than in larger wages. By these means the general principle of "equal pay for equal work" is not violated, while the family man is at the same time relieved of his economic difficulties. The allowance can, of course, be given in an indirect form, for instance, by the grant of houses rent-free to family men only, or in the form of actual money payment.

The family allowance system, which was very little known before the war, came into prominence during the war period in those European countries where there was a necessity for conserving the food supply, and where it was felt therefore that a bachelor with no one dependent on him should not receive wages which would entitle him to more than one man's share of food, while the family man should receive such wages as would enable him to maintain his family at the high war prices then prevailing. And even after the war in countries like Germany, where, owing to a violent depreciation of currency, the rates of wages for a long time did not keep pace with the increasing standard of living, the differentiation between the bachelor and the family man was found convenient.

The effect of a family allowance being to promote marriage and the propagation of children, different views are naturally taken by different countries according to their needs in the matter of population. For this reason in France, where the demand for soldiers for future wars is ever present in the minds of the people, the family allowance system has taken firm root; and the same is the case in Belgium. In some other countries where it is realised that increase in the population cannot be certainly accompanied by an increase of production, the family allowance system has been condemned on the very grounds on which it is approved in France.

The extra family allowance payable to family men may be either provided by the industries themselves, or by the State, or by the system of making the employees contribute part of their earnings to a fund which is devoted to the maintenance of the families of those workmen who have wives and children. Where the provision of the family allowance falls on the industry, it may be either left to the option of the employer or may be subject to compulsory provision by legislation. Except in France, Austria and Australia, compulsory provision does not seem to have been anywhere attempted. The attempt in Australia failed, but in Austria the general system of family allowances was introduced by an Act in December 1921 and modified in June 1922. In France, compulsion appears only to have been applied to building contractors engaged on public works.

In Great Britain the family allowance system has not been much adopted, but there are isolated cases.

The pamphlet is complete, and brings together all existing facts up to date relating to the subject.

Current Notes From Abroad

INTERNATIONAL

According to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, this year's production of sugar beet in the countries furnishing 80 per cent. of the world's output amounts to 27.4 million metric tons, an increase of 18 per cent. over last year and 35 per cent. over the average for the previous five years.

The sugar-content of beet appears in several of the most important producing countries to be slightly lower than that of previous years. In Germany, for example, the first analyses for the sugar-producing season 1924-25 have shown a sugar-content of 14.50 per cent. against last season's average of 15.50 per cent. In Czechoslovakia the average sugar-content is given at 17.65 per cent. compared with 18.90 per cent. Nevertheless, in these two countries there will be a total production of over 2,600,000 metric tons, compared with 2,150,000 in 1923-24, and in Belgium to 365,000 metric tons, compared with 298,400 metric tons.

It is estimated that these four countries which supply about 50 per cent. of the world's beet-sugar will produce about 3,500,000 metric tons of raw sugar, an increase of 22 per cent. on last season. (From *The Manchester Guardian Commercial*, December 11, 1924.)

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The *International Yearbook of Agricultural Legislation* for 1923 is to be printed in English as well as in French, the only language in which previous issues have appeared. The English translation is intended for the benefit of students of agricultural legislation in the United States, and may be ordered from Mr. J. C. Barrett, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C. The price is \$3. (From *The American Economic Review*, December, 1924.)

UNITED KINGDOM

The statistical summary showing the operations of registered trade unions for the years 1912-23 (H. M. Stationery Office, 4d. net), published by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, shows that the total funds of the unions in Great Britain at the end of 1923 amounted to £10,888,500, as compared with £9,906,700 at the beginning of the year, an increase of £982,000. Expenditure amounted to £10,407,000 of which £3,733,400 was for unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit, as compared with £8,359,400 in 1922 and £15,149,600 in 1921, while management and other expenses absorbed £3,308,500 against £3,586,900 in 1922 and £4,503,700 in 1921. Income in 1923 was £11,389,000, of which £8,086,800 was from members and £2,649,400 from the Ministry of Labour for unemployment insurance and administration expenses. Income in 1922 was £15,438,000 including £8,988,800 from members and £5,448,700 from the Ministry of Labour. Total expenditure in 1922 was £16,451,000, so that in that year the funds were reduced by

£1,013,000. Dispute benefit paid out in 1923 was £721,100 against £1,427,900 in 1922 and £3,427,000 in 1921. Total membership at the end of the year was 4,413,589, of which 822,913 were in the mining group, 716,270 under metals, machines, etc., and 600,533 in transport. Total membership was 4,559,617 at the end of 1921, 6,981,750 at the end of 1920, and 2,561,885 at the end of 1912, when the income was £3,844,000 and total funds £5,622,300. (From *The Economist*, December 6, 1924.)

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The Agricultural Wages Committees in Great Britain have made considerable progress in arriving at agreements determining the new minimum rates of wages in the various countries. In many cases the new rates have been agreed upon unanimously as a compromise between the offer of the farmers and the claim of the workers, but in some areas the agreements are the result of majority decisions, the employers' representatives forming the minority. The rates of wages agreed upon for ordinary labourers represent increases in most cases of 2s. or 3s. a week over those previously in operation, though in one case the new rate shows no change. The hours of labour in respect of which the rates are payable vary in the different areas. In some cases they have been fixed at 48 per week in winter, with longer hours 50 to 54 in summer, and in others uniform hours for the whole year have been agreed upon, usually 50 to 54 per week. Several of the Committees have also arrived at the agreement on the subject of the minimum rates of wages for special classes of workers, horsemen, cattlemen, shepherds, etc., and for youths, women and girls and also in regard to overtime rates. In a few cases a weekly half-holiday has been agreed upon. A very complete agreement has been made in Norfolk, which contains provision for a guaranteed week for all men who present themselves regularly for work. In some areas a definite period of operation is specified in the agreements and in one case it is provided that the minimum rate shall be subject to adjustment in correspondence with variations in the cost of living index number. (Abstracted from *The Economist*, December 20, 1924.)

* * * * *

A clear indication of the immense loss which British industry is suffering as a result of strikes is to be found in an article contributed to the "World To-day" by the great industrialist, Sir Robert Hadfield. He points out that from 1900 to 1914 the average number of days lost annually through strikes and lock-outs was eight million. During the war years, the average fell to 4½ million, but for the five years, 1919 to 1923, it rose to the immense figure of 36 million days yearly. Since the beginning of the century he calculates that workmen have lost £157 million in wages. What the financial effects of these industrial disputes have been on the employers is a matter upon which only speculation is possible.

