

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 Apr.	68	241	142	133	186	178
1915	96	97	94	90	101	100	.. May	71	235	142	133	183	176
1916	87	114	102	122	130	127	.. June	71	222	145	126	176	168
1917	73	138	118	128	158	151	.. July	72	229	147	136	176	169
1918	74	212	131	139	194	184	.. Aug.	73	216	153	138	168	161
1919	77	216	126	237	216	206	.. Sep.	73	225	133	133	166	159
1920	65	438	168	246	313	296	.. Oct.	72	213	133	131	163	157
1921	65	450	158	212	311	295	.. Nov.	71	216	122	135	163	156
1922 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
.. Mar.	67	255	142	140	193	185	.. Dec.	72	196	128	128	147	142

* Also included in "Industrial Securities".

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The Month in Brief

EMPLOYMENT—THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The supply of labour was equal to the demand in the City of Bombay. The statistics regarding employment for the month ended 12th February 1925 showed an average absenteeism of 11·8 per cent. as compared with 12·2 per cent. in the month ended 12th January 1925.

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 2·5 per cent. during the month as compared with 1·1 per cent. last month and 3·7 per cent. two months ago.

IN SHOLAPUR, the supply of labour was adequate, and absenteeism showed a decrease. The average was 7·5 per cent. as compared with 13·0 per cent. last month and 14·1 per cent. two months ago.

IN BROACH, absenteeism was 13·6 per cent. as compared with 7·8 per cent. in the last month. 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 generally plentiful although absenteeism decreased only in Bombay and Sholapur.

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 11·8 per cent. as compared with 14·6 per cent. last month and 15·7 per cent. two months ago.

On the Marine Lines and Colaba Reclamations of the Development Directorate the average absenteeism was 4·0 per cent. as compared with 4·25 per cent. last month.

On the construction of *chawls* (tenements) at Naigaum, DeLisle 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 on the level of the last month being 13 per cent. The supply of unskilled labour employed for loading, removing, storing and unloading cargo in the docks by the Bombay Port Trust was equal to the demand. The percentage absenteeism was 15·53 as compared with 14·45 in the preceding month and 15·44 two

months ago. The increase was probably due to unusually cold weather. 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 9.23 per cent. in the last month to 8.77 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 an increase, the figure being 6.5 per cent. as compared with 6.0 per cent. in the preceding month and 10.5 per cent. two months ago.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

In February 1925 the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 157 the same as the twelve-monthly average of 1924 and that in January 1925. 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 rise of one point 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 food index remained the same as a rise of 3 points in cereals was counterbalanced by a fall of one point in pulses and of 4 points in other food. Fuel and lighting and clothing groups advanced each by one point. The house rent index number was taken to be 172, i.e., equal to the weighted average for the year 1923-24.

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

The 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.

EUROPEAN COST OF LIVING INDEX

In January 1925, the European Cost of Living Index Number stood at 163 thus showing a rise of one point as compared with October 1924 (162) and a fall of three points as compared with January 1924 (166). As compared with October 1924 all the sub-groups except fuel and lighting, school fees, conveyance, house-rent, servants and income-tax registered a rise. The higher prices of eggs and jam contributed to a rise in the food index. Clothing rose by 3 points while fuel and lighting fell (by one point). The Miscellaneous group index number remained the same. "Servants' wages" are changed as a result of a special investigation and the index numbers since January 1924 are accordingly revised.

THE WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER

In January 1925, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 173 showing a fall of 3 points as compared with the previous month.

There was a rise of 11 points in the food and a fall of 12 points in the non-food group. The index number for food grains only was 142 as compared with 129 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				
		September 1924	October 1924	November 1924	December 1924	January 1925
Foods ..	15	68	70	71	62	73
Non-foods ..	27	88	86	79	84	72
All articles ..	42	81	81	76	76	73

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 January 1925 the general level of quotations of 102 shares and securities was 147, thus showing an advance of 5 points as compared with the previous month. Railway Companies declined by one point while Banks and Cotton ginning and pressing companies increased by one point each during the month under review. Electric undertakings rose by 13 points, Cotton mill shares by 9 points, Cement and Manganese companies by 7 points and Miscellaneous companies by 2 points. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) securities remained steady and the Industrial Securities advanced by 5 points. The diagram elsewhere shows the movement of Security prices since 1919.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were five industrial disputes in progress during January 1925. The number of workpeople involved was 1,277 and the number of working days lost 1,444.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

Cotton mill production in December and in the nine months ended December 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 both yarn and woven goods as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. But in Ahmedabad, while there was an increase in the production of woven goods the quantity of yarn spun showed a slight fall as compared with December 1923.

(1) Month of December

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	December			December		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Bombay City ..	33	28	31	17	17	20
Ahmedabad ..	7	8	8	7	7	8
Other centres ..	6	6	5	3	4	3
Total, Presidency..	46	42	44	27	28	31

(2) Nine months ending December

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Nine months ending December			Nine months ending December		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Bombay City ..	265	241	240	152	164	167
Ahmedabad ..	68	53	69	60	55	69
Other centres ..	45	41	41	24	26	25
Total, Presidency..	378	335	350	236	245	261

The Bombay Millowners' Association quotations at the end of January 1924, December 1924 and January 1925 are as follows :—

	Net rate per lb. in annas		
	January 1924	December 1924	January 1925
	Longcloth	23½	21	20½
T. Cloths	21½	19½	19½
Chudders	20½	19½	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 towards the end of the month. Business with Japanese firms was moderate. Owing to the unfavourable rate of exchange for export to Europe during the middle of the month, business with European firms was very limited but it improved very considerably during the last week.

Business in Manchester goods continued to be disappointing in spite of the fact that some manufacturers reported some good sales at the end of the month. Consuming centres appeared anxious to buy only in small quantities and that too at low prices. The demand for English yarn was poor but for Japanese yarn very brisk.

Though the demand for local goods in the market was negligible, there was some direct selling to consuming centres. Business in local yarn was not at all active.

The financial situation was by no means easy. The Imperial Bank borrowed in the second week of the month two crores of Rupees from the Currency Department against inland bills, and although there was a heavy outflow of money, the high Government deposits made it possible for the bank to avert further loans from the Currency Department during the subsequent two weeks. But at the end of the month, the Government deposits decreased and the bank had to borrow another two crores from the Currency Department.

The working class cost of living index was the same in February as in the previous month. The wholesale price index fell by 3 points in January. Industrial securities and cotton mill shares rose by 5 and 9 points respectively.

The Bank rate continued at 7 per cent. from 22nd January. The rate of exchange in Bombay on London on 2nd February 1925 was 1s. 5¹⁵/₁₆d. as against 1s. 6¹/₁₆d. on 2nd January 1925.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK ON 20th FEBRUARY

The following is the summary of information received from the Director of Agriculture :—

The crop reports received so far show that the outlook almost all over the presidency is slightly worse than it was at the time of the last report. The two predominant factors which have brought about this change for the worse are the severe cold experienced in the third week of January

and the total absence of rain during the period under review. The crops in many parts of the Deccan and Karnatak suffered from want of moisture and cold, and from frost in the north of Bombay Presidency and Sind.

Kharif crops have by this time been all harvested, and in many cases they are threshed and their produce is on the market. The cotton crop has not fulfilled the high expectations entertained about it in November. The sugar cane crop has done better.

As regards the Rabi crops they are not even yet sufficiently advanced to make an accurate estimate of their yield.

OUTLOOK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In the United Kingdom the increase in the rates of wages continued in December. There was a fall of one point in the working class cost of living index as compared with the previous month. The number of trade disputes in progress during December was 65, the aggregate duration of all disputes being 92,000 working days and the number of workpeople involved 16,000.

The condition of the British cotton industry, though better than it was a few months ago, was not very satisfactory. The high price of Egyptian cotton tended to restrict trade in fine yarn and the better classes of cloth. But in the Egyptian branch of the trade though profits were low mills were running full time. The American branches were however very much depressed. The amount of business was not even enough to absorb the present output of yarn and it is feared that the question of reducing the present hours will have to be seriously considered in the near future.

The Engineering industry in the United Kingdom showed clear signs of recovery from the depression which has hung over it for so long. Developments are proceeding within the industry which will soon have the effect of creating improved business.

On the continent of Europe, the trade outlook was not very bright. Both the metallurgical and textile industries in France showed considerable dullness. In Austria business was very much depressed and unemployment increased at a disquieting rate. Only the Belgian and German steel and iron industries showed some improvement.

In the United States there was industrial peace more or less throughout the month. Wage cuts were reported from various parts of the country, but these, according to Babson's Reports, are likely to put business on a sounder basis. From the trend of retail prices, it is expected that the cost of living will go up during the next few months.

December was an extremely active month on the New York Stock Exchange. Industrial and Railroad stocks reached new high points. The money market was easy in spite of the exports of gold from the country.

There was considerable trade activity in Canada and prices showed a tendency to rise. The abundant wheat crop and the satisfactory progress in dairy produce contributed largely to the bright trade outlook in Australia during the month.

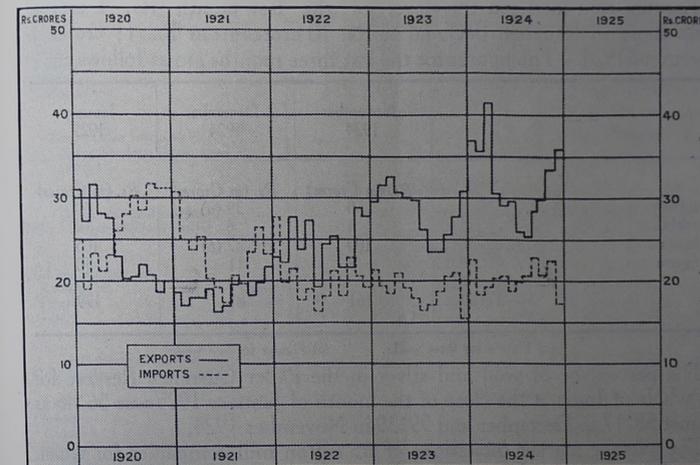
THE BALANCE OF TRADE

During January 1925 the visible balance of trade including securities in favour of India amounted to Rs. 314 lakhs.

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

	India		Bombay		Karachi	
	December 1924	January 1925	December 1924	January 1925	December 1924	January 1925
	<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>		<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>		<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>	
Exports (private merchandise) ..	36,08	40,11	9,62	12,72	4,80	6,22
Imports do. ..	17,22	24,34	6,79	8,21	1,88	2,93
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ 18,86	+ 15,77	+ 2,83	+ 4,51	+ 2,92	+ 3,29
Imports of treasure (private) ..			6,01	10,11	1	7
Exports of treasure (private) ..			1,81	15,46	2	3
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) ..	- 4,34	- 10,08	- 4,20	+ 5,35	+ 1	- 4
Visible balance of trade including securities ..	+ 7,38	+ 3,14				

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

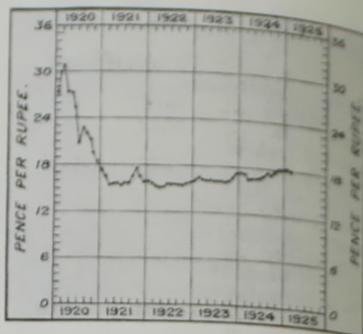


If the curve of exchange rates on the next page is consulted it will be seen that in 1920 and 1921 the exchange rate closely followed the movements of the balance of trade. At the end of 1922, when exports again jumped up and imports fell, it was expected that the value of the rupee would respond to 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.

Month	Year	Rate (s. d.)
March	1924	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
February	"	1 5 15/16



These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 26th February 1925 exchange on London was 1s. 5 1/16d. During January 1925 the Bank clearings in Bombay and Calcutta amounted to Rs. 60 crores and 105 crores respectively. The clearings in Karachi remained on the level of the last month (Rs. 4 crores) while those in Rangoon declined to Rs. 10 crores from Rs. 11 crores in December 1924. The figures for the last three months are as follows:—

	November 1924	December 1924	January 1925
	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)
Bombay	50	39 (a)	60
Karachi	3	4	4
Calcutta	100	27 (b)	105
Rangoon	8	11	10
Total	161	81	179

(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 January 1925 was 56.46 as against 58.17 in December and 59.39 in November 1924.

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

Month	Year	Rs.	Month	Year	Rs.
February	1924	908	August	1924	834
March	"	896	September	"	904
April	"	881	October	"	872
May	"	841	November	"	885
June	"	821	December	"	877
July	"	817	January	1925	884

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

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—FEBRUARY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Max Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price % Max. Unit		
			July 1914	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	July 1914	Jan 1925	Feb 1925
Cereals—								
Rice	Mound	20	Rs. 5.594	7.453	7.453	891.58	521.71	521.71
Wheat	"	21	5.594	7.167	7.750	117.47	150.51	162.75
Lower	"	11	4.354	5.500	5.583	47.89	60.50	61.41
Barley	"	6	4.313	5.313	5.880	25.88	31.80	35.28
Total—Cereals						582.82	764.60	781.15
Index Numbers—Cereals						100	131	134
Pulses—								
Gram	Mound	10	4.302	5.443	5.443	43.02	54.43	54.43
Turdal	"	3	5.844	6.883	6.750	17.53	30.50	30.25
Total—Pulses						60.55	74.93	74.68
Index Numbers—Pulses						100	124	123
Other food articles—								
Sugar (refined)	Mound	2	7.620	14.287	14.287	15.24	28.57	28.57
Raw Sugar (Gul)	"	7	8.557	16.073	14.880	59.90	112.51	104.16
Tea	"	5	40.000	82.479	80.544	1.00	2.06	2.01
Salt	Seer	28	2.130	3.016	3.016	10.65	15.08	15.08
Beef	"	33	0.323	0.510	0.510	9.04	14.28	14.28
Mutton	"	14	9.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.16	246.16
Milk	Mound	14	50.792	101.193	100.594	76.19	151.79	150.89
Ghee	"	11	4.479	8.333	7.740	49.27	91.66	85.14
Potatoes	"	3	1.552	5.953	6.547	4.66	17.86	19.64
Onions	"	3	25.396	29.167	29.167	12.70	14.58	14.58
Coconut Oil	"	1						
Total—Other food articles						381.18	719.99	705.59
Index Numbers—Other food articles						100	189	185
Total—All food articles						1,024.55	1,559.52	1,561.42
Index Numbers—All food articles						100	152	152
Fuel and lighting—								
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.375	7.531	7.531	21.88	37.66	37.66
Firewood	Mound	48	0.792	1.281	1.281	38.02	61.49	61.49
Coal	"	1	0.542	0.870	0.906	0.54	0.87	0.91
Total—Fuel and lighting						60.44	100.02	100.06
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting						100	165	166
Clothing—								
Chudders	Lb.	27	0.594	1.219	1.219	16.04	32.91	32.91
Shirts	"	25	0.641	1.370	1.380	16.03	34.25	34.50
T. Cloth	"	36	0.583	1.219	1.219	20.99	43.88	43.88
Total—Clothing						53.06	111.04	111.29
Index Numbers—Clothing						100	209	210
House-rent	Per month.	10	11.302	19.440	19.440	113.02	194.40	194.40
Index Numbers—House-rent						100	172	172
Grand Total						1,251.07	1,964.98	1,967.17
Cost of Living Index Numbers.						100	157	157

The Cost of Living Index for February 1925

PRICES STATIONARY

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

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

The index number for all food articles remained steady, a rise of 3 points in cereals being counterbalanced by a fall of 4 points in other food. The rise in cereals is due to increases of 13 points in bajri, 11 points in wheat and 2 points in jowari. Pulses fell by one point owing to a fall in wheat and 2 points in jowari. An increase of 38 points in onions was offset by a fall of 14 points in raw sugar (gul), 13 points in potatoes, 5 points in tea, 3 points in mutton and one point in ghee, thus changing the index number for other food to 185. The other food articles remained stationary.

The fuel and lighting and clothing groups each rose by one point. The increase in fuel and lighting was due to a rise of 6 points in the price of coal and that in clothing to a rise of one point in shirtings.

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	57
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 January and February 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.

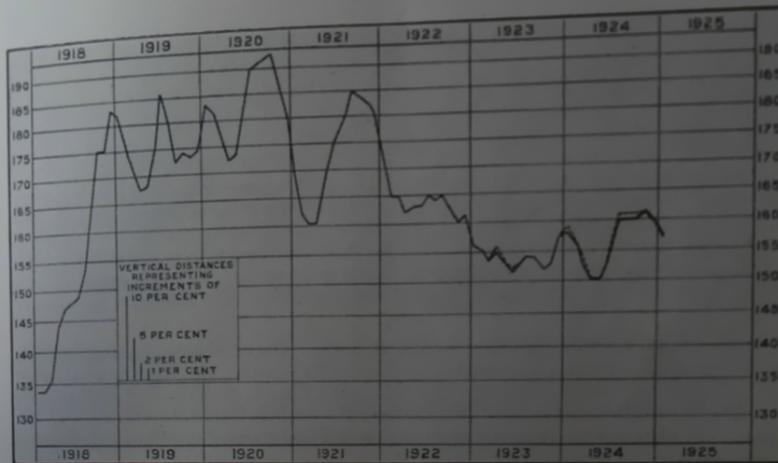
Articles	July 1914	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Feb 1925 over or below Jan 1925	Articles	July 1914	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Feb 1925 over or below Jan 1925
Rice	100	133	133	....	Salt	100	142	142	....
Wheat	100	128	139	+11	Beef	100	158	158	....
Jowari	100	126	128	+2	Mutton	100	185	182	-3
Bajri	100	123	136	+13	Milk	100	191	191	....
Gram	100	127	127	....	Ghee	100	199	198	-1
Turdal	100	117	116	-1	Potatoes	100	186	173	-13
Sugar (refined)	100	187	187	....	Onions	100	384	422	+38
Raw sugar (gul)	100	188	174	-14	Cocoanut oil	100	115	115	....
Tea	100	206	201	-5	All food articles (weighted average)	100	152	152	....

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

Rice 25, Wheat 28, Jowari 22, Bajri 26, Gram 21, Turdal 14, Sugar (refined) 47, Raw Sugar (gul) 43, Tea 50, Salt 30, Beef 37, Mutton 45, Milk 48, Ghee 49, Potatoes 42, Onions 76, 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.

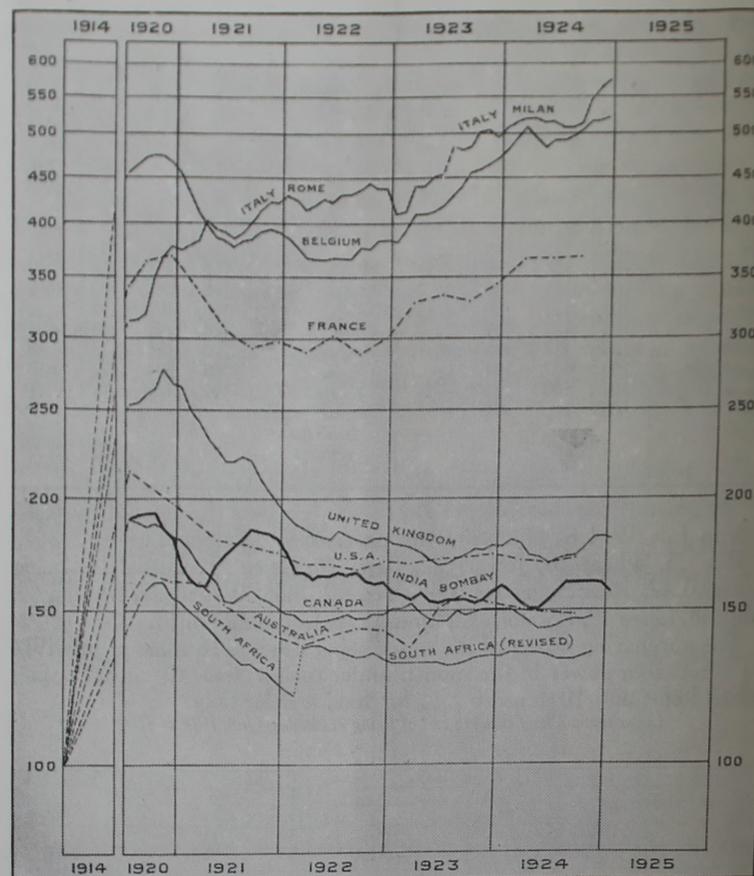
Logarithmic Chart showing cost of living in Bombay (July 1914 = 100)*



* The extra dotted curve shows corrections for rental increases from April 1923 on data collected by special enquiry.

Comparison with the Cost of Living in other Countries

The diagram on this page shows the comparative levels of the cost of living Index Nos. in Bombay and certain other world centres from the middle of 1920. The diagram is on the logarithmic scale. In considering the position and movements of the curves allowance has to be made for depreciation of currency.



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

In January 1925, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 73 per cent. above the level in July 1914. A rise of 11 points in the food group was offset by a fall of 12 points in the non-food group thus accounting for a fall of three points in the general index as compared with the previous month. The general index number has fallen by 90 points from the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918.

The index number for food-grains rose by 13 points during January 1925. Cereals rose by 14 points and Pulses by 7 points.

The index number for food-articles rose by 11 points owing to increases in the price of food-grains, imported sugar and turmeric. Salt fell by 13 points.

The fall of 12 points in the non-food articles is mainly due to a fall of 92 points in hides and skins. Raw cotton rose by one point while cotton manufactures declined by 3 points, and other raw and manufactured articles by 7 points. Other groups remained stationary.

The sub-joined table compares January 1925 prices with those of preceding months and of the corresponding month last year.

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay*

100 = average of 1924

Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with Dec 1924	+ or - % compared with Jan 1924	Groups.	Jan 1924	Apr 1924	July 1924	Oct 1924	Dec 1924	Jan 1925
1. Cereals ..	7	+10	+20	1. Cereals ..	95	91	107	105	104	114
2. Pulses ..	2	+7	+11	2. Pulses ..	100	91	107	103	103	111
3. Sugar ..	3	+4	-29	3. Sugar ..	117	104	101	94	80	84
4. Other food ..	3	+4	-21	4. Other food ..	120	99	92	93	90	94
All food ..	15	+7	-8	All food ..	109	97	101	98	94	100
5. Oilseeds ..	4	..	+4	5. Oilseeds ..	98	90	106	109	101	101
6. Raw cotton ..	3	..	-23	6. Raw cotton ..	108	102	105	103	83	83
7. Cotton manufactures ..	6	+1	-8	7. Cotton manufactures ..	102	102	100	96	94	93
8. Other textiles ..	2	..	-8	8. Other textiles ..	95	120	98	93	88	88
9. Hides and skins ..	3	-44	-25	9. Hides & skins ..	101	94	96	100	135	76
10. Metals ..	5	..	-1	10. Metals ..	98	100	98	99	98	98
11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	4	-5	-1	11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	98	104	102	99	103	98
All non-food ..	27	-7	-9	All non-food ..	101	102	101	99	98	91
General Index No. ...	42	-2	-8	General Index No. ...	103	101	101	99	97	95

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

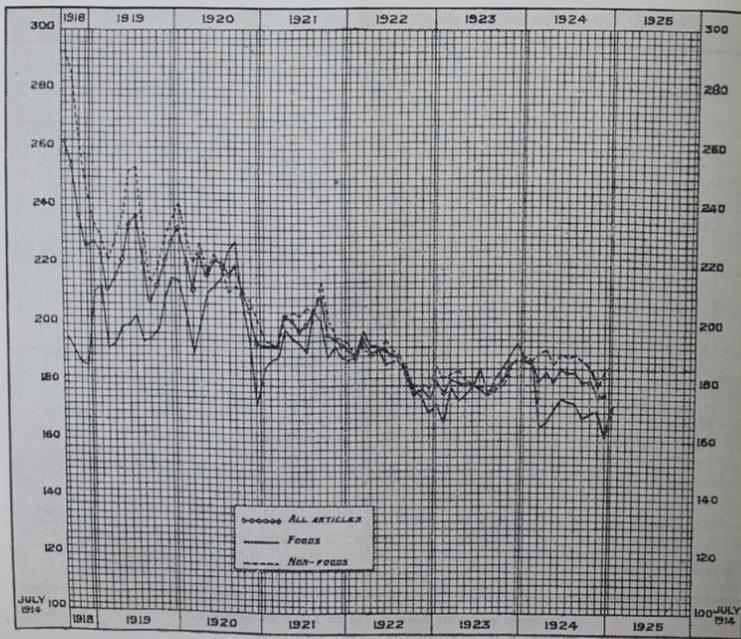
The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices :—

July 1914 = 100

			Food	Non-food	All articles
Twelve-monthly average	1918	.. ..	171	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
One-monthly	1925	.. ..	173	172	173

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

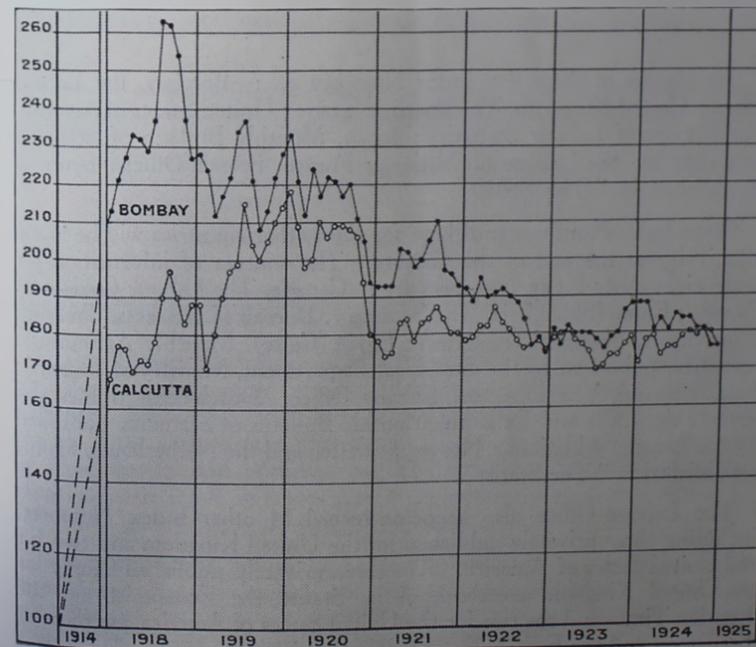


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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.

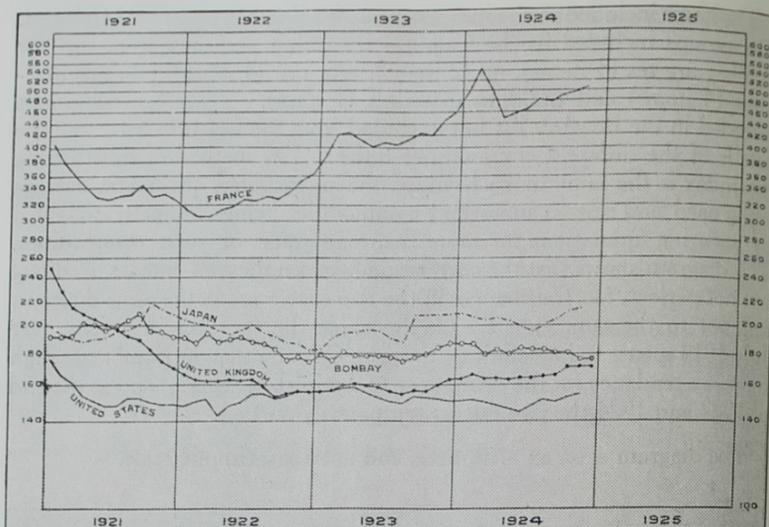
The items included in the indices are 42 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay 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 tolas				Increase (+) or decrease (-) in Jan. 1925 over or below	
				July 1914	Dec 1924	Jan 1925	July 1914	Dec 1924
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Paylee	208	As. p. 5 10	As. p. 7 11	Rs. a. p. 0 7 9	As. p. +1 11	As. p. -0 2
Wheat	Pissi Seoni	..	200	5 10	7 3	0 7 2	+1 4	-0 1
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	..	200	4 3	5 10	0 5 6	+1 3	-0 4
Bajri	Ghati	..	204	4 7	5 10	0 5 5	+0 10	-0 5
Gram	Delhi	..	196	4 4	5 5	0 5 4	+1 0	-0 1
Turdal	Cawnpore	..	200	5 11	6 10	0 6 10	+0 11	....
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	2 1	0 2 0	+0 11	-0 1
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	..	28	1 2	2 5	0 2 3	+1 1	-0 2
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 6	1 0 1	+8 3	+0 7
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	188	1 9	2 11	0 2 10	+1 1	-0 1
Beef	....	Lb.	39	2 6	4 1	0 4 0	+1 6	-0 1
Mutton	....	..	39	3 0	6 6	0 6 0	+3 0	-0 6
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	0 4 11	+2 2	....
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	..	28	7 1	14 2	0 14 2	+7 1	....
Potatoes	Ordinary	..	28	0 8	1 4	0 1 2	+0 6	-0 2
Onions	Natik	..	28	0 3	0 9	0 0 10	+0 7	+0 1
Cocoonut oil	Middle quality	..	28	3 7	4 4	0 4 1	+0 6	-0 3

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

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

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

During January 1925 most of the food articles fell in price as compared with the previous month. Except in the case of turdal which remained stationary, food grains declined in price—bajri by 5 pies, jowari by 4 pies, rice by 2 pies and wheat and gram each by one pie per paylee. Tea rose by 7 pies per lb. and onions by one pie per seer. The other important variations were a fall of 6 pies per lb. in mutton, 3 pies in cocoonut oil and 2 pies each in potatoes and gul per seer.

As compared with July 1914, tea and onions have more than doubled themselves; ghee and mutton are twice their pre-war level. Sugar, gul, salt, milk and potatoes are more than 50 per cent above the pre-war prices. The rise in onions is 233 per cent.

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona with those in Bombay in December 1924 and January 1925 (Bombay prices = 100). It will be seen that the average retail price levels in all the centres are below the level of Bombay in December 1924 and January 1925.—

Bombay prices in December 1924 = 100

Bombay prices in January 1925 = 100

Articles.	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Cereals—						Cereals—					
Rice ..	100	96	118	104	120	Rice ..	100	98	119	105	119
Wheat ..	100	87	93	88	90	Wheat ..	100	88	93	89	90
Jowari ..	100	70	68	83	100	Jowari ..	100	77	73	84	107
Bajri ..	100	82	91	81	97	Bajri ..	100	87	100	84	102
Average—						Average—					
Cereals ..	100	84	93	89	102	Cereals ..	100	88	96	91	105
Pulses—						Pulses—					
Gram ..	100	80	105	77	80	Gram ..	100	79	105	75	79
Turdal ..	100	99	109	103	127	Turdal ..	100	90	106	101	125
Average—						Average—					
Pulses ..	100	90	107	90	104	Pulses ..	100	85	106	88	102
Other articles						Other articles					
of food—						of food—					
Sugar (re-						Sugar (re-					
fined) ..	100	90	93	108	94	fined) ..	100	89	93	112	98
Jagri (Gul).	100	71	77	90	87	Jagri (Gul).	100	74	83	91	81
Tea ..	100	101	101	115	106	Tea ..	100	97	97	111	102
Salt ..	100	55	66	98	86	Salt ..	100	63	76	100	99
Beef ..	100	119	119	60	71	Beef ..	100	123	123	61	74
Mutton ..	100	90	90	75	83	Mutton ..	100	97	97	81	73
Milk ..	100	57	57	76	76	Milk ..	100	57	57	76	76
Ghee ..	100	79	79	81	74	Ghee ..	100	84	79	84	74
Potatoes ..	100	78	105	105	72	Potatoes ..	100	58	120	120	78
Onions ..	100	81	92	75	49	Onions ..	100	87	96	67	49
Cocoa nut	100	103	129	109	98	Cocoa nut	100	110	122	115	104
oil						oil					
Average—						Average—					
Other articles						Other articles					
of food ..	100	84	92	90	81	of food ..	100	85	95	93	83
Average—						Average—					
All food						All food					
articles ..	100	85	94	90	89	articles ..	100	86	96	92	90

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 increased in all the four centres—the increase in Ahmedabad and Sholapur being 2 points each and that in Karachi and Poona one point each. Referring back to January 1924, it is found that in relation to Bombay, the Ahmedabad average is 2 points lower, the Karachi and Poona averages each 2 points higher than in that month and the Sholapur average the same. Of individual articles, jowari, bajri and coconut oil have increased and milk has remained the same at all the four mofussil centres. The relative prices of sugar (refined) are lower in Karachi and Ahmedabad but higher in Sholapur and Poona. Tea in Ahmedabad stood at 133 and is now 97. 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

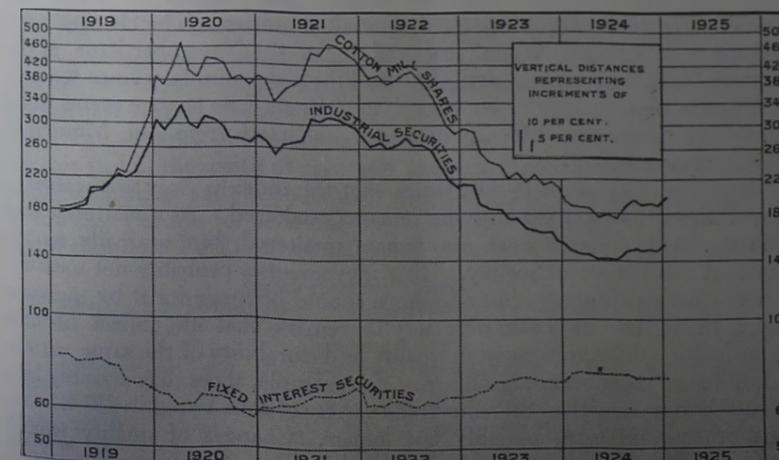
A RISE OF FIVE POINTS

In January 1925 the general level of prices of 102 shares and securities included in the Labour Office Securities Index Number was 147 as against 142 in the previous month. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) securities remained steady and Railway Companies fell by one point. Miscellaneous Companies rose by two points. A rise of nine points in Cotton Mills, seven points in Cement and Manganese Companies and thirteen points in Electric undertakings mainly contributed to an increase of five points in both the Industrial Securities and the general index.

The Construction of the Index

No.	—	—	July 1914		January 1925	
			Total numbers	Average	Total numbers	Average
1	Government and Corporation Securities ..	7 Index Nos. ..	700	72	505	72
2	Banks ..	6 " " " " ..	600	133	797	133
3	Railway Companies ..	10 " " " " ..	1,000	103	1,032	103
4	Cotton Mills ..	42 " " " " ..	4,200	20	8,615	20
5	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies ..	8 " " " " ..	800	129	1,033	129
6	Cement and Manganese Companies ..	5 " " " " ..	500	122	610	122
7	Electric Undertakings ..	2 " " " " ..	200	141	282	141
8	Miscellaneous Companies ..	22 " " " " ..	2,200	96	2,110	96
9	Industrial Securities ..	95 " " " " ..	9,500	152	14,479	152
10	General average ..	102 " " " " ..	10,200	147	14,584	147

Movements of Securities Index Nos. (Logarithmic Scale)



European Cost of Living Index

A RISE OF ONE POINT

All items .. 63 per cent. Food only .. 79 per cent.

A description of the scope and method of construction of the index relating to families living in Bombay in European style was published on pages 13—15 of the *Labour Gazette* for April 1924. Certain changes which were subsequently carried out were described on page 10 of the *Labour Gazette* for August 1924. In computing the index number from October 1924 it was found necessary to utilize a new source of information for certain price quotations as the old firm could not furnish comparable data. Care has however been taken to see that the quotations obtained from the new firm are comparable with those of the old one.

The items shown in the Tables now presented are samples of articles and services. The prices in the prices columns are quoted for the "Unit of Quantity" in column 2. The prices are then multiplied by the figures in column 3 "Annual number or quantity required" in order to give to the various articles their relative importance. The resulting expenditure figures for the sample articles are shown in the last three columns. The group and general index numbers are the index numbers of the figures in the last three columns, and are not simple index numbers of the simple prices.

It is important to emphasize that the figures presented are not intended to be a complete budget. They are merely samples of articles and services, selected mainly because it was possible to get information for their price movements. The idea underlying the whole enquiry is that these samples are fair samples, and that the index number obtained from them would approximate to the index number which would be obtained on any given individual budget, were it possible to ascertain the past and present prices of every particular article or service appearing in that budget.

The newspaper criticism on the index previously published attacked especially the rates for "Servants' wages" and "Rents". These two items were made the subject of special enquiries. The changes with regard to "Servants' wages" referred to in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette* have been carried out and the index numbers since January 1924 have been changed. In regard to "Rents" no change seems to be necessary before the 1924-25 data are collected from the Municipal Assessment Ledgers.

It is necessary again to emphasize that the index is only applicable to cases where the standard of living remains unaltered. As a matter of fact the standard of living does not remain unaltered, but normally moves upward in all strata of society. This movement is probably not measurable in arithmetic terms, but allowance should be made for it by persons using the index. It is also necessary to remark that the effect of any deterioration or improvement in quality and durability of the same article for different years cannot be shown. For example, shoes may possibly last a shorter time now than the same trade variety of shoe lasted in 1914. On the other hand tyres possibly last longer. Changes of quality would however affect mainly the factor "Annual number or quantity required"

and their effect on the index number would be small, especially if some changes are in one direction and others in the opposite direction.

As compared with October 1924, the general index number in January 1925 showed a rise of one point. The general index number is three points lower than the level in January 1924.

Group Fluctuations

The main changes by groups are shown in the table below (100 = the level in July 1914).

Group or item	Month and Year			
	October 1920	January 1924	October 1924	January 1925
I. Food—				
Bazaar	204	179	174	179
Stores	216	181	178	179
All food	207	180	175	179
II. Fuel and lighting	159	122	120	119
III. Clothing	249	181	185	188
IV. House-rent	132	163	163	163
V. Miscellaneous—				
Servants	140	184	184	184
Conveyance	157	169	155	153
School-fees, etc.	116	135	131	128
Passages	123	171	161	164
Income-tax	200	200	200	200
Household necessaries	168	125	125	137
Others	220	213	211	211
All miscellaneous	144	166	160	160
General Index No.	157	166	162	163

It will be seen that in January 1925 there was a rise as compared with October 1924 in all the sub-groups except fuel and lighting, school-fees, house-rent, servants, conveyance and income-tax. The rise in food is mainly due to a rise in the price of eggs and jam; in clothing to an increase in women's clothing and in household necessaries to the higher quotations for towels. Figures for servants' wages have been changed as a result of a special enquiry. Fuel and lighting group has registered a fall of one point.

General Index Number

The following are the available general index numbers for certain months in the years 1919, 1920, 1923, 1924 and 1925—

Month and Year	July 1914 = 100		Month and Year	Index No.
	Index No.	Index No.		
April 1919	151	167	April 1924	167
October 1919	146	165	July 1924	165
October 1920	157	162	October 1924	162
October 1923	164	163	January 1925	163
January 1924	166			

BOMBAY EUROPEAN COST OF LIVING INDEX

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual No. or quantity required per family	Price per unit of quantity			Price x Annual No. or quantity required		
			July 1914	Oct. 1924	Jan. 1925	July 1914	Oct. 1924	Jan. 1925
Food-Bazaar								
Meat—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Beef (selected)	Pound	132	0.250	0.406	0.406	33.00	53.59	53.59
Beef (for soup and stewing)	"	720	0.125	0.188	0.188	90.00	135.36	135.36
Mutton	"	192	0.250	0.563	0.563	48.00	108.10	108.10
Kidneys	Each	96	0.047	0.078	0.078	4.51	7.49	7.49
Suet	Pound	36	0.313	0.500	0.469	11.27	18.00	16.88
Poultry—								
Chickens	Each	48	0.375	0.688	0.688	18.00	33.02	33.02
Fowls	"	24	1.000	1.750	1.750	24.00	42.00	42.00
Eggs	Dozen	360	0.375	0.531	0.656	135.00	191.16	236.16
Dairy—								
Milk	Seer	900	0.250	0.500	0.500	225.00	450.00	450.00
Butter	Pound	96	0.7.0	1.250	1.250	72.00	120.00	120.00
Bread	"	360	0.094	0.146	0.146	33.84	52.56	52.56
Vegetables—								
Potatoes	Seer	360	0.063	0.109	0.078	22.68	39.24	28.08
Onions	"	120	0.021	0.042	0.057	2.52	5.04	6.84
Tomatoes	"	60	0.094	0.125	0.141	5.64	7.50	8.46
Fruit—								
Bananas	Dozen	24	0.188	0.313	0.313	4.51	7.51	7.51
Total						729.97	1,270.57	1,306.05
Index No.						100	174	179
Food-Stores—								
Collee	Pound	12	1.625	2.375	2.375	19.50	28.50	28.50
Tea	"	12	0.938	1.875	1.875	11.26	22.50	22.50
Rice	"	36	0.313	0.375	0.375	11.27	13.50	13.50
Flour	7 lb. tin	6	1.000	1.750	1.750	6.00	10.50	10.50
Sugar	Pound	240	0.125	0.2.0	0.250	30.00	60.00	60.00
Salt	2 1/2 lb.	4	0.438	1.000	1.000	1.75	4.00	4.00
Cheese	Pound	24	1.000	2.125	2.125	24.00	51.00	51.00
Jam	"	48	0.438	0.625	0.750	21.02	30.00	36.00
Sauce	1/2 Bottle	12	1.625	2.000	2.000	19.50	24.00	24.00
Biscuits	2 lb. tin	12	1.438	3.500	3.375	17.26	42.00	40.50
Oats	"	24	0.625	0.875	0.875	15.00	21.00	21.00
Soda-water	Per dozen	96	0.375	0.750	0.750	36.00	72.00	72.00
Cigarettes	50	72	1.250	2.375	2.375	90.00	171.00	171.00
Cheroots	50	12	1.500	1.625	1.625	18.00	19.50	19.50
Total						320.56	569.50	574.00
Index No.						100	178	179
All-Food Total						1,050.53	1,840.07	1,880.05
Index No.						100	175	179
Fuel and lighting—								
Coal	Ton	12	18.000	23.625	23.625	216.00	283.50	283.50
Electricity	Unit	768	0.250	0.250	0.250	192.00	192.00	192.00
Matches	Dozen	36	0.094	0.250	0.250	3.38	9.00	9.00
Kerosene oil	Tin	6 tins	2.185	3.828	3.766	13.11	22.97	22.60
Total						424.49	507.47	507.10
Index No.						100	120	119
Clothing Men—								
Shirts	Each	1 dozen	3.000	5.000	4.500	36.00	60.00	54.00
Vests	"	1/2 "	1.375	2.250	2.250	8.25	13.50	13.50
Socks	Pair	9 pairs	2.500	5.000	5.000	22.50	45.00	45.00
Collars (stiff, white 4 fold)	Dozen	1 dozen	7.500	13.500	12.500	7.50	13.50	12.50
Collars (soft white)	"	1 "	7.500	12.000	12.500	7.50	12.50	12.50
Cotton suit	Each	1/2 "	15.000	37.500	35.500	90.00	225.00	213.00
Coat, Sports	"	1/2 "	35.000	45.000	45.000	23.33	30.00	30.00
Pyjamas, Suits	Pair	4 pairs	15.000	27.000	27.000	60.00	108.00	108.00
Hats	Each	1 "	12.500	12.500	12.500	12.50	12.50	12.50
Shoes	Pair	1 pair	18.000	40.000	40.000	18.00	40.00	40.00
Lounge suit	Each	1/2 "	65.000	110.000	110.000	32.50	55.00	55.00
Rain coat	"	1/2 "	65.000	109.000	109.000	13.00	21.80	21.80
Ties	"	4 "	2.750	5.750	5.500	11.00	23.00	22.00
Total						342.08	659.80	639.80
Index No.						100	193	187

BOMBAY EUROPEAN COST OF LIVING INDEX—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual No. or quantity required per family	Prices per unit of quantity			Price x Annual No. or quantity required		
			July 1914	Oct. 1924	Jan. 1925	July 1914	Oct. 1924	Jan. 1925
Clothing—women and children—								
Muslins	Yard	12 yards	0.750	1.000	1.250	9.00	12.00	15.00
Prints	"	12 "	0.625	1.250	1.750	7.50	15.00	21.00
Satin	"	3 "	7.500	13.500	16.000	22.50	40.50	48.00
Silk for dresses	"	12 "	5.500	8.750	8.750	66.00	105.00	105.00
Crepe de Chine	"	12 "	4.500	9.125	11.50	54.00	109.50	138.00
Ribbon, Satin	"	18 "	0.375	0.563	0.563	6.75	10.13	10.13
Stockings	pair	9 pairs	10.500	18.750	18.750	94.50	168.75	168.75
Vests	vest	4 "	7.500	10.500	10.500	30.00	42.00	42.00
Shoes, walking	pair	2 pairs	14.000	30.000	25.000	28.00	60.00	50.00
Total						318.25	562.88	599.88
Index No.						100	177	188
All-clothing Total						660.33	1,222.68	1,239.68
Index No.						100	185	188
House-rent	Per month	12 months	150.000	244.500	244.500	1,800.00	2,934.00	2,934.00
Miscellaneous—								
Servants—								
Butler	"	1	19.880	36.970	36.970	238.56	443.64	443.64
Cook	"	1	22.700	38.300	38.300	272.40	459.00	459.00
Hainal	"	1	15.500	27.500	27.500	190.00	321.00	321.00
Ayah	"	1	17.400	38.500	38.500	205.80	499.60	499.60
Dhobi	"	1	13.800	23.800	23.800	165.60	285.60	285.60
Total						1,076.16	1,976.04	1,976.04
Index No.						100	184	184
Conveyance—								
Chauffeur	"	360	45.000	82.000	82.000	540.00	984.00	984.00
Petrol	Gallon	12	0.937	1.594	1.63	337.50	573.64	562.68
Oil	"	12	3.500	6.000	5.000	42.00	72.00	60.00
Tyres	Set of 4 covers	1	272.000	261.974	259.126	272.00	261.97	259.13
Inner tubes	Set of 4	1	67.000	55.000	54.069	67.00	55.00	54.07
Total						1,258.50	1,946.81	1,919.88
Index No.						100	155	153
School fees						124.531	162.817	160.000
Passages	One return passage	12 months	1,138.500	1,837.938	1,866.688	1,494.37	1,953.00	1,920.00
Income-tax	Per month	12 months	55.000	110.000	110.000	660.00	1,320.00	1,320.00
House-hold necessities								
Forks, table	Dozen	12	27.500	45.000	45.000	4.13	6.75	6.75
Spoons, table	"	12	27.500	45.000	45.000	1.37	2.25	2.25
Knives, table	"	12	19.500	45.000	45.000	5.85	13.50	13.50
Tumblers, 1/2 pint	"	12	5.000	9.750	9.750	2.50	4.88	4.88
Tea-set	Set 40 pieces	1	29.000	52.750	52.750	4.83	8.79	8.79
Dinner-service	Set 93 pieces	1	91.000	140.125	140.125	9.10	14.01	14.01
Towels	Pair	One dozen	5.000	6.500	8.500	60.00	78.00	102.00
Sheets	Pair	6 "	18.500	20.000	20.000	111.00	120.00	120.00
Total						198.78	248.18	272.18
Index No.						100	125	137
Others—								
Stationery	5 quires (paper)	4	0.563	1.000	1.000	2.25	4.00	4.00
Medicine	Month	12 months	8.625	18.292	18.292	103.50	219.50	219.50
Total						105.75	223.50	223.50
Index No.						100	211	211
Miscellaneous Total						5,552.56	8,893.62	8,876.06
Index No.						100	160	160
All items Total						9,487.91	15,397.84	15,436.89
General Index No.						100	162	163

Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign

BOMBAY BABY WEEK

We reprint below two speeches delivered by Lady Wilson :—

I—At the opening of the Girgaum Centre (Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road) on January 30th—

“ It gives me very great pleasure indeed to be present here this evening to open the National Baby Week Exhibition at the Girgaum Centre. There were such huge crowds last year when we had the Exhibition here only for a day, that this year it was considered necessary not only to keep it open for three days, but also to have it on a much bigger scale.

“ It is not necessary for me to go into the various causes of the very high Infant Mortality in the country and particularly in Bombay, to fight which this Baby Week has been organised once again this year.

“ I should however like to offer a few suggestions with the hope that you will take them in the spirit in which I venture to place them before you. It seems to me that an educated and intelligent community of Gujaratis, Marathis and Parsis who form the major part of this evening's gathering should realise—and I have no doubt, that it does realise—the seriousness of the situation. Compare the Infant Mortality of this city with that of other cities. In 1921, it was 281 per 1,000 in Madras, 146 in Vienna, 140 in Cologne, 135 in Berlin, 95 in Hamburg, 80 in London, 71 in New York, 54 in Christiana, and in Bombay it was 666. In 1922 and 1923, this high figure came down to a little over 400, but even this compares very unfavourably with the other figures I have just quoted. One's heart aches at seeing the sufferings of humanity and thoughts of sympathy go out to those from whose hands slip away their priceless treasures. Can nothing be done to stop this frightful waste of human life? On an average 23 little babies under 12 months pass away every day in Bombay and of what use is our sympathy if it does not goad us on to action. Let us therefore consider what we can do. Confining our attention merely to Bombay, I see that amongst the middle-classes there is still some kind of prejudice against taking advantage of Maternity Homes. You will not mind, I am sure, my saying that this prejudice is not supported by reason of common sense. It should not be very difficult to realise that it is infinitely better for a woman to be at a Maternity Home where she will have for herself and baby the best possible medical attendance for 24 hours of the day, than to be confined at home in crowded, noisy and often insanitary surroundings. It is only a mistaken idea of loss of dignity which feeds this slow-dying prejudice and it is up to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to exert yourself to fight it.

“ Men have social responsibilities in this connection. It is time the policy of *laissez-faire* was given up in questions of social reform. If men realise that some of the old customs are wrong, founded merely on superstition, they must not imagine that in course of time they will disappear without any efforts on their part. Old and crude ideas based on

ignorance and superstition must be exposed and removed root and branch. It may mean temporary unpleasantness for those who make it their business to attend to the work of social reform, but these personal considerations should be far outweighed by the great necessity of remedying the evil.

“ It grieves me to think that it is necessary even now to speak of the evil of early marriages. “ Girl Mothers ” is still a common phrase. You can imagine the result. Little girls of 13 or 14 who ought to be playing about and attending to their studies are saddled far too early with responsibilities of Motherhood. The whole nation suffers because weak and sickly children result in a weak and sickly future generation. Their capacity for work, their efficiency and their mental growth are proportionately weaker.

“ Legislation in such a matter cannot help unless it is backed by very strong public opinion. That brings me to the question of education. I am certainly not the first in India to speak about the great necessity of imparting education not merely to boys but also to girls. It is only when Indian Mothers receive their education that India can be once again as great as she was in the past.

“ If I may speak for a moment to ladies whom Providence has placed in a more fortunate position than others, I would make an appeal to them to utilise their leisure hours in doing social work among the masses.

“ Let us realise the task that is before us. It is not that you are being called upon to save the life of a few babies here and there. It is to do so wherever and whenever you can. Your exertions will eventually make India happy, strong, and contented. If we bear this thought in mind, can we for a single moment afford to neglect our duty ?

“ These are some of the thoughts which I want to leave with you today for your consideration. The work started by the Baby Week does not end with the week. It is the aim of the Baby Week to provoke, stimulate and sustain attention on the subject and translate it into action throughout the year, so that when we meet again next year, we can record with satisfaction the progress of work done and pledge ourselves once again to still greater efforts.

“ I now declare the Exhibition open.”

II—At the opening of the Parel Centre, February 3—

“ Ever since I landed in Bombay about 14 months ago, I have taken a very keen interest in Infant Welfare and in the conditions of the Working Classes, especially the working-women. It was therefore with the greatest pleasure that I accepted the invitation to preside at this Parel Centre of the National Baby Week, for my coming here gives me once again an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with you.

“ Speaking from this very place last year I referred to several causes which are considered responsible for the high Infant Mortality in the City, namely poverty, lack of good milk, want of better housing conditions and education, ignorance, prejudice, superstition, indifference, and the utter dislike of the laws of health and principles of modern medical science both preventive and curative. I also said that it would be advisable that

in industrial centres like Bombay, industrial workers, specially women, should be given special facilities by employers of labour. All these causes which existed last year exist equally strongly this year. The large crowds that attended the Baby Week Exhibition last year clearly indicate the necessity of continuing efforts in the same direction and though one may not be able to see the good results by one or two such "weeks", there is not the slightest doubt that continuous and persistent efforts for a number of years will bring down the infant mortality in the City.

"I want to speak to you to-day on some of the causes of Infant Mortality, which to my mind can be remedied without much difficulty.

"Is it not strange indeed that on this most vital question of motherhood, so much ignorance should prevail? It is to fight this easily remediable ignorance that Baby Week Exhibitions like these are organised, for you are shown here not only what you should do but also what you should *not* do in order properly to look after your babies. Take milk for example. Milk as every one knows is a most valuable food for children, but unless it is clean and pure it may be most dangerous. In this exhibition among other things your attention will be drawn to this. I have to ask you carefully to study the various stalls in this exhibition, every one of which has some important bearing on the question of the care of the child.

"The second point I want to refer to is superstition. Ignorance and superstitions go hand in hand. Remedy the first evil and the second is well-nigh remedied. I have learnt with great regret how most absurd and harmful practices based on ignorance have crept in. I do not in any way imply any offence to the religious susceptibilities of any one, but surely it is time proper distinction was made between real religious principles and adherence to them on one side, and on the other to practices which are supposed to be based on religious principles but which have no foundation of reason and common sense behind them. I am sure you will agree with me that it is the duty of social reformers to carry a strong campaign against superstition.

"I have also heard with feelings of amazement and admiration the wonderful power of endurance of the Indian Working Women and their spirit of resignation. This indeed is a great quality, but in this, too, there is a danger, for it sometimes leads to lack of effort to improve existing conditions. There is sometimes a tendency to believe that things will never improve with the consequence that no efforts are made to improve them. Here also comes the justification of the Baby Week. We want to show that life is not merely a chance. Experience in the West has shown that properly organised and well directed efforts bring good results and that is a lesson which we might well take to heart in India.

"There is one more cause of Infant Mortality among the labouring classes to which I must refer—drugging of children. The Lady Doctor appointed by Government in 1921 reported that 98 per cent. of children born in the industrial area are drugged with opium. On enquiry I find that working mothers drug their little ones, so that while they go to their work in their factories the children might go to sleep and not cry for food.

This is most regrettable, but here too, it is not difficult to remedy the evil. Some mill-owners in Bombay, have already started creches in their mills where the children of the working mothers can be looked after by qualified nurses. I hope that other mill-owners will follow this good example.

"The fact that large employers of labour, particularly the Bombay mill-owners, have co-operated whole-heartedly in organising this year's Baby Week is a clear indication of their sympathy and I am confident that in any scheme of amelioration of the working classes, they will generously do their duties towards the working classes and thus set an example to the employing classes in the other parts of the country.

"Then I referred last year to the contemplated appointment of women-factory-inspectresses for the purposes of securing an effective improvement of the conditions under which women have to work. Bombay might well take a legitimate pride in this great step it has taken, the first of its kind in all India. We have now a Lady Inspector working in Bombay and though it is too early to see the results of her work, it can safely be anticipated that she is only one of the band of women-factory-inspectresses that we shall have in course of time.

"The last point I want to refer to is the great necessity of having more maternity homes in the City. The question of hospital accommodation in general is engaging the attention of Government who have under consideration the report of the Hospital Relief Committee. I trust before we meet here again next year, Bombay will have better facilities to cater for the necessities of the poorest classes of the city who are too helpless to help themselves.

"Friends, I have done. The task before us is tremendous. It cannot be neglected for a single moment. Let all of us realise our individual and collective responsibilities and face with determination and confidence the situation, determination that no difficulties which may temporarily appear unsurmountable will ever make us give up our efforts, confidence because of the large faith—I should say—certain knowledge that all noble efforts at improving the lot of humanity will invoke the blessings of the Master, Who will pour in His strength on all those whose privilege it will be to co-operate in this mighty task."