In addition to the concrete losses resulting from strikes, the general uncertainty of the industrial position renders employers of labour chary of entering into profitable contracts which they are afraid of being unable to fulfil owing to the possibility of a sudden stoppage of work. It is noteworthy that Sir Robert Hadfield does not blame the workman for the existing trouble. In his opinion the existing state of unrest is due to agitators who will not permit the unions to adopt arbitration. (From the *Pioneer*, Allahabad, December 7, 1925.)

* * * * *

The Council of the Durham Miners' Association has resolved to seek the aid of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in an endeavour to prohibit the employment of boys under the age of eighteen under-ground between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.

They declare that if necessary they will seek the aid of the Government. (From *The Labour Magazine*, London, November 1924.)

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The following informations concerning women's work in Germany are taken from an article by Hanna Hertz which appeared in the official journal of the Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees (A F A):

Up to the outbreak of the world war there had been a steady increase in the amount of work done by women in Germany. The war itself at first caused a decrease in the amount of this work, but the decline came to a standstill in 1916. In the second half of the war, there was in Germany, as in all the other belligerent countries, a considerable increase in women's employment. The period immediately following the cessation of hostilities was unfavourable to the work of women, and it was also held that a limitation of women's work would be a remedy for the threatened unemployment. But it was found impossible in the long run to check the growing tendency among women to seek employment. In 1921, 6,800,000 working women were insured against sickness, the corresponding number of male workers being only 10,600,000. The statistics of the factory inspection authorities show a similar result. During the war women managed to establish themselves in the larger as well as the smaller industries and on the whole they have proved able to retain their places in these. In the professions and the civil service also the number of women workers has increased considerably. But women's wages are still considerably lower than men's, especially in agriculture, which at present absorbs almost half the total number of women wage earners. Wage conditions for women employed in landwork are extremely unsatisfactory; they earn only two-fifths of the men's wage, while in industry the proportion of women's wages to men's ranges between 53 and 75 per cent. In 1921 there were about 2,250,000 women trade unionists in Germany. (From the Press Reports of *The I. F. T. U.*)

In the first half of November the number of unemployed persons in receipt of benefit in Germany again declined, being 426,000 instead of 435,000 on November 1st, a fall of 2.5 per cent. The number of male workers in receipt of benefit has fallen from 396,000 to 289,000, and the number of female from 39,000 to 37,000. (From the Press Reports of *The I. F. T. U.*)

* * * * *

M. Chautemps, French Minister of the Interior, is making a serious effort to bring down the high cost of living in France. His plan, says the "*Daily Telegraph*", is to come to an arrangement with those who have things to sell, and the Paris grocers have willingly agreed to carry out his suggestions, and, as far as possible, to make arrangements for curtailing general expenses, so that certain articles of food can be sold at cost price. Forty large grocery establishments and a like number of smaller concerns will offer ten articles of food of first necessity and of average quality at cost price. Rice will be sold at 95c. the pound, dried vegetables at 1f. 15c., condensed milk at 1f. 85c. a pot, margarine at 3f. 20c. a pound. It is further intended to do something every day to decrease the cost of living by introducing into the shops potatoes and other fresh vegetables, which are generally dear. The members of the French Grocers' Syndicate, who will sell these ten articles at cost price, will be able to do so by reducing general expenses, the cost of packing and of delivery. (From the *Pioneer*, Allahabad, December 25, 1925.)

* * * * *

A system of compulsory insurance against unemployment is introduced in Poland by an Act dated 18th July 1924. The Act came into force on 31st August 1924, and it must be made effective throughout Poland within a year from the date of its publication (31st July 1924). (Abstracted from *The Queensland Industrial Gazette*, November 1924.)

* * * * *

The Report of the Czechoslovakian Federation of Trade Unions for 1923 has just made its appearance. The membership of the Federation in 1923 was 324,189, against 388,394 in 1922, a decline of 64,205 or 16.53 per cent. This decline is however much less than that of 1922, which was as high as 40.30 per cent. The Report points out that the fall in membership is brought to a standstill in 1924, and the Trade Union Movement is beginning to show signs of an increase.

The total income of the unions amounted in 1923 to nearly 37,640,000 kronen, the expenditure being 37,645,580 kronen. 18 million kronen were paid out in benefits, 6 millions of which were devoted to unemployment benefit. 3½ million kronen was expended in educational work. The administrative expenditure was nearly 16 million kronen, or 41.86 per cent.

The unions issue 51 journals, 41 of which are Czech, 7 German, 2 Magyar and 1 Polish. (From the Press Reports of *The I. F. T. U.*)

UNITED STATES

Dr. Louis I. Dublin, Statistician of the metropolitan life insurance company, speaking at the industrial conference called by the New York State Department of Labour, said that the life expectation of industrial workers was eight years less than office workers.

In addition to 2,000 deaths each year in this State from occupational accidents, specific diseases such as tuberculosis which prevails among stone cutters, sand blasters and grinders, and pneumonia and the degenerative diseases caused by exposure and strain, and poisoning from lead, brass, mercury, arsenic, aniline, wood alcohol, hides and skins, afflict the workers.

Dr. Dublin urged the establishment of a clinic under the State department of labour or of some other agency to treat cases of occupational diseases among workers, and he urged the 17,000 physicians of the State to give more attention to industrial diseases.

The President of the American museum of safety said that of 41,000,000 employees, an average of 2,500,000 was on the injured list all the time. This is an annual economic loss of \$1,250,000,000. (Abstracted from the *American Federation of Labour's Weekly News Service*.)

* * * * *

In the belief that the theory of wages is of exceptional importance, and that constructive study of it should be stimulated, a committee of which Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, is chairman, has been authorised by Hart Schaffner and Marx to offer in 1926 a cash prize of \$5,000 for the best original treatise on this subject. No restrictions are placed upon the scope, method, or character of the studies, but they must make genuine contributions toward the understanding of the wage problem. This offer is entirely separate from the annual competition; manuscripts should be sent in by October 1, 1926. Other members of the committee are: J. B. Clark, T. E. Burton, E. F. Gay, and W. C. Mitchell. Inquiries should be addressed to Professor Laughlin. (From *The American Economic Review*, December, 1924.)

* * * * *

There has been organized at the University of North Carolina an Institute for Research in Social Sciences, made possible by the action of the Laura Spelman Memorial Fund in donating an annual sum of \$32,500. The purpose of this institute is the co-operative study of problems in the general field of social science, arising out of state and regional conditions. Already seven research assistants are at work on definite projects, which include a study of southern transportation problems, the financial management of county governments, and child welfare conditions in cotton-mill villages.

Nineteen Scholarships in the economics of public utilities will be available for graduate students next year at the University of Illinois. Eight of these will carry a stipend for the year of \$350, seven of \$500, and four of \$750 each. Only graduate students who are proposing to take their work for the doctorate in this field will be available for the more advanced fellowships. (From *The American Economic Review*, December, 1924.)

* * * * *

The Institute of Economics at Washington is undertaking a study of the adequacy of government statistics, particularly in the fields of international finance, labour and power. In all of these studies, answers will be sought to the following questions: —(1) What are the specific problems for the solution of which we must have statistical data? (2) What are the gaps in existing statistical material? (3) What existing data now being collected are useless for the solution of these problems? (4) Are the methods used in collecting and presenting existing statistical material sound and adequate?

The more general studies will be conducted by Dr. Horace B. Drury, of the Institute, and Dr. Lawrence F. Schmeckebier, of the Institute for Government Research. For the labour studies, Dr. Robert W. Woodbury, formerly chief of the Statistical Division of the Children's Bureau, and Dr. Helen Sumner Woodbury have been added to the staff of the Institute. The power study will be in the hands of Mr. Frederick G. Tryon, of the U. S. Geological Survey. (From *The American Economic Review*, December, 1924.)

* * * * *

The Bureau of Women in Industry has prepared for educational purposes two abstracts of the labour law. One is entitled "Abstract of the Laws Regulating the Employment of Women" and the other "Abstract of the Laws Regulating the Employment of Children". There has been such a heavy demand for these abstracts by all interested parties that a second edition is now in press. (From *the Industrial Bulletin*, November 1924.)

* * * * *

According to the United States Bureau of Mines, a critical study of 256 coal mine explosions has shown that the most dangerous times of the day for such accidents are between 6 and 9 o'clock in the morning with a peak at 7:30 and between 3 and 7 in the afternoon with a peak at 6 o'clock hinging upon the practice of shot-firing in the evening. Between these morning and evening critical periods there is a secondary noon period from 11 a. m. associated with the practice of shot-firing in the noon. (From *the Industrial and Labour Information*, December 15, 1924.)

OTHER COUNTRIES

The municipal electricity workers of Tokio have secured the recognition of their organisation as a trade union instead of a mere friendly society. They have a membership of 9,500.

For the first time in the history of Trade Unionism in Japan a private concern has consented to apply the principle of collective bargaining, the question which has long been the subject of controversy among Japanese manufacturers. This concern, the Kawakita Electrical Works, has also promised that in important decisions affecting the workers, joint committees of the management and the workers shall be formed to discuss the points at issue. The leaders of the union are also given permission to visit workshops with a view to a better understanding between management and workers, which is regarded as a significant step forward for Japanese trade unionism, at a time when the organization of shop committees has lost its popularity among trade unionists.

In the meantime, plans for the formation of a Labour Party are gradually taking definite shape. Agitation for this end has been commenced by both the Japanese Federation of Labour and the Political Research Society, which latter body was organised last year by various persons in sympathy with Labour and Socialism. A number of the members of this body were to make a tour in October to stir up public opinion in favour of the idea, and two regional federations affiliated with the General Federation of Labour are in favour of it. (*From the Press Reports of The I. F. T. U.*)

* * * * *

A separate Ministerial Department to deal with all labour and allied questions has been set up in the Union of South Africa. Among other work with which the new Department has been charged, is that which was previously performed by the Labour Division of the Union Department of Mines and Industries. (*Information received by letter from the Secretary for Labour, Pretoria.*)

* * * * *

The Canadian Ministry of Labour has recently organised an enquiry as to the eight hours day in the Canadian factories. The enquiry showed that in 5236 enterprises with 690,317 workers (or 54.22 per cent. of all employed persons in Canada) the eight hours day and 48-hours week are in force. The enquiry did not include land workers or fishery workers. The highest percentage of workers enjoying the 48-hours week is to be found among the transport-workers (91.6 per cent.) and the lowest among the lumber-workers (19.23 per cent.). (*From the Press Reports of the I.F.T.U.*)

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN DECEMBER 1924

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<i>Textile Trades.</i>						
			1924	1924		
1. The Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., outside Premgate, Ahmedabad.	26	...	9 Dec.	10 Dec.	Against the dismissal of the M u k a d a m (Foreman of Labourers).	Work resumed unconditionally.
2. The Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Darapur, Ahmedabad.	270	...	12 Dec.	14 Dec.	Demand for pay for 3 days closed for boiler inspection instead of 2 days granted by the management.	Work resumed pending result of arbitration.
3. The Dawn Mill, Fergusson Road, Bombay.	55	...	15 Dec.	17 Dec.	Demand for the reinstatement of a Head Jobber.	New hands engaged.
4. The New Islam Mill, Curry Road, Bombay.	49	...	26 Dec.	28 Dec.	Demand for the reinstatement of the Head female Winder.	Work resumed unconditionally.
5. The Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Idga Road, Ahmedabad.	125	...	29 Dec.	30 Dec.	Against the ill-treatment by the Head Jobber.	Head Jobber dismissed.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
6. The Asiatic Petroleum and Tank Storage Company, Bombay.	270	180	26 Nov.	11 Dec.	Demand for the continuance of one hour overtime work.	Work resumed unconditionally.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING DECEMBER 1924
1. Bombay City

Class of Factory.	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924
	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills ..	327	31	172	21	17	2	24	..	459	50	500	52
Woolen Mills ..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	2
Others ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Total ..	331	32	177	22	17	2	24	..	468	52	509	54
II Workshops— Engineering ..	17	2	115	12	3	..	3	..	126	14	132	14
Railway ..	62	2	1,050	71	2	..	1	..	1,109	73	1,112	73
Mint ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Others ..	9	1	19	11	..	..	1	..	27	12	39	12
Total ..	88	5	1,186	94	5	..	5	..	1,264	99	1,274	99
III Miscellaneous— Chemical Works ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
Flour Mills ..	2	..	11	1	1	..	..	..	12	1	13	1
Printing Presses ..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
Others ..	14	1	24	2	1	..	2	1	36	2	39	3
Total ..	19	1	43	3	2	..	2	1	59	3	63	4
Total, All Factories ..	438	38	1,406	119	24	2	31	1	1,791	154	1,846	157