Education of Factory Hands

In a recent issue of the *Guardian* there is an article by Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhry on the Education of Factory Hands. He points out that in spite of many advantages possessed by the Cotton and Jute industries of India they have not developed owing to the illiteracy prevailing among the workers. Mr. Chowdhry holds the opinion that 'so far as the monopoly industries in India go, viz., jute or tea, education of labour should be a duty of employers'. He thinks that the example of the Czechoslovakian Act of 1920 which provides that 10 per cent. of the net profits of mining undertakings must be deducted for the benefit of workers and devoted to scheme of welfare including education should be followed.

Mr. Chowdhry points out further that Mr. Biss who has produced an excellent report on compulsory primary education has come to the conclusion that for the education of 30,000 mill children a capital expenditure of six lacs of rupees and a recurring expenditure of 3 lacs of rupees is required. Mr. Chowdhry thinks that this will mean a contribution of about Rs. 4,000 per mill. (*Abstracted from the "Guardian," February 5, 1925.*)

Labour Leaders' Conference

The movement in favour of the formation of a Labour Party in India is gaining ground. A meeting of those interested in the advancement of Labour was held in Western Hostel, Raisina (Delhi), when a sub-committee was formed with Lala Lajpatrai as President and the following as members:—Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. Joshi, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. D. P. Sinha, Mr. Samiullah Khan and Mr. S. D. Misra. Some exchange of views took place at the meeting.

Lala Lajpatrai, who presided, placed some considerations before the members. He asked earnestly all those who wanted to join the Party to do so with no desire of finding a short cut to leadership. He wanted them to do the necessary spade work and study facts and figures of our economic life. Hard work, he said, was necessary before a Labour programme suited to this country could be evolved. Lala Lajpatrai also asked them not to talk in loose terms about Communism, Internationalism, etc. He pointed out that without Nationalism even Socialism cannot progress. Labour work was difficult, especially as inopportune pressing of the Labour point of view may only help the foreign capitalists. The task was delicate and they should not lay themselves open to the charge of being really in the interest of the foreign capitalists. He suggested the organisation of a sturdy group of workers in the country.

Mr. N. M. Joshi spoke next. He pointed out that though he agreed with most of what the President had said, it was almost an impossible business to interest themselves in Labour questions without laying themselves open to the accusation of helping Lancashire and Birmingham. We should prefer an Indian capitalist to a British one. Questioned as to whether he would prefer an Indian capitalist to a British worker, Mr. Joshi declared that a real Socialist was an Internationalist.

After Mr. Joshi, Mr. Chamanlal emphasised the necessity of having a group of earnest workers. The tendency in India, said Mr. Chamanlal, was for movements to become one-man-shows. Unless we can institutionalise the movements progress would not be possible. He suggested that the Labour Research Committee here may be affiliated to the Research Department of the Labour Party. This proposal was, however, dropped. A Committee for framing rules, etc., was formed with Lala Lajpatrai as Chairman and Devaki Prasad Sinha as convener. (*From "The Bombay Chronicle," February 3, 1925.*)

Questions in the Legislature

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan asked: With reference to the Government reply to unstarred question No. 333, in the last September Session of the Assembly with regard to hardships of Indian labourers in Burma, will the Government be pleased (a) to state if they have received the report from the Government of Burma? (b) if they have received the report, will they please lay it on the table?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: The Government of Burma have reported that they are placing an officer on special duty with a view to the examination of the question of establishing an agency for the collection of information relating to labour conditions. Until reliable statistical information is available, the local Government are not prepared to publish statements of the kind suggested in the question asked in the September Session.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan asked: Will the Government be pleased to make a statement showing the manner in which the garden sardars do the recruitment of labour for the tea gardens in Assam, and the protection given to emigrants by the officers stationed at Calcutta, Goalundo, Naihati, Asansole and Kharagpur in Bengal and Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur and Dibrugarh in Assam?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: Garden Sardars are persons actually employed on estates who are deputed by employers to engage labourers. They are furnished with certificates specifying the limits within which they can recruit and the local Agents to whom they are subordinate, the time within which they have to return and other details. These certificates are countersigned by an authority in the labour district. The garden-sardar then proceeds to the recruiting area where he works under the control of the licensed local Agent to whom he is accredited. The main duty of the officers stationed at the places mentioned in the question is the protection of the health of the emigrants by supervision of the sanitary arrangements and in other ways.

Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked: In connection with my question about the exodus of tea garden labourers from Assam, will the Government please find out from the Madras Government or the Assam Government which are the gardens where the labourers were as stated in the Government reply in the Madras Council getting Rs. 1-4 a day and had to work for 1½ or 2 hours a day?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: As far as the Government of India are aware, no such statement was made by any Government Member in the Madras Council.

Mr. B. Venkatapatiraju asked: Will the Government be pleased to state when the Government of India propose to bring in a measure relating to the registration and protection of trade unions and whether the local Governments expressed their views on the proposed measure and whether they would be circulated to the members of the Assembly at an early date?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: The Bill has already been introduced in this House. Government intend to circulate the replies received from local Governments to members of the Assembly.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan asked: Will Government please state—

- (a) If Truck Acts have been in force in England since 1831?
- (b) If there is any legislation in India to protect the workmen against the arbitrary power of inflicting fines vested in the hands of the employees?
- (c) If not, whether Government intend introducing any such legislation?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: The answer to part (a) of the question is in the affirmative and to parts (b) and (c) in the negative.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan asked: Will Government please state—

- (a) If it is a fact that there are at present 21 Trade Unions in Bombay Presidency; namely, 8 in Bombay City, 7 in Ahmedabad, and 6 in the rest of the Presidency?
- (b) If the figures quoted in (a) are incorrect, will Government please state the correct figures?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: The figures given by the Honourable Member appear to be quoted from the Bombay Labour Gazette. The Government of India know of no reason for questioning their accuracy.

Mr. Chaman Lal asked: Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the conventions and recommendations of the Sixth International Labour Conference as well as those of the previous five conferences?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: The Honourable Member will find the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the first three Conferences in Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour Nos. 4, 17 and 26 respectively. These will be found in the Library. Copies of the Recommendations adopted at the last three Conferences have also been placed in the library.

Mr. Chaman Lal asked: (a) which of the recommendations and conventions of the Sixth International Labour Conference have been given effect to by the Government or India?

(b) Will Government lay on the table a statement showing the recommendations and conventions of the previous five conferences, which have not been given effect to?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: The Sixth International Labour Conference adopted no Convention and only one Recommendation. A statement showing the effect given to all the Conventions and Recommendations which have been adopted by International Labour Conference is placed on the table.

Statement showing the effect given to each Draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conferences

FIRST SESSION

<i>Conventions and Recommendations</i>	<i>Effect given</i>
1. Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings.	Ratified and Indian Factories Act amended.
2. Draft Convention concerning unemployment.	Ratified Statistics supplied, and inquiries made and published.
3. Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.	Report submitted to the International Labour Office.
4. Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night.	The Convention was ratified and the Factories Act was amended.
5. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.	Placed before the Legislature; the definition of "factory" was amended, the age of children was altered, the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1922, was passed, and the Mines Act amended.
6. Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.	Ratified. No change in the Indian law was involved.
7. Recommendation concerning unemployment.	Placed before the Legislature and examined in consultation with local Governments and no further action was considered necessary.
8. Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.	Placed before the Legislature, Provision was made in the Indian Factories Act.
9. Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.	No action was required as no discrimination was in operation.
10. Recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax.	Provision inserted in the Indian Factories Act. (Section 38-A.) No Rules have been issued under this Section.
11. Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government Health Services.	Placed before the Legislature and forwarded to local Governments.
12. Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.	India already adhered to Berne Convention; no further action was therefore required.

SECOND SESSION

1. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.	Placed before the Legislature. The amendment of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act is under consideration.
2. Draft Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship.	Placed before the Legislature. Enquiry made and amendment of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act is under consideration.
3. Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.	Placed before the Legislature. A Committee was appointed and following their recommendation, an officer of the Mercantile Marine has now been appointed at Calcutta Shipping Master to evolve a scheme.

SECOND SESSION—contd.

<i>Conventions and Recommendations</i>	<i>Effect given</i>
4. Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry	The Legislature resolved that no action should be taken.
5. Recommendation concerning the establishment of national seamen's codes.	
6. Recommendation concerning unemployment insurance for seamen.	
7. Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation.	

THIRD SESSION

1. Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture.	Not ratified. The Legislature resolved that no action need be taken.
2. Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture.	Not ratified. The law in India is not in conflict with the Convention.
3. Draft Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting.	Not ratified in accordance with recommendation of Council of State.
4. Recommendation concerning social insurance in agriculture.	The Legislature resolved that no action be taken.
5. Recommendation concerning the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture.	The Legislature resolved that legislation should not be introduced at present.
6. Recommendation concerning night work of women in agriculture.	
7. Recommendation concerning night work of children and young persons in agriculture.	
8. Recommendation concerning living in conditions of agricultural workers.	
9. Draft Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers.	Ratified. No further action is necessary.
10. Draft Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.	Ratified. Provision made in the Mines and Factories Acts.
11. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers.	Placed before the Legislature and ratified. (Necessary provision is being made in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act).
12. Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.	
13. Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture.	Forwarded to local Governments for necessary action.
14. Recommendation concerning the development of technical agricultural education.	
15. Recommendation concerning the application of the weekly rest in commercial establishments.	In accordance with a resolution of the Legislature the recommendation was forwarded to local Governments.

FOURTH SESSION

1. Recommendation concerning communication to the International Labour Office of Statistical and other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of Emigrants. Statistics are being sent by the Government of India.

FIFTH SESSION

1. Recommendation concerning the general principles for the organisation of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers. The subject is provincial and the recommendation was forwarded to local Governments for any action considered necessary.

SIXTH SESSION

1. Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilisation of workers' spare time. The subject is provincial and the recommendation was forwarded to local Governments for any action considered necessary.

Mr. Chaman Lal asked : Does the Government of India intend to bring in legislation for—

- (1) the utilisation of the leisure hours of the industrial workers ;
- (2) the institution of the Creche system at factories and workshops ?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied : The answer is in the negative.

Mr. Chaman Lal asked : Will Government place on the table the replies received from representative bodies to their circular containing the Weekly Payments Bill ?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied : The replies received from local Governments will be published.

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to bring the postal runners and village postmen within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied : No. The occupations of these men are not particularly hazardous and provision is already made for these workers in the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. N. M. Joshi : May I ask whether Government have made inquiries as to how many runners and village postmen are either killed or injured each year by going through forests and floods ?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra : Sir, the decision of Government has been arrived at after a full consideration of the statistics referred to by my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi.

Mr. N. M. Joshi : May I request the Government to give the House the statistics which they have found out ?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra : I shall require notice of that question, Sir.

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact, that the Government publishes a report made by their representatives for the Assembly of the League of Nations ?

(b) Do they receive reports from their representatives for the Annual International Labour Conferences ? If they do, are these reports published ? If not, why not ?

(c) Will they consider the advisability of publishing these reports?
The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: (a) Yes.
(b) Reports are received. They are not at present published as the delegates have prepared them on the understanding that they will be kept confidential.
(c) Government will consider the possibility of publishing reports in future.

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked: Are Government aware that when their representatives at the International Labour Conference make confidential reports, such reports sometimes leave the impression on the minds of the Labour and other delegates that the Government delegates have made certain criticisms about the conduct of the labour representatives behind their back?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: I shall require notice of that question.

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked: Will Government be pleased to publish the reports they may have received from Local Governments regarding the introduction of Maternity Benefit Schemes on voluntary basis in industrial undertakings?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: Government intend to publish the information after all the replies have been received.

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked: (a) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to two articles recently published in the *Servant of India* on the necessity of Truck Acts?

(b) Will they be pleased to ask the Local Governments to inquire into the question and publish the reports?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India do not consider it necessary at present to take the action suggested.

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked: May I ask, Sir, the reason why Government are unwilling to make that inquiry?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: The reason is, Sir, that the Government consider the inquiry to be unnecessary under present conditions in India.

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked: May I ask, Sir, if Government have not made any inquiry as to the existence of the evil, how can they know that the evil does not exist and that there is no necessity for an inquiry?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: The decision was arrived at by Government with reference to the knowledge they possess about present conditions in India.

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked: May I ask that Government should possess better information about these Labour conditions than they possess today?

The Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: I leave it to the Honourable Member to form his own conclusions in that matter. I have already explained the Government view, Sir.

Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in January .. 5 Workpeople involved .. 1,277

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during January 1925, 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 January 1925.

I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in January 1925			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in January 1925	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in January 1925*
	Started before 1st January	Started in January	Total		
Textile	3	3	1,187	1,337
Engineering
Miscellaneous	2	2	90	107
Total, January 1925	5	5	1,277	1,444
Total, December 1924 ..	1	5	6	975	941

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

There were five industrial disputes in progress in January 1925, three of which occurred in cotton mills and two in miscellaneous concerns. The number of workpeople involved was 1,277 and the working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) 1,444 which, it will be seen, is an increase on the December 1924 statistics.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results September 1924 to January 1925

	September 1924	October 1924	November 1924	December 1924	January 1925
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	4	5	6	6	5
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	1	....	1	1	....
Fresh disputes begun ..	3	5	5	5	5
Disputes ended ..	4	4	5	6	5
Disputes in progress at end ..	....	1	1	....	....
Number of workpeople involved ..	959	4,817	2,185	975	1,277
Aggregate duration in working days ..	1,496	19,567	4,201	941	1,444
Demands—					
Pay ..	2	2	3	2	2
Bonus ..	....	1	1	....	....
Personal ..	1	1	1	4	1
Leave and hours ..	....	....	....	....	2
Others ..	1	1	1	....	....
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	1	2	....	1	2
Compromised ..	....	....	1	1	1
In favour of employers ..	3	2	4	4	2

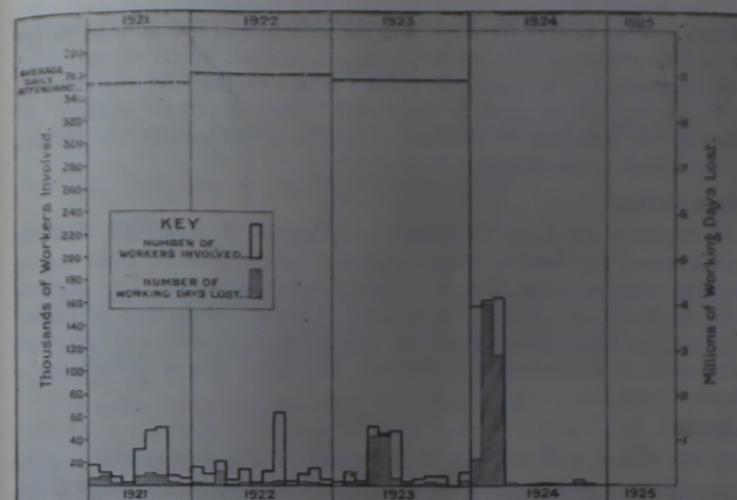
The last summary table shows, among other things, the proportion of strikes settled in favour of the employers and the employees, or compromised.

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.)	
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	..
January 1925 ..	5	1,444	40	40	20	..
Totals or (cols. 4 to 7) Average ..	61	7,560,845	55	27	9	9

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 January 1925 the number of industrial disputes in progress in the Bombay Presidency was five as against six in the preceding month. Of these five disputes two were due to the question of pay, two to the question of leave and hours and one to personal grievances. Two were decided in favour of the employees, two in favour of the employers and one was compromised.

BOMBAY CITY

During the month under review there was only one industrial dispute in Bombay City. The operatives of the Reeling Department of the Birla Mills were informed by the management on the 24th January that they would have to turn out 16 Dobbs for every 4 annas earned instead of 14 as before. The reelers demanded the continuance of the old rate which was refused, whereupon 150 reelers struck work on the 26th January 1925 and demanded discharge and immediate payment of one month's wages. The management paid off the outstanding wages of the strikers and engaged 50 new hands the next day. On the 28th January 50 strikers resumed work unconditionally and new hands were subsequently engaged in place of others.

AHMEDABAD

In Ahmedabad there was only one dispute in January 1925. On the 3rd of January 800 spinners of the Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company's Mills went on strike complaining against the ill-treatment by the Assistant Spinning Master. As a result of the interference of the Local Labour Union the strikers resumed work on the 5th January and the Assistant Spinning Master was ordered by the management to behave well in future. The strike thus ended in favour of the employees.

BROACH

In the Whittle Mill No. 3 at Broach 237 weavers struck work on the 23rd January. The cause of the strike was the infliction of fine on the weavers for the poor quality of the cloth they were turning out, which was attributed to the negligence of the weavers. The weavers on the other hand found fault with the machine and the bad beams they received for weaving and resented the infliction of the fine. On the 24th January the strikers resumed work unconditionally.

PANCH MAHALS

17 cleaners of the Loco Department at Godhra, B. B. & C. I. Railway were detained for cleaning ash pits against their wish as the eight coolies specially employed for this work had ceased working. The cleaners therefore struck work on the 21st January. On the 25th January the coolies employed for the clearing of the ash pits returned to work and there was no necessity of employing the cleaners on this work. The strikers therefore resumed work.

KARACHI

73 Van Porters at Kotri, Sind Railways were ordered on the 1st January to proceed with their usual loading and unloading duties according to the new programme issued by the Station Master. The porters refused to carry out the orders and struck work. The Divisional Commercial Officer conducted an enquiry into the causes of the strike and during the course of the enquiry the porters expressed their willingness to be transferred to any other place as they had to work at Kotri all day long without any rest. The Railway Officer then issued other orders with which the porters were satisfied and resumed work on the 2nd January.

Accidents and Prosecutions

STATISTICS FOR JANUARY 1925

(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 January in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Presidency. During January there were in all 199 factory accidents in Bombay City, of which three were fatal, twelve serious and the remainder 184 minor accidents. Of the total number, 52 or 26.1 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 147 or 73.9 per cent. to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the proportion in different classes or factories being 66.8 per cent. in workshops, 32.2 per cent. in textile mills and 1 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad there were thirty-one accidents, twenty-seven of which occurred in cotton mills and the remaining four in miscellaneous concerns. Out of these 31, twenty were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. One of these accidents was fatal, eleven serious and the rest minor.

In Karachi there were in all eight accidents, five of which occurred in engineering workshops and three in miscellaneous concerns. Out of these eight, one was fatal, one serious and six minor and while three were due to machinery in motion, the remaining five were due to other causes.

In the other centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was thirty-one, of which six were in cotton mills, eighteen in workshops and seven in miscellaneous concerns. Twelve of these accidents were due to machinery in motion and nineteen to other causes. One of the accidents was fatal, three serious and twenty-seven minor.

PROSECUTIONS*Ahmedabad*

One cotton mill Manager was prosecuted under section 41 (a) of the Factories Act, 1911, for breach of section 26 in allowing certain persons to work during the recess time at 12-15. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 120 (six cases).

A second cotton mill Manager was prosecuted under section 41 (f) of the Act for breach of section 18 and Rule 33 (ii) for not maintaining the locking motion on the desk doors of the scutchers in efficient order. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 200.

Sind (Hyderabad)

The Occupier and the Manager of a Ginning Factory were prosecuted under section 41 (a) for employing children before the legal starting time, contrary to section 23 (b) of the Act. Both were fined Rs. 90 each (six cases).

Khandesh

The Sessions Judge, Dhulia, has rejected the appeal against the conviction passed by the first Class Magistrate, Jalgaon, in the Raver fire case. It will be recalled that 12 women were burnt to death and 10 others injured in a disastrous fire in Raver in January 1924.

Twenty-two cases were filed for breach of section 20 of the Factories Act. The First Class Magistrate held that both the Manager and the Occupier were liable and imposed the maximum fine of Rs. 500. The Sessions Judge has now confirmed the conviction in the first of these cases.

Indian Labour Legislation

In a special interview to an *Englishman* representative, Sir Montague Barlow compared the conditions of the labour movement in India and Great Britain after pointing out that in the latter the strength of the Labour Party consisted largely in the fact that nine-tenths of the leaders had been workers themselves and directly connected with labour. He declared it would be a mistake to think the same measures adopted in one country would be successful if applied to any other. Each country would have to work out its own plan, either by legislation or by

organisation, in a manner suited to the conditions which existed there. He instanced, as an example, France, where the system of small agricultural holdings had been a great success. If he were asked whether such a system would succeed in a predominantly agricultural country like India, Sir Montague would say that it was difficult to compare the two countries unless agriculturists in India possessed the same history, traditions, tenacity and vigour that the French peasant had.

Proposed Legislation

It is probable that these special conditions, said Sir Montague, had been taken into consideration in drafting the Trades Union and Trades Dispute Bills that would come up before the Indian Legislative Assembly during the present session. There were some important differences in these two measures from similar legislation in Great Britain. For example, the clause regarding peaceful picketing had been omitted in the Trades Union Bill for India, whereas in England workers considered this clause of great importance. In the Trades Disputes Bill in India clauses similar to the Lemieux Act in Canada, relating to public utility companies, had been embodied. While the Industrial Act of 1919 was under consideration in England, it was discussed whether the English Act should follow the Lemieux Act, but it was eventually decided not to do so. Again, said Sir Montague, it was a question of circumstances and conditions which existed in any country that should influence the introduction of this or that provision.

Interests Safeguarded

While on the subject of these two Bills before the Assembly, Sir Montague said these Bills, together with other recent legislation, were intended to safeguard the interests of labour in India. The International Labour Conference at Geneva claimed credit for considerable achievements. Restrictions regarding child labour, the clauses relating to maternity for the woman labourer and the limitation of working hours to 60 in a week were all measures recommended by the Geneva Conferences. Although these might not be said to be the direct outcome of the Geneva Conferences, they were to a large extent due to the participation of India in the Geneva discussions. Another important step in the Trades Unions Bill of India was the clause legalising the right of association for agricultural labour.

Indian Housing Conditions

Sir Montague confessed he had not been sufficiently long in India to study labour organisations here. But if conditions in Bengal were the same as what he had seen of the labour conditions in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills at Madras, he would say housing conditions were good and certainly much better than what he had seen in Bombay. He hoped housing and other problems would be solved more satisfactorily in India than at home. Such a solution would be possible, he thought, only with the co-operation of employers, Government, Municipalities and all others. Speaking about Government control of labour organisations, Sir Montague said the registration of unions would not, he gathered, involve any control. (From the "Times of India," 28th January 1925.)

The Bombay Provincial Postmen's and Menials' Conference

The second session of the Bombay Provincial Postmen's and Menials' Conference was held at Poona on the 20th and 21st December 1924 under the presidency of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J. P.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, the Chairman of the Reception Committee after according to the delegates a most cordial welcome defined the present position of labour unions in general in the following terms. 'Labour unions are no longer looked upon with suspicion in civilized countries, but have received the approbation of social philosophers as well as Governments. They aim at securing for their members the fullest scope for the capacities they possess, proper remuneration for the labour they supply, and a just share in the large profits they help to earn. This demand of labour is oftentimes described, though erroneously, in the capitalistic circles as the war of labour against capital. But if both parties will be fair and equitable, it will be appreciated that each helps the other in augmenting the wealth of corporations and thus of the nation.' Proceeding he said that in the case of Postal Unions the members being servants of the state there can be no such antagonism as against Government. It is the duty of the public to see that their just claims are properly met. Every state exists for the good of its subjects and every public servant exists for the good of the State; and it is the first duty of the latter to faithfully perform his services to the people constituting the State. When this was done they would earn a claim against the State to give them a living wage by which he meant that they would have the means to keep them comfortable according to the manner of the station and position they occupy in life.

He pointed out the great need and justification of Unions and large labour organisations inasmuch as it is difficult for every servant or a class of servants to have his or their grievances heard and attended to by the highest authorities. The legitimate purpose of these organisations being the defence of rights and not the coercion of the employers or the extortion of unreasonable demands he urged upon them the necessity of being fully cognisant of their rights and the extent and limitations thereof. Then alone it would be possible for them to secure the approval of the public and the sympathetic consideration of their demands from the employers. He then pointed out that in order to make their voice effective their associations must be made cohesive and strong as between themselves and at the same time attempts must be made in the direction of affiliating their union, on proper lines, with bodies like the District, Provincial and All-India Postal and R.M.S. Unions. He added that if the different bodies of the Postal Department work independently and without unity of purpose, each one of them will be ploughing its lonely furrow and the money and labour each will expend will be so much mere waste. The interests of the Postal services in the country were one though graded and the services could influence the Government and Public only by their united demands when pressed by a constitutional method of agitation. He warned them to choose for their advisers and leaders

men of character and worth judging them not by their words but by their deeds and not to allow themselves to be exploited by any political party for its own ends on one hand nor to be dominated by demagogues or self-seekers anxious to shoot into notoriety, on the other. Lastly he urged them to insist on having the enquiry committee asked by a resolution which is to come before the Legislative Assembly in the early part of the year 1925.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the President of the Conference, dealt at length on the necessity of the co-operation of the employers of different grades, professions or occupations working under different masters in different territories. To prevent their common exploitation, he added, the Postmen, Runners, Packers and other classes of postal workers who were members of the Conference should all not only join in a common organisation with the other classes of postal workers such as the clerical staff but should also make a common cause with the other classes of workers in the country and assist the movements like the All-India Trade Union Congress. He pointed out that a large number of grievances of the post-masters, the clerks, the postmen and the menials were common and that there was a greater chance of securing their removal as well as of preventing the common exploitation of both the superior and inferior services by offering a united front. Mr. Joshi therefore advocated the affiliation of their union to the Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Association without any false sense of dignity, any prestige or any spirit of sordid financial considerations. He also advocated the maintenance of their union as an independent group. The affiliation, Mr. Joshi said, would enable them to come into closer touch with those postmen and menials of this Province and of others, who had already joined the Postal and R.M.S. Association and to avoid future conflicts between the two bodies, and the maintenance of their union as an independent group would give them opportunities to deal with their special questions free from the influence of those under whom they worked. He advised the members of the union to work as missionaries for extending their membership and the sphere of their useful activities, to strengthen the bond of unity among their members and branches, to hold smaller meetings of the delegates or the different branches once or twice a year at different centres, to engage a wholtime Secretary who should move from place to place to extend their membership and to keep closer touch with members, and to develop the work of mutual help in times of difficulty by undertaking schemes for legal aid, for sickness benefit and for several other objects. Turning to the question of their demands Mr. Joshi said that the differential treatment given to menials such as packers and runners in respect of the privileges of leave and pension was unjust and to remove that difference persistent agitation should be carried on with the co-operation of all Government servants subject to the same injustice. This grievance about the want of sufficient holidays, Mr. Joshi added, was just and the excuse of public inconvenience put forward by Government, was not very strong. In support of this statement Mr. Joshi argued that the public of England and of other European countries were not in any way inconvenienced though there were

no deliveries on Sundays, nor the Indian public was inconvenienced by the closure of other postal departments and public offices on Sundays. Thus, Mr. Joshi said that the public of India would not long complain about inconvenience caused by the stoppage of Postal deliveries on Sundays and Holidays if the Government of India introduced the practice. Lastly Mr. Joshi pointed out the mistake committed by some organisations of Postal workers in basing their claim for an adequate wage and other humane conditions of service on the ground of profits made by the Department instead of basing it on the ground of justice and fairplay.