2. Ahmedabad

Class of Factory.	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924
	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924		
I Textile Mills— Cotton ..	98	6	30	6	30	..	52	2	93	10	175	12
Total ..	98	6	30	6	30	..	52	2	93	10	175	12
II Miscellaneous— Match Factory ..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	5	..
Flour Mills ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Oil Mills ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total ..	4	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	7	..
Total, All Factories ..	102	6	33	6	31	..	53	2	98	10	182	12

Explanations.—1. The progressive figures do not always agree with the figures shown in the previous issue, but are corrected to date.
2. "Fatal" means causing the death of the injured persons without specification of period.
"Serious" means causing absence from work for more than 20 days.
"Minor" means causing absence from work for more than 48 hours and up to 20 days.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING DECEMBER 1924—contd.
3. Karachi

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924
	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924		
I Workshops— Railway and Port Trust Engineering ..	8	1	30	1	..	..	7	..	31	2	38	2
Total ..	9	1	33	1	..	..	8	..	34	2	42	2
II Miscellaneous— Total ..	9	1	1	1	..	..	4	1	6	1	10	2
Total, All Factories ..	18	2	34	2	..	..	12	1	40	3	52	4

4. Other Centres

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924
	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924	Jan to Nov 1924	Dec 1924		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills ..	49	1	34	4	2	..	7	1	74	4	83	5
Others ..	4	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
Total ..	53	1	38	4	4	..	7	1	80	4	91	5
II Workshops— Railway Arms and Ammunition Works ..	18	1	130	13	1	..	3	..	144	14	148	14
Others ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..
Total ..	22	2	141	13	1	..	4	..	158	15	163	15
III Miscellaneous— Ginning and Pressing Factories ..	12	..	8	..	5	..	2	..	13	..	20	..
Paint Works ..	1	..	13	..	2	..	2	..	18	..	22	..
Others ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	22	..	21	9	7	..	4	..	32	9	43	9
Total, All Factories ..	97	3	200	26	12	..	15	1	270	28	297	29

Note.—For Explanations see previous page.

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

Count or Number	Pounds	Month of Nov.			Eight months ended Nov.		
		1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
		(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	7,114	6,410	6,054	52,618	49,326	43,882
Nos. 11 to 20	21,056	17,483	19,635	158,938	137,451	143,328
Nos. 21 to 30	13,655	11,607	12,821	110,201	95,445	105,379
Nos. 31 to 40	931	1,562	1,189	8,842	8,887	10,027
Above 40	158	319	537	1,346	1,760	3,466
Waste, etc.	8	58	9	73	141	86
Total	42,922	37,439	40,245	332,018	293,010	306,168

BOMBAY CITY

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	6,496	5,684	5,338	48,297	44,769	38,686
Nos. 11 to 20	15,558	11,654	13,302	112,114	98,426	97,891
Nos. 21 to 30	8,294	7,079	8,002	66,707	63,389	65,177
Nos. 31 to 40	456	744	699	4,037	5,043	5,581
Above 40	95	159	336	760	890	2,008
Waste, etc.	3	51	2	16	68	22
Total	30,902	25,371	27,679	231,931	212,585	209,365

AHMEDABAD

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	184	260	216	1,130	1,070	1,611
Nos. 11 to 20	2,497	3,188	3,264	22,741	19,082	24,652
Nos. 21 to 30	4,035	3,478	3,724	32,282	21,191	30,140
Nos. 31 to 40	411	652	372	3,981	2,821	3,304
Above 40	39	125	154	415	602	1,100
Waste, etc.	1	..
Total	7,166	7,703	7,730	60,549	44,767	60,807

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

Description	Month of Nov.			Eight months ended Nov.		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds
Khadi (a)	1,656	1,848	1,971	10,897	11,863
Chudders	5,285	7,239	7,386	47,192	43,194
Dhotis	717	788	867	5,084	6,403
Drills and jeans	36	68	44	480	254
Cambrics and lawns	405	610	465	3,394	2,902
Printers	9,317	9,607	8,655	63,847	61,193
Shirtings and long cloth
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,032	1,172	1,130	8,123	8,222
Tent cloth	122	137	195	692	1,396
Other sorts	2,254	2,949	635	12,392	16,567
Total	20,824	24,418	23,117	152,101	151,220
Coloured piece-goods	7,832	10,304	10,065	53,981	63,336
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	174	150	129	1,573	1,326
Hosiery	22	25	25	121	129
Miscellaneous	137	119	220	842	789
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	7	11	19	60	100
Grand Total	28,996	35,027	33,575	208,678	216,900

BOMBAY CITY

	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds
Khadi (a)	877	955	1,283	5,892	7,377
Chudders	1,473	1,786	1,747	14,126	14,356
Dhotis	655	731	750	4,785	6,022
Drills and jeans	18	44	17	253	173
Cambrics and lawns	21	2	1	305	60
Printers	6,291	6,846	5,941	45,416	46,220
Shirtings and long cloth
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	835	822	862	6,654	6,802
Tent cloth	102	57	40	595	392
Other sorts	1,474	1,720	204	8,541	11,440
Total	11,746	12,963	12,001	86,567	92,842
Coloured piece-goods	6,571	8,199	7,432	45,564	52,300
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	167	141	119	1,518	1,253
Hosiery	14	16	15	70	72
Miscellaneous	135	115	187	835	762
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	5	9	15	51	92
Grand Total	18,638	21,443	19,769	134,605	147,321

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

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

AHMEDABAD

Description	Pounds	Month of Nov.			Eight months ended Nov.		
		1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Grey and bleached piece-goods—		(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	412	..	..	2,338
Chudders	624	699	531	4,064	3,609	3,215
Dhotis	2,684	4,218	4,529	25,468	21,602	26,240
Drills and jeans	50	24	32	173	182	203
Cambrics and lawns	17	7	25	171	34	83
Printers	299	373	367	2,061	1,685	1,801
Shirtings and long cloth	2,177	1,948	2,107	14,122	10,651	14,819
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	188	328	254	1,286	1,316	1,451
Tent cloth	2	52	142	11	138	792
Other sorts	547	829	258	2,177	3,040	1,534
Total	6,588	8,478	8,657	49,533	42,257	52,476
Coloured piece-goods	545	993	1,470	3,407	5,175	8,355
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	1	1	6	4	6
Hosiery	9	9	11	52	57	59
Miscellaneous	2	4	19	6	26	168
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	2	2	3	9	5	6
Grand Total	7,146	9,487	10,161	53,013	47,524	61,070

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

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
1922									
January	155	213	160	184	169	172	258	165	173
February	145	197	150	178	160	172	245	165	165
March	143	193	148	182	161	167	253	165	165
April	142	187	146	175	157	167	252	165	162
May	145	177	148	175	158	167	253	165	163
June	140	174	143	182	158	167	260	165	163
July	141	174	145	186	160	167	260	165	165
August	140	172	143	187	159	167	256	165	164
September	138	172	142	194	161	167	245	165	165
October	136	164	138	191	158	167	234	165	162
November	134	160	137	187	155	167	229	165	160
December	131	160	133	196	157	167	222	165	161
1923									
January	124	158	127	190	151	166	225	165	156
February	125	153	128	187	150	166	223	165	155
March	127	150	129	182	149	164	223	165	154
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

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Price				Index numbers			
			July 1914	Dec. 1923	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1924	July 1914	Dec. 1923	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1924
<i>Cereals—</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	6 6 10	6 14 6	6 10 8	100	137	147	142
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	7 4 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	100	130	147	147
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	65 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	100	144	156	156
Do.	Jubbulpore	..	40 0 0	45 0 0	53 0 0	55 0 0	100	113	133	138
Jowari	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 2 0	3 12 11	4 3 9	100	131	121	134
Barley	..	..	3 4 6	3 1 1	3 12 11	4 0 4	100	94	116	123
Bairi	Ghati	..	3 4 6	4 3 9	4 13 11	4 7 1	100	129	149	135
Index No.—Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	125	138	139
<i>Pulses—</i>										
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	3 11 3	4 0 4	4 0 4	100	87	95	95
Turdal	Cawnpore	..	5 10 5	5 4 8	5 4 8	5 4 8	100	94	94	94
Index No.—Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	91	95	95
Index No.—Food grains	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	118	129	129
<i>Sugar—</i>										
Sugar	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	28 8 0	18 7 0	16 6 0	100	310	201	178
Do.	Java, white	Maund	10 3 0	27 13 0	19 1 0	17 4 0	100	273	187	169
Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	..	7 14 3	11 9 0	13 9 8	12 3 11	100	147	172	155
Index No.—Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	243	187	167
<i>Other Food—</i>										
Turmeric	Rajapuri	Maund	5 9 3	39 11 8	28 4 9	23 12 11	100	712	507	427
Ghee	Deshi	..	45 11 5	91 6 10	85 11 5	85 11 5	100	200	188	188
Salt	Bombay (black)	..	1 7 6	3 2 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	100	212	153	153
Index No.—Other food	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	375	283	256
Index No.—All Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	194	171	162
<i>Oilseeds—</i>										
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	14 4 0	14 2 0	14 1 0	100	160	159	158
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	..	8 0 0	10 12 0	12 4 0	12 2 0	100	134	153	152
Poppy seed	..	..	10 14 0	13 12 0	14 10 0	14 2 0	100	126	134	130
Gingelly	White	..	11 4 0	16 0 0	16 2 0	15 0 0	100	142	143	133
Index No.—Oilseeds	100	141	147	143

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<i>Textile—Cotton—</i>										
(a) Cotton, raw—										
Broach	Good	Candy	251 0 0	640 0 0	505 0 0	455 0 0	100	288	227	205
Oomra	Fully good	..	222 0 0	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Dharwar	Saw-ginned	..	230 0 0	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Khandesh	Machine-ginned	..	205 0 0	..	..	..	100	283	240	220
Bengal	Do.	..	198 0 0	560 0 0	475 0 0	397 0 0	100	286	234	209
Index No.—Cotton, raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Twist	40S	Lb.	0 12 9	1 13 6	1 13 0	1 12 6	100	231	227	224
Grey shirtings	Fari 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	13 6 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	100	225	213	213
White mulls	6,600	..	4 3 0	9 4 0	8 12 0	8 8 0	100	221	209	203
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	..	10 6 0	26 12 0	25 4 0	25 4 0	100	258	243	243
Long Cloth	Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 6 0	1 5 3	1 5 0	100	231	224	221
Chudders	54" x 6 yds.	..	0 9 6	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 3 9	100	210	210	208
Index No.—Cotton manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	229	221	219
Index No.—Textile—Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	243	224	215
<i>Other Textiles—</i>										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	9 4 0	7 8 6	8 9 7	100	179	146	167
Do.	Mathow Lari	..	2 15 1	5 12 0	5 1 9	4 15 6	100	195	174	169
Index No.—Other Textiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	187	160	168
<i>Hides and Skins—</i>										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 10 6	1 13 1	1 14 11	100	143	157	167
Do. Buffalo	Do.	..	1 1 3	1 1 10	1 5 1	3 0 9	100	103	122	283
Skins, Goat	Do.	..	1 4 0	2 6 3	2 6 3	2 4 3	100	191	191	181
Index No.—Hides and Skins	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	146	157	210
<i>Metals—</i>										
Copper braziers	..	Cwt.	60 8 0	71 8 0	64 8 0	68 8 0	100	118	107	113
Iron bars	..	..	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	100	175	175	175
Steel hoops	..	..	7 12 0	12 4 0	11 12 0	11 12 0	100	158	152	152
Galvanised sheets	..	..	9 0 0	15 10 0	15 8 0	15 10 0	100	174	172	174
Tin plates	..	Box	8 12 0	18 4 0	20 0 0	18 8 0	100	209	229	211
Index No.—Metals	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	167	167	165
<i>Other raw and manufactured articles—</i>										
Coal	Bengal, 2nd Class Steam	Ton	14 12 0	24 10 0	23 10 0	24 2 0	100	167	160	164
Do.	Imported	..	19 11 6	26 14 8	23 9 0	29 1 3	100	136	119	147
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	6 15 6	7 10 6	7 10 6	100	159	175	175
Do.	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	100	185	185	185
Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	162	160	168
Index No.—Food	100	194	171	162
Index No.—Non-food	100	185	179	184
General Index No.	100	188	176	176