Resolutions

The Conference met again on 21st December and passed as many as 28 resolutions. In one of these resolutions the Conference enumerates all those demands put forward in the first session but not yet granted by Government and requests Government to take immediate action in those matters. New demands of the postmen and menials put forward by the Conference in separate resolutions are (1) Every postman and menial should be supplied every year with a copy of the remarks in his character sheet. (2) The authorities of Railway Companies and Steamship Companies should be requested to give him concession of travelling at half rates to attend the meetings of this Conference. (3) When going on leave to his native place he should be given free return pass in Railways or Steamers. (4) He should not be handed over to Police on suspicion of misappropriation or on a complaint against him by the public without proper inquiry and any explanation from him about his conduct. (5) He (and specially every runner) should be given the advantages of compensation for accident or injury. (6) Pensioners of the Postal Department should get their pension from the posts nearest to them instead of from the Government Treasury. (7) Substitution of hand cars in place of porters introduced at Poona and Belgaum is risky and should be stopped. (8) In important towns Readers or Overseers should be in sufficient numbers so that the postmen should not be taxed with their duty. (9) Surat Post Office being far away on one side of the city, "Zapa" post office should be made an additional delivery office. (10) Postmen and Runners who have to pass through hills and valleys should be supplied with handy pistols on being recommended by the mamlatdars of those districts. (11) Postmen and menials at Broach should be given water allowance. (12) Owing to an increase in the pay of postmen, those postmen who are working as Branch Post-Masters get lower pay; therefore, they should get the increase or should be reverted back to their previous duty. (13) Postmen and menials, in places such as Lonavla, Khandala, etc., where the ruling prices are high, should be given 'A' scale till the revision of scale is sanctioned. (14) The reduction in staff of postmen and menials in General Post Office, Sub-Offices and the Presidency Post Offices has resulted in overwork, confusion in the routine work and less chance of getting leave; therefore, the number reduced should be restored. (15) The tax on the postmen and menials living in quarters at Khadki should be stopped. The Conference by a separate resolution expressed its opinion that the time is not yet ripe for affiliating

the union with the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union and appointed a committee of 13 members to communicate with the Postal and R.M.S. Union about this question and to report. The Conference then appointed office bearers of the Executive Council for the current year and terminated after passing some formal thanksgiving resolutions.

Trade Union Congress

Press note by Mr. N. G. Ranga

The Indian Trade Union Congress will meet in about a fortnight's time just when the Committee appointed by the All-Parties Conference to prepare a draft scheme of Swaraj will be concluding its deliberations. Though the Trade Union Congress is specially interested in the industrial workers of the Cities yet the Congress cannot neglect the Swaraj problem. The Trade Union Congress is the only national mouth-piece of the immense millions of the organised and unorganised workers of India, and as such it shall take serious thought and deliberate upon the Swaraj Scheme and present its own view of the problem not only to the National Congress but also to the British public.

Hitherto, the leaders of the T. U. C. have been busying themselves with the problem of the city workers. But the time has arrived when the rural workers cannot be any longer neglected. They have their special grievances, difficulties and disabilities and if the Congress wants them to seek its help, it shall develop a special point of view towards them.

A few days back, the mill workers of Bombay decided to have their own party and run their own candidates to the Councils. They could do so because they have votes. But the millions of rural workers have no votes at all; and they cannot think of forming their own Labour Party for many years to come. The Commonwealth of India Bill that is being discussed by the Unity Conference Committee does not make any provision for the rural workers; and I am afraid many a leader in the Nationalist and Liberal camps does think seriously about this problem. The Montague-Chelmsford scheme left more than half the population of India outside the pale of the franchise and consequently the Councils everywhere have become the monopoly of the landlords, zamindars, socially great and religiously important people. The nomination trick has been played very well in every province in the interests of the higher authorities, and nothing has been done for the poor, helpless, voiceless and sleeping millions of the country. The Swarajya Party has declared itself in favour of universal franchise and Mahatma Gandhi, the great friend of the rural worker, has declared himself in favour of "votes for all workers". But we have yet to convince other leaders, and we have to try our best to get universal franchise as one of the provisions of the National scheme of Swaraj that is to be placed before the British Parliament. I am going to Delhi now to see the Committee; they may or may not adopt this reform: but the T. U. C. can and ought to force this problem to the public attention. The T. U. C. has to send a deputation to the All-Parties Conference and urge this reform upon them. The British people care more for this

scheme than for any other organisation in India. I have spoken at many a meeting; I have met many a local leader and have been in touch with many a Social and Labour organisation of the South Wales and Lancashire and I can assure my countrymen that it will be a stiff fight indeed, if we cannot persuade this All-Parties Conference and the Congress to adopt our scheme.

So, I request all friends of the sixty millions of the untouchables and the advocates of the cause of the halt of the population of India, to hasten to the T. U. C. and to pass such resolutions as will create a favourable atmosphere in the country for realising this Reform, through the Congress, the best known and the most influential organisation throughout Europe and the All-Parties Conference. I hope the T. U. C. will rise to the importance of the occasion and give the country this most desired lead. (From the "Bombay Chronicle," 2nd February 1925.)

Unemployment among Anglo-Indians in Madras

The Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Vepery (Madras), has produced a report on Anglo-Indian unemployment. The report does not deal with the Anglo-Indian community in general but confines itself to an examination of the last two hundred cases which have been collected through the central committee. The two hundred cases are made up of 176 Anglo-Indians and 24 Europeans. The figures are for males only, of which 81 are single, 86 married, 13 widowers and the rest unknown.

The unemployment figures are analysed according to age. The analysis shows the following percentages: under 25 years of age, 32 per cent.; over 25 to 30 years of age, 24 per cent.; over 31 and under 40 years of age 24 per cent.; over 41 and under 50 years of age, 18 per cent.; and over 50 years of age, 2 per cent. These figures show that the largest amount of unemployment is to be found among men below 30 years of age, a fact also very clear from a similar enquiry recently conducted by the Labour Office into unemployment among Bombay middle class persons.

The returns when analysed according to educational qualifications show that those who have studied up to Standard IV and below number 9 per cent. of the total, Standards V and VI, 27 per cent., Standards VII and VIII, 36 per cent., Standard IX and above, 28 per cent. These figures show that the highest percentage of unemployment exists not among poorly qualified persons but among those who are better qualified.

When analysed according to occupations, the figures show that 45 per cent. are mechanics, 21 per cent. clerks, 17 per cent. supervisors and 17 per cent. others.

Unemployed persons were also asked to state what occupations they desired. 26 per cent. replied that they would accept any position available, 16 per cent. desired to be clerks, 11 per cent. mechanics, 10 per cent. fitters, 8 per cent. apprentices, 8 per cent. railways guards, 4 per cent. ticket collectors, 4 per cent. storekeepers, 4 per cent. firemen, 3 per cent. motor drivers and 1 per cent. Government service. (Abstracted from the "Madras Mail," February 2, 1925.)

Tokyo City

We have received the volume entitled "Twentieth Annual Statistics of the City of Tokyo", 1924, issued by the Statistical Bureau of the Municipal Office of Tokyo. This compendious summary in 1,113 pages printed in Japanese and English is a model for all cities, containing as it does the figures required by students and publicists in almost every field of human activities. The figures are for 1922.

The area of the city in 1922 was 30.79 square miles, and the population 2,478,233 persons. This gives a density of 80,491 persons per square mile, and 126 per acre, which can be compared with the Bombay City ratios of 49,920 and 78.

The number of buildings in the two cities were:—

	Tokyo	Bombay
Ground floor only	179,052	33,069
One storied	170,185	7,636
With two or more stories	7,737	12,069
Total	356,974	52,774

The floor-space of the Tokyo buildings was ground floor 26,509,814 square yards, and upper floors 8,248,955 square yards, total 35,758,769 square yards, which gives a floor space available of 14.03 square yards per person. Similar floor space figures are not available for Bombay.

On the other hand the Tokyo statistics do not give particulars of tenements or rooms, or of persons per tenement or per room, so that comparison between the two cities from the point of view of overcrowding is not possible.

Vital statistics for Tokyo (1922) show:—

Live Births, Male	32,904	Female	31,851
Still Birth, Male	2,213	Female	1,702
Total	35,117		33,553

Birth rate per 1,000 per annum Male 14.2, Female 13.5, Total 27.7.

Total living births by months were:—

January	10,356	July	3,796
February	6,616	August	4,874
March	7,993	September	4,856
April	4,395	October	4,883
May	4,146	November	5,202
June	3,855	December	3,783

It may be remarked that these figures show some distortion in the December-January period. It would appear that registration is defective

in December, and the deficiency is made up in January or there may be some other reason.

Deaths numbered, Males 23,083; Females 21,386; Total 44,469—giving a death rate per 1,000 per annum of 17.94

Total deaths by months showed:—

January	4,574	July	3,702
February	4,191	August	4,275
March	3,712	September	3,640
April	3,294	October	3,507
May	3,402	November	3,213
June	3,278	December	3,681

These figures are less regular in trend than the birth figures; and there is a distortion similar in type but less remarkable in the January figure.

The numbers of schools, school-teachers and scholars were as follows:—

	Schools	Teachers	Scholars
Government and Prefectural	41	2,030	27,222
City (i. e., Municipal?)	290	5,217	246,950
Private	294	6,379	152,515
Temporary Training Institutes for Technical and Industrial School Teachers	1	25	200
Total	626	13,651	426,887

The proportions of children attending school to children under obligation to attend school were:—

Boys 98.32 per cent; Girls 98.13 per cent.

The number of books in Libraries were—Japanese and Chinese 689,708; Foreign 136,440. And the number read during the year were 2,851,383 and 126,687.

Hospitals numbered 136, and contained 4,140 rooms and 9,916 beds. The number of in-patients at the end of the year was 4,587; and the number admitted during the year 76,724. Out-patients numbered 629,718.

Children dying under 1 year numbered, Boys 5,365; Girls 4,526; Total 9,891—which on live births gives an infantile mortality of 144.

Factories employing over 10 persons numbered 1,622, of which all but 126 employed mechanical power. Workmen numbered, Males 61,174; Females 15,388; Total 76,562. The value of production during the year (1922) was 367,333,017 Yen. Adding Factories employing less than 10 persons the production was 469,759,903 Yen. The wages of workmen will be discussed in a separate article.

The above are only a few of the varied and numerous matters included in this volume.

Unemployment among the Middle Classes in Bombay City

In view of the widespread discussion which has gone on for some time past regarding middle class unemployment the Labour Office recently attempted to obtain statistical data. For this purpose a letter was addressed to the Editors of selected newspapers inviting every unemployed person of the Middle Class to send a return to the Labour Office giving information under certain heads. An advertisement was also inserted in the "Situations Vacant" column drawing attention to the letter appearing in the same issue.

The returns received numbered only 115. Making every allowance for the usual exaggeration of popular estimates this number is certainly quite inadequate as a gauge of the actual number of unemployed. The question therefore arises whether it can be used as a reliable statistical sample. The idea of a random sample is that after classifying the individual returns under different heads the figures appearing under each head will bear the same or approximately the same proportion to one another and to the total sampled returns, as the proportions which would be ascertained for the whole material if complete returns could be secured.

It is unfortunately doubtful if the sample obtained in this enquiry is a truly random sample free from bias. And the Labour Office does not recommend that it should be considered as such. For example it is not recommended that the proportion 43 Christians out of 115 returns (or 37 per cent.) should be assumed to be correct for the total population of Middle Class unemployed in Bombay; nor that 12 persons from Goa out of 115 (or 10 per cent.) should be assumed to be a correct proportion in the case of "Native Place".

Nevertheless the following tabulated results may with caution be used. In the matter of ages, duration of unemployment, and means of support during unemployment the sample is likely to be more correct than in the matter of Religion, Educational qualifications, Region of Origin, or Nature of Last Position Occupied.

I.—Ages of the persons sending returns		II.—Native Place	
Below 20 years	.. 6	Bombay City	.. 25
20—25	.. 29	Konkan	.. 7
25—30	.. 24	Deccan	.. 4
30—35	.. 16	Gujarat	.. 13
35—40	.. 16	Karnatak, Sawantwadi, Kanara	8
40—45	.. 7	Goa	.. 12
45—50	.. 3	Madras Presidency (excluding Malabar)	.. 9
50—55	.. 4	South Kanara, Malabar, Cochin	11
55—60	.. 2	Mysore and Hyderabad	.. 8
Not stated	8	Punjab	.. 4
		Europe	.. 1
		Not stated	.. 13
			115

From the last table there would seem to be a regular influx of educated persons from the regions of the West Coast from Kanara to Cochin, as well as from the Madras Deccan and South India generally. How far the small sample secured is a correct sample of regions of origin of the unemployed is not certain. But it is generally known that South India is sending many educated persons to seek employment in Bombay City.

The next two tables show the duration of unemployment, the religions of the persons making returns, and their educational qualifications. The educational qualifications returned by persons from South India are allocated, so far as is possible, to the terms used in Bombay.

III.—Duration of Unemployment by Religion

—	Brahmin	Other Hindu	Musalman	Parsee	Jew	Christian	Total
Up to 3 months	5	4	1	..	..	5	15
4—8 months ..	10	7	..	5	..	13	35
9 months to 1 year ..	5	2	..	..	..	7	14
1 to 2 years ..	3	7	..	1	1	12	24
2 to 3 years ..	1	1	..	2	..	4	8
3 to 5 years ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
5 years and over	1	..	..	1	..	1	3
Not stated ..	4	4	..	2	1	1	12
Totals ..	32	26	1	11	2	43	115

IV.—Duration of Unemployment by Educational Qualifications

—	Below School Final	School Final	Matric	Graduate	Not stated	Total
Up to 3 months ..	1	4	5	3	2	15
4—8 months ..	9	9	9	3	5	35
9 months to 1 year ..	1	4	5	2	2	14
1 to 2 years ..	7	4	4	2	7	24
2 to 3 years ..	2	1	1	1	3	8
3 to 5 years ..	1	3	..	..	..	4
5 years and over ..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Not stated ..	2	4	4	..	2	12
Totals ..	23	30	29	12	21	115

From Tables III and IV it is clear that there are many persons who have been out of employ for a considerable time, though possessing good educational qualifications.

In Tables VI—IX the duration of unemployment is studied on the basis of last position occupied, which is a fairly reliable guide to qualifications. And the means of support during unemployment are also shown. The total numbers supported in various ways can be summarized as follows:—

V.—Means of Support during unemployment

Parents	10
Other relatives	.. 31
Friends	.. 10
Savings	.. 11
Borrowing and selling effects	10
Odd jobs	.. 4
Others	.. 4
Not stated	.. 35

115

VI.—Duration of unemployment and means of support of persons who have held no previous position or did not state the nature of the same

Duration of unemployment		Means of support	
0—4 months	.. 3	Parents	.. 4
5—7 months	.. 5	Other relatives	.. 4
8 months to 1 year	.. 4	Friends	.. 2
1 to 2 years	.. 3	Borrowing	.. 1
2 to 5 years	.. 1	Pension	.. 1
Not stated	.. 3	Odd jobs	.. 1
		Not stated	.. 6
	—		—
	19		19

VII.—Duration of unemployment and means of support of persons who last held positions as clerk or typist

Duration of unemployment		Means of support	
0—4 months	.. 5	Parents	.. 1
5—7 months	.. 3	Other relatives	.. 10
8 months to 1 year	.. 10	Friends	.. 4
1 to 2 years	.. 4	Pension	.. 1
2 to 5 years	.. 3	Borrowing	.. 3
Not stated	.. 5	Real property	.. 1
		Private tuition	.. 1
		Not stated	.. 9
	—		—
	30		30

VIII.—Duration of unemployment and means of support of persons who last held position as accountant, cashier and the like

Duration of unemployment		Means of support	
0—4 months	.. 3	Parents	.. 1
5—7 months	.. 4	Other relatives	.. 5
8 months to 1 year	.. ..	Friends	.. 1
1 to 2 years	.. 2	From savings	.. 2
2 to 5 years	.. 6	Tuition	.. 1
Not stated	.. 1	Insurance commissions	.. 1
		Not stated	.. 5
	—		—
	16		16

IX.—Duration of unemployment and means of support of persons who last held technical positions

Nature of last employment		
Technical and superior staff of cotton mills	..	9
Technical and superior staff of hotels and cinemas	..	4
Directors, managers and assistants of trading houses	..	6
Technical posts in engineering and public utility services	..	23
Education	..	2
Hospitals	..	2
Miscellaneous	..	4
	—	—
		50

Duration of unemployment		Means of support	
0—4 months	.. 12	Parents	.. 4
5—7 months	.. 7	Other relatives	.. 12
8 months to 1 year	.. 8	Friends	.. 3
1 to 2 years	.. 15	Savings	.. 9
2 to 5 years	.. 2	Borrowing	.. 4
5 years and over	.. 3	Selling effects	.. 2
Not stated	.. 3	Pension	.. 1
		Not stated	.. 15
	—		—
	50		50

The World's Cotton Industry

It is proposed to deal in this article with the principal centres of the cotton industry in the world. Great Britain by the long start that she had is undoubtedly the largest cotton manufacturing country. In August 1913 the world's total spindles numbered 143 million. Out of these 39 per cent. were in Great Britain, 30 per cent. in the European Continent, 6 per cent. in Asia (4·2 per cent. being in India) 22 per cent. in the United States and the rest in other countries. On 31st July 1924, the total amounted to 158 million. The following table shows the distribution of spindles in the various countries of the world.

TOTAL WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES

Countries	Total estimated number of spindles in July 31, 1924 (000's omitted)	Percentage of the total number of spindles
Europe—		
Great Britain	56,750	35·906
France	9,359	5·921
Germany	9,464	5·988
Russia	7,246	4·585
Italy	4,570	2·892
Czecho-Slovakia	3,460	2·189
Spain	1,813	1·147
Belgium	1,741	1·102
Switzerland	1,515	0·959
Poland	1,101	0·697
Austria	1,051	0·665
Holland	686	0·434
Sweden	568	0·359
Portugal	503	0·318
Finland	251	0·159
Denmark	80	0·051
Norway	66	0·042
Total	100,224	63·414
Asia—		
India	7,928	5·016
Japan	4,825	3·053
China	3,300	2·088
Total	16,053	10·157
America—		
United States of America	37,786	23·908
Canada	1,167	0·738
Mexico	802	0·508
Brazil	1,700	1·076
Total	41,455	26·230
Sundries	315	0·199
Grand Total	158,047	100·000

It will be seen from these figures that Great Britain stands first among the cotton manufacturing countries and possesses more than one third of the world's spindles. Next to Great Britain comes the United States of America. But there is this difference between these two countries that while America grows almost all the cotton she needs Great Britain has to depend entirely on other countries for the supply of raw material.

We shall now consider the cotton industries in the principal countries of the world.

Great Britain.

Figures of the total spindles and looms in the principal countries of the world are available from the year 1870 in the Bombay Millowners' Association Reports. These show that in 1870 there were in Great Britain nearly 34 million spindles and 441 thousand looms. As the chart will show the rise in the number of spindles in Great Britain has been much less rapid than in other countries. This may probably be due to the fact that long before the cotton industry was started in other countries it was already well established in Great Britain, and that with the rise of rival manufacturing countries Great Britain turned her attention more to weaving than to spinning. This is quite clear from the expansion in the number of looms, which have increased from 441 thousand in 1870 to 795 thousand in 1923.

Chart I.—Increase in the numbers of spindles in the principal Industrial Countries

(Figures obtained from p. 13 of the Annual Report of the Bombay Millowners' Association 1923)

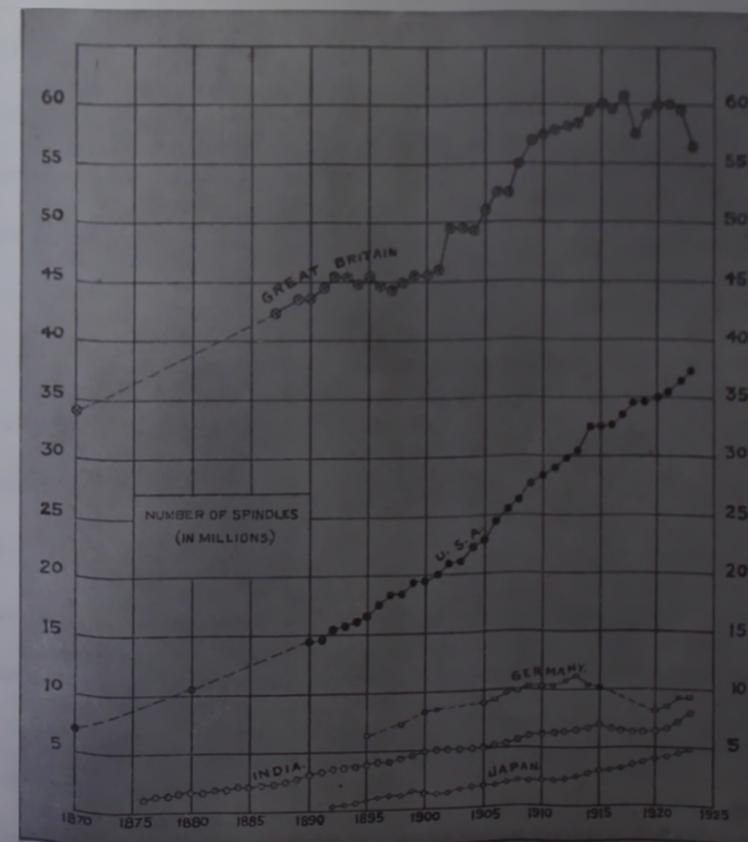
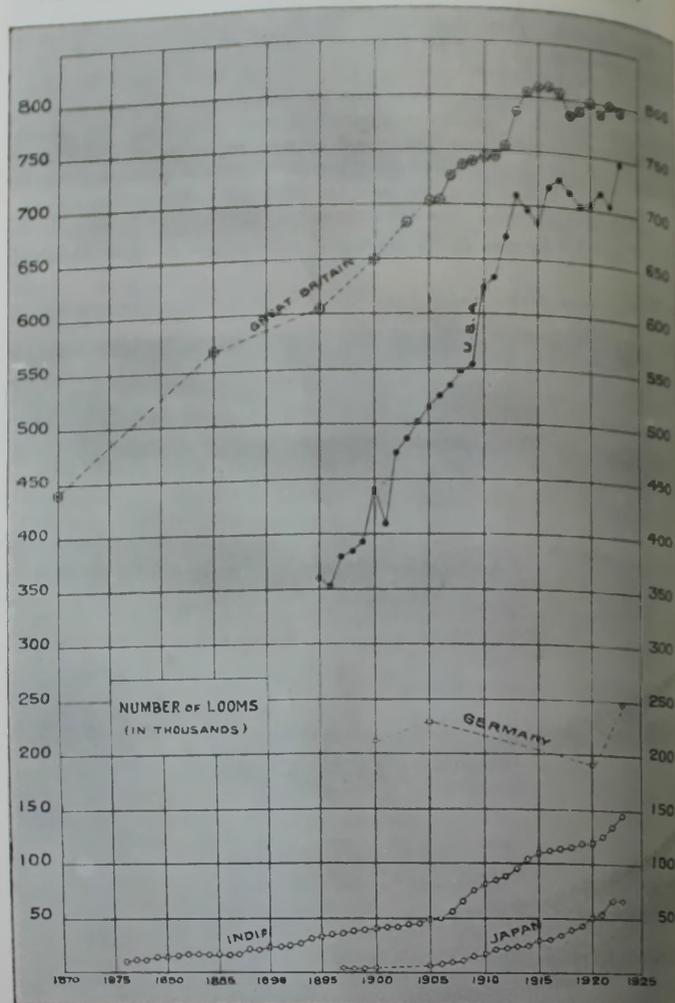


Chart II.—Increase in the number of looms in the principal Industrial Countries of the world

(Figures obtained from p. 14 of the Annual Report of the Bombay Millowners' Association 1925)



The aftermath of the war affected the fortunes of the industry in Great Britain much more than the war itself. Apart from the falling off in the number of both spindles and looms since 1921, the trade of Great Britain in cotton manufactures has declined very considerably.

The following is a comparative table of the shipments of cloth and yarn from the United Kingdom :—

Table showing the shipments of cloth and yarn from the United Kingdom

	Cloth		Yarn	
	Yards	£	Lbs.	£
1913	7,075,252,000	97,775,855	210,099,000	15,006,291
1922	4,183,729,000	142,436,751	201,953,000	26,474,623
1923	4,141,303,700	138,354,135	145,019,500	21,011,911
1924	4,444,704,000	153,464,230	163,091,900	22,292,536

It will be seen from these tables that the exports of both yarn and cloth from Great Britain have fallen very considerably, although the value of both of these has risen.

In order to understand fully the present position of the Cotton Industry of Great Britain it is necessary to remember that there are certain differences between the cotton industry of Great Britain and of other countries. In the first place, it must be clearly understood that, unlike the United States and India, Great Britain does not grow any cotton, and is entirely dependent on foreign supply. Complete dependence on foreign sources of supply makes the existence of her cotton industry precarious in many ways. For instance, when during the American Civil War her supply from America was cut off, there occurred in England what is known as the cotton famine, the effects of which have been well described by Richard Cobden in his letter to Lady Hetherton. He says: "Few people can realise the appalling state of things in this neighbourhood. Imagine that iron, coal and stone were suddenly withheld from Staffordshire, and it gives you but an imperfect idea of what Lancashire with its much larger population is suffering from the want of cotton; it reverses the condition of the richest country in the kingdom, and makes it the poorest."

The future prosperity of Great Britain's cotton industry will largely depend on her ability to get a sufficient supply of the required material at reasonable prices. The principal countries which supply her with raw cotton are the United States and Egypt. But lately the United States have been consuming at home a good deal of the cotton produced there and are sending less and less to Great Britain. It is true that new sources of supply such as Brazil and Uganda are being exploited, and there is a chance of their supplying Great Britain with the raw material she needs. And high hopes are entertained regarding the increased supply from Uganda where transport facilities have been recently improved and also from India when the Sukkur Barrage is completed.

Another prominent feature of the British industry is that it depends largely on the consumption of its goods in the Indian market. But recently

owing to the growth of the Indian cotton industry together with the increase in the import duties, the imports of both British yarn and cotton have fallen considerably. The following table illustrates this point.

Shipments of Cotton Piece-goods and yarn to British India in 1903-1912 and 1913-22

	Average in 1903-1912	Average in 1913-1922
Cotton yarn, lbs. ..	33,949,500	27,021,200
Cotton piece-goods, yards ..	2,306,136,730	1,698,326,700

The position of the British cotton industry which was causing a good deal of anxiety during the last two or three years is however now improving. This is due partly to the very active demand for both yarn and cloth during the last three months of 1924, as also to the fall in the prices of raw cotton owing to the brighter outlook for supplies from America. Furthermore India has recently been a good buyer of English cotton manufactures owing to the rise in the value of the rupee and to the better trade situation in general. And according to the *Economist* "There seems to be every likelihood of 1925 being a more remunerative time for employers than in any year since 1919, and there is every promise of more work and bigger wages for the operatives".

France and Germany

The two large centres of the cotton industry in Europe other than Great Britain are France and Germany. These had on July 31, 1924, a little over 9 million spindles each. But in these countries the cotton industry is not considered one of the premier industries as in India or in Great Britain. It is of recent growth and its significance from the Indian point of view lies only in this that with the growth of the industry on the European continent very large quantities of Indian raw cotton have begun to be exported. Indian cotton, as we shall see later, is shorter in staple and inferior in quality to either American or Egyptian cotton, but since on the continent of Europe the machinery is designed for short staples the export of cotton from India continues. And though it is true that the bulk of the exports of Indian cotton goes to Japan, at least one-fifth of the total exports go to the continent of Europe.

United States

It has already been stated that the United States is the second largest cotton manufacturing country in the world. Figures for looms and spindles in the United States show that both looms and spindles have nearly doubled themselves since the beginning of the present century. The spindle and loom figures show that the development of the industry has been very rapid since the beginning of the present century. The spindles and looms have increased from 19 million and 439 thousand respectively in 1900 to 37 million and 745 thousand in 1922-23.

The success of the industry can be largely attributed to the plentiful supply of raw material, the efficiency of labour and good organization.

Japan

The rise of the Japanese cotton industry has been extraordinary. While in 1895 there were only 580,945 spindles and 5,000 looms in Japan, in 1923 there were about 5 million spindles and 61 thousand looms. But the growth of the industry has been most rapid since the outbreak of the Great War. During that period the number of looms in Japan has more than doubled and the number of spindles almost doubled.

The War gave Japan her real opportunity. The dangers of ocean traffic and the preoccupation of Great Britain with the production of commodities more necessary for the war enabled Japan to concentrate on the manufacture of cotton goods and to capture outside markets. This can be seen from the trade figures. In 1898-99, Japan sent to India only 3,000 yards of cotton cloth and though there was a gradual increase till 1912-13, it was not considerable. For, while in 1913-14 India imported from the United Kingdom 3,104,311,000 yards of cloth, she imported only 8,901,000 yards from Japan. But from 1914-15 the figure of the imports of Japanese piece-goods began to rise by leaps and bounds. From 8.9 million yards in 1913-14, it rose to 170 million yards in 1920-21.

It is commonly assumed that Japanese competition in the Indian market is so severe as to affect the fortunes both of the Indian and the Lancashire cotton industry. But this belief cannot hold water in the light of recorded facts. If we analyse the figures of Indian production, imports from the United Kingdom, and imports from Japan, we find that in 1922 the Indian production of cloth was 1,731 million yards, imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 1,398 million yards and those from Japan to only 90 million. It is clear from these figures that though Japanese goods are being imported in larger quantities they form but an insignificant part of the whole.

It has already been stated that the War gave an impetus to the Japanese cotton industry. But the War alone does not account for its phenomenal growth. The causes lie deeper, and it is worth while investigating them. In the first place, Japan follows a vigilant commercial policy,—associated in England with the name of Burleigh—and the state encourages the industries of Japan by such means as shipping rebates, railway rebates, banking facilities, tariffs, scientific and technical instruction, etc. It has also been suggested that—as compared with India—the milder climate of Japan, the higher standard of living in that country and the greater literacy of the workers conduces towards the greater efficiency of labour. A striking feature of the Japanese industry is the extraordinarily long hours for which the mills work. According to the International Cotton Bulletin in 1923 the Japanese industry was working on a poor basis owing to a rise in the price of raw material; but even then out of the 4½ million spindles 4,200,000 were working 19 hours a day in two shifts of 9½ hours each, the normal working day being 21 hours in two shifts of 10½ hours each.

India

After briefly dealing with the principal cotton industries of the world we may deal at some length with the cotton industry in India. The industry in this country has now been established for over 73 years, and has during that period made gradual but speedy progress. There are three well marked periods in the history of the Indian Industry. The first period is from 1851 to the year 1895, the second from 1895 to 1905, and the third from 1905 onwards.

We may briefly sketch the history of each of these periods. During the first period the prosperity of the industry, as judged from the number of mills, was not uniform. The fifties saw the erection of only two mills, while in the sixties, in spite of the share mania, the number rose to thirteen only. By 1880 the number reached 58. It was after this that the real prosperity of the industry began. About the year 1885, there were great improvements in the cotton machinery introduced into India, which enabled the Indian manufacturers to spin finer yarns. And as regards cloth also at this very time the import of cheap German dyes facilitated the production of coloured goods.

Before the end of this period the Indian industry had made considerable progress. The exports of yarn to China had almost doubled, and in the coarser piece-goods the Indian industry had begun to compete successfully with the Lancashire cotton industry in the home market.

The period 1895-1905 may be called the period of depression. The depression was largely due to the fact that the years following 1895 were some of the darkest in the history of India in general and of the cotton industry in particular. Plague was causing havoc in the country, and the city of Bombay, which was the principal centre of the industry, was affected by panic at the appearance of the epidemic.

But in spite of disease and distress the industry did not fare so badly as the circumstances warranted. No less than 56 new mills were erected during this period, but while the increase in the number of mills was the same as in the preceding period, the addition to the number of spindles and looms was considerably less.

The third period begins from 1905. About this time the depression had lifted, the agricultural condition of the people had improved, and plague had ceased to frighten them away from the industrial centres. Apart from the ordinary progress of the industry, two tendencies may be noted in the Indian cotton industry since 1905. These are, firstly, a more rapid growth in the number of looms as compared with the number of spindles, and secondly the tendency on the part of cotton manufacturers to turn out finer classes of goods.

The present position of the Indian industry cannot be understood without a study of the production, imports and exports of both piece-goods and yarns. Production of piece-goods has increased very considerably. In 1898-99 only 355 million yards of piece-goods were woven in the Indian mills while in 1922-23, 1,725 million yards were produced. The increase in the production has been very great since 1905-06. But

one noticeable feature is that except in the year 1915-16, in which there was an increase of more than 300 million yards, during the other war years the annual increase was not very much higher than in the pre-war period. This was due to the inability of Indian manufacturers to import machinery, as also to the great rise in prices and the consequent diminished capacity of the consumers to buy. The effect of high prices is well shown if we compare the figure of the net quantities of woven goods retained in the country during 1913-14, then the average during the war years and the average for the years 1919-22. If we exclude the production of the hand looms (for which complete figures are not available), the figures show that, while in 1913-14 the consumption per head of the population per annum was 13.6 yards of cloth, it fell to 9.28 during 1914-19 and it fell further to 8.5 yards during 1919-22.

The figures of the imports of piece-goods into India provide many interesting features. In 1898-99 the percentage of Indian production to imports was 17, but it rose to 81 in 1917-18, and since that year the home production has been more than 100. The two countries from which India principally imports piece-goods are the United Kingdom and Japan. Up to 1914 nearly 97 per cent. of the imports of piece-goods came from the United Kingdom alone, but latterly about 10 per cent. come from Japan.

We might now turn to the trade in cotton yarns. This trade shows certain features exactly the opposite of those which characterize the trade in piece-goods. While in 1898-99 the proportion which the home production in piece-goods bore to imports was very low, in the case of yarns the home production was many times the quantities imported.

The import trade of yarns shows a tendency to decline. Only twice during the period 1898-99 to 1919-20 were the figures higher than in 1898-99. Since 1920 the figures are showing an increase, but in all probability this is only a temporary phase. Yarns are imported principally from the United Kingdom and Japan, and till 1915-16 the United Kingdom used to send more than 90 per cent. of the total. India used to import yarn and re-export it to China. The diminution in the total quantity of imports (excepting for a slight rise in recent years) together with the very insignificant increase in the home production can be explained by one fact only, and that is the decline in the export trade of Indian yarn to China. How large a market China was can be realised from the fact that out of the total 219 million lbs. exported in 1898-99 China took 208 millions. From 1909-10 till 1913-14 there was a decline, but this was not very pronounced. Since 1914 onwards, however, the decline has been both stupendous and rapid. While in 1901-02 India exported 260 million lbs. of cotton yarns to China, in 1921-22 she exported only about 62 million lbs.

It is commonly assumed that the exports of Indian yarns to China have fallen off owing to the competition of Japan in the Chinese market. But such a view is erroneous. Japan does not send to China any yarn below 16's, while India specialises in counts 14 and lower in her exports to China. The principal cause of the decline in the Indian exports is that with the growth of the mill industry in China, the production of yarn

in that country is increasing. The Chinese have begun to grow cotton of the quality required for their needs, and with the help of the cheap labour available in the country are able to produce at almost the same cost as the Indian spinners. And the view therefore that "As the cultivation of cotton and processes of manufacture improve it appears probable that Indian yarn will be completely ousted from the Chinese market" seems to be sound.

Before concluding, the question of the counts of yarn in which there is competition between Indian and imported yarn may be considered. By analysing the figures of Indian made yarn in 1921-22 we find that of the 693 million lbs. of yarn spun, 14 per cent. was between counts 1-10; more than 52 per cent. was between the counts 11 and 20; more than 29 per cent. between 21 and 30; about 2.34 between 31 and 40; and about 3.4 above 40 counts. And a further examination of the figures shows that of the total production, 89 per cent. consisted of counts 1 to 25 (the percentage being the same in 1922-23).

The following table shows the yarns in which competition between Indian and imported yarns lies.

	Twelve months April to March			
	1921-22 (in '000 lbs.)		1922-23 (in '000 lbs.)	
	Production	Imports.	Production.	Imports.
Nos. 1-25 ..	621,098	8,181	633,636	13,870
Nos. 26-40 ..	69,483	30,978	69,803	31,365
Above No. 40 ..	2,389	8,881	2,195	6,222

From these figures it is clear that in 1922-23 the percentage of the imports to the total production was 2.1 and 4.4 in counts 1 to 25, and 26 to 40 respectively, while in counts above 40 the imports were nearly three times the production.

A brief survey of the principal cotton industries of the world has shown us the exact position of the Indian industry. It is quite clear from what has been said in the foregoing pages that in future the Indian industry will have to depend more and more on the home market for the sale of its products. The entire closing of the China market for Indian yarns is only a question of time. But the extent of the home market is so large that even if the industry supplies only local needs its prosperity is assured. To do this, however, it is of the highest importance that certain disadvantages from which the industry suffers at the present time must be removed. These are: (1) the bad quality and short staple of the raw material; (2) the want of a trained and stable labour supply; and (3) the unorganised state of the industry itself.

* * * * *

The charts accompanying this article may be briefly discussed. Charts I and II are drawn on the arithmetic and not on a logarithmic or ratio scale and may, it unexplained, prove misleading.

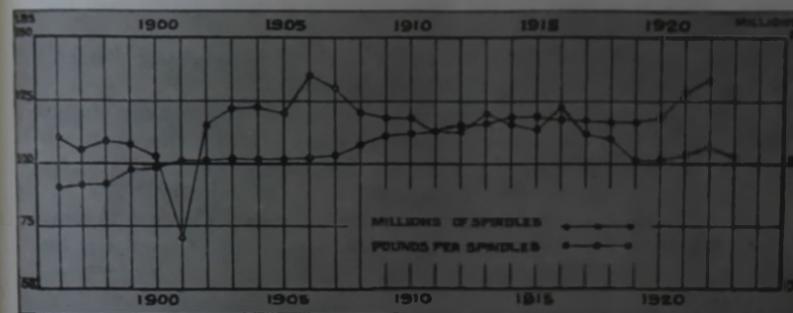
Chart I shows the number of spindles in the principal cotton manufacturing countries of the world. It must be clearly understood that the chart does not show the rate of increase but the actual numerical increase in the number of spindles in various countries. Thus, for instance, the rate of increase in the number of spindles in Japan has been very much higher than in the United States, but the numerical increase has been most rapid in the latter country. Since the effect on the world's cotton markets is the actual number and not the rate of increase of spindles, the chart on the ordinary arithmetic scale appeared most suitable.

The above remarks also apply to chart II. The point may be illustrated by the following table:—

Countries	Spindles			Looms		
	1900	1923	Index no. (1900=100)	1900	1923	Index no. (1900=100)
Great Britain	45,600,000	56,583,000	124	648,820	795,244	123
U. S. A.	19,472,232	37,397,000	192	439,465	744,686	169
Germany	8,031,400	9,382,000	117	211,818	240,700	114
India	4,945,783	7,927,938	160	40,124	144,794	361
Japan	1,274,000	4,877,000	383	5,045	60,893	1,207

Chart III—Increase in the numbers of spindles in India, and output per spindle since 1826

(Figures obtained from pp. 12, 13 of the Annual Report of the Bombay Millowners' Association 1923)



The third chart shows the number of spindles in India from 1896 to 1923 and the pounds of yarn spun per spindle. It has been stated in the article that the years between 1895 to 1905 were not good years for the industry. And this is quite clear from the chart. The effect of Plague is obvious from the sudden fall in the year 1901 in the number of pounds of yarn spun per spindle. Owing to the exodus of the working class population from the centres of the industry, many spindles were lying

idle and this was the principal cause of the sudden drop in the rate of output. The prosperity of the industry after 1905 to which reference has been made in the text may be seen in the chart, not so much from the curve showing the spindles but from the curve showing pounds per spindle. The outturn per spindle in 1906 was 135, a figure never reached before or since. This large outturn per spindle was due partly to trade prosperity and partly to the longer hours of running of the machines made possible by the installation of electric lights in the mills. It is understood that the figures of spindles from which the chart is drawn include both active and inactive spindles.

Chart IV—Increase in number of looms in India, and output per loom since 1896

(Figures obtained from pp. 14 and 6 of the Annual Report of the Bombay Millowners' Association, 1923)

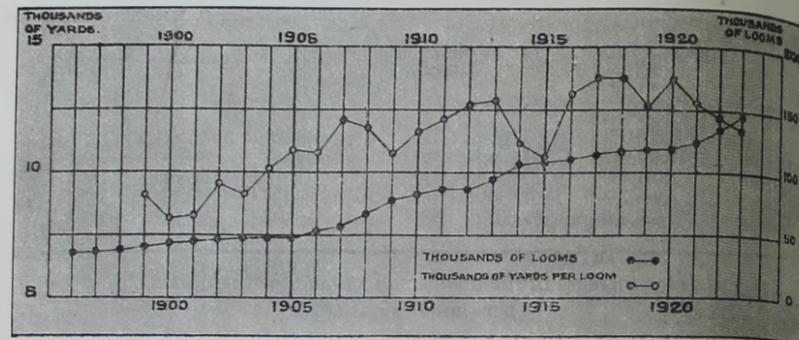


Chart IV shows the number of looms and the yards of cloth woven per loom. Here as in chart III the curve of looms is more regular than that of the outturn.

While charts III and IV relate to the whole of India, charts V and VI give the same information for Bombay City only.

Chart V shows the number of spindles in Bombay city and the outturn per spindle. It is interesting to compare chart III with this chart. It will be seen that the outturn per spindle is evidently considerably higher in Bombay city than in other Indian centres of the industry.

Chart VI shows the number of looms and the outturn per loom in Bombay city. Here also the rise in the outturn per loom is not as regular as the rise in the looms themselves.

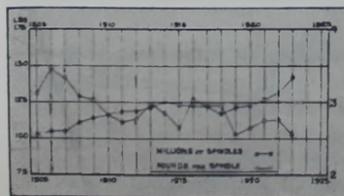


Chart V

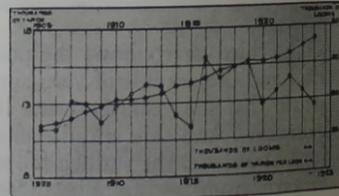


Chart VI

Hours of Labour in various countries

In January 1923 the Bombay Labour Office requested the International Labour Office, Geneva, to supply a statistical statement showing the hours of work in the main industries in different countries. In compliance with this request the International Labour Office supplied a large amount of statistical data concerning hours of labour collected in the early part of the year 1923 and the following is a summary of the information received. In compiling this summary the various countries for which information regarding hours of work is available have been divided into two classes, European and extra-European. Each country has been dealt with separately and a note showing whether the hours of work have been settled by law or by collective agreements has been added.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MAIN INDUSTRIES OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Countries	Industries	Hours of labour		Regulations
		Day	Week	
Austria	Textile	8	48	Act of 17 December 1919 on 8-hour day. Collective agreement of 30 June 1922 for textile industry in Lower Austria.
	Engineering	8	48	Act of 17 December 1919 on 8-hour day. Collective agreement of 20 October 1921 relating to the Vienna Metal Industries.
	Mines (Underground workers).	8 (a)	48 (a)	Act of 28 July 1919 on hours of labour in mines.
	Tramways	8	48	Act of 17 December 1919 on 8-hour day.
	Railways—			
	(1) Building and maintenance of ways.	8½ (b)	48	Law of 17 December 1919.
	(2) Station staff	8	48 (c)	
	(3) Shops and Station staff (adult workmen).	8	48	
	(4) Women and children.	8	44	
	(5) Drivers, firemen and train staff.	8	208 per month of 30 days.	

(a) Including ascent and descent. (b) 5½ hours on Saturday; half an hour's rest daily. (c) Cashiers and messengers 7 hours per day.

Hours of Labour in the main Industries of the Principal European Countries

Countries	Industries	Hours of labour		Regulations
		Day	Week	
Belgium	Textile	8	48	Act of 14 June 1921 introducing 8-hour day and 48-hour week. Special distribution of working hours in fine netting made by royal decision of 14 October 1922.
	Engineering	8	48	
	Dock labourers	8	48	
	Mines (underground workers).	8 (a)	48 (a)	
	Tramways	8	48	
	Railways— (1) Train Staff	8	48		Act of 14 June 1921 introducing 8-hour day and 48-hour week.
			Law of 14 June 1921 and State Railway Regulations. The regulations do not apply to officials or persons invested with directive or confidential functions whose work is obviously light and intermittent. (Royal Decree of 20 January 1923). The weekly hours of train staff are calculated over a period of three weeks.	
(2) All other staff not engaged on trains.	8	48		
	(3) Intermittent workers.	10 to 12 (b)	..	Intermittent workers are defined by Royal Decree of 21 March 1923 and are mainly level crossing, point, siding and bridge keepers at points with little traffic, messengers, etc., ticket collectors at stations of minor importance and certain other categories at stations.

(a) Including ascent and descent.

(b) The hours are 12 for those who live at their place of work and 10 for others.

Hours of Labour in the main Industries of the Principal European Countries

Countries	Industries	Hours of labour		Regulations	
		Day	Week		
Czechoslovakia	Textile	8	46	Act of 19 December 1918.	
	Engineering	8	46		
	Mines (Underground workers).	8 (a)	46 (a)		
	Tramways	8	46		
	Railways— (1) Drivers, firemen and workers in shops. (2) Train staff (3) Station staff and permanent way staff.	8	46		Act of 19 December 1918. Orders of 1919. These are hours for attendance at work. Effective work must be at least 6 hours daily and 144 monthly.
France	Textile	8	48	Decree of 12 December 1919 (Textile Industries).	
	Engineering	8	48		
	Dock labourers	8	....	
	Mines (Underground workers).	8 (b)	....	
	Tramways	8	48		
	Railways— (1) Drivers, firemen and other train staff.	8	48		Decree of 9 August 1920 (Metallurgy and metal work). Decree of 29 April 1921 applying Act of 23 April 1919 in ports. Act of 24 June 1919 on length of working hours in mines. Various collective agreements. Order of 8 November 1919. The Order and the Decrees of 14 September 1922 and 10 January 1923 applied to railways the 8-hour day Act of

(a) Excluding ascent and descent.

(b) From time first worker in shift leaves surface to time last worker in shift reaches surface.

Hours of Labour in the main Industries of the Principal European Countries

Countries	Industries	Hours of labour		Regulations
		Day	Week	
France—(contd.)				23 April 1919 which limited hours to 8 per day or 46 per week in industrial and commercial undertakings.
	(2) Employees other than above.	8	2,504 per year (a).	Decree of 14 September 1922 which fixes the yearly limit which may not be exceeded. The daily maximum is 10 hours or 12 hours in the case of certain categories whose work is of an intermittent nature and 15 hours for certain categories of crossing keepers.
	(3) Workshop of main railway system.	8	2,504 per year	Decree of 10 January 1923.
Germany	Textile (b)		46	Agreement between the Associations of Employers and Workers dated 22 January 1919. This agreement was denounced by the employers on 4 November 1920 and no new agreement has been concluded till the early part of 1923. Regional agreements are in existence which provide for a 46-hour week.

(a) In leap year 2,512.

(b) In the left bank of Rhine the hours of labour in textile industry are 48 per week.

Hours of Labour in the main Industries of the Principal European Countries

Countries	Industries	Hours of labour		Regulations
		Day	Week	
Germany—(contd.)	Engineering (a)		48	Collective agreement for metal industry in the Rhine basin and Westphalia dated 1 July 1922, at Munich, Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Furth dated 24 May 1922, and in Wurtemberg and Hohenzollern dated 24 May 1922. In Berlin the hours are fixed by arbitration decision of 28 August 1922.
	Dock labourers	8	....	Various collective agreements.
	Mines (Underground workers).	7 (b)	....	Various collective agreements. The Act of 28 June 1922 laid down that the standard hours for underground workers should be those established by collective agreements in force on 1 October 1921. Failing such agreements for any particular region the working day should consist of 7 hours.
	Tramways	8	....	Order of 23 November 1919.
	Railways— (1) Workshop and traffic staff on Federal Railways, continuous and exacting occupations not to exceed. (2) Other occupations may be extended to.	8 (c)	48 (c)	Regulations of 14 January 1924 amending decree of 5 August 1922.

(a) In Saxony 46-hour week is settled by agreements for the districts of Chemnitz, Zwickau, Bautzen, Leipzig and Dresden.

(b) Including ascent and descent. In Upper Silesia 7½-hour day is fixed by collective agreement of 31 January 1920.

(c) The hours per day and week are averages which may not be exceeded. The monthly average is 208.

(d) The hours per day and week are averages which may not be exceeded. The monthly average is 260.

Hours of Labour in the main Industries of the Principal European Countries

Countries	Industries	Hours of labour		Regulations
		Day	Week	
Great Britain	Textile—			
	(1) Cotton industry.	..	48	Agreement of 9 July 1919. Agreement of 27 February 1919. Orders of 27 July and 21 October 1920 under Trade Boards Act.
	(2) Woollen .. ..	..	48
	(3) Silk .. ..	..	48
	(4) Flax and hemp industry	..	48	
	(5) Jute industry ..	..	48
	Engineering	47	Agreement of 19 November 1918 for engineering and ship building, collective agreement of 29-30 September 1920 relative to overtime and night shift and agreement of 13 June 1922 relative to interpretation of the above.
Dock labourers .. ..	..	44 (a)	Collective agreement of 5 May 1920.
Mines (under-ground workers). (c)	7 (b)	....	Act of 15 August 1919.
Tramways	8	48	Collective agreement of 20 March 1919.	
Italy	Textile—			
	(1) Cotton industry.	..	48 and 2,400 per year.	National agreement of 7 April 1920.
	(2) Woollen industry	..	2,400 per year	National agreement of 17 July 1920.
(3) Silk industry ..	..	48	Collective agreement of 2 February 1921 regarding silk weaving, and national agreement of 7 February 1922 regarding silk spinning.

(a) The working week is made up of 11 shifts of 4 hours each.

(b) From time first worker in shift leaves surface to time last worker in shift reaches surface.

(c) Except enginemen, pumpminders, fanmen, furnacemen and examiners who work for 8 hours.

Hours of Labour in the main Industries of the Principal European Countries

Countries	Industries	Hours of labour		Regulations
		Day	Week	
Italy—(contd.)	(4) Flax and hemp industry.	..	48, and 2,400 per year.	National agreement of 3 February 1920.
	(5) Jute industry .. ..	..	48, and 2,400 per year.	National agreement of 7 July 1922.
	Engineering .. ..	..	48	National collective agreement of 30 February 1919 relative to engineering, shipbuilding and iron and steel trades.
	Dock labourers	8	....	Decree of the Autonomous Consortium of the Port of Genoa, 1921.
	Tramways	8	....	Legislative decree of 15 May 1919 and decisions of 29 May and 9 June 1919 of the commission for wages uniformity.
	Railways	8 (effective work)*	....	Decree of 19 October 1923.
Netherlands	Textile .. ..	..	48	Act of 20 May 1922 relative to hours of labour.
	Engineering .. ..	..	48	
	Dock labourers .. ..	..	48	
	Mines (underground workers).	8	46	By agreements since 1 April 1919.
Tramways .. ..	..	48	Act of 20 May 1922 on hours of labour.	

* By "effective work" is meant work requiring a continuous and sustained effort.

Hours of Labour in the main Industries of the Principal European Countries

Countries	Industries	Hours of labour		Regulations
		Day	Week	
Netherlands (contd.)	Railways (a)—			
	(1) Staff employed in continuous or concentrated work in certain offices.	10	90 (2 weeks)	Decree of 28 February 1922.
	(2) Staff employed in certain offices of minor importance.	10	96 (2 weeks)	
	(3) Rest of office staff.	10	102 (2 weeks)	
	(4) Locomotive grades.	12—14	108 (2 weeks)	
	(5) Trainmen ..	12—14	114 (2 weeks)	
	(6) Permanent way staff.	12	132—144 (2 weeks)	
	(7) Maintenance staff and coalmen.	10	102 (2 weeks)	
	(8) Shed staff ..	10	100 (2 weeks)	
(9) Rest of staff ..	10—14	114 (2 weeks)		
Poland	Textile ..	8	46	Act of 18 December 1919 relative to hours of labour in industry and commerce.
	Engineering ..	8	46	
	Mines (underground workers).	8 (b)	46 (b)	
	Tramways ..	8	46	
Spain	Textile ..	8	48	Royal decree of 15 January 1920.
	Engineering ..	8	48	
	Mines (underground workers).	7 (c)	Decree of 10 October 1919 on hours of labour in coal mines.
	Railways ..	8	....
Switzerland	Textile ..	8	48	Federal Act of 27 June 1919 relative to hours of labour in factories.
	Engineering ..	..	48
	Railways ..	8	Federal Act of 6 March 1920.

(a) The hours of work given against each category show the maximum total duration.

(b) Including ascent and descent.

(c) From time first worker in shift leaves surface to time last worker in shift reaches surface.

EXTRA EUROPEAN STATES

The United States of America.—Hours of labour in organised industry in the United States are determined principally by collective agreements and in unorganised industry by legislation or by action of the employers. Legislation does not play a large part in the determination of hours and is confined principally to women and children and to Government employees. Restrictive legislation for men is confined to certain occupations where public safety may be involved or to hazardous occupations. Such laws may be either Federal, applying to all States or State. The only Federal laws are those which apply to employees in the service of the United States Government, to operating crews on interstate trains and to sailors. Such legislation varies greatly with the different States and applied principally to women and children. Legislation for men rarely fixes a weekly limit and generally permits overtime.

The hours which may be worked by employees or labourers in the service of the Government or contractors to the Government are limited to eight a day and in the case of certain categories of letter carriers to 48 a week. Some categories of letter carriers, if required to work on Sundays or holidays, must be allowed compensation time during the week. Overtime, where it is allowed, may only be worked in emergencies.

The working hours of sailors in merchant vessels of 100 tons gross and over are 2 watches a day at sea and 9 hours in safe port. Firemen, oilers and water tenders may work three watches a day at sea and 9 hours in safe port. Licensed officers in ocean or coastwise vessels may be required to work 9 hours a day in port and 12 at sea.

In the cotton industry which is an unorganised industry because of the predominance of women in it the hours of labour are determined by legislation for women and the hours for men generally follow these. The working hours per week in those States in which this industry is principally centred are 48 in Massachusetts, 54 in the Rhode Islands, New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania and New York, 55 in Connecticut and 60 in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. In Alabama there is no law to regulate the hours of women, but according to the survey made in 1923 by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labour the average full time hours for Frame Spinners and Weavers were nearly 56 hours per week for both males and females.

In Iron and Steel industry the 12 hour 2-shift day was general in continuous processes up to August 1923. In that month the U. S. Steel Corporation (representing practically the entire industry) introduced the 8-hour day. The industry is little organised and the hours are usually determined by the employers. The metal industries other than iron and steel are on three shifts being produced chiefly in States having 8 hour laws. This group includes copper, lead, iron, zinc and antimony.

Hours of labour for dock labourers are usually determined by agreements and are limited to 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week. Overtime is allowed at extra rates, night or Sunday work when required, but work on Saturday night is allowed only to finish ship for sailing Sunday or to handle mail or baggage.

In the coal mining industry in the United States the hours of labour are limited by legislation to 8 per day but exceptions are frequently allowed by state legislation in emergencies when there is imminent danger to life or property. The laws are generally observed but legislation plays a small part in the regulation of hours in this industry.

The hours which may be worked by drivers and conductors of trams are limited by legislation to 9 per day in Massachusetts, 10 per day in Louisiana, New York, Rhode Islands and Washington, and 12 per day in California, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and South Carolina. In Ohio the hours are limited to 15 per day. 8 hour is the general rule fixed by agreement in Toledo, Boston, San Francisco, Detroit and Chicago but the subject of hours in these cases is one of extreme complexity as it depends upon traffic conditions varying at different hours.

By the Adamson law of 3 September 1916, 8 hours was declared to be a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation of employees engaged in the operation of trains in interstate commerce. Overtime work was not forbidden and might extend up to the limitations prescribed by an earlier 16-hour law, but work in excess of 8 hours had to be paid for at a rate not less than the *pro rata* rate for the standard 8-hour workday. By supplementary decisions of the McAdoo award, issued in 1919, the 8-hour day with punitive overtime rates became general for all classes of railway workers in the United States, except those in train and engine service whose basic day is less than 8 hours. By decisions of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board, issued in the period between August 1921 and March 1922, punitive overtime rates for the ninth hour were withdrawn for all classes, with the exception of the shop crafts who retain the right to punitive overtime rates after the eighth hour. Certain classes are paid punitive overtime rates after the ninth or tenth hour. The working conditions of a large majority of the workers on American railways are in accordance with the decisions of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board. The hours of electric railways in all districts are governed principally by collective agreements and average about 10 a day.