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WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices				Index Numbers			
			July 1914	Dec. 1923	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1924	July 1914	Dec. 1923	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1924
Cereals—			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy.	39 0 0	49 0 0	61 12 0(1)	60 0 0(1)	100	126	158	154
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red.	"	31 8 0	35 8 0	47 4 0	47 8 0	100	113	150	151
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red.	"	31 4 0	34 12 0	46 4 0	46 8 0	100	111	148	149
" white	2% barley, 13% dirt	"	32 8 0	36 8 0	48 10 0	48 14 0	100	112	150	150
" red	2% barley, 13% dirt	"	32 4 0	35 12 0	47 10 0	47 14 0	100	111	148	148
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	31 8 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	100	124	133	133
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	26 8 0	35 12 0	36 4 0	100	100	135	137
Index No.—Cereals	....	....	..	..	..	..	100	114	146	146
Pulses—										
Gram	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	28 0 0	29 0 0(2)	29 8 0(2)	100	95	98	100
Sugar—										
Sugar	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	25 15 0	18 12 0	17 0 0	100	284	205	186
"	" brown	"	8 1 6	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Index No.—Sugar	....	....	..	..	..	..	100	284	205	186
Other food—										
Salt	....	Bengal Maund.	2 2 0	2 14 3	1 11 0	1 11 0	100	136	79	79
Oilseeds—										
Cotton seed	....	Maund.	2 11 3	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	100	153	148	150
Rapeseed	3% admixture	Candy.	51 0 0	64 8 0	73 0 0	68 8 0	100	126	143	134
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0	..	88 0 0	86 0 0(3)	100	..	142	139
Index No.—Oilseeds	100	140	144	141
Textiles—										
late bays	B Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	53 8 0	68 8 0	68 8 0	100	140	179	179

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Textiles—Cotton—										
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund.	20 4 0	..	44 4 0	41 8 0	100	..	219	205
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Drills	Pepperill	Piece.	10 3 6	28 2 0	24 8 0	23 0 0	100	275	240	225
Shirtings	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 4 0	100	267	217	209
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)	Lb.	0 12 2	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Index No.—Cotton manufactures	....	....	..	..	..	..	100	271	254	247
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton	....	....	..	..	..	..	100	271	242	233
Other Textiles—Wool	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	40 0 0	47 0 0	48 0 0	100	143	168	171
Hides—										
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	14 8 0	21 0 0	22 8 0	100	68	99	106
" "	Punjab	"	21 4 0	14 8 0	21 0 0	22 8 0	100	68	99	106
Index No.—Hides	....	....	..	..	..	..	100	68	99	106
Metals—										
Copper Braziers	....	Cwt.	60 8 0	73 12 0	67 0 0	67 8 0	100	122	111	112
Steel Bars	....	"	3 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	100	181	168	168
" Plates	....	"	4 6 0	7 14 0	7 10 0	7 12 0	100	180	174	177
Index No.—Metals	....	....	..	..	..	..	100	161	151	152
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	100	219	196	196
Kerosene	Chester Brand	Cwt.	5 2 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	100	183	183	183
"	Elephant	2 Tons.	4 7 0	6 13 6	7 8 6	7 8 6	100	154	170	170
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles	....	....	..	..	..	..	100	185	170	170
Index No.—Food	....	....	..	..	..	..	100	151	140	139
Index No.—Non-food	....	....	..	..	..	..	100	163	167	166
General Index No.	100	150	157	155

(1) Larkana, white. (2) 3% Mutual New crop. (3) White 7% Black 9% admixture.

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LABOUR GAZETTE
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WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other food	Index No., food	Oil-seeds	Raw cotton	Cotton manufactures	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Index No., non-food	General Index No.
1921														
December ..	188	180	200	185	189	136	198	259	185	136	200	200	195	193
1922														
December ..	129	105	216	266	170	135	185	220	192	122	186	181	178	175
1923														
January ..	125	102	202	305	173	130	200	227	191	165	194	178	186	181
February ..	125	95	210	268	167	132	210	225	191	132	195	174	182	177
March ..	127	93	242	296	179	139	213	227	195	134	187	176	183	182
April ..	128	92	242	269	174	134	204	217	195	167	185	176	184	180
May ..	124	88	248	284	176	131	205	217	195	161	185	172	182	180
June ..	128	91	234	302	179	134	211	212	195	144	186	166	180	180
July ..	127	90	215	317	178	132	217	211	196	139	182	169	178	178
August ..	120	85	202	343	176	131	210	209	195	138	178	168	176	176
September ..	124	85	209	354	182	136	211	215	196	149	177	162	178	179
October ..	122	85	214	368	185	133	211	217	192	153	178	169	179	181
November ..	125	90	228	365	189	138	303	235	187	161	174	158	185	186
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	201	149	168	166	187	181
June ..	131	92	213	293	175	137	259	236	201	149	168	166	187	181
July ..	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	170	158	190	185
August ..	146	97	198	252	173	146	260	235	187	150	166	166	189	184
September ..	142	95	197	250	168	148	260	232	181	145	170	161	190	184
October ..	141	95	196	263	170	154	260	223	178	156	169	167	188	181
November ..	138	95	187	283	171	147	234	221	160	157	167	161	186	181
December ..	139	95	167	256	162	143	209	219	168	210	165	168	179	176

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COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Italy (Rome)	Belgium	Norway	Switzerland	South Africa	France (Paris)	U. S. of America
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, fuel, light, rent, tax, 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	(b) 100	(c) 100	100	(e) 100	100	100	(g) 100
1915 "	104	125	97	119	(i) 108	99	..	(d) 117	119	103	..	105
1916 "	108	148	102	115	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	217
1920 "	190	252	190	154	182	313	453	302	253	155	..	..
1921 "	177	219	152	152	178	387	379	302	209	133	..	..
1922 "	165	184	147	140	(i) 159	429	366	(d) 249	158	(f) 135	..	..
1923 March	154	176	152	136	..	441	408	240	161	131	324	169
April	156	174	149	..	..	441	409	..	160	131	..	..
May	153	170	147	..	..	449	413	..	163	131	..	..
June	152	169	146	151	..	452	419	239	166	131	324	170
July	153	169	146	..	..	487	429	..	166	130	..	..
August	154	171	149	..	..	483	439	..	164	130	..	..
September	154	173	148	156	..	487	453	232	164	131	331	172
October	152	175	149	..	..	502	458	..	167	132	..	..
November	153	175	150	..	..	502	463	..	167	133	..	..
December	157	177	150	152	..	499	470	234	168	133	345	173
1924 January	159	177	150	..	..	510	480	..	170	133	..	..
February	156	179	150	..	162	517	495	..	168	134	..	..
March	154	178	148	150	..	521	510	249	168	134	365	170
April	150	173	145	..	..	522	498	..	166	134	..	..
May	150	171	145	..	..	518	485	..	166	134	..	..
June	153	169	145	149	..	518	492	251	168	133	366	169
July	157	170	144	..	..	512	493	..	169	132	..	..
August	161	171	145	..	..	511	498	..	166	132	..	..
September	161	173	146	..	160	516	503	260	167	132	367	171
October	161	176	146	..	..	546	513	..	169	133	..	..
November	161	180	147	..	..	562	520	..	..	..	..	..
December	160	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925 January	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) From 1914 to 1922 figures relate to second quarter. (b) First half of 1914. (c) April 1914. (d) From 1915 to 1922 June figures are given. (e) June 1914 = 100. (f) Expenditure of a family of four persons. (g) Average 1913 is the base. (h) The figures for Italy from July 1923 are for Milan. (i) Revised series from March 1922. (j) Revised figures. (l) Figures from 1915 to 1922 refer to August.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	India (Bombay) (6)	Japan	China (Shanghai)	Java (Batavia)	Australia	Egypt (Cairo)	United Kingdom (1)	France	Netherlands (6)	Norway	Sweden	Canada	United States of America (2)
No. of articles.	43	56	151	51	92	24	150	45	48	93	47	272	325
1913 Average ..	100	100	100 (d)	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a)	100	100	100
1914 ..	95	95	..	..	106	100	100	140	105	100	116	100	98
1915 ..	97	..	..	..	147	102	..	140	145	(e) 159	145	100	101
1916 ..	117	..	..	..	138	124	..	188	222	233	185	134	127
1917 ..	148	..	..	..	153	207	..	339	286	341	244	175	177
1918 ..	236	196	..	..	178	226	..	556	392	345	339	205	194
1919 ..	222	239	..	..	189	226	..	356	297	322	330	216	206
1920 ..	216	260	150	203	228	299	307	510	281	(e) 377	347	246	226
1921 December ..	193	210	149	..	155	170	168	326	165	269	172	170	140
1922 December ..	175	183	149	196	168	147	156	362	155	220	155	165	156
1923 January ..	181	184	153	..	171	141	157	387	157	220	156	165	156
.. February ..	177	192	158	..	169	137	158	422	155	224	158	166	157
.. March ..	182	196	159	203	171	136	160	424	156	229	162	167	159
.. April ..	180	196	158	..	174	133	161	415	149	231	159	168	159
.. May ..	180	199	158	..	178	134	160	401	145	233	160	167	159
.. June ..	180	198	155	200	187	123	155	409	149	230	158	169	156
.. July ..	178	192	155	194	189	128	159	407	145	231	157	165	153
.. August ..	176	190	153	191	184	120	157	413	142	231	160	164	150
.. September ..	179	210	156	194	191	123	155	424	145	234	155	163	153
.. October ..	181	212	157	193	180	123	158	420	148	237	153	164	152
.. November ..	186	210	157	197	179	129	158	446	153	242	151	163	154
.. December ..	188	211	158	207	182	137	164	458	154	244	150	164	151
1924 January ..	188	211	157	205	182	133	165	494	156	250	152	164	151
.. February ..	188	208	160	205	180	135	167	544	158	260	153	166	152
.. March ..	181	206	158	204	175	136	165	499	155	266	154	166	150
.. April ..	184	207	154	205	174	134	165	450	154	267	156	164	148
.. May ..	181	205	154	..	173	135	164	459	153	263	151	163	147
.. June ..	185	199	152	..	171	131	163	465	151	264	149	164	147
.. July ..	184	195	152	..	171	131	163	465	151	271	148	165	150
.. August ..	184	200	149	..	169	132	163	481	151	274	152	164	149
.. September ..	181	206	149	..	170	143	165	477	151	275	153	164	149
.. October ..	181	..	153	..	..	148	167	486	158	276	162	165	152
.. November ..	176	..	155	..	..	156	170	497	..	..	..	..	..
.. December ..	176	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	..

* July 1914 100 (a) Average Dec. 1913 to June 1914 = 100. (b) Revised figures. (c) The figures from 1915-1920 are for December. (d) February 1915 = 100. (1) Board of Trade. (2) Bureau of Labour.

RETAIL FOOD INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India	United Kingdom	Canada	South Africa	Australia	New Zealand	United States of America	France (6)	Italy	Belgium	Finland	Holland	Norway	Sweden (6)	Denmark	Switzerland
No. of articles	17	20	29	18	46	59	43	13	9	..	37	27	..	51	..	..
No. of stations	Bombay	630	60	9	30	25	51	Paris	Rome	59	20	Amsterdam	30	44	100	2
1914 July ..	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	(c) 100	(d) ..	100	100(e)	100	100	100	100
1915 ..	105	132	105	107	131	112	98	120	95	..	..	114	160	142	146	119
1916 ..	105	161	114	116	130	119	109	129	111	..	..	117	160	142	146	141
1917 ..	114	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	137	..	..	146	214	181	166	179
1918 ..	142	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	..	175	279	268	187	222
1919 ..	187	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	..	196	289	310	212	250
1920 ..	188	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	318	..	..	982	210	319	297	253
1921 ..	181	205	152	..	171	132	163	481	151	..	..	1,278	180(e)	295	232	236
1922 ..	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	100	1,278	180(e)	295	232	236	207
1923 January ..	160	180	138	116	148	144	139	297	459	87	1,105	140	233	179	184	157
.. February ..	149	171	145	117	145	141	139	321	480	..	1,066	145	214	166	..	156
.. March ..	150	168	142	117	152	142	140	323	481	..	1,012	143	212	164	..	159
.. April ..	148	162	140	118	156	143	140	325	491	..	..	139	214	161	..	161
.. May ..	146	160	138	118	162	143	142	331	..	..	98	1,004	141	213	161	165
.. June ..	148	162	137	116	164	142	144	321	(f) 496	105	968	140	218	160	188	164
.. July ..	149	165	142	115	165	143	146	328	490	109	1,052	137	220	161	..	162
.. August ..	149	168	141	115	161	145	146	339	496	115	1,067	143	218	165	..	163
.. September ..	147	172	143	117	157	147	147	349	502	115	..	142	217	165	..	166
.. October ..	147	173	144	120	157	147	148	355	503	119	..	142	221	164	..	166
.. November ..	152	176	145	118	156	147	147	365	499	121	1,083	140	226	164	194	166
.. December ..	154	175	145	120	155	149	146	376	515	124	..	144	230	163	194	168
1924 January ..	151	177	146	122	153	149	144	384	516	129	1,042	144	234	162	..	167
.. February ..	147	176	143	122	152	149	141	392	523	130	1,037	141	241	162	..	167
.. March ..	143	167	137	123	150	138	138	380	524	122	1,000	140	240	159	..	165
.. April ..	143	163	133	122	151	130	138	378	519	114	1,000	139	241	159	..	165
.. May ..	147	160	133	120	149	150	139	370	518	120	1,004	136	240	158	..	168
.. June ..	151	162	134	117	149	149	140	360	508	124	1,016	138	248	159	200	168
.. July ..	156	164	137	117	147	146	141	366	507	125	1,088	146	257	165	..	166
.. August ..	156	166	139	117	146	145	144	374	514	127	1,089	155	261	165	..	166
.. September ..	156	172	139	120	146	146	146	383	543	135	1,120	..	264	172	..	169
.. October ..	157	179	141	..	..	148	..	..	567	..	..	..	269	172	..	..
.. November ..	156	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. December ..	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925 January ..	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Average for the year 1914. (b) Includes fuel and lighting. (c) January to June 1914. (d) Revised series—1921=100. (e) Figures from 1914 to 1921 are annual averages. (f) The figures for Italy from July 1923 are for Milan.