Canada.—In manufacturing industries working hours vary to a certain extent with the size of the plant and with the Geographical position. Generally speaking the large establishments have a shorter day and hours of labour are longest in the maritime provinces and Quebec, while they are shortest in British Columbia. In the *textile trades* the hours generally worked are 44 in the 'big cities', 48 outside them and 50 in Quebec. In *metal trades* the working hours of the employees are regulated by agreements and vary from 8 to 10 per day. The 8-hour day is general among *dock labourers*. In *mining and railway transport trades* in which the workers are highly organised the 8-hour day is the prevailing condition. Statutory regulation of hours of employment in factories is confined to the hours worked by women and young persons, except in Alberta where the factory employment of any person working on a night shift may not exceed 8 hours. The Factories Act of British Columbia prohibits the employment of women in factories for more than 8 hours per day or 48 per week except under special permit from the Factory Inspector and in the latter case hours are limited to 9 per day and 54 per week. In Saskatchewan and

Alberta the hours of labour for women in factories and in certain other categories of establishments are limited by law to 48 per week.

Union of South Africa.—The hours of labour worked by Europeans in the various occupations and branches of industry in the Union have of recent years tended towards greater uniformity. In the *gold and coal mining* districts of Witwatersrand the 48-hours week is the rule. The normal working hours in the *diamond mining* industry at Kimberley are 48 and of underground employers 46. On *railways* the principle of the 48-hour week, as applicable to employment other than that of a clerical nature obtains with certain modifications. In the *engineering trades* the working week generally consists of 48 hours, but in a few instances a 44-hour week obtains. The hours of labour in manufacturing industry vary considerably. Under the Union Factories Act, 1918, the maximum number of hours, which, with certain exceptions, may be performed weekly by persons over 16 years of age is 50. The International Labour Conference at Washington recommended a 48-hour week; except in relatively few instances the terms of that recommendation already apply to industrial conditions in South Africa. On the *tramway* systems of the Union a 48-hour week was, at the end of 1921 (the latest period for which official statistics are available), worked by conductors and motormen in six of the principal towns. In two other towns the hours were 56 and on the Witwatersrand forty-four. *Artisans* in the employ of the largest municipalities work either a 44 or a 48-hour week. In the executive *postal employ* weekly hours range from 42 to 48. In *clerical occupations* a working week of 39 hours is observed in the Public Service on the Railways and in the Railways and in the principal municipalities.

The hours of labour worked by non-European employees in the Union approximate to those worked by Europeans in many fields of employment. On the Witwatersrand *gold mines* the actual working time of the natives is considerably less than 48 hours per week, varying in accordance with the job, but natives usually proceed underground earlier than Europeans. In *diamond mining* employment at Kimberley the working hours of natives are practically the same as those for whites. Non-European workers in the *engineering trades*, whether skilled artisans or semi-skilled workers in the coastal Provinces, or labourers in the inland Provinces, work the same hours as Europeans. In the *manufacturing* industry a variety of hours ranging from 44 to 60 is worked by coloured and native workers. In *Municipal employ* the hours are to a large extent the same as those of European employees though certain variations exist.

Australia.—The 8-hour day has been adopted by one industry after another in Australia until it can now be said to be the country where the working day of eight hours is most generally in practice. Australian legislation to restrict the hours in factories applies principally to women and children; the hours of men in all employments are usually regulated by awards or industrial agreements and are generally 48 per week or less. By a decision of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court in 1916 an 8-hour day was awarded to all coal and share miners, the hours to be reckoned from the time the first man left the surface to the time the last man working on the shift returned. In 1921 hours in the iron industry in New South

Wales were reduced from 48 per week to 44 as the result of the recommendation of a Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the proposed reduction. A statement of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census Statistics of February 1922 regarding the hours of adult workers in Melbourne, Sydney shows that tramway conductors and motormen ordinarily work 48 hours per week; locomotive firemen 48; boilermakers 48 and blacksmith's fitters and turners 44. The industrial arbitration laws of Queensland and New South Wales provide that the arbitration courts shall not issue awards permitting hours of labour in excess of 48 per week.

New Zealand.—The following table shows the hours worked in certain important industries in New Zealand; the figures are unweighted averages and cover the four principal industrial districts:

Occupation.	Hours per week
Woollen employees, Male	45
" " Female	45
Miners, coal, surface	43
" " underground	43
" gold	45½
Railway employees—	
Drivers, firemen	44
Guards	44
Tramway employees—	
Conductors and motormen	48
Boilermakers, Shipping—	
Stewards	60
Cooks	60
Seamen	56
Waterside workers	44

Hours in the other principal extra-European states than the United States, Canada, Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand which have been dealt with above are briefly as follows:

(a) **Argentine Republic.**—In four out of fourteen provinces working hours are limited to 8 per day and 48 per week. Hours of work for certain railway employees are limited by decrees of 1917 to 48 per week or 96 per fortnight.

(b) **Brazil.**—In August 1922 the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce reported to the International Labour Office that in big industrial centres hours of work were 8 per day and 48 per week by agreement between employers and workers and that such measures had been adopted in all the important towns of Brazil.

(c) **Chili.**—Several industries have applied the 8-hour day amongst them being the coal-mining industry.

(d) **China.**—A Presidential Decree dated 29th March 1923 contains provisional Factory Regulations which establish the principle of the 10-hour day and prescribe this limitation for factories employing more than 100 workers. These regulations came into force at the end of 1923.

(e) **Costa Rica.**—A decree of 1920 provided that the normal hours of labour of workers in factories and workshops should be 8 per day and of commercial and office employees 10 per day.

(f) **Cuba.**—The 8-hour day is applied in certain industries either under collective agreements or by legislative provisions in the case of wage-earners employed by the State, by provinces or by municipalities.

(g) **Ecuador.**—An Act of 1916, amended in 1921, prohibits employers from compelling any employee to work more than 8 hours a day or more than six days a week.

(h) **Japan.**—There is no legal restriction on the working hours of adult males. An amendment to the Factory Act passed in 1923 limits the working hours of women and young persons under 16 years of age (15 for three years after the coming into force of the Act) to 11 hours a day.

(i) **Mexico.**—Several of the constituent states have enacted 8-hour laws.

(j) **Panama.**—A law was enacted in 1914 establishing the principle of the 8-hour day for industrial and commercial employees but the limitation of 48 hours a week is not imposed.

(k) **Peru.**—A decree of 1919 established the 8-hour day in a large number of industries but did not provide for the 48-hour week or the regulation of overtime. An Act of 1918 limits the employment of women and minors to 8 hours a day and 45 a week.

(l) **Uruguay.**—An Act of 1915 fixes the hours of work at 8 a day and 48 a week for industrial and commercial employees and maritime workers. In continuous industries a 56-hour week is permissible and daily hours may exceed 8 if weekly hours are limited to 48.

INDIA

The hours of work in British India are regulated by legislative enactment. The Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), as amended by the Indian Factories Act, 1922 (II of 1922), limits the hours of labour in factories to 11 per day and 60 per week in the case of adult workers and to 6 per day in the case of children. The hours of work in mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, which limits the hours for underground workers to 54 and for those who work above ground to 60 per week. The number of working days in a week is limited to six days.

Agricultural Wages and Prices 1889—1923

Reference is invited to the article appearing on p. 503 of the *Labour Gazette* for January, to which the present article is a continuation. It was there explained that prices were stated up to 1899 as prices per maund and after 1899 as amounts purchaseable per rupee. All prices from 1900 onwards have been reconverted to the price per maund basis. Tables at the end of this article show the averages of actual prices, with the names of Talukas reporting each sort of food grain. Averages are given for the total reported prices in the selected Talukas of each Natural

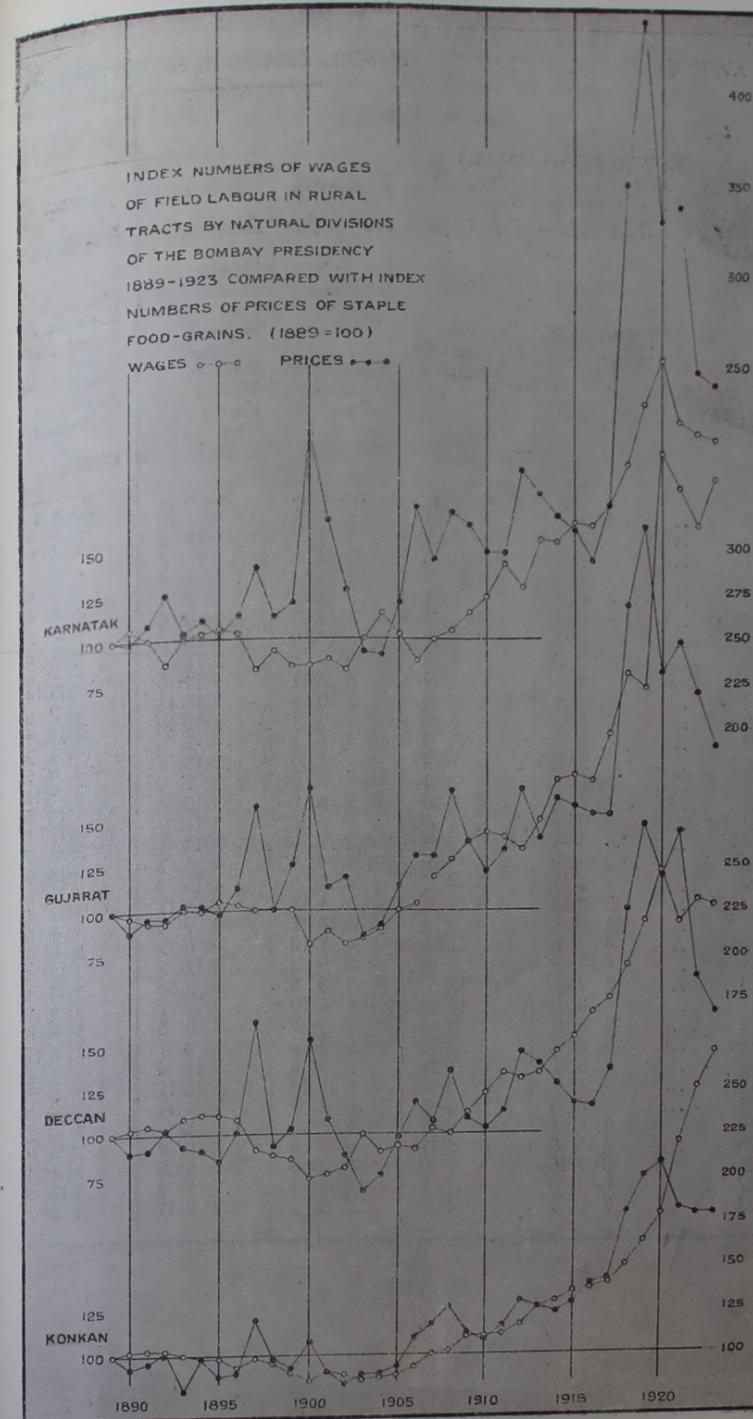
Division; and also for staple food grains. One grain was selected as the staple for each Taluka, the particular selection being shown at the foot of the Table on the subject. The selection is liable to criticism. But it is to be understood that a range of food-grains was obtained for each Natural Division as wide as possible, and the less-used grains had therefore to be assigned to one or other Taluka. In this way the changes in prices of the different grains have been given due weight in the total result.

The diagram compares the movements of the average prices of these selected staple food grains with the movements of the level of wages of Field Labour. There is a strong tendency to inverse correlation in these two curves; and this is, of course, natural. Both movements are effects of the same cause, namely the character of the season. A bad season cheapens Labour and enhances the prices of food. Wages and prices of staple food grains are reduced in each case to Index Numbers, taking 1889 as 100. This is necessarily arbitrary, and 1889 is only chosen because it is the earliest available year. The effect of taking any different year as base (or the average of several years) would move the two curves up or down in relation to one another, but would not affect their general movements. By selecting different food grains, or by taking the average of all food grains, different curves would be obtained, but their general trend would be the same as the curves shown in the diagram. The bad conditions in 1897, 1900, 1901, 1906, 1908, 1912, 1919, 1921 are clearly marked by the peaks on the price curves. These years will be found to be years following a monsoon failure. The sharp rise of prices in 1918 following a good monsoon of 1917 is due partly to the disturbance in the general market conditions of the world, and partly to the unprecedented failure of the 1918 monsoon with consequent heavy rises in prices during the last four months of the year. A bad monsoon, in fact, raises the prices for that year, but causes a peak in the next. All the significant peaks listed above follow a lesser rise.

It was shown in the last article that wages had been high in the early nineties and fell during 1895—1900. They rose after 1902, but did not pass finally above the 1889 base level till the following years: Konkan 1908; Deccan 1909; Gujarat 1906; Karnatak 1908. These remarks relate to Field Labour only; but the movements of Ordinary and Skilled Labour are closely similar. Wages have soared since the years stated above, and are never likely to revert to their original levels. High prices, so long as they are combined with high wages, good outturn and good dividends on investments are, of course, a mark of economic prosperity and not of the reverse.

It will be seen that wages of Field Labour, except in the Konkan, have fallen considerably since 1920. Wages of Ordinary Labour have similarly fallen except in Gujarat and the Konkan, where they have continued to rise. Wages of Skilled Labour stood at their highest point in 1923 in all regions except the Karnatak. Pursual of the wages table for Skilled Labour on p. 508 of the *Labour Gazette* for January will show that the reported wages of Skilled Labour have risen in Gujarat to inordinate heights compared with similar wages in the other regions, and are remarkably low in the Karnatak. It is difficult to believe that Labour which could be got for annas 14-7 in the Karnatak in 1923 cost Rs. 1-15-3 in Gujarat. However the fact seems to be correct.

The Labour Office will publish the 1924 figures when available, linking them to the series now given since 1889.



AVERAGE PER MAUND PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SELECTED RURAL

Year	I—RICE				
	GUJARAT	DECCAN	KARNATAK	KONKAN	GUJARAT
	Recorded for	Recorded for	Recorded for	Recorded for	Recorded for
	Prantij Dhandhuka Kapadwanj Borsad Dohad Kalol Amod Ankleshwar Bardoli Chikhli	Pachora Nandurbar Sinnar Shevgaon Purandhar Man Karad Madha Sangola	Halyal Ranebennur Bankapur Mundargi Navalgund Chandgad Badami Indi Muddibihal	Dahanu Murbad Pen Mahad Guhagar Rajapur Malwan Karwar Sirsi Bhatkal	Prantij Dhandhuka Kapadwanj Borsad Dohad Kalol Amod Ankleshwar Chikhli
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889	4 3 5	4 9 1	3 5 1	4 1 10	2 6 3
1890	3 12 2	4 7 7	3 3 7	3 14 2	2 2 0
1891	3 4 7	4 11 2	3 12 8	3 15 7	2 4 2
1892	3 15 8	4 11 5	4 2 4	4 2 4	2 3 0
1893	4 1 2	4 7 1	3 8 1	4 3 1	2 6 4
1894	3 15 1	4 4 11	3 14 3	4 0 5	2 3 3
1895	3 11 5	4 3 11	3 11 0	3 10 6	2 1 10
1896	4 1 8	4 9 6	3 10 8	3 11 2	2 7 6
1897	4 14 5	5 15 11	4 7 11	4 14 10	3 13 4
1898	4 5 9	4 7 4	3 10 4	3 15 11	2 2 6
1899	4 4 5	4 7 6	3 9 1	3 12 10	2 14 4
1900	4 12 7	4 14 3	4 12 3	4 7 6	4 4 3
1901	4 3 0	4 6 4	4 2 10	3 12 2	2 6 5
1902	3 15 1	4 2 1	3 8 6	3 7 1	2 9 11
1903	4 1 4	4 2 5	3 8 6	3 10 6	1 10 5
1904	4 0 2	4 3 3	3 6 8	3 11 3	1 13 1
1905	4 2 11	4 7 3	3 15 9	3 14 1	2 8 9
1906	4 9 10	4 14 9	4 14 1	4 8 8	2 13 9
1907	5 1 11	5 4 2	4 11 9	4 13 4	2 11 6
1908	5 8 10	5 14 6	5 1 3	5 3 11	3 12 4
1909	4 8 4	5 4 4	4 14 2	4 9 4	3 1 9
1910	4 2 6	4 11 4	4 9 10	4 6 5	2 9 9
1911	4 12 5	5 1 0	4 9 2	4 12 5	2 13 4
1912	5 9 6	5 13 6	5 9 4	5 5 10	3 13 3
1913	5 8 0	5 15 8	5 6 10	5 3 7	3 2 11
1914	5 6 6	6 0 4	5 5 1	5 0 8	3 8 0
1915	5 8 4	5 9 11	5 1 4	5 4 1	3 8 11
1916	6 3 1	5 11 10	5 2 8	5 11 4	3 1 7
1917	6 1 2	6 0 6	5 10 10	5 12 11	3 2 5
1918	7 8 6	7 8 2	8 2 9	7 4 11	6 4 9
1919	8 5 1	8 9 2	9 2 0	8 2 3	8 4 2
1920	8 15 9	10 2 11	9 9 8	8 9 4	5 6 0
1921	8 7 10	8 7 0	8 2 6	7 8 0	7 1 4
1922	8 1 0	8 12 7	8 12 4	7 5 8	4 13 0
1923	7 8 5	8 4 3	7 3 3	7 5 11	4 6 2

TALUKAS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1889—1923

Year	II—	III—BAJRI			IV—MAIZE
	GUJARAT	GUJARAT	DECCAN	KARNATAK	GUJARAT
	Recorded for	Recorded for	Recorded for	Recorded for	Recorded for
	Pachora Nandurbar Kapadwanj Sinnar Shevgaon Purandhar Man Karad Madha Sangola	Ranebennur Bankapur Mundargi Athni Navalgund Badami Indi Muddibihal	Prantij Dhandhuka Kapadwanj Borsad Dohad Kalol Amod Ankleshwar	Pachora Nandurbar Sinnar Shevgaon Shrigonda Purandhar Man Karad Madha Sangola	Athni Badami Indi Muddibihal
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889	2 1 11	1 8 4	2 10 4	2 10 3	1 13 5
1890	2 0 4	1 9 2	2 2 5	2 3 6	1 8 1
1891	1 11 4	1 10 9	2 4 10	2 3 2	1 11 4
1892	2 3 9	2 0 9	2 6 11	2 8 10	2 2 3
1893	2 3 9	1 10 8	2 8 10	2 2 6	1 9 3
1894	1 13 11	1 10 10	2 9 3	2 4 8	1 11 5
1895	1 10 9	1 8 2	2 9 6	1 15 5	1 8 0
1896	2 6 3	1 12 9	3 0 8	2 9 4	2 0 1
1897	4 7 4	3 6 8	4 1 6	4 12 2	3 12 9
1898	2 6 8	1 12 9	2 5 6	2 5 9	1 13 5
1899	2 10 6	2 0 11	3 6 0	2 11 5	1 14 4
1900	4 8 5	3 12 10	4 8 6	4 9 11	4 0 10
1901	3 1 1	2 15 11	2 8 6	2 15 3	2 14 9
1902	2 5 6	2 4 2	2 14 10	2 7 6	2 3 8
1903	1 10 9	1 6 11	1 15 2	1 9 9	1 4 5
1904	1 10 9	1 6 0	2 3 2	1 13 3	1 5 3
1905	2 3 8	1 12 9	2 14 11	2 9 7	2 0 11
1906	3 0 9	2 15 6	3 3 3	3 3 6	2 12 1
1907	2 6 10	2 6 5	3 1 1	2 7 3	2 3 1
1908	3 6 8	2 14 0	4 4 0	3 8 2	2 15 7
1909	2 9 1	2 12 11	3 5 11	2 12 11	2 9 1
1910	2 3 1	2 8 4	3 3 0	2 10 2	2 4 6
1911	2 11 10	2 9 1	3 9 9	2 14 5	2 4 2
1912	3 11 1	3 3 3	4 2 5	4 0 10	3 5 2
1913	3 7 6	3 0 0	3 7 11	3 14 0	3 4 11
1914	3 0 1	2 10 1	4 3 6	3 4 9	3 2 2
1915	2 9 9	2 1 8	4 2 11	3 0 11	2 8 3
1916	2 5 7	1 15 10	3 12 8	3 0 10	2 8 10
1917	3 0 10	2 15 2	3 5 1	3 10 5	3 0 6
1918	6 7 10	5 10 2	7 8 4	6 13 3	6 3 6
1919	8 6 8	8 1 10	9 1 9	8 9 11	7 13 2
1920	5 9 0	5 11 7	5 15 1	6 1 7	5 13 11
1921	7 15 2	6 5 2	8 0 4	7 14 10	7 3 9
1922	4 5 10	3 15 8	6 4 10	5 7 0	4 7 8
1923	3 9 5	4 1 9	5 0 1	4 8 9	4 5 0

AVERAGE PER MAUND PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SELECTED

Year	V—WHEAT			VI—	
	GUJARAT	DECCAN	KARNATAK	GUJARAT	DECCAN
	Recorded for—	Recorded for—	Recorded for—	Recorded for—	Recorded for—
	Prantij Dhandhuka Kapadwanj Borsad Dohad Kalol Amod Ankleshwar Bardoli Chikhli	Pachora Nandurbar Sinnar Shevgaon Shrigonda Purandhar Man Karad Madha Sangola	Bankapur Mundargi Athni Navalgund Badami Indi Muddibihal	Prantij Dhandhuka Kapadwanj Borsad Dohad Kalol Amod Ankleshwar Bardoli Chikhli	Pachora Nandurbar Sinnar Shevgaon Shrigonda Purandhar Man Karad Madha Sangola
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889 ..	3 7 4	2 14 8	2 6 2	3 0 2	2 13 10
1890 ..	3 2 1	2 14 7	2 2 2	2 11 4	2 9 1
1891 ..	3 7 0	3 1 0	2 15 9	2 14 5	2 11 0
1892 ..	3 11 1	3 12 8	4 9 2	2 14 11	3 4 0
1893 ..	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 3 7	2 5 10	2 7 3
1894 ..	3 0 6	2 10 7	2 5 7	2 0 11	2 4 7
1895 ..	2 13 1	2 7 3	2 1 6	1 15 2	2 8 5
1896 ..	3 12 5	3 5 10	2 15 11	3 0 11	3 0 6
1897 ..	5 0 7	6 1 5	5 5 4	4 6 8	5 8 9
1898 ..	3 13 2	3 9 7	3 8 7	2 15 10	3 7 8
1899 ..	3 13 11	3 8 10	3 2 1	3 3 6	3 5 3
1900 ..	5 0 11	5 7 7	4 12 4	4 9 5	4 14 5
1901 ..	4 9 0	4 15 3	5 2 6	3 14 2	3 15 0
1902 ..	4 5 6	4 9 11	4 13 9	3 4 3	3 6 4
1903 ..	3 7 4	3 10 8	2 13 8	2 9 7	2 13 1
1904 ..	3 3 3	2 14 0	2 6 8	2 7 3	2 4 5
1905 ..	3 11 9	3 0 3	2 13 10	2 14 1	2 11 0
1906 ..	4 2 8	4 4 7	4 10 0	3 15 2	4 0 1
1907 ..	4 2 11	4 6 5	4 1 10	3 7 9	3 12 8
1908 ..	5 2 6	5 3 1	5 4 2	4 7 1	4 11 8
1909 ..	4 15 8	4 8 9	4 14 4	3 15 4	3 15 11
1910 ..	4 5 0	4 7 1	4 6 5	3 0 10	3 5 0
1911 ..	4 0 5	3 15 5	3 10 0	3 0 6	2 11 4
1912 ..	4 10 11	5 2 0	4 10 9	3 5 10	3 10 2
1913 ..	4 6 1	4 15 2	4 11 0	3 5 1	3 8 5
1914 ..	4 13 11	5 3 10	4 7 7	4 0 3	4 9 11
1915 ..	5 7 9	5 8 4	4 0 11	4 4 9	4 9 11
1916 ..	5 3 2	4 4 0	3 9 4	4 2 10	3 8 4
1917 ..	5 4 7	4 10 3	3 15 9	4 2 2	3 11 10
1918 ..	7 11 8	7 6 1	6 8 6	5 4 10	5 9 10
1919 ..	9 8 8	10 5 11	10 3 10	7 12 10	8 10 9
1920 ..	8 13 9	9 11 7	8 13 0	6 15 1	8 5 9
1921 ..	9 8 3	9 8 7	9 1 6	7 12 7	8 3 7
1922 ..	8 0 11	8 14 4	7 7 2	6 5 2	7 7 1
1923 ..	6 2 10	7 2 11	5 14 11	4 14 11	4 13 0

RURAL TALUKAS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1889—1923

GRAM	VII—TURDAL				
	KARNATAK	KONKAN	GUJARAT	DECCAN	KARNATAK	KONKAN
Recorded for—	Recorded for—	Recorded for—	Recorded for—	Recorded for—	Recorded for—
Ranebennur Bankapur Mundargi Athni Navalgund	Dahanu Murbad Pen Mahad Guhagar	Prantij Dhandhuka Kapadwanj Borsad Dohad Kalol Amod Ankleshwar Bardoli Chikhli	Pachora Nandurbar Sinnar Shevgaon Shrigonda Purandhar Man Karad Madha Sangola	Ranebennur Bankapur Mundargi Athni Navalgund Chandgad Badami Indi Muddibihal	Dahanu Murbad Pen Mahad
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2 15 1	3 6 9	4 2 6	3 7 10	3 4 4	4 9 0
2 8 9	3 3 7	2 15 5	3 0 9	3 0 5	4 5 6
3 0 0	3 5 4	2 13 5	3 0 6	3 5 8	4 3 6
4 2 4	4 0 4	3 4 10	3 14 6	4 15 1	5 3 4
2 15 9	3 8 10	3 5 5	3 4 1	3 10 8	4 13 8
2 8 1	3 3 0	3 6 11	3 3 11	3 12 10	4 8 0
2 15 1	3 2 9	3 6 7	3 8 10	4 2 9	4 8 4
3 5 10	3 14 4	3 15 2	3 10 8	4 4 2	4 13 6
5 2 1	5 12 8	5 4 4	6 0 10	5 12 0	7 1 5
3 9 5	4 2 10	3 5 10	4 3 7	4 1 8	4 15 4
2 13 11	3 11 4	3 8 9	4 0 5	3 0 8	4 7 9
4 13 2	4 13 5	5 11 9	5 12 4	5 9 4	6 3 5
4 13 7	4 2 5	5 5 2	5 7 7	6 0 4	6 3 5
3 8 3	3 7 10	4 2 6	3 15 0	4 1 3	4 11 2
3 6 0	3 2 10	4 1 7	3 15 4	4 15 11	4 5 8
2 11 2	2 15 11	4 0 11	3 7 5	3 15 5	4 7 4
3 1 6	3 2 9	4 7 9	3 14 11	4 3 7	4 10 5
4 10 2	3 14 4	5 8 2	4 12 2	4 15 11	5 5 3
4 3 10	3 10 2	4 13 5	4 15 9	4 15 2	5 8 8
5 1 9	4 12 4	6 0 10	6 2 9	6 12 0	7 2 5
4 11 10	4 9 7	5 2 9	5 6 3	6 3 8	6 7 5
4 5 5	3 12 3	4 0 4	4 4 9	4 15 5	5 4 0
3 8 8	3 6 8	3 15 5	3 8 5	4 1 10	4 10 6
4 4 3	3 13 2	5 3 11	4 12 0	5 3 2	5 7 9
4 1 2	3 12 2	5 7 11	5 6 0	5 8 2	5 14 10
4 10 11	4 5 9	5 14 9	6 2 0	6 4 2	6 2 9
4 12 10	4 15 8	6 3 4	6 5 9	7 7 10	6 14 8
4 6 6	4 7 1	6 10 8	5 9 8	5 14 0	6 15 3
4 10 3	4 5 11	6 0 2	5 15 3	6 8 10	6 4 4
6 2 3	5 9 1	7 5 2	7 12 8	8 7 6	7 6 8
9 7 7	8 4 11	12 8 1	11 13 7	12 5 3	13 8 3
9 0 1	8 6 4	12 6 4	12 14 10	12 15 7	13 9 5
8 14 8	7 14 9	11 0 7	10 11 4	11 14 9	11 15 10
9 2 3	8 6 9	8 15 11	9 6 7	10 1 9	12 4 4
6 14 1	5 12 7	6 8 2	7 5 4	8 5 8	9 14 5

AVERAGE PER MAUND PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS *

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

* The staple food-grains were taken to be as follows :—

GUJARAT.—Rice—Prantij, Chikhli; Jowari—Amod, Ankleshwar, Bardoli; Bajri—Kapadwanj, Borsad, Kalol; Wheat—Dhandhuka; Maize—Dohad.

DECCAN.—Rice—Nandurbar, Purandhar, Karad; Jowari—Man, Madha, Sangola; Bajri—Pachora, Sinnar, Shevgaon, Shrigonda.

KARNATAK.—Rice—Halyal, Chandgad; Jowari—Ranebennur, Bankapur, Mundargi, Athni, Navalgund; Bajri—Badami, Indi, Muddebihal.

KONKAN.—Rice—All Talukas.

AVERAGES OF PER MAUND PRICES OF ALL FOOD-GRAINS *

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

* The food-grains in question are—Rice (cleaned), Jowari, Bajri, Maize, Wheat, Gram, Furdal. The averages are the averages of all individual quotations in each case. Lists of Talukas quoting for each food-grain will be found in the detailed tables of prices.

Reviews of Books

Financial Developments in Modern India, 1860—1924, by C. N. Vakil.
(D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., and P. S. King & Son Ltd.),
1924, pp. 640; price Rs. 10

The author has divided his work into four parts. In the first part he shows the extent to which the control of the legislatures over finance is real, describes the financial machinery of the state and traces the evolution towards provincial fiscal autonomy since Lord Ripon's experiment in 1870. But what is most valuable in this part of the book is the author's chapter on "Indian Financial Statistics". Considerable work has still to be done before the financial statistics of India can be obtained on a uniform basis, but Mr. Vakil is to be congratulated on his pioneer attempts at putting these in some sort of shape.

Parts II and III deal with the Heads of Expenditure and the Sources of Revenue. The account given under each head is both comprehensive and lucid, and the author has avoided giving extracts from other writers,—a tendency so marked in current books on the subject. Mr. Vakil's criticisms in this part of the book have at least the merit of being reasonably concise.

The last part of the book is devoted to a general review of the whole financial problem, where he also discusses in a rather perfunctory manner the question of taxable capacity. The author's suggestion for levying a marriage duty is interesting but doubtfully practicable. Having regard to the defective nature of Indian vital statistics, it seems too optimistic to assert that the marriage duty could be collected by the same agency as registers births and deaths. This method of collection would be impossible in Sind, where there are no village headmen, and no residential village accountants.

Mr. Vakil's book will be chiefly valued as a book of constant reference. A complete index and numerous statistical tables add to its usefulness. It is entirely free from needless digressions on general principles, or violent political tirades such as have lately characterized a considerable portion of writings on Indian Economics.

* * * * *

The Unclaimed Wealth, by H. Abbati, with an Introduction by
J. A. Hobson, London: (George Allen Unwin, Ltd.), 1924,
pp. 190, price 6s. net.

This book is concerned principally with the world economic problems created by the war. The author has tried to diagnose the malady of the economic world, and in the course of the discussion has gone to the root of the theory of the distribution of wealth.

Mr. Abbati clearly belongs to the school of J. A. Hobson, and upholds the theory of underconsumption or overproduction as the real cause of industrial fluctuations. He maintains that evils such as trade depressions, unemployment and the unequal distribution of wealth, are largely due to mal-adjustment in the regulation of production. But he does not stop with saying that production ought to be better regulated but analyses the phenomenon further. He points out—and this is the most original contribution in the book—that the "consumer's surplus" is "abused" in the modern world by monopolists and bankers by withholding the utilities available in the country. And this has the inevitable effect of leading to an inequitable distribution of wealth.

It will be seen that this book approaches the difficult question of Distribution from a novel and original standpoint.

* * * * *

The Wealth of India by P. A. Wadia and G. N. Joshi (Macmillan
& Co.), 1925, pp. 438, price 21 net.

Of the numerous recent books on this subject, this is most disappointing of all. The authors have evidently certain preconceived notions which seem to run through everything they write. These are: (1) India had a great and glorious past in which there was not only plenty of food and clothing for all but there were also opportunities for the fullest development of personality; (2) India is a spiritual country as opposed to the materialistic West and (3) The English by their rule over India for a century have made her poor,—physically, morally and spiritually.

In a short review like the present, it is not possible to comment on the book at length. But a few defects may be pointed out. On page 4 it is stated that "India in the past knew no struggle for existence in our sense of the term". One's curiosity is aroused to know the sources of this dictum. Such historical evidence as is available points all the other way. The long disquisition on the spirituality of the East and the materialism of the West is out of place in a work on economics and is besides not true in fact. And if the things of the spirit alone is what India cares for, why do the authors raise a doleful cry about the wickednesses of the British in draining away the wealth of this country?

On page 47 the percentage distribution of land in India according to uses comes to 114 instead of 100. On page 56 it is seriously maintained that "While in other countries the era of machinery and capitalistic production resulted in the urbanization of population, in India it led to increasing ruralization. India was transformed from a manufacturing and industrial country into a predominantly agricultural country".

It is fashionable now-a-days to indulge in outbursts regarding India's poverty. The authors estimate Rs. 44-5-6 as the average annual income (in the sense of production only) per head and they go on from these to the oft-repeated cry that most Indians are starving to-day. Like Falstaff's assailants, the authors' number of starved Indians goes on increasing until on page 77 they say "Where 99 per cent. of the population are struggling for bare life, it is a mockery to speak of a free and full life".

On other questions also, for instance the Labour Problem, the reader does not benefit very much by what the authors have to say. They have followed the royal road of abusing the employers, applauding the workers, and waxing eloquent over the miseries of the poor. So far as the Bombay factory workers are concerned they are neither poor nor miserable.

We also notice that the statement regarding the effects of the reduction of hours on output is taken from page 225 of the book Principles of Labour Legislation (1920) by Andrews and Commons but the source is not acknowledged.

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA)

Special Articles:—(1) *A Plan for the Reorganisation of Social Insurance in Germany*, by Dr. Richard Freund, Ministerial Councillor, Berlin, and Honorary President of the Berlin Invalidity Insurance Institution.—Social insurance on Trade Association principle; on territorial basis—sickness, invalidity and employees' insurance; unification of social insurance; amalgamation of sickness and invalidity insurance on territorial system—district insurance institutions, medical aid, "free choice of doctor"; employees' insurance and local industrial accident insurance; reorganisation of unemployment insurance; summary of the scheme of reform; opposition to the scheme; conclusion. pp. 1-14.

(2) *Compulsory Arbitration in Norway*, by Johan Castberg Judge, ex-Minister of Justice.—Introduction; the Bill of 1902; further proposals, 1907-1913; the Act of 1915—the labour Court and Conciliation; the work of the labour Court; Conciliation after the Act of 1915; the Compulsory Arbitration Act of 1916; the Compulsory Arbitration Act of 1919; the Compulsory Arbitration Act of 1922; the so-called arbitrary nature of Awards; Compulsory Arbitration and the workers' standard of life; effects of Compulsory Arbitration on industry; conclusion. pp. 15-38.

(3) *The Financing of Non-recoverable Building Costs in Germany*, by H. Kruger, President of the Luneburg District Government.—Introduction; general building grants; special classes of building—miners' dwellings, and agricultural workers' dwellings; employers' grants; the building duty; housing legislation in 1924; conclusion. pp. 39-59.

(4) *Legislation on Annual Holidays for Workers*.—Present laws on holidays and leave; precedent and analogy; legislation—scope of legislation, conditions entailing the holiday, length of the holiday, continuity of the holiday, date of the holiday, payment of workers on holiday, prohibition of paid work on holidays, loss of right to holidays, supplementary provisions, obligatory nature of the legislative provisions, and sanctions; conclusion. pp. 60-82.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA)

Special Articles:—(1) *The Employment Service of Canada—an outline of dominion-provincial organisation*.—Public Employment Services; Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Employment Service of Canada; branches of the Service; statistics of placements; conclusion. pp. 1036-1037.

(2) *Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Inquiry*.—Special Committee on Workmen's Compensation—its purpose and constitution; proposals of labour; proposals rejected; amount of pay-roll and premium paid; the present Act; opposition to increase rates of compensation; Labour's plea for enhancement; other proposals; prevention of accidents. pp. 1037-1039.

(3) *British Columbia Laws relating to Women and Children*.—Development of Women's franchise; Mothers' Pensions Act; legislations for the support of children by parents; Acts on wages and hours of women; amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act; amendment to the Marriage Act; guardianship and adoption of minors; amendments to the Infants' Act; amendment to the Schools Act; employment of children. pp. 1039-1040.

(4) *Claims for exemption from eight-hour day law of British Columbia*.—Applications from representatives of lumber, sawmill and box industries; evidence of employees' representatives; evidence of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association; lumbermen's memorandum; Vancouver meetings of the Board of Adjustment. pp. 1040-1041.

(5) *Minimum Wages for female employees in Saskatchewan*.—New orders of the Minimum Wage Board; Order No. 1—stores and shops; Order No. 2—laundries and factories; Order No. 3—mail order houses; Order No. 4—hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms; effect of legal decisions on legislation. pp. 1041-1042.

(6) *Report of the Ontario Department of Labour*.—Introduction; industrial conditions; Employment Service; private employment agencies; stationary and hoisting engineers; boiler inspection; factory inspection; table of accidents and causes. pp. 1043-1045.

(7) *Report of Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries for 1923*.—Scope of the report; immigration; Employment Service; disputes; accidents and accident prevention; Minimum Wages. pp. 1046-1047.

(8) *Plan to stabilize Wages in Canada*.—Proposal by Canadian Foundry and Metal Trades' Association; views of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. pp. 1047-1048.

(9) *American Federation of Labour*.—Synopsis of the proceedings of the 44th Annual Convention held in El Paso, Texas; report of the Committee on resolutions; report of the Committee on International Labour relations; report of the Committee on legislation; report of the Committee on education; report of the Committee on boycotts; report of the Committee on organization; report of the Committee on Executive Council's Report; election of officers for 1924-1925. pp. 1053-1057.

(10) *Labour and Wages in various Industries in Canada (Summary of Reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)*.—In the oiled and water-proof clothing industry; in the button industry; in the leather glove and mitt industry; in the leather industry. pp. 1066-1067.

(11) *Attitude of Employers' and Workers' Organisations regarding Night-work in Bakeries*.—Attitude of the Master Bakers' Organisations; attitude of the Workers' Organisations in Germany, Belgium, France and Switzerland; prohibition of night work in French baking trades; efforts to prohibit night work in bakeries of other countries. pp. 1072-1073.

(12) *Trade Unionism in China*.—Introduction; the present position; towards national organisation; Trade Union rights; views on labour legislation. pp. 1074-1075.

Routine Articles.—As in previous issues, pp. 1026-1036, 1049-1052, 1058-1066 and 1068-1072.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS)

Special Article.—*The Hygiene Significance of Nickel*, by Katherine R. Drinker, Lawrence T. Fairhall, George B. Ray, and Cecil K. Drinker.—Introduction; Section (i) a review of the biologic and of the physiologic action and of the toxicology of nickel—normal occurrence of nickel, biologic action of nickel, physiologic and toxicologic action of nickel; bibliography; Section (ii)—the detection and estimation of minute amounts of nickel in biologic material—introduction, the method of analysis, experimental verification of method; bibliography; Section (iii)—observations on the elimination of nickel ingested with food cooked in nickel containers—rationale of the experiment, experimental data; discussion and conclusions. pp. 308-356.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE (INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, LONDON)

Special Articles:—(1) *Management in Industry*, by Oliver Sheldon.—Introduction; signs of efficiency; what is a standard; changes in management; scientific management defined; a mental revolution; is it enough? pp. 371-374.

(2) *Organisation and the Worker—the views of a Manager*, by W. J. Hixox.—Modern works organisation; its true interpretation; how it is generally viewed; efficient organisation; average worker; aim of the organisation. pp. 374-375.

(3) *Health in Industry—VIII*, by E. L. Collis, M.D. etc., Talbot Professor of Preventive Medicine in the University of Wales.—Activity and fatigue; the best periods; even output of energy; rest pauses; hours of work; food and fatigue. pp. 375-377.

(4) *Security, Thrift and Health*.—Primary aims of effective scheme of industrial welfare; guaranteed minimum income; savings bank; welfare department. pp. 382-384.

(5) *Eyesight Testing (from "Ours" the works magazine of J. Rockitt and Sons, Ltd)*.—Introduction; glasses requiring correction; short sight; unsuspected eye defects; eyestrain and nervous weakness; blind eyes. pp. 384-386.

(6) *Burns and Scalds*, by F. L. Collis.—First aid in case of burns or scalds by fire; procedure in case of chemical burns. page 388.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY)

Special notes from routine articles:—(1) *The Industrial Situation*—(a) Shop closing times—schedule of closing hours during Christmas and New Year holidays, 1924-25, to be observed by non-schedule shops excluding butchers' shops; notice of poll to determine closing times in the Country Shopping District of Leeton; (b) amendments to the Workmen's Compensation (lead poisoning—broken hill) Act, 1922; (c) amendment to Juvenile Migrants' Apprenticeship Act, 1923. pp. 614-622.

(2) *Departmental Activities—Reports and Notes on Operations, October 1924*.—Workmen's Compensation Act, 1916—departmental advisings—accident—severe chill contracted from exposure; change of grade—computation of average weekly earnings; minister of religion not a workman—contract of service; prohibited acts—breach of rule—serious and wilful misconduct; subcontracting—construction of bath by contractor for a public authority. pp. 661-663.

THE QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, BRISBANE)

Special Articles—(1) *Notes on Wage fixing in Australia* by Jas. T. Sutcliffe.—General; examination of harvester basis; what the harvester wage standard actually was; why wages have continued to be fixed on an inadequate standard. pp. 820-823.

(2) *Educational and Technical Status of Factory Inspectors*, by Walter I. Taylor, Chief Inspector of Factories and Investigation Offices, New South Wales.—Original appointments of factory inspectors and industrial inspectors; their duties; amalgamation of the two groups of inspectorial staff in 1912; scope of the duties of a factory inspector; the cadet system of recruitment; primary qualifications of applicants as cadets; their apprenticeship; regulation for filling up present vacancies; guiding principles in selection; duty and scope of work of officers qualified in particular subjects; duties of female inspectors; departmental examinations and prospects; supervision of the inspectors' work; conclusion. pp. 889-891.

(3) *The Construction of Septic Tanks*, by William Harvey.—(A simple specification in response to a correspondents' query in the Architects' Journal dated October 1, 1924). Correspondents' query; minimum safe distance; bath and laundry waste; a septic tank for a house-hold of five persons to take soil and waste water, but not rain or surface water—excavated soil, septic tank filter bed, distributing apparatus, outlet from filter-bed, covers for filter-bed, additional works double filtration and humus tank. pp. 898-900.

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE (OFFICIAL MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE LABOUR MOVEMENT, LONDON)

Special Articles—(1) *Samuel Gompers*, by Herbert Tracey.—Introduction; birth, parentage and early life; presidentship of American Federation of Labour; his maintenance of non-partisan policy of the Federation; his temporary defeat and subsequent success to the end; patriotism for America; attitude towards political leaders of working classes; conclusion. pp. 387-390.

(2) *The Geneva Protocol—Paving the Way to World Peace*, by the Right Honourable G. N. Barnes, C.H.—Need for ratification; how risk of war is lessened—a comparison between the relevant articles of Covenant of the League, and those of the Protocol; (special note regarding Great Britain and her Overseas Dominions). pp. 391-393.

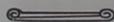
(3) *The Problem of the Women Voter*, by Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.—Labour woman in Parliament; women's vote in 1923-24; Labour Party and women voters; organisation of women's sections; political levy; widows' pensions—a part of national insurance; housing scheme; conclusion. pp. 398 and 399.

(4) *Recognition of the Soviet Republic—the point of view of French Socialism*, by Pierre Renaudel, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies.—Recognition of the Soviet Republic of Russia by the French Socialist Party; reservations implied in the recognition; settlement of differences; two kinds of reservations—(i) Russian debts prior to the War, and the interest of French individuals in Russia; (ii) general problem of peace; French Government, and Georgian declaration of independence; prospect of assured peace in the near future. pp. 400-402.

(5) *German Elections and their Problems*, by Rudolf Breitscheid, Member of the Reichstag.—Plethora of political parties and numerous Governmental crises; canvassing at the last election; division of political and economic forces of the country; its result; fluctuations in the influence of parties; coalitions; conclusion. pp. 403-404.

(6) *American Labour after the Election*, by Heber Blankenhorn, European Correspondent for "Labour" the leading American Trade Union Weekly.—Formation of a Farmer-Labour Party; Canvassing the results of the election; a staggering defeat to the leaders of the new movement; Progressives in power; episode of the income-tax publications; endeavours of the Farmer-Labour Party; Progressives outside the American Federation of Labour; change in the self-set limitations of the Federation; likelihood of danger to American Labour. pp. 405-407.

(7) *Drama and Education*, by Gerald Gould: *Routine Articles*.—As in the previous issues.



Current Notes From Abroad

INTERNATIONAL

With a view to making information regarding progress of methods in dealing with the workers' safety and the prevention of industrial accidents in the various countries available in the widest possible manner, the International Labour Office will this year begin the publication every two months of an "International Chronicle of Accident Prevention." This will contain articles on accident prevention laws and regulations on safety, information about safety organisations in different countries, summaries of official reports and reviews of articles and books on the subject. All associations connected with industrial safety throughout the world are being invited to assist. (*From the "Labour Magazine," January 1925.*)

* * * * *

In No. 4 of "Internationale Presse-Korrespondenz", Dogadov, the Secretary of the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council, issues a report on the situation of the Russian Trade Unions. He says that the Russian national centre has a membership of 6,036,000 against 4,547,000 in 1923. There are 391,000 unorganized manual and non-manual workers (8 per cent. of the total number of workers). The small number of workers in Russia in comparison to its population (about 130,000,000) is no doubt chiefly due to the fact that the peasants, who are unorganised, form the great bulk of the population of Russia.

With regard to wages, it is stated in the Report that the average wages have risen since the last congress to 63 per cent. of the pre-war level (this is for the whole of the population comprised in the Soviet Republics). The following figures are given for individual trades:—The average wage of the metal worker is 56.6 per cent. of the pre-war wage, that of the textile worker 91.7 per cent., that of the miner 52.2 per cent., and that of the worker in a chemical factory 89.2 per cent. (*From the Press Reports of the I. F. T. U.*)

* * * * *

At the suggestion of the International Conference of Trade Union Women, which was being held simultaneously, the International Trade Union Congress of Vienna decided to establish an International Committee of Trade Union Women, to work with and under the I. F. T. U. The I. F. T. U. requested the national centres of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and France to propose representatives to sit on the committee until the next International Conference of Trade Union Women. The proposals have now been sent in, and the committee will therefore consist of the following:—

Miss M. Quail (Great Britain), 20 Barlow Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.

Mlle. Helene Burniaux (Belgium), Rue Joseph Stevens 8, Brussels

Mme. Jeanne Chevenard (France) Rue Massena 77, Lyons.
Fraulein Henriette Crone (Denmark) 29, IV, C. Amagerbrogade,
Copenhagen.

Fraulein Gertrud Hanna (Germany) Inselstrasse 6, Berlin S. 14.
The following will be the duties of the committee :

- (1) To call attention to the special interests of women workers within the framework of the general Trade Union Movement.
- (2) To stimulate propaganda among women, and to co-operate in this propaganda.
- (3) To assist the I. F. T. U. by making suggestions and giving advice in questions of social legislation for women.
- (4) To aid in the collection of statistical and other information concerning women workers.

The business of the committee will be done through the Secretariat of the I. F. T. U., 31, Tesselschadestraat, Amsterdam. The committee will take up its duties at once. (*From the Press Reports of the I. F. T. U.*)

UNITED KINGDOM

The National Union of General and Municipal Workers have formulated demands for a charter of improved conditions for manual workers in Government departments. They propose an inclusive minimum wage of £3 a week for labourers and a working week of 44 hours, in addition to such holidays as are now recognised and in existence, one week's holiday with pay, and pensions on a non-contributory basis. (*From the Monthly Circular of the Labour Research Department, January 1, 1925.*)

* * * * *

The new boot and shoe agreement has been ratified by a majority of 15 to 1, only about one-tenth of the Union voting. The rates of wages under it, so long as the cost of living figure remains above 70, begin at 14s. per week for boys at the age of 15, and rise to 60s. per week at 22; for girls, they begin at 13s. and rise to 36s. at 20. If the cost of living figure falls, the rates for men at 22 are 56s. when it falls to 70, 54s. if it falls to 50, and 50s. if it falls to 30. There is no provision for a rise. The piece-work minimum is 25 per cent. above the day rate. (*From the Monthly Circular of the Labour Research Department, January 1, 1925.*)

* * * * *

The London commercial road transport dispute was settled by the grant of an advance of 4s. (instead of 10s. demanded) per week; 6d. per day and an assistant to drivers with trailers; 5s. per night lodging money; a minimum rest period of 9 hours after a day's work, and a working week of 48 hours in six days for assistant horsekeepers and stablemen. (*From the Monthly Circular of the Labour Research Department, January 1, 1925.*)

The engineering application for 20s. per week advance is still hanging fire, the employers having once more postponed consideration. Moved by the employers' delays, and also by particularly arduous conditions in their own case, the Workers' Union members at three East London firms—Baldwin's Lancaster and Thermit—struck on November 25 for an advance of 10s.

In other branches of the metal industries, also, a move seems to be in progress. The boiler-makers on December 8 put in a claim for an advance of 10s. per week—an example which is expected to be followed by other unions in the shipyards; and the Unions in the railway wagon building trade have asked for a similar sum. (*From the Monthly Circular of the Labour Research Department, January 1, 1925.*)

* * * * *

There are good grounds for thinking that this present year will witness the lowest birth-rates ever recorded—for England and Wales about 19·4, and for London about 19·3. In 1883 the rate for England and Wales was 33·5. The following table shows the decline which has taken place :—

Eng'and and Wales : Birth-rate per 1,000.			
1841—1845	32·3	1896—1900	29·3
1846—1850	32·8	1901—1905	28·2
1851—1855	33·9	1906—1910	26·3
1856—1860	34·4	1911—1915	23·6
1861—1865	35·1	1916—1920	20·1
1866—1870	35·3	1921	22·4
1871—1875	35·5	1922	20·4
1876—1880	35·3	1923	19·7
1881—1885	33·5	1924	19·4
1886—1890	31·5		(provisional figure)
1891—1895	30·5		

(*From the Times Educational Supplement, December 27, 1924.*)

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the clergy of the diocese of Versailles have formed themselves into a Trade Union under the presidency of the Bishop, with the object of defending professional interests. The Union is constituted under the regular laws governing such organisations. (*From the Pioneer, Allahabad, January 18, 1925.*)

* * * * *

In the arbitration between the German coal miners and the mineowners over the demand of the former for an increase of wages, the Minister of Labour has pronounced binding a decision giving the workers an average increase of about 9 per cent. (*From the Manchester Guardian Commercial, January 1, 1925.*)

At the end of 1923 the central organization for workers' education in Czechoslovakia, the Workers' Academy had a membership of approximately 295,000. Its programme included courses in sociology and political economy, a school of socialism, instruction in the dramatic arts and hygiene, and conferences on various subjects such as trades unionism, co-operation, literature, teaching, etc. The academy also organises plays, concerts, musical competitions and excursions. It has formed a central association of workers' gymnastic societies including, in 1922, 843 societies with a total membership of 92,410 members. The educational activities of the Federation of Trade Unions during 1923 included 2,755 conferences, 4,206 debates, 2,585 dramatic performances, and 1,223 educational courses. (From *Industrial and Labour Information*, January 12th, 1925).

* * * * *

By Administrative Regulations of 14th November last, issued under the Unemployment Relief Order of 16th February, 1924, the following classes of workers are declared exempt from compulsory contributions to Federal unemployment relief in Germany:—

(1) Persons employed in agriculture or forestry and inland or coastal fishing, if, at the same time they own or rent plots of land sufficient to be the main support of themselves and their families.

(2) Wives or dependants of persons named in (1), whether they are occasionally employed as workers or not.

(3) Workers in agriculture or forestry who (a) are employed on contract for at least one year, (b) are employed on contract for an unspecified period and may not be dismissed, unless for serious reasons, without three months' notice, (c) live in the household of the employer.

(4) Indoor domestic workers.

(5) Persons employed in inland or coastal fishing who are entitled to a share in the catch.

(6) Apprentices employed under written indentures for an apprenticeship of at least two years. Exemption from compulsory contribution ceases six months before the end of the apprenticeship.

The right to exemption is to be carefully supervised by the Sickness Insurance Offices. (From the "*Ministry of Labour Gazette*", January 1925.)

* * * * *

On the consideration that young persons of inferior ability need special assistance to prepare them after their school days for the adoption of a profession the office for the Protection of Youth in the Canton of Zurich has set up a special organization.

The central bureau is the said Cantonal Office. It collects data regarding methods suitable for preparing abnormal subjects for an active life, and analyzes and publishes the results. To this end it keeps in close touch with the larger organizations for the protection of the abnormal, with directors of establishments and with economic associations.

For protective measures properly so called a qualified individual has been selected in each district. There is also a professional adviser, whose

duty it is to place the individual youths in suitable jobs. These persons work gratuitously. (Abstracted from "*Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt*," January 15, 1925.)

UNITED STATES

A survey of industrial accidents occurring in one year to working minors carried on in three states shows that 7,478 accidents to young workers under twenty-one years of age resulted in death to thirty-eight and partial disablement for life to 920. The smallest number of accidents and lowest accident rate occurred in the case of children under sixteen years of age. Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New Jersey were the states studied, each of which has attempted to protect children under sixteen by prohibiting them from employment in certain occupations, chiefly in the operation of dangerous machinery, which is the source of greatest accident hazard to the young worker. (From the *Nation's Health*, Chicago, December 15, 1924.)

* * * * *

There were 2,135 deaths during the first eleven months of 1924 in coal mines in the United States. Of these, 1,697 occurred at bituminous mines and 438 at anthracite mines. Fatality rate was 4.22 per million tons of coal mined. Corresponding rate for first eleven months of 1923 was 3.87. President Coolidge, it is stated, has made plans for a conference of state governors to see what steps can be taken jointly to bring about safe conditions in the mining industry. (From the *Industrial News Survey*, January 5, 1925.)

* * * * *

The annual loss to industry through eye accidents exceeds \$23,000,000 according to a statement from the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness which has made a two years' study of the eye hazards in industrial occupations. The study extended into practically every industry and state in the Union. (From the *Nation's Health*, Chicago, December 15, 1924.)

* * * * *

Of the 1,780 death claims filed with the Workmen's Compensation Bureau of New York state for the year closing September, 1924, two-thirds represented accidents which occurred in the non-manufacturing industries. Construction and transportation industries were responsible for 615 fatalities. (From the *Nation's Health*, Chicago, December 15, 1924.)

* * * * *

The 1925 outlook for Labour is more tranquil than in past years. The trend during the last six months of 1924 was reassuring. Strikes steadily fell off. Wage increases became fewer. Reductions began to appear in larger numbers in those industries where wage inflation existed

Employment increased gradually throughout the major lines of industry. The impetus of the final two months of the year sent labor into 1925 under more peaceful conditions than in any January since 1921. There were less strikes in 1924 than in any year since 1914. For December the record shows only 17 strikes, the smallest monthly number recorded since we began our compilation ten years ago. The strike figures reported for 1924 totalled 665 compared with 989 in 1923 and 733 in 1922. Wage increases in 1924 numbered 438 while wage reductions totalled 235. In 1923 there were 1,470 increases and 31 reductions. (From the *Business Supplement to Babson's Reports, January 1925*).