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1924

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
		Nov. 1924	Nov. 1924	Nov. 1924	Nov. 1924	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1924	Dec. 1924	Dec. 1924	Dec. 1924	Dec. 1924
<i>Cereals—</i>		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.
Rice	Maund ..	7 9 11 <i>136</i>	7 11 4 <i>116</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 12 11 <i>148</i>	9 8 10 <i>166</i>	7 8 8 <i>135</i>	7 4 4 <i>109</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 12 11 <i>148</i>	9 0 8 <i>157</i>
Wheat .. ..	.. ..	7 1 6 <i>127</i>	6 3 10 <i>148</i>	6 8 6 <i>139</i>	6 5 7 <i>123</i>	6 7 5 <i>120</i>	7 2 10 <i>128</i>	6 4 5 <i>149</i>	6 10 8 <i>142</i>	6 5 7 <i>123</i>	6 7 5 <i>120</i>
Jowari .. ..	.. ..	6 3 8 <i>143</i>	4 6 2 <i>121</i>	4 11 4 <i>124</i>	4 12 0 <i>166</i>	5 13 11 <i>171</i>	5 14 3 <i>135</i>	4 1 8 <i>113</i>	4 0 0 <i>105</i>	4 13 11 <i>170</i>	5 13 11 <i>171</i>
Bajri .. ..	.. ..	6 1 4 <i>141</i>	5 0 0 <i>119</i>	5 5 4 <i>113</i>	4 15 0 <i>140</i>	5 7 1 <i>133</i>	5 13 4 <i>135</i>	4 12 8 <i>114</i>	5 5 4 <i>113</i>	4 11 10 <i>135</i>	5 10 9 <i>138</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i> .. ..	.. ..	<i>137</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>147</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund ..	5 9 4 <i>130</i>	4 7 1 <i>117</i>	6 10 8 <i>167</i>	4 3 5 <i>98</i>	4 4 11 <i>89</i>	5 6 8 <i>126</i>	4 5 8 <i>114</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	4 2 8 <i>97</i>	4 4 11 <i>89</i>
Turdal .. ..	.. ..	6 12 6 <i>116</i>	6 10 8 <i>100</i>	7 4 4 <i>118</i>	6 14 10 <i>119</i>	8 8 2 <i>129</i>	6 11 2 <i>115</i>	6 10 0 <i>99</i>	7 4 4 <i>118</i>	6 14 10 <i>119</i>	8 8 2 <i>129</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i> .. ..	.. ..	<i>123</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>109</i>

<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined)	Maund ..	15 7 7 <i>203</i>	14 8 9 <i>200</i>	16 0 0 <i>178</i>	16 0 0 <i>160</i>	14 15 3 <i>160</i>	14 14 1 <i>195</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 14 7 <i>155</i>	16 0 0 <i>160</i>	14 0 4 <i>150</i>
Jagri (gul) .. ..	.. ..	17 4 2 <i>202</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	14 8 9 <i>187</i>	15 5 0 <i>218</i>	17 4 2 <i>202</i>	12 4 11 <i>177</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	15 9 9 <i>201</i>	14 15 3 <i>213</i>
Tea	Lb. ..	0 15 8 <i>201</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>	0 15 6 <i>199</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>
Salt	Maund ..	3 7 7 <i>163</i>	1 15 0 <i>148</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 6 7 <i>153</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>	3 7 7 <i>163</i>	1 14 6 <i>145</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 6 7 <i>153</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>
Beef	Seer ..	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 10 0 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 6 0 <i>240</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 8 5 <i>163</i>	0 10 0 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton .. ..	.. ..	0 13 4 <i>200</i>	0 12 0 <i>200</i>	0 12 0 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>	0 13 4 <i>200</i>	0 12 0 <i>200</i>	0 12 0 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 11 0 <i>183</i>
Milk	Maund ..	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	10 0 0 <i>225</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	14 3 7 <i>142</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	10 0 0 <i>225</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee .. ..	.. ..	101 3 1 <i>199</i>	82 9 3 <i>194</i>	80 0 0 <i>180</i>	80 0 0 <i>143</i>	84 3 4 <i>163</i>	101 3 1 <i>199</i>	80 0 0 <i>187</i>	80 0 0 <i>180</i>	82 10 10 <i>146</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>
Potatoes .. ..	.. ..	9 8 5 <i>213</i>	9 11 2 <i>179</i>	10 0 0 <i>263</i>	8 6 9 <i>211</i>	7 10 6 <i>227</i>	9 8 5 <i>213</i>	7 7 1 <i>137</i>	10 0 0 <i>263</i>	10 0 0 <i>250</i>	6 13 10 <i>204</i>
Onions .. ..	.. ..	5 5 9 <i>345</i>	3 5 7 <i>184</i>	3 5 4 <i>167</i>	4 0 0 <i>160</i>	2 10 1 <i>131</i>	5 5 9 <i>345</i>	4 5 8 <i>239</i>	4 14 9 <i>246</i>	4 0 0 <i>160</i>	2 10 1 <i>131</i>
Cocoanut oil .. ..	.. ..	30 5 9 <i>120</i>	32 0 0 <i>130</i>	40 0 0 <i>200</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	30 7 7 <i>109</i>	30 15 3 <i>122</i>	32 0 0 <i>130</i>	40 0 0 <i>200</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	30 7 7 <i>109</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i> .. ..	.. ..	<i>200</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>161</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i> .. ..	.. ..	<i>176</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>151</i>