* * * * *

At a district court in the United States an important case concerning the right of an American citizen to bring his Chinese wife into the United States was decided. The immigrant authorities had ruled that she should be excluded as an alien ineligible to citizenship, but Judge Lowell stated that the wife of a citizen of the United States is admissible as a non-quota immigrant, and held that it was the intention of the framers of the Act that such persons should be admitted even though they cannot be citizens. The wife was therefore released and admitted. (Abstracted from *Industrial and Labour Information, December 29th, 1924*).

OTHER COUNTRIES

About a year ago Mr. Cesar De La Requera, a prominent employer in the textile industry in Mexico, informed the chief workers' organization in that country that he would hand over to the organization 20 per cent. of the profits of his factory during a period of one year while he proposed to travel to Europe. He invited the organization to nominate representatives to take part in the management and working of the factory.

According to statements recently made by Mr. De La Requera, the results of this participation of the workers in management have been in all respects satisfactory; so much so, that he intends to prolong his visit to Europe. (From *Industrial and Labour Information, December 29th 1924*).

* * * * *

Municipality of Santiago, Chile, on initiative of the Mayor, has recently voted 300,000 pesos for foundation of a labour university during 1924, according to International Labour Office. Aim of institution will be to educate working men and women and to train them in trades most suited to their natural aptitudes. Course will be three years. (From the *"Industrial News Survey," New York*.)

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN JANUARY 1925

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<i>Textile Trades</i>						
1. The Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. outside Sarangpur. Ahmedabad.	800	...	3 Jan.	5 Jan.	Against ill-treatment by the Assistant Spinning Master.	Work resumed on the Assistant Spinning Master being ordered to behave well.
2. The Whittle Mill No. 3, Broach.	237	...	23 Jan.	24 Jan.	Against the infliction of fine on some weavers.	Work resumed unconditionally.
3. The Birla Mill, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.	150	...	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	Against the reduction in the rates of wages.	Work resumed unconditionally by some and new hands engaged in place of others.
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
4. Sind Railways Kotri, Karachi.	73	...	1 Jan.	2 Jan.	Against the new duty programme issued by the Station Master, Kotri.	Work resumed on the passing of satisfactory orders.
5. B. B. & C. I. Ry., Loco. Department, Godhra.	17	...	21 Jan.	23 Jan.	Against detention for duty for cleaning ash-pite.	Work resumed on the ash-pit cleaners returning to duty.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING JANUARY 1925
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 Dec 1924	Jan 1925	
	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925			
I Textile Mills—													
Cotton Mills ..	358	43	193	21	19	2	24	10	509	52	552	64	
Woolen Mills ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	
Others ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	
Total ..	363	43	199	21	19	2	24	10	520	52	563	64	
II Workshops—													
Engineering ..	19	2	127	22	3	..	3	..	140	24	146	24	
Railway ..	64	3	1,121	98	2	..	1	..	1,182	101	1,185	101	
Mint ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	
Others ..	10	2	30	5	..	..	1	2	39	5	40	7	
Total ..	93	8	1,280	125	5	1	5	2	1,363	130	1,373	133	
III Miscellaneous—													
Chemical Works ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	
Flour Mills ..	2	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	14	..	
Printing Presses ..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	
Others ..	15	1	26	1	1	..	3	..	38	2	42	2	
Total ..	20	1	46	1	2	..	3	..	62	2	67	2	
Total, All Factories ..	476	52	1,525	147	26	3	32	12	1,945	184	2,003	199	

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 Dec 1924	Jan 1925	
	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925			
I Textile Mills—													
Cotton ..	104	17	36	10	30	1	54	10	103	16	187	27	
Total ..	104	17	36	10	30	1	54	10	103	16	187	27	
II Miscellaneous—													
Match Factory ..	4	3	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	2	5	3	
Flour Mills ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Oil Mills ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Engineering ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Total ..	4	3	3	1	1	..	1	1	5	3	7	4	
Total, All Factories ..	108	20	39	11	31	1	55	11	108	19	194	31	

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 JANUARY 1925—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 Dec 1924	Jan 1925	
	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925			
I Workshops—													
Railway and Port Trust ..	9	..	31	..	..	..	1	7	..	33	..	40	..
Engineering ..	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..
Total ..	10	1	34	..	4	..	1	8	..	36	..	44	..
II Miscellaneous—													
Total ..	10	2	2	1	..	..	5	..	7	3	12	3	
Total, All Factories ..	20	3	36	5	..	..	1	13	1	43	6	56	8

4. Other Centres

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	
	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925	Jan to Dec 1924	Jan 1925			
I Textile Mills—													
Cotton Mills ..	50	3	38	3	2	..	8	1	78	5	88	6	
Others ..	4	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	
Total ..	54	3	42	3	4	..	8	1	84	5	96	6	
II Workshops—													
Railway ..	19	1	144	9	1	..	3	1	159	9	163	10	
Arms and Ammunition Works ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	
Others ..	4	4	9	..	..	..	1	1	12	7	13	8	
Total ..	24	5	155	13	1	..	4	2	174	16	179	18	
III Miscellaneous—													
Ginning and Pressing Factories ..	12	2	8	1	5	..	2	..	13	3	20	3	
Paint Works ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Others ..	10	2	22	2	2	1	3	..	27	3	32	4	
Total ..	23	4	30	3	7	1	5	..	41	6	53	7	
Total, All Factories ..	101	12	227	19	12	1	17	3	299	27	328	31	

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 Dec.			Nine months ended Dec.		
		1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
		(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	9,000	6,722	6,638	61,618	56,040	50,520	
Nos. 11 to 20	22,603	20,731	21,005	181,541	158,182	164,320	
Nos. 21 to 30	13,026	12,684	14,047	123,227	108,129	119,420	
Nos. 31 to 40	822	1,461	1,217	9,664	10,340	11,244	
Above 40	141	372	562	1,487	2,132	4,028	
Waste, etc.	8	11	10	81	152	96	
Total	45,600	41,981	43,479	377,618	334,991	349,640	

BOMBAY CITY

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	8,269	5,976	5,937	56,566	50,745	44,623	
Nos. 11 to 20	16,413	14,153	14,809	128,527	112,579	112,700	
Nos. 21 to 30	7,762	7,533	8,638	74,469	70,922	73,815	
Nos. 31 to 40	385	753	694	4,422	5,796	6,275	
Above 40	76	217	370	836	1,107	2,370	
Waste, etc.	2	2	3	18	70	25	
Total	32,907	28,634	30,451	264,838	241,219	239,816	

AHMEDABAD

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	276	278	232	1,406	1,348	1,843	
Nos. 11 to 20	2,834	3,612	2,991	25,575	22,694	27,643	
Nos. 21 to 30	3,953	4,176	4,245	36,235	25,367	34,385	
Nos. 31 to 40	385	534	404	4,366	3,355	3,708	
Above 40	34	111	149	449	713	1,249	
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	7,482	8,711	8,021	68,031	53,478	68,828	

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

Description	Month of Dec.			Nine months ended Dec.		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	19,563	19,091	21,471	171,664	170,311	179,244
Khadi (a)	1,395	1,129	1,453	12,292	12,982	12,659
Chadders	5,972	5,774	5,756	53,164	46,968	53,332
Dhotis	597	685	1,020	5,681	7,280	8,561
Drills and jeans	31	47	25	511	301	504
Cambrics and lawns	385	439	444	3,779	3,541	3,087
Printers	6,795	7,283	9,011	70,642	68,476	73,261
Shirtings and long cloth						
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,120	604	1,021	9,243	8,826	9,209
Tent cloth	81	154	239	773	776	1,635
Other sorts	3,187	2,776	598	15,579	19,343	4,729
Total	19,563	19,091	21,471	171,664	170,311	179,244
Coloured piece-goods	7,686	6,277	9,793	61,667	71,613	79,214
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	202	180	169	1,775	1,506	1,417
Hosiery	18	17	21	139	146	140
Miscellaneous	129	127	154	971	916	1,376
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	20	23	30	80	123	93
Grand Total	27,618	27,715	31,638	236,296	244,615	261,484

BOMBAY CITY

	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	10,834	10,443	12,689	97,401	103,285	102,896
Khadi (a)	792	623	910	6,684	8,000	8,013
Chadders	1,955	1,619	1,644	16,081	15,975	15,763
Dhotis	569	807	941	5,354	6,829	7,671
Drills and jeans	14	24	11	267	197	399
Cambrics and lawns	1	5	7	306	65	32
Printers	4,365	4,995	6,625	49,781	51,215	52,465
Shirtings and long cloth						
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	952	462	788	7,606	7,264	7,387
Tent cloth	67	87	87	662	479	620
Other sorts	2,119	1,821	282	10,660	13,261	2,040
Total	10,834	10,443	12,689	97,401	103,285	102,896
Coloured piece-goods	6,469	6,467	7,602	52,033	58,767	61,846
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	195	176	162	1,713	1,429	1,359
Hosiery	10	12	11	80	84	71
Miscellaneous	126	119	114	961	881	1,124
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	18	23	29	69	115	74
Grand Total	17,652	17,240	20,607	152,257	164,561	167,370

(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 Dec.			Nine months ended Dec.		
		1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Grey and bleached piece-goods—		(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	" ..	429	366	370	4,493	3,975	2,699
Chudders	" ..	2,907	3,035	3,186	28,375	24,637	3,585
Dhotis	" ..	7	42	6	180	224	29,426
Drills and jeans	" ..	15	6	7	186	40	209
Cambrics and lawns	" ..	279	249	341	2,340	1,934	90
Printers	" ..	1,809	1,690	1,827	15,931	12,341	2,142
Shirtings and long cloth	" ..						16,646
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	" ..	144	133	213	1,430	1,449	1,664
Tent cloth	" ..	2	59	133	13	197	925
Other sorts	" ..	756	699	209	2,933	3,739	1,743
Total	" ..	6,348	6,279	6,653	55,881	48,536	59,129
Coloured piece-goods	" ..	525	827	1,199	3,932	6,002	9,554
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	" ..	2	1	1	8	5	7
Hosiery	" ..	7	5	10	59	62	69
Miscellaneous	" ..	4	9	36	10	35	204
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	" ..	1	1	1	10	6	7
Grand Total	" ..	6,887	7,122	7,900	59,900	54,646	68,970

(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	Housing	Cost of living
1922									
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
February	134	123	133	185	152	166	210	172	157

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

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Article	Grade	Rate per	Price				Index numbers				
			July 1914	Jan. 1924	Dec. 1924	Jan. 1925	July 1914	Jan. 1924	Dec. 1924	Jan. 1925	
Cereals—											
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	6 4 1	6 10 8	6 10 8	100	134	142	142	
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	7 1 0	8 4 0	9 10 0	100	126	147	172	
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	64 0 0	70 0 0	73 0 0	100	142	156	162	
Do.	Jubbulpore	"	40 0 0	48 8 0	55 0 0	56 0 0	100	121	138	140	
Jowari	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 3 9	4 3 9	4 12 2	100	134	134	151	
Barley	"	"	3 4 6	3 6 2	4 0 4	4 12 2	100	103	123	145	
Bajri	Ghati	"	3 4 6	4 2 0	4 7 1	5 4 8	100	126	135	161	
	Index No.—Cereals						100	127	139	153	
Pulses—											
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	3 12 11	4 0 4	4 3 9	100	90	95	100	
Turda	Cawnpore	"	5 10 5	5 4 8	5 4 8	5 13 1	100	94	94	103	
	Index No.—Pulses						100	92	95	102	
	Index No.—Food grains						100	119	129	142	
Sugar—											
Sugar	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	28 12 0	16 6 0	17 8 0	100	313	178	190	
Do.	Java, white	Maund	10 3 0	27 12 0	17 4 0	18 2 0	100	272	169	178	
Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	"	7 14 3	11 9 0	12 3 11	12 3 11	100	147	155	155	
	Index No.—Sugar						100	244	167	174	
Other Food—											
Turmeric	Rajapuri	Maund	5 9 3	33 5 4	23 12 11	26 6 4	100	598	427	473	
Chee	Deshi	"	45 11 5	94 4 7	85 11 5	85 11 5	100	206	188	188	
Salt	Bombay (black)	"	1 7 6	3 3 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	100	217	153	140	
	Index No.—Other food						100	340	256	267	
	Index No.—All Food						100	188	162	173	
Oilseeds—											
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	13 13 0	14 1 0	14 10 0	100	155	158	164	
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	"	8 0 0	10 12 0	12 2 0	11 10 0	100	134	152	145	
Poppy seed	"	"	10 14 0	13 6 0	14 2 0	14 2 0	100	123	130	130	
Gingelly	White	"	11 4 0	15 12 0	15 0 0	14 12 0	100	140	133	131	
	Index No.—Oilseeds						100	138	143	143	

LABOUR GAZETTE
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Textile—Cotton—										
(a) Cotton, raw—										
Broach	Good	Candy	251 0 0	585 0 0	455 0 0	457 0 0	100	264	205	206
Oomra	Fully good	"	222 0 0	575 0 0	450 0 0	447 0 0	100	280	220	218
Dharwar	Saw-ginned	"	205 0 0	545 0 0	397 0 0	408 0 0	100	275	201	206
Khandesh	Machine-ginned	"	198 0 0				100	273	209	210
Bengal	Do.	"					100	273	209	210
	Index No.—Cotton, raw						100	273	209	210
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Twist	40S	Lb.	0 12 9	1 13 0	1 12 6	1 11 6	100	227	224	216
Grey shirtings	Fari 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	13 12 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	100	232	213	213
White mulls	6,600	"	4 3 0	9 4 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	100	221	203	203
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	"	10 6 0	28 4 0	25 4 0	25 4 0	100	272	243	243
Long Cloth	Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 7 3	1 5 0	1 4 9	100	245	221	218
Chudders	54" x 6 yds.	"	0 9 6	1 4 9	1 3 9	1 3 6	100	218	208	205
	Index No.—Cotton manufactures						100	236	219	216
	Index No.—Textile—Cotton						100	248	215	214
Other Textiles—										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	6 15 10	8 9 7	8 7 6	100	136	167	164
Do.	Mathow Lari	"	2 15 1	6 11 6	4 15 6	5 0 8	100	228	169	171
	Index No.—Other Textiles						100	182	168	168
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 13 8	1 14 11	1 14 5	100	160	167	164
Do. Buffalo	Do.	"	1 1 3	1 0 1	3 0 9	1 1 2	100	91	283	100
Skins, Goat	Do.	"	1 4 0	2 11 9	2 4 3	1 2 3	100	219	181	91
	Index No.—Hides and Skins						100	157	210	118
Metals—										
Copper braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	73 8 0	68 8 0	67 0 0	100	121	113	111
Iron bars		"	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	100	175	175	175
Steel hoops		"	7 12 0	11 12 0	11 12 0	11 12 0	100	152	152	152
Galvanised sheets		"	9 0 0	15 10 0	15 10 0	16 0 0	100	174	174	178
Tin plates		Box	8 12 0	18 4 0	18 8 0	18 8 0	100	209	211	211
	Index No.—Metals						100	166	165	165
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal	Bengal, 2nd Class Steam	Ton	14 12 0	23 10 0	24 2 0	22 10 0	100	160	164	153
Do.	Imported	"	19 11 6	26 7 7	29 1 3	25 0 6	100	134	147	127
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	6 15 6	7 10 6	7 8 6	100	159	175	172
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	165	168	160
	Index No.—Food						100	188	167	171
	Index No.—Non-food						100	189	184	172
	General Index No.						100	188	176	175

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WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI

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Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices				Index Numbers				
			July 1914	Jan. 1924	Dec. 1924	Jan. 1925	July 1914	Jan. 1924	Dec. 1924	Jan. 1925	
Cereals—											
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy.	39 0 0	48 8 0	60 0 0(1)	57 14 0(1)	100	124	154	140	
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red.	"	31 8 0	35 8 0	47 8 0	53 8 0	100	112	151	130	
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red.	"	31 4 0	34 12 0	46 8 0	52 8 0	100	111	149	148	
" white	2% barley, 14% dirt	"	32 8 0	36 8 0	48 14 0	55 0 0	100	112	150	149	
" red	2% barley, 12% dirt	"	32 4 0	35 12 0	47 14 0	54 0 0	100	111	148	147	
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	28 0 0	34 0 0	37 0 0	100	106	153	145	
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	27 4 0	36 4 0	40 0 0	100	103	137	131	
Index No.—Cereals							100	111	146	140	
Pulses—											
Gram	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	27 8 0	29 8 0(2)	32 4 0(2)	100	95	100	100	
Sugar—											
Sugar	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	26 0 0	17 0 0	17 5 0	100	285	186	190	
"	" brown	"	8 1 6	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	
Index No.—Sugar							100	285	186	190	
Other food—											
Salt		Bengal Masud.	2 2 0	2 14 6	1 11 0	1 11 0	100	137	79	79	
Oils and—											
Cotton seed		Masud.	2 11 3	4 5 0	4 1 0	3 14 0	100	160	150	143	
Rapeseed	3% admixture	Candy.	51 0 0	69 4 0	68 8 0	68 8 0	100	136	154	154	
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0	"	76 0 0(3)	76 0 0(3)	100	139	159	159	
Index No.—Oils and							100	140	147	140	
Textiles—											
Java bags	B Twill	100 bags	38 4 0	32 8 0	38 8 0	37 8 0	100	140	130	127	

LABOUR GAZETTE

FIG. 100

Textiles—Cotton—										
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Masud.	20 4 0	"	41 8 0	40 8 0	100	"	145	140
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Drills	Pepperill	Fine.	10 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	100	175	175	175
Shirtings	Lipson's	"	10 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	100	175	175	175
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)	Lb.	6 0 0	"	"	"	100	"	"	"
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	275	240	244
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton							100	275	230	231
Other Textiles—Wool	Kandahar	Masud.	28 0 0	30 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	100	139	171	171
Hides—										
Hides, dry	Sind	Masud.	12 4 0	16 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	100	78	106	86
"	Punjab	"	12 4 0	16 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	100	78	106	86
Index No.—Hides							100	78	106	86
Metals—										
Copper Braziers		Cwt.	40 8 0	32 8 0	40 8 0	40 8 0	100	105	120	120
Steel Bars		"	4 14 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	100	105	120	120
" Plates		"	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	100	105	120	120
Index No.—Metals							100	140	150	150
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	110	110	110
Kerosene	Chango Brand	Cwt.	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	110	110	110
"	Elephant	1 Ton	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	110	110	110
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles							100	100	100	100
Index No.—Food							100	100	100	100
Index No.—Non-food							100	100	100	100
General Index No.							100	100	100	100

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

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.
1922														
January ..	182	175	210	190	188	132	166	258	187	167	199	196	194	192
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	165	194	178	186	177
March ..	127	93	242	296	179	139	213	227	195	167	195	187	187	182
April ..	128	92	242	269	174	134	204	217	195	167	195	185	183	182
May ..	124	88	248	284	176	131	205	217	195	161	195	185	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	149	178	168	176	176
September ..	124	85	209	354	182	136	211	215	196	149	178	168	177	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	173	140	164	160	190	181
April ..	122	84	217	279	167	127	258	237	173	146	169	160	192	184
May ..	125	88	212	293	171	131	258	236	191	149	168	158	187	181
June ..	131	92	213	293	175	137	259	236	201	149	170	166	189	184
July ..	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	166	166	189	184
August ..	146	97	198	262	173	146	260	235	203	150	170	161	190	184
September ..	142	95	197	250	168	148	260	232	181	145	169	167	188	181
October ..	141	95	196	263	170	154	260	223	178	156	167	161	186	181
November ..	138	95	187	283	171	147	234	221	160	157	167	160	179	176
December ..	139	95	167	256	162	143	209	219	168	210	165	168	184	176
1925														
January ..	153	102	174	267	173	143	210	216	168	118	165	160	172	178

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	(d) 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	177
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	..	302	253	155	..	217
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	..	379	302	155	..	..
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	(f) 159	429	..	441	366	158	..	..
1923 ..	156	174	149	..	..	449	..	409	..	160	..	..
April ..	153	170	147	..	..	449	..	413	..	163	..	..
May ..	152	169	146	151	..	452	..	419	..	166	324	170
June ..	153	169	146	..	..	467	..	429	..	166	..	..
July ..	154	171	149	..	..	483	..	439	..	164	..	..
August ..	154	173	148	156	..	487	..	453	232	164	..	172
September ..	152	175	149	..	..	502	..	458	..	167	331	..
October ..	153	175	150	..	..	502	..	463	..	167	..	..
November ..	157	177	150	152	..	499	..	470	234	168	345	179
December ..	159	177	150	..	..	510	..	480	..	170	..	..
1924 ..	156	179	150	..	162	517	..	495	..	168	..	170
January ..	154	178	148	150	..	521	..	510	249	168	365	170
February ..	154	178	148	..	..	522	..	498	..	166	..	..
March ..	150	173	145	..	..	518	..	485	..	166	..	..
April ..	150	171	143	..	..	518	..	492	251	168	366	169
May ..	153	169	143	149	..	512	..	493	..	169	..	..
June ..	157	170	144	..	..	511	..	498	..	167	..	..
July ..	161	171	145	..	160	511	..	498	..	167	367	171
August ..	161	173	146	148	..	516	..	503	260	169	..	..
September ..	161	176	146	..	..	546	..	513	..	170	..	..
October ..	161	180	147	..	..	562	..	520	..	172	..	..
November ..	160	181	..	..	..	573	..	521	..	173	..	..
December ..	157	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925 ..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January ..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February ..	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. (k) Figures from 1915 to 1922 refer to August.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	India (Bombay) (a)	Japan	China (Shanghai)	Java (Batavia)	Australia	Egypt (Cairo)	United Kingdom (1)	France	Netherlands (b)	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	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100
1914 ..	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	(c) 159	159	159	159
1915 ..	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	233	233	233	233
1916 ..	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	341	341	341	341
1917 ..	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	392	392	392	392
1918 ..	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	356	356	356	356
1919 ..	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	510	510	510	510
1920 ..	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	326	326	326	326
1921 ..	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	281	281	281	281
1922 ..	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	165	165	165	165
1923 January ..	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	220	220	220	220
February ..	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	220	220	220	220
March ..	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	224	224	224	224
April ..	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	231	231	231	231
May ..	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	233	233	233	233
June ..	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	230	230	230	230
July ..	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	235	235	235	235
August ..	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	231	231	231	231
September ..	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	234	234	234	234
October ..	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	237	237	237	237
November ..	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	242	242	242	242
December ..	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	244	244	244	244
1924 January ..	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	250	250	250	250
February ..	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	250	250	250	250
March ..	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	256	256	256	256
April ..	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	266	266	266	266
May ..	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	267	267	267	267
June ..	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	264	264	264	264
July ..	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	271	271	271	271
August ..	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	274	274	274	274
September ..	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	275	275	275	275
October ..	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	276	276	276	276
November ..	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	277	277	277	277
December ..	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	277	277	277	277
1925 January ..	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	277	277	277	277

* 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 1913 = 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 (b)	Italy	Belgium	Finland	Holland	Norway	Sweden (b)	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	124	128	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	255	239
1921 ..	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	100	1,278	180(e)	295	232	236	207
1922 ..	160	180	138	116	148	144	139	297	459	87	1,105	140	233	179	184	157
1923 January ..	150	168	142	117	152	142	140	323	481	..	1,012	143	212	164	..	159
February ..	148	162	140	118	156	143	140	325	491	..	..	139	214	161	..	161
March ..	146	160	138	118	162	143	142	331	496	98	1,004	141	213	161	..	165
April ..	148	162	137	116	164	142	144	321	496	105	968	140	218	160	..	162
May ..	149	165	142	115	165	143	146	328	490	109	1,052	137	220	161	..	163
June ..	149	168	141	115	161	145	146	339	496	115	1,067	143	218	165	..	166
July ..	147	172	143	117	157	147	147	349	502	115	..	142	217	165	..	166
August ..	147	173	144	120	157	147	148	355	503	119	..	142	221	164	..	166
September ..	147	176	145	118	156	147	147	365	499	121	1,083	140	226	164	194	166
October ..	147	172	143	117	157	147	147	349	502	115	..	142	217	165	..	166
November ..	147	173	144	120	157	147	148	355	503	119	..	142	221	164	..	166
December ..	152	176	145	118	156	147	147	365	499	121	1,083	140	226	164	194	166
1924 January ..	154	175	145	120	155	149	146	376	515	134	..	144	230	163	194	168
February ..	151	177	146	122	153	149	144	384	516	139	1,042	144	234	162	..	167
March ..	147	176	143	122	152	149	141	392	523	130	1,037	141	241	162	..	167
April ..	143	167	137	123	150	150	138	380	524	122	1,000	140	240	159	..	165
May ..	143	163	133	122	151	150	138	378	519	114	1,000	139	241	159	..	165
June ..	147	160	133	120	149	150	139	370	518	120	1,004	136	240	158	..	168
July ..	151	162	134	117	149	149	140	360	508	124	1,016	138	248	159	200	168
August ..	156	164	137	117	147	146	141	366	507	125	1,088	146	257	163	..	166
September ..	156	166	139	117	146	145	144	374	514	127	1,089	155	261	165	..	166
October ..	156	172	139	120	147	146	146	383	543	135	1,120	150	264	172	..	169
November ..	157	179	141	122	147	148	147	396	567	140	1,127	..	269	172	..	170
December ..	156	180	142	121	148	150	..	404	579	..	..	..	274	172	..	..
1925 January ..	152	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February ..	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 DECEMBER 1924 AND JANUARY 1925

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
		Dec. 1924	Dec. 1924	Dec. 1924	Dec. 1924	Dec. 1924	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925
<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 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>	7 7 3 <i>133</i>	7 4 4 <i>109</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 12 11 <i>148</i>	8 14 3 <i>154</i>
Wheat	" ..	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>	7 2 8 <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	" ..	5 14 3 <i>135</i>	4 1 8 <i>105</i>	4 0 0 <i>105</i>	4 13 11 <i>170</i>	5 13 11 <i>171</i>	5 8 0 <i>126</i>	4 3 4 <i>116</i>	4 0 0 <i>105</i>	4 10 0 <i>161</i>	5 13 11 <i>171</i>
Bajri	" ..	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>	5 5 0 <i>123</i>	4 9 8 <i>109</i>	5 5 4 <i>113</i>	4 7 1 <i>126</i>	5 7 1 <i>133</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>133</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>145</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund ..	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>	5 7 1 <i>127</i>	4 5 2 <i>114</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	4 1 3 <i>95</i>	4 4 11 <i>89</i>
Turdal	" ..	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>	6 13 4 <i>117</i>	6 2 6 <i>92</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>121</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>109</i>

<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined)	Maund ..	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>	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	12 10 4 <i>174</i>	13 5 8 <i>148</i>	16 0 0 <i>160</i>	14 0 7 <i>150</i>
Jaggri (gul)	" ..	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>	16 1 2 <i>188</i>	11 13 8 <i>170</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	14 8 9 <i>187</i>	12 15 9 <i>185</i>
Tea	Lb. ..	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>	1 0 1 <i>206</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 14 6 <i>145</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 6 7 <i>153</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>	3 0 3 <i>142</i>	1 14 6 <i>145</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 0 6 <i>196</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>
Beef	Seer ..	0 8 5 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 8 2 <i>158</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 11 0 <i>183</i>	0 12 4 <i>185</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>
Milk	Maund ..	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	10 0 0 <i>225</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	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>	80 0 0 <i>187</i>	80 0 0 <i>180</i>	82 0 10 <i>146</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>	101 3 1 <i>199</i>	85 5 4 <i>200</i>	80 0 0 <i>180</i>	85 5 4 <i>152</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>
Potatoes	" ..	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>	8 5 4 <i>186</i>	4 13 7 <i>89</i>	10 0 0 <i>263</i>	10 0 0 <i>260</i>	6 7 8 <i>152</i>
Onions	" ..	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>	5 15 3 <i>384</i>	5 3 3 <i>286</i>	5 11 5 <i>286</i>	4 0 0 <i>160</i>	2 14 6 <i>145</i>
Cocconut oil	" ..	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>	29 2 8 <i>115</i>	32 0 0 <i>130</i>	35 8 11 <i>178</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	30 7 7 <i>109</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i>		<i>199</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>155</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i>		<i>174</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>147</i